



L'INFORMATTEUR

Matte Association of America

No. 11 - Summer 2022

News bulletin

ISSN 2560-872X



Notre-Dame-de-Québec Church

On Monday, October 12, 1671, Nicolas Matte and Madeleine Auvray were married at Notre-Dame-de-Québec church. This church acquired the title of cathedral in 1674 to become the Basilica of Quebec, seat of the diocese of Quebec, 200 years later.

Matte Association of America

<p style="text-align: center;">Matte Association of America 224, rue Dupont, Pont-Rouge (Québec), Canada G3H 1P1 418-873-2337</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Web site: www.famillematte.org Web site: www.mattefamily.org Email: info@famillematte.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Board of directors: Member:</p> <p>President : Claude Matte 1 516, Route 138, Cap Santé Tél. 418-285-0383 matteclaud@hotmail.com</p> <p>Treasurer: Jacques Matte 3 224, rue Dupont, Pont-Rouge Tél. 418-873-2337 jacquesmatte23@gmail.com</p> <p>Administrator: Rolland Matte 22 950, Ch. Lac Écho, Prévost Tél.450-224-4074 rmatte9@hotmail.com</p> <p>Administrator : Murielle Chabot-Matte 3A 224, rue Dupont, Pont-Rouge Tél. 418-873-2337</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">L'inforMATTEur is a news bulletin published biannually by Matte Association of America.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Summary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ President's message 3 ◆ Our brave ancestors 4 ◆ Madeleine Auvray, mother of the Mattes of North America 6 ◆ Matte Priests 10 ◆ Brother Albert Matte 12 ◆ Matte family, Theresian 13 ◆ Card currencies 14 ◆ Holiday Brunch 18 <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Our collaborators for this 9th edition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Mrs Murielle Chabot-Matte (Text correction) ◆ Mr. Claude Matte ◆ Mrs Diane Matte ◆ Mr. Jacques Matte <p>Translation: Google traduction</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Subscription</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Matte Association of America</p> <p><u>CANADA</u></p> <p>Member: 25 \$ CAN</p> <p><u>ÉTATS-UNIS</u></p> <p>Member: 25 \$ US</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***Novelty***</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(payable by check, money order or Interac.)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Promo articles for sale</p> <p>The Association have some promotional articles, identified to the Matte Association for sale or as a gift (cups, pens, etc.) For more information, please contact:</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Notice:</p> <p>Take note that texts published in L'inforMATTEur are under the responsibility of authors who remain owners. Total or partial reproduction is forbidden without prior authorization of Matte Association of America.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Sponsors for the Matte Association</p> <p>For any questions for a sponsoring offer, don't hesitate to contact Mr Claude Matte, our president Tel. (418) 285-0383 email : matteclaud@hotmail.com</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Please note that membership fees are renewable by post or via the website at any time and are valid for one year from the date of membership.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Thank you for your support to the Association!</p>

Mot du président



Bonjour à toutes et tous,

Nous sommes à la porte de fêter la fondation de notre lignée de Matte. Comment croire qu'après 350 ans, nous soyons ici à commémorer un couple qui a osé défier la température, la région de Dombourg (Neuville) qui a vécu dans une petite cabane sur une terre garni d'arbres, pas de route si ce n'est le fleuve, etc.

A la sortie de la pandémie ou presque, nous serons un petit groupe à se rassembler pour l'occasion. J'espère qu'en 2023 on verra plus de gens.

Le site facebook de l'Association célèbre plus de 1650 personnes dont 750 sont membres, réparti en Amérique du Nord, du Sud, et en Europe, quelques-unes et uns en Afrique. Ce serait plaisant si quelques-uns publiaient directement sur la page.

Le site « famillematte.org » est nourri a chaque mois de nouvelles recherches, de lignées, de lieux, photos, vidéos.

Au plaisir d'avoir de vos nouvelles.

Hello everyone,

We are at the door to celebrate the foundation of our matte lineage. How to believe that after 350 years we are here to commemorate a couple who dared to defy the temperature, the region of Dombourg (Neuville) who lived in a small hut on a land lined with trees, no road except the St.Laurence river, etc.

At the end of the pandemic or almost, we will be a small group to gather for the occasion. I hope that in 2023 we will see more people.

The Association's facebook site celebrates more than 1650 people of whom 750 are members, spread across North and South America, in Europe, some in Africa. It would be nice if a few posted directly on the page.

The site "famillematte.org" is nourished every month by new research, lines, places, photos, videos.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Our brave ancestors

By: Diane Matte

This modest topo translates into a tribute that we must pay to our ancestor, Nicolas, as well as to all these colonizers of Nouvelle-France. These men were recruited by Samuel de Champlain and left country and family behind, for a distant and unknown land. They were brave, courageous and valiant to face the sea in wooden boats at the time, most of which left from Saint-Malo or Honfleur in Normandy.

Samuel de Champlain, intrepid navigator, explored our continent by discovering the southern islands up to the coast of Maine, to make our land his favorite place which became Nouvelle-France. During long crossings, Champlain used his talent for drawing maps, which he executed with precision. These are carefully preserved today.

The Indians were not all sympathetic to his cause, but Champlain knew how to fraternize with them and tamed them, even going so far as to learn the different dialects of their tribes. Thus a certain sharing of knowledge and customs took place.

A first house was erected by brave pioneers on the current Place Royale. The statuesque bust of Louis XIV, then King of France, testifies to the beginning of colonization. This dwelling was then surrounded by a high palisade; it served as a refuge and shelter against any enemy attack.

During the 17th century, the King of France sent many subjects here, including women called Filles du Roi, with the aim of populating the area. So the first settlers had only three days to get to know each other and choose a future wife. This is how we can speak of the birth of a people.

Matte Association of America

Nicolas learned his trade as a farmer at Notre-Dame-des-Anges, now Trait-Carré in Charlesbourg. Subsequently, he became one of the first eight settlers to receive land in the seigneurie of Dombourg. He had a house built there near the Rivière à Matte, on this corner of a large piece of land which was later called Neuville.

Before moving, Nicolas had married at Notre-Dame-de-Québec, on October 12, 1671, Madeleine Auvray, daughter of Antoine and Marie Lenormand. From this union were born eleven children who, except Léonard, all had descendants. Nicolas died in Neuville in 1704 at the age of 68. Madeleine died in the same place in 1734; she was 82 years old.



Place Royale where you can see the bust of Louis XIV.

Matte Association of America

Madeleine Auvray, mother of the Mattes of North America



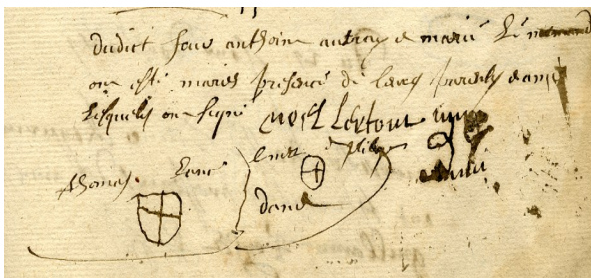
Claude Matte (7058)

Interested in history, the author has been researching his family for over forty years. A graduate in administration, and after working for the federal government, he is now retired. He is a founding member of the local Optimist Club and of the District Jeunesse Est-du-Québec—Rive-Nord. He is co-founder and president of the Matte Association of North America. He is a member of the Genealogical Society of Quebec and patron of the Historical Society of Neuville, place of residence of the first Matte. He is currently collaborating in the birth of the Cap-Santé Historical Society while writing, in collaboration with the members of their association, the history of the descendants of Nicolas Matte and Madeleine Auvray.

Summary

History is often written with great events, but it is everyday life that makes great people and leaves a legacy. This is how Madeleine Auvray, an obscure girl with no big plans or big future, created a future in North America. Like many women of her time, she surely did not foresee that her small gestures would have repercussions for us in the 21st century. To all of you, Filles du Roi, thank you!

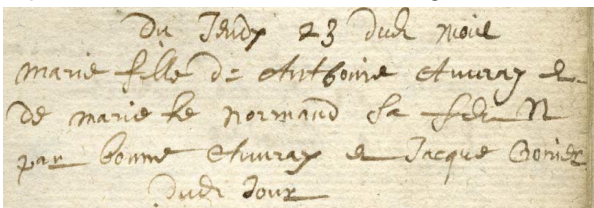
Madeleine's grandfather was Jacques Auvray, born around 1595. He married before 1620. He had two children: Antoine, born around 1620, and Bonne, in 1622. Antoine married on August 22, 1649 in Rouen,



Marriage certificate of Antoine Auvray and Marie Lenormand

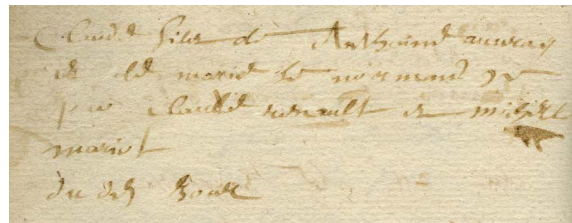
parish Saint-Vivien, with Marie Lenormand.

The couple will have four children. A first Marie, who has often been taken for Madeleine, was born on December 23, 1649, four months after the wedding. For the time, it looks like a forced marriage. A boy, named Claude, born February 5, 1651, will have as godfather and godmother Claude Reneault and Michelle Mariet. He is followed by Marguerite, baptized in 1653, and another Marie, who will become Madeleine, baptized on October 30, 1654, whose godfather is

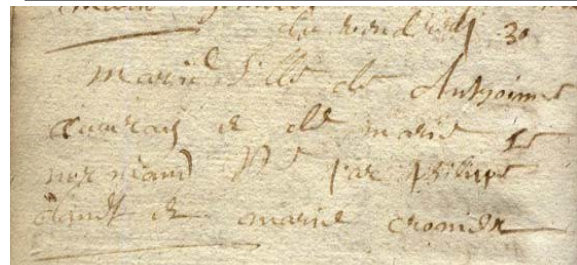


Baptism of Mary, December 23, 1649.

Pierre Danet and the godmother Marie Cronier. It is she who we find at the Rouen General Hospital in June 1671: In Canada on June 8, 1671 with Jeanne Renard, Marie Pesche (or Pesché), Catherine Delamarche and Marie Lamy, who will all leave for New-France (translate of Nouvelle-France) at the end of June.



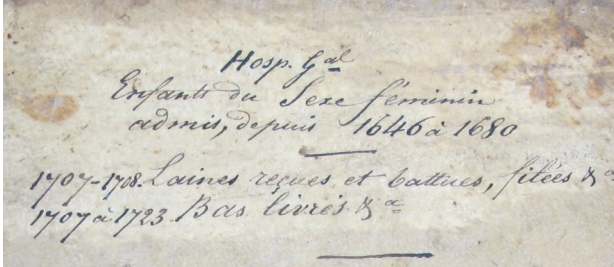
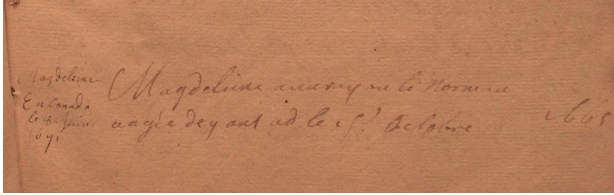
Baptismal certificate of Claude, February 5, 1651.



Baptismal certificate of Marie, October 30, 1654, who will become Madeleine.

The two sisters therefore bear the first name Marie on the baptism certificate. The Rouen General Hospital recording which reads: Magdeleine Auvray or the 9-year-old Norman admitted on October 15th, created confusion,

Matte Association of America



The church of Saint-Vivien already existed in the 12th century in the form of a chapel. It took on its current appearance, with its

Picture of the church

Antoine was born around 1624; he died before October 12, 1670 and Marie in 1725. Madeleine was the eighth King's Daughter from the parish of Saint-Vivien; she settled in Neuville, as did three other girls from the same place of origin:

- Marguerite Lamain, arrived in 1670, marries Michel Rognon, soldier of the regiment of Carignan-Salières, on September 14, 1670 in Quebec, with whom she will have six children. In second marriage, she marries Pierre Mercier, on January 8, 1685 in Neuville She will have eight children of this last. She died in Neuville after October 10, 1714, after having lived there forty-four years. Four other girls from the same village will settle around Quebec:
- Marie Bouet, wife of Martin Guérard dit Legras, then of Michel Groinier dit Métivier;
 - Marie Michel, wife of Charles Morin;
 - Catherine Vieillot, wife of Jacques Dubois, then of Pierre Guénet;
 - Marie Caillé, widow of Pierre Lafayeur, married Pierre Paquet in 1668. The couple settled in Sainte-Famille on Île d'Orléans.

According to Yves Landry (2013), 764 women embarked, mainly at the ports of Dieppe and La Rochelle, in order to correct a significant demographic gap between men and women in New France. Indeed, in 1663, there were six men for every woman; in 1673, the last year of the sending of Filles du roi, the ratio was three men for one woman. Coming mainly from the region of France where, at the time, the French language was most widespread, the King's Daughters contributed to the establishment of modern French in New France. In general, the emigrants, who could be called French speakers (38.4%), understood and spoke one or other of the regional variants of French from Île-de-France or other major regions. Apart from the nobles, the members of the clergy, the military officers, the administrators and a few great merchants, the French speakers did not speak the language of the king, but a popular French sprinkled with provincialisms and slang expressions.

The average age of the immigrants was 24, the youngest being 14 (Marie-Claude Chamois, arrived in 1670, married before 1674 with François Frigon, but returned to France in 1685), and the oldest 59 (Marguerite Charpentier born around 1611, arrived on the New France on July 3, 1668; she was buried in Montreal on September 27, 1694). In total, nearly two-thirds of the King's Daughters were either fatherless or motherless – this is the case of Madeleine who had no father.

Regardless of their origins, they come from backgrounds of great poverty. Malnourished, underliterate, orphans, their first year of life does not bode well

Matte Association of America

- The last, Marie-Angélique (eleventh child of the couple) married Isaac Grenier; they had seven children at Sainte-Croix de Lotbinière.

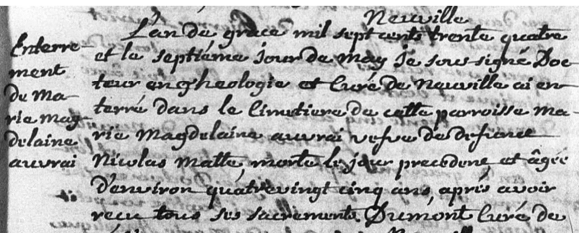
In the census of 1681, Madeleine said she was 25 years old, another fact which confirms that the second Marie is indeed Madeleine Auvray. Nicolas and Madeleine then had 15 acres in value, cleared or deforested, and owned three horned animals. They receive seeds and deliver their harvest. Madeleine works a lot on the land.

In 1689, she took part in the novena made to Marie-Catherine de Saint-Augustin to cure one of her children who had suffered since birth from a convulsive head tremor that the doctors had declared incurable. As soon as the novena is over, the child no longer has any after-effects of his infirmity. At the height of joy, the father hastened to give glory to God by loudly proclaiming the holiness of the mother of Saint Augustine and offering to sign with her blood the attestation of this miracle. Imagine the joy of Madeleine! This fact is noted in the annals of the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec and reproduced by Abbé Casgrain. The child concerned is either Madeleine or Marie Anne.

On January 26, 1695, due to the poor state of the roads between Neuville and Quebec, it was impossible for Madeleine and Nicolas to go to the wedding of their daughter Marie-Françoise.

On July 6, 1702, Madeleine ceded to Jean Masson all the land from the Matte River, where Nicolas had built a house.

Madeleine Auvray will be the godmother of her granddaughter, Marie Françoise Pelletier, born on February 13, 1711 in Neuville from the marriage of her daughter Madeleine with Noël Pelletier. The sponsor is Jean Hardy. Deed is buried



Burial certificate of Madeleine Auvray.

Madeleine died on May 6, 1734 and was buried on the 7th, nearly thirty years after Nicolas, who died and was buried on July 20, 1704. The celebrant at the funeral was the priest Dumont, from Neuville. seven of ten children of the couple are already dead at the death of Madeleine.

Identified under the number 240, the land of 2 arpents frontage by 40 deep is located directly on the river. Today, the house built on this land is located on part of the Domaine des 3 Moulins vineyard and bears the civic number 1348 on route 138.



Photo of the Estate



Matte Association of America

This founding family is mentioned among the first fifteen families of Neuville on the monument of the 300th anniversary of the locality, located in the park of the Hôtel-de-Ville. The descendants of Nicolas Matte and Madeleine Auvray eventually spread throughout North America. Mattes are found among the Cajuns of Louisiana, the Native Americans of the Bitter Root Valley in Montana, as well as among the first settlers of the American West and Western Canada such as Oregon, Saskatchewan, Ontario and British Columbia.

The Matte descendants are closely linked by women to the surnames Pelletier, Laroche, Constantineau, Grenon, Létourneau, Petit, Mongrain, Mercure, Gariépy, Sylvestre, Pagé, Charpentier, Bourgoing, Dubuc, Dussault, Garnier or Grenier, Magnan, Perron, Brière and others.

Matte plate – Auvray



Two other Auvrays emigrated to Nouvelle-France after Madeleine:

- Jacques Auvray, baptized on January 26, 1650 in Tours, Saint. Saturnin parish, in France, arrived in the country in 1671. He married Marie-Catherine Mézeray on January 16, 1680 in Cap-Rouge. The couple will have six children. Jacques died on June 3, 1711 in Charlesbourg;

- Charles Auvray, baptized around 1736 in Vire, parish of Saint. Thomas, in Calvados. He would have arrived in New France in 1757 as a soldier in the troops of Montcalm, regiment of Berry. He married Marie-Charlotte Morin on February 2, 1761 in Saint-François-de-la-Rivière-du-Sud. He would, however, have returned to France afterwards.

Source

- Departmental archives of Seine-Maritime.
- BAnQ Quebec.
- Official cadastre of Quebec.
- CAMPEAU, Charles Vianney, and others. Migrations, www.migrations.fr/princemaurice1671.htm.
- DORÉ, Paul Louis. www.geni.com/people/Marie-Auvray. - Origin file. Quebec Federation of Genealogical Societies, www.fichierorigine.com/.
- HUDON, Pierre-Leonidas. Life of Mother Marie-Catherine de Saint-Augustin, a nun of the Hôtel-Dieu du Précieux-Sang de Québec, Montreal, Canadian Messenger, 1907, p. 255.
- LANDRY, Yves. Orphans in France, pioneers in Canada. The Daughters of the King in the 17th century, Montreal, Quebec Library, 2013, 288 p.
- MORISSETTE, Rémi, and Yves RAYMOND. Our Mother Ancestors in Neuville, Neuville Historical Society, p. 155, 168-187, 189, 191-192.
- Fontaine-en-Bray parish register, 1594-1657, Rouen Seine-Maritime genealogical circle.
- ROULEAU, Marc. Terrier de Neuville, Edition by Marc Rouleau, 2001, 250 p.
- www.FrenchAmerica/fr/.
- www.migrations.fr/Actes_Sepultures.

You can contact the author:

info@famillematte.org

¹ Archives of the department of Seine-Maritime, dimension 3E 00999-1649-1652, Rouen, parish of Saint-Vivien p.

² *Ibid.*, cote RP666, p. 84.

Mrs. Paulette-Moore Matte carried out in 1984, a meticulous work of genealogical research on the Matte families. Inside this precious volume, some excerpts of additional information have been included in the form of an insert, including those that follow. verbatim

Matte Priests

The Matte families participated in the life of the Church by giving it some of its sons, of whom here are some names:

Father Joseph MATTE, son of Ambroise and Thérèse Martel. Ordained in 1847, in Quebec. He was Damasus' brother. 1822-1866.

Father Damase MATTE, born in Quebec in 1835. Son of Ambroise and Thérèse Martel. Professor at the College of Kingston, Ontario. Pastor in Plessisville from 1866-1898. Retired in Lévis 1898-1904. Buried in Plessisville in 1904. He had been ordained in 1859, in Quebec.

Father Joseph-Elzéar MATTE, born in Rimouski in 1872, son of F.X. Alphonse and M. C. Leclerc. Ordained in Rimouski in 1899. Professor at the seminary of Rimouski where he died, prosecutor of the seminary. He was pastor of several parishes in the diocese of Rimouski.

Father Joseph MATTE, son of Adrien and Esther Graton, of Ste-Thérèse. He was curate at St-Paul in Montreal.

Father Adélarde MATTE, son of Arthur and Angéline Langlais-Aylwin, 1913-1971.

Canon Gideon MATTE. Son of Misaël and Salomé Plamondon. Priest of the Diocese of Quebec. Founding pastor of the parish of Notre-Dame-de-la Paix, in Quebec. Died in Quebec in 1970. (1893-1970).

Father Joseph-Ariste MATTE; ordained June 29, 1913. Vicar at St-Jérôme. Died in 1925.

Matte Association of America

Canon Maurice MATTE (1923-1976), born in St-Jovite, son of Adélarde and Rose-Anna Muzzey. Ordained a priest at the Seminary of Ste-Thérèse on May 23, 1947. Became a canon in 1960. Later, he became parish priest at the cathedral of St-Jérôme from 1968-1976.

Father Georges MATTE, son of Joseph and Adrienne Renaud. Ordained May 26, 1954.

Brother Albert Matte

Coming from a prominent family in St-Jérôme at the time of Curé Labelle, Albert Matte, born December 18, 1901, is the son of Émile Matte and Orise Macchabée, grandson of Joseph-Honoré Matte, industrial engineer of this city.

In 1919, he entered the Novitiate of the Brothers of the Christian Schools of Laval-des-Rapides. In his community, he is known as Brother André (Mainfroy-André). He died on May 8, 1983.

It appears from the many testimonies that Brother Albert Matte had a full life: teacher, director, assistant director of novices. In summary, he was known as a man of great availability. One of its great characteristics is to accomplish in a simple way and without ostentation its duty of state, with a fidelity constantly on the alert.

The name of Brother Albert Matte, Jeromian-born, also deserves to be highlighted in the chapter of the little history of the Mattes.

(Text taken from "la petite histoire" by Mgr. Labelle)

Matte family, Theresian

History tells us that the first of the MATTEs to come and settle in Ste-Thérèse, county of Terrebonne, would have come in 1773-1774 and was named Augustin Matte and was the son of Joseph, from Pointe aux Trembles (Neuville).

His son, François, married there in 1801. It was he who would build the Matte de Ste-Thérèse family. His son, Augustin, married Victoire Labelle in Ste-Rose in 1835. Eight girls and five boys were born there.

One of them, Adrien, was a hotelier, aqueduct owner, post office guard, municipal councilor, school commissioner, churchwarden. He was a humble citizen, but faithful to the "things" of his parish and his environment.

Adrien also gave one of his sons to the Church and the latter fulfilled a fruitful ministry, particularly in St-Jérôme. His descendants pride themselves on being in his suite and being a Theresian.

(Taken from an article written by Joseph Matte, priest)

Card currencies

This text is taken from Mlle Canadienne's Blog, which is dedicated to her research in the history of Nouvelle-France and historical reconstructions.

(Part 2)

In November 1689, the year preceding the siege of Quebec, Louis de Buade, Count of Frontenac, signed an order with Intendant Jean Bochart de Champigny. This order formalizes the use of card money to pay troops and prohibits counterfeiting. See this document in BANQ for more information on this order. The value of the cards (abbreviated name also given to card money) is inscribed on them and is formalized by three signatures: that of the intendant, that of the governor and that of the treasury clerk. The first traces of card money issues by Intendant Bochart de Champigny are dated 1689. Nothing allows us to know if they are still redeemed annually.

Counterfeiters were severely punished. This document details the sentence of surgeon Pierre Malidor for forging a single four-pound card. On March 7, 1690, the culprit was condemned to be "beaten and castigated, naked, with rods on the shoulders, by the executor of high justice (executioner) from the gate of the Palace to that of the parish of Notre-Dame-de-Québec (today the cathedral-basilica), at the usual crossroads and places, in each of which he received six lashes; he must also restore the price of said counterfeit cards and pay the sum of 10 pounds to His Majesty (Louis XIV) and forcibly serve an inhabitant for three years". These punishments are intended to be a deterrent. On the other hand, the document does not indicate how the inhabitant who seeks the help of Pierre Malidor will be chosen.

Matte Association of America

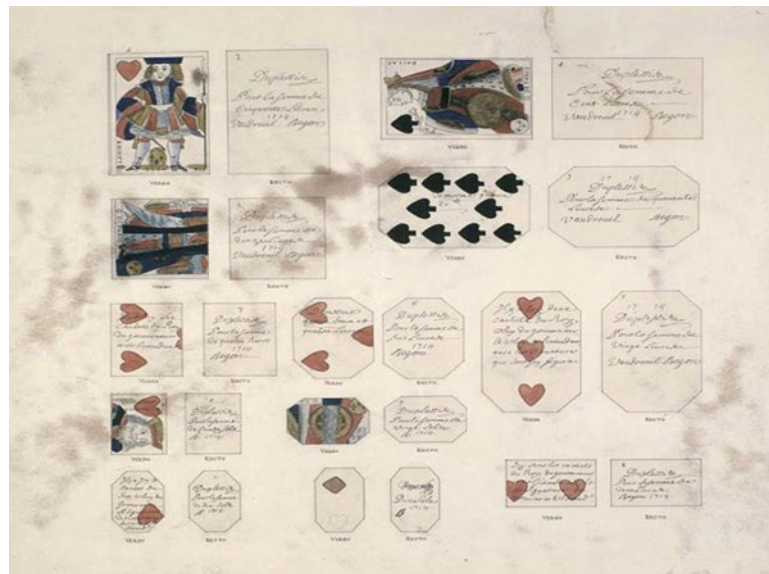


Detail of L'estrapade, engraving by Jacques Callot

The collection: The Great Miseries of War 1633. (Source: Wikipedia)

But why did you use playing cards?

The colony's resources are limited. Playing cards are made of sturdy cardboard, made to withstand frequent handling. They appeared as the most resistant and affordable medium in the context of the beginner colony.



Reproductions of card coins by artist Henri Beau, circa 1900

(Source: [Bibliothèque et Archives Canada](#))

Matte Association of America

Unfortunately, it is impossible for me to know what historical bases were used by the artist Henri Beau, at the beginning of the last century, to illustrate the fact that different currency values were represented by different card shapes and sizes. The idea is plausible in the sense that since a large part of the population is illiterate, it would facilitate the recognition of values. Also, cutting the cards according to their described values leads to a saving of paper, which in the context of a general shortage of material makes sense. However, I have not been able to find any primary sources that corroborate this idea. Moreover, the sources indicate different values as mentioned later. Also, to my knowledge, no card money made on playing card has survived until today. I will return to this point later.

From 1703 to 1705, the post of Intendant of Nouvelle-France was held by François Beauharnois de la Chaussaye, Baron de Beauville. He participated in the manufacture and distribution of card money during his tenure.

Jacques Raudot and his son Antoine-Denis take care of the stewardship of New-France from 1705. This is the only case where the office of steward is held by two people. However most of the official documents were signed only by Jacques Raudot. One of his first orders is to recognize the validity of all the cards signed by the previous claimants. [For more details, see this order in the Archives of BANQ](#). The Raudot intendants, father and son, were in office during a period of war, that of the Spanish succession (1701-1714). The best-known repercussions of this war in New-France were the loss of half of Acadia as well as the island of Newfoundland in favor of England. The Raudot intendants also regulated the payment of import duties on tobacco, wine and eau-de-vie so that they were made in French currency. See [this order of September 7, 1705 for more details](#).

The presence of card money as an alternative currency within the colony caused it to experience significant inflation, to the point of being undervalued compared to hard currency. This inflation encouraged the use of card money in the colony.

It appears that the cards were counted and burned when they returned to government hands, as evidenced by [this document from November 29, 1705](#). It is interesting to note the size of the denominations of the cards in this document: 32 pounds, 16 pounds, 40 sols and 20 sols.

Matte Association of America

According to [Jacques Raudot's biography](#), a quarrel between him and [Governor Vaudreuil](#) in the last years of his stewardship led him to request his recall to France in 1709. He was authorized to leave his post in 1711 on condition that he left on good terms. with Governor Vaudreuil. Despite this animosity, the manufacture of card money had to carry the approval of the intendant and the governor of New-France (in 1711 respectively Raudot and Vaudreuil) in addition to that of the Treasurer of the Navy (Duplessis) as shown this [slip of new card money made in the year 1711](#). This document is interesting because it shows that the value of the cards created are 100 and 50 pounds, larger sums than those destroyed in 1705.

Michel Bégon de la Picadière did not embark until the autumn of 1712 to fulfill his function as intendant following Jacques Raudot, although he was appointed in 1710. His arrival was marked by an exceptional event: [the fire of the palace of the intendant of Quebec in January 1713](#).



Quebec, view from the northwest, Sieur de Fonville, 1699

(Source: [Archéolab Québec](#))

To be continued...



HOLIDAY BRUNCH 2021

After two years of absence caused by the pandemic, we were finally able to come together to celebrate this long-awaited moment together. Being able to meet again in a holiday atmosphere was good for all the participants. The meeting took place on Sunday, December 5, 2021. To allow us to be together, we were assigned to the bar section of the Mike's restaurant in L'Ancienne-Lorette. What a pleasure to fraternize between members of the Matte family.

Here are some photos, precious memories of these beautiful moments spent in good company!

