

## Minutes of the Chamberaud Municipal Council between 1826 and 1902

The minutes and deliberations of the Municipal Council not only record the sometimes tedious but necessary details of French administration, such as the revision of the electoral roll, the election of the council and the mayor, the vote on the annual budgets, and the approval of the management account. Other items on the agenda could include proposing tax distributors, approving or opposing requests from other municipalities in the Creuse department to create a market or fair, school fees, and primary school expenses.

During the period under study, between 1826 and 1902, considerable time and resources were devoted to applications for the classification or declassification of roads, the paving of local roads, and the financing of roadworks. For a small, impoverished commune like Chamberaud, this was not always easy. With the creation of communes, a large portion of the land, previously shared among the inhabitants, became communal property. Due to the commune's financial situation, its various assets were sold, plot by plot and tree by tree, to finance public works on behalf of the entire community of Chamberaud. Despite this, it was not uncommon to have to take out a loan or request funds from either the state or the department. Special taxes are also mentioned, as well as “les trois voyages de prestations”, all related to taxes or the financing of communal activities.

As there was a church in Chamberaud and also a school at the time, these two sometimes costly subjects became what one might almost call two soap operas in the municipal deliberations.

What is also interesting is to know which areas caused the most concern, which were close to the hearts of the inhabitants, the grievances, the use of communal lands and the support that could, after all, be given to some poorer families in the different villages.

The number of people never exceeded about 400, and many of them were related. It is quite possible that we could read about an ancestor who brought a matter to the Council's attention.

Here is an extract of what was discussed and decided between the years 1826 and 1902, based on the three books located in the Departmental Archives of Creuse, reference numbers:

39 EDEPOT D 1 1826-1845 48 images

39 EDEPOT D 2 1845-1884 189 images

FRAC023043 00001 1885-1902 148 images

The transcription is largely faithful to the original, with the exception of certain spellings (e.g., presbitère / presbytère, or la dite/ladite), accents (e.g., poële /poêle) which have been modernised , and the use or omission of capital letters (e.g., l'Ecole/l' école, Est/est, chamberaud /Chamberaud). The punctuation, sentence structure, and all original words and numbers (e.g., vingt un) have been retained.

The explanatory notes with references to the Creuse departmental archives have been marked in blue.

Finally, if you spot any errors, please let me know so I can correct them.

(Part of image 39EDEPOT D 1 i.4)

art 5<sup>e</sup> le maire ayant ensuite exposé au Conseil que le clocher de cette Succursale avait besoin d'une poutre qui de promptes réparations pour éviter la chute et que la vétusté de l'échelle qui y communique fait craindre son bris qui occasionnerait des accidents, le Conseil après ces observations et la lettre de Monsieur le Sous-préfet lu date du quatre du présent dont il a pris lecture qui répond à celle du maire qui lui a écrit au même sujet; reconnaît la nécessité et l'urgence de ces réparations qui ne coûteront pas la somme de cent francs, laquelle somme sera payée sur les fonds libres que le Sieur Valet receveur municipal de cette commune a en caisse attendu que la commune n'a d'autres ressources; et conséquemment il autorise le maire à faire faire ces réparations par économie et en faisant le plus promptement possible les apprécier les moyens convenables pour leur prompt exécution, à la charge de rendre au conseil

The date	The minutes	Image/reference
<b>May 6, 1827</b>	The mayor then explained to the Council that the bell tower of this daughter church needed prompt repairs to prevent its collapse and that the age of the ladder which connects to it gives cause for fear of its breaking which would cause accidents, the council, based on these observations and the letter from the Sub-Prefect dated the fourth of this month which it read, which responds to that of the mayor who wrote to him on the same subject; recognizes the necessity and urgency of these repairs which will not exceed the sum of one hundred francs, which sum will be paid from the available funds which Mr. Valet, the municipal collector of this commune, has in his coffers, given that the commune has no other resources; and consequently he authorises the mayor to have these repairs done cheaply, and to take the appropriate means for their prompt execution, on condition of giving the council a detailed account of the expense supported by the memoranda, contracts or agreements which he will have made, and then to submit everything to the approval of the Sub-Prefect in order to authorise the payment of this expense, and all the members present signed the present deliberations which were taken and adopted at the town hall, the usual place of the council meetings, on the days and at the times mentioned above , with the exception of Messrs. Neboux and Couchon who declared that they did not know this [how to sign] when questioned and interrogated.	39 EDEPOT D 1 i.4
<b>May 11, 1828</b>	Mayor Bartonet presented his 1827 account concerning the repairs to the bell tower of this branch church, which he was authorized to make for economic reasons, in accordance with the letter from the Sub-Prefect of this district dated May 4, 1827, and the deliberation of the municipal council during its session of the same month and year. The council, having reviewed the entire report submitted by Leonard Faure,	39 EDEPOT D 1 i.8

	<p>landowner and farmer residing in the village of Le Pui in this commune, who sold to the said Mayor: 1) an oak beam seven meters long, squared a quarter of a meter on all sides; 2) two ladder supports for climbing the bell tower, also made of good oak, each eleven meters long, squared on one side and two decimeters on the other; 3) finally, another piece of oak for making the rungs, all squared, sawn, and delivered to the church, for the price and sum of fifty-five francs.</p> <p>According to another report submitted by Louis Roudier, a carpenter residing in the village of Chiron, also in this commune, who supplied laths, nails, planks, shingles, tiles, and a wooden lunette for inserting the rope used to ring the bell into the bell tower, all these supplies amount to fifteen francs. These supplies came both from an opening that had to be made in the church roof to lift the beam into the bell tower and from some planks, laths, tiles, and shingles that were also missing from the church roof. He subsequently spent fifteen days building the ladder, lifting the beam, positioning it to support the bell tower's framework, and repairing the church roof. The council, having examined and verified the aforementioned reports, unanimously approved the account submitted by the mayor for this operation and is of the opinion that he should be authorized as soon as possible to collect payment from the commune's available funds, which are held by Mr. Valet, the municipal treasurer. 1° The sum of fifty-five francs which is owed to Mr. Faure and that of forty-five francs which is owed to Mr. Roudier; which aforementioned sums make in total that of one hundred francs.</p>	
<p><b>May 9, 1830</b></p>	<p>The council is aware that Mr. Chatauvvert, serving the parish of Fransèches, has requested permission from the Bishop to binate for the parish of Chamberaud; and as there is every reason to believe that this permission will be granted and that the presbytery must be returned immediately to the parish priest in accordance with the King's ordinance of March 3, 1825, the council unanimously agrees to instruct the mayor to inform Mr. Charière, the justice of the peace who occupies the presbytery, that he must vacate it immediately so that it may be returned to the parish priest.</p> <p>There are even fewer difficulties since Mr. Charière had not asked and obtained permission from the mayor and the priest to occupy the presbytery which he enjoys without any compensation until March 25th last, at which time he had promised that the house which he had bought would then be repaired and inhabited by him; an agreement which he did not keep because instead of having it repaired he sold it under the pretext that, being housed in the presbytery, he could remain there for a long time.</p> <p>And in the unlikely event that His Grace the Bishop does not grant Monsieur Chateauvert the requested authorization, the council unanimously agrees that the rectory and its outbuildings should not be leased, given that Monsieur Chateauvert, who</p>	<p>39 EDEPOT D 1 i.11</p> <p>Note: B103 Curial Garden, presbytery garden, area 00h 02h 20m<sup>2</sup> B104 Curial Garden, former presbytery in 1823 (3P 1272, i. 84)</p>

	<p>also serves this parish, needs this house for rest and warmth during the season when he comes to say Mass, conduct funerals, perform services, and administer the sacraments. The parish also hopes to have a resident priest there. Consequently, the council is of the opinion that the mayor should be authorized to take the necessary legal action to compel Monsieur Charière to relinquish his use of the property. All members present signed, with the exception of Couchon and Neboux, who declared they were unable [<i>to sign</i>].</p>	
<b>May 9, 1830</b>	<p>The Mayor, having received an estimate of the very urgent repairs to be made to the branch church of this commune, the estimate of which is six hundred and thirty-six francs, invited the council to consider the means of providing for them. The council recognizes the great need for these repairs and invites the mayor to do what is necessary to have them done as soon as possible.</p> <p>As for the means of providing for this expense, it is unanimously agreed that the best is to accelerate the sale of the parts of the common fields which were put up for tender in accordance with the King's order dated June 23, 1819 by several inhabitants of this commune, which tenders took place during 1819 and were all regularized during 1820.</p> <p>In accordance with the decree of the Prefect of this department dated June 20, 1820.</p> <p>But under conditions which will not be understood in this sale the objects submitted not admitted, as prejudicial to the interest of the commune, in the deliberation of the municipal council taken on October 8, 1820 the council observes that all # the commons instinctively belong to all the inhabitants.</p> <p>The mayor remains charged with requesting the Sub-Prefect for this sale to take place as soon as possible and all members present signed with the exception of Neboux and Couchon who declared they did not know [<i>how to sign</i>].</p> <p># the proceeds from this sale would be sufficient for repairs that the municipality does not have funds available for, and that</p>	39 EDEPOT D 1 i.12
<b>May 2, 1852</b>	<p>The President acknowledges the circular from the Prefect dated April 20th concerning the taking of the oath by public officials, and the letter from the Sub-Prefect of Aubusson dated May 2nd of this month, which authorizes Juillet Léonard Joseph, temporary mayor of the municipality, to take the oath required by law before the said council and to immediately receive the oath of each of the members of this same council, and at the same time:</p> <p>We, Léonard Joseph, acting mayor of this commune of Chamberaud, in July, and in the presence of the said council, pronounced in a loud and clear voice the oath, thus formulated: I swear obedience to the constitution and fidelity to the</p>	39 EDEPOT D 2 i.20

	President. and immediately asked which of the members of the said council responded, each: I swear it.	
<b>December 12, 1852</b> Proclamation of the Empire in the commune of Chamberaud	<p>We, the mayor of Chamberaud, accompanied by civil and religious authorities, proceeded to the town square following parish mass, in accordance with the prefectoral circular of December 2nd. There, amidst the people of Chamberaud, we read aloud, firstly, the decree proclaiming the Empire, and secondly, the speech of the Prefect of our department, addressed to his constituents. These readings were followed by repeated cries of enthusiasm: Long live the Emperor!</p> <p>* The proclamation of the Empire did not take place in Chamberaud until the twelfth, since the orders did not reach the town hall of that commune until Sunday, December 5th at four o'clock in the evening.</p>	<p>39 EDEPOT D 2 i.22</p> <p>Note: Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte became Emperor Napoleon III on December 2, 1852.</p>
<b>April 17, 1853</b> Council resolution approving the estimate for repairs to the parish church	The Council being thus constituted, the President read aloud the authorization from the Sub-Prefect and the purpose of this meeting, which was to approve the estimate for the repairs to the Church and to create funds to cover these expenses. The council, having carefully examined the present estimate, drawn up by Ringuet, in all its parts, declared that these repairs were urgent, given that the vault threatened to collapse at any moment, and it approved this estimate, amounting to a total of two thousand three hundred and four francs and seventy-five centimes, as well as the specifications that the Mayor would draw up during the bidding process. He unanimously designates, the municipal coffers being empty, the parcels of communal property which have been designated to meet the expenses incurred for the purchase of a schoolhouse to be alienated, to meet these expenses up to a third which the Council asks the authorities to grant to the municipality either from the funds of the State or department: given the poverty of the municipality which has only weak resources.	39 EDEPOT D 2 i.25
<b>April 17, 1853</b> Resolution approving the purchase of a schoolhouse and equipment to furnish the school	The Council having thus constituted, the President read aloud the authorization from the Sub-Prefect and announced the purpose of the meeting, which was to acknowledge the need to acquire a schoolhouse. The Council considered it too inconvenient for the teacher to be obliged to move his furniture every year, and furthermore, the only apartments available were unsuitable for holding classes and serving as accommodation for the teacher. Therefore, the Council, wishing to remedy these inconveniences, unanimously agreed to purchase a house to serve as accommodation for the teacher. Having then summoned Mr. Pierre Tixier from the village, the Council agreed to purchase his house, located on the public square, consisting of a kitchen, closets, bedrooms, an attic, and cellars, with the exception of a small separate room reserved for Anne Tixier's lifetime and which will belong to the municipality after	<p>39 EDEPOT D 2 i.25</p> <p>Note : B101 Chamberaud, house and courtyard B102 Derrier maison, garden, area 00h 02a 30m<sup>2</sup> (3P 1270, folio 69 and 244)</p>

	<p>her death; a garden behind the house measuring three ares; and finally, all the amenities and outbuildings of the said house; for the sum of two thousand four hundred francs, if this sum is that of the appraisal that will be made. The Council further undertakes to have all necessary repairs carried out immediately and authorizes the Mayor to have the cost estimate drawn up. The Council requests that the authorities allow it to make this acquisition; that is its opinion.</p>	
<p><b>October 23, 1853</b></p>	<p>The Mayor informed the council thus constituted of the purpose of this meeting, which was to approve various minutes and estimates relating to the purchase of a schoolhouse and classroom equipment, and to the sale of communal land to cover these and other expenses.</p> <p>The President had the Council examine each document separately and carefully in its entirety, and instructed it to give its opinion immediately.</p> <p>Having reviewed the contents of all these documents and examined them carefully, the Municipal Council unanimously approves them in the following order: 1° The report, an appraisal drawn up by Tixier, expert appointed by the Sub-Prefect, of the house of Mr. Pierre-Amable Tixier, for conversion into a schoolhouse, amounting to two thousand four hundred francs; 2° The estimate for adapting it to make it suitable as a schoolhouse, amounting to one thousand thirty-nine francs and eighty centimes, drawn up by the same; 3° The specifications to be imposed on the successful bidder for the adaptation work, also drawn up by Tixier ; 4. The estimate for school supplies, amounting to two hundred and fifty-five francs and seventy-five centimes, as part of the classroom supplies included in this estimate, belongs to the Teacher. The Municipal Council acknowledges and accepts it on behalf of the municipality, according to the valuation of the items made by Tixier, and which is specified in the estimate. It also instructs the Teacher to purchase the remaining supplies needed to complete the school according to the estimate and the total cost, amounting to two hundred and fifty-five francs and seventy-five centimes, which will be paid to him by a warrant issued by the Mayor. 5. The official report of the valuation of the communal land parcels designated for sale by the Council in its two resolutions of April 17 and May 9, amounting to five thousand three hundred and five francs and three centimes, which sum will be used to cover all these expenses. This report was drawn up by Tixier.</p> <p>The Council was presented with, firstly, the total estimates for the acquisition, church repairs, classroom equipment, and the appraisal report for the schoolhouse, amounting to six thousand francs; and secondly, the appraisal report for the communal plots designated for sale, amounting to five thousand three hundred and five francs and three centimes. The Council unanimously voted to cover all these expenses. It requested the</p>	<p>39 EDEPOT D 2 i.29</p>

	<p>competent authorities to secure aid for the municipality from the Department and the State, given its precarious financial situation and the numerous unforeseen works expected for the church, and expressed its hope that the municipality's critical situation would be taken into account and that it would receive one-third of the expenses it is about to incur.</p> <p>These are the wishes of the City Council.</p>	
<p><b>October 23, 1853</b> Deliberation regarding approval of the estimate for the work to be carried out at the Chamberaud church and the specifications to be imposed on the tender.</p>	<p>The council thus constituted, the president reads aloud the authorization from the Sub-Prefect, and the purpose of this meeting, which is to approve the estimate of the repair work to be done at the Church of this municipality and the specifications to be imposed on the contractor for this work. The said council, having carefully examined the estimate drawn up by Mr. Pierre Ringuet, works supervisor in Guéret, and the specifications to be imposed on the successful bidder for these works, drawn up by the Mayor of this commune, unanimously approved the estimate in its entirety, as well as the specifications, and voted again to allocate all the funds that will be generated from the sale of the communal land parcels designated in the deliberations of April 17<sup>th</sup> and May 9<sup>th</sup> last, to cover the expenses of the works included in the estimates for the church and the town hall of Chamberaud. This same council specifically requests the competent authorities to obtain assistance from the state or the department, proportional to the sum that will be generated from the sale of the communal land parcels designated by this same council, to cover any unforeseen repair costs, should any arise. and even to carry out other very urgent repairs if possible, which we have not included in the estimate for the church for fear of delaying those already approved by us; given that the expenses amount to a sum greater than the supposed revenues according to the estimate which has been made of the parcels of common land designated for sale.</p>	<p>39 EDEPOT D 2 i.29</p> <p>Note: Possibly the schoolhouse (minutes of April 17, 1853)</p>
<p><b>May 6, 1855</b></p>	<p>The president announces:</p> <p>1° a complaint from several residents of the parish, requesting that the common land known as 'la petite ribière des gasnes' be reserved for large livestock and that sheep, pigs and geese be excluded from it from 1 April to 1 October each year;</p> <p>2° he shares with the council that the ribière des vergnes (communal) being sold with many other parcels of communal land long reserved for large livestock, the first one called des gasnes then becomes indispensable to replace the latter which has been sold.</p> <p>He decides by majority vote that the ribière des gasnes (communal) will be reserved for large livestock and authorizes the rural guard to draw up a report on all those who would dare to lead there from the first of April inclusive until the first of October, exclusively sheep, cows, and geese, and asks the competent authorities to authorise this.</p>	<p>39 EDEPOT D 2 i.35</p> <p>Note: probably B623 Ribière de la Gâne contenance 01h 20a 40m<sup>2</sup> pâturage classe 3 B928 Ribière de la Vergne, area 2h 68a 70m<sup>2</sup> pastures, class 3 (3P 1272, from 1823)</p>

<p><b>July 8, 1855</b></p>	<p>The President announces the purpose of the meeting, which is the oath that the Mayor of the said municipality must take before us, according to the decree of the Prefect, mentioned above.</p> <p>Consequently, we asked Monsieur Juillet Léonard-Joseph Marie of Chamberaud to take the required oath; at our invitation, and in the proper manner, he replied with these words: "I swear obedience to the constitution and loyalty to the Emperor." Immediately afterwards, we handed him the presidency.</p> <p>We, Juillet Léonard Joseph, having been reinstated in our functions, having regard to the aforementioned decree by which the Prefect invites us to receive the oath of the deputy of each respective municipality, have asked Mr. Brun Léonard, deputy, to take the oath required by law, in our presence; at these words Mr. Brun Léonard hastened to take the oath thus conceived: I swear obedience to the constitution and loyalty to the Emperor.</p>	<p>39 EDEPOT D 2 i.35</p>						
<p><b>August 12, 1855</b></p>	<p>In view of the law of May 2, 1855:          Having regard to the decree of August 4, 1855;          Having regard to the instruction of the Prefect of Creuse dated August 6, 1855;          Proposes the rate for collecting a municipal tax on dogs, in accordance with the following table:          Proposed tax rates</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="336 1137 1174 1205"> <tr> <td>1st class</td> <td>Companion dogs or dogs used for hunting</td> <td>Frcs 1.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2nd class</td> <td>Guard dogs</td> <td>Frcs 1,</td> </tr> </table>	1st class	Companion dogs or dogs used for hunting	Frcs 1.50	2nd class	Guard dogs	Frcs 1,	<p>39 EDEPOT D 2 i.36</p>
1st class	Companion dogs or dogs used for hunting	Frcs 1.50						
2nd class	Guard dogs	Frcs 1,						
<p><b>November 5, 1855</b></p>	<p>The President informs the Council of the circular from the Prefect of Creuse, dated 25 October<sup>last</sup>, relating to the distribution of the additional credit that the Emperor has granted to the department of Creuse to provide work for workers in need during the winter, and to the funds that the Municipal Councillors must vote to support the generous and paternal views of His Imperial Majesty.</p> <p>The Council,          Considering the great sacrifices that the community has made for the work on the Church and the schoolhouse which has been carried out during the course of this year, and whose unforeseen work will continue to occupy many workers for a long time;          Given the absolute need of the inhabitants of this commune, caused by the high cost of food; and who, while appreciating the Emperor's kindness, cannot make any donation to provide work for poor families, all being in the greatest difficulty;          Given that the municipal treasury's funds are entirely used for the execution of the works mentioned above,          He decrees that, since the coffers are empty, he cannot vote any funds to support the generous views of the Government, and he begs the higher authorities, given the excessive poverty of all the inhabitants and the sacrifices that the commune has imposed</p>	<p>39 EDEPOT D 2 i.36</p>						

	<p>upon itself during the course of this year, to grant the commune aid from the funds voted by the Emperor to provide work for poor workers during this winter.</p>	
<p><b>November 1, 1857</b></p>	<p>The President explains to the Municipal Council that the sacristy of the church in this town is falling into ruin; that the priest, in order to prevent damage to the sacred ornaments and vessels used in worship, has been obliged to move them to the presbytery; and that it is therefore absolutely necessary to consider the means of rebuilding it as soon as possible. Before considering ways to create funds, the Council was presented with the financial situation of the municipal treasury and that of the church, both of which were in deficit. Considering then that it is absolutely necessary to create funds in some way; considering also that an extraordinary tax would become a burden for the inhabitants of this commune who are in the greatest need as a result of the prolonged high cost of food, the Council decides by majority vote that some parcel of communal land will be sold to meet these expenses. After careful deliberation on the communal plot that would be designated for sale, the Council acknowledges that a communal plot, called Cher de Lécoubas , with an area of approximately ten ares, ceded to the Priest in 1853 to make him a small garden, would be the one that would cause the least harm, and that, moreover, the Priest could acquire it and continue more advantageously the repairs that he has begun there and some of which are partly done. The Town Council, having consulted the Parish Priest to inform him of this decision, explained that he could purchase the aforementioned plot of common land; and that later, he could recoup the funds he had spent on building the perimeter walls and a small greenhouse, as well as on clearing and planting, by reselling it to his successor or any other owner; given that this piece of common land had increased in value through cultivation and the use of fertilizers. Upon hearing of this sale, the Parish Priest consented and expressed his desire to purchase it in order to provide the means to rebuild the sacristy, essential for the community to house the rather substantial collection of sacred vestments and vessels. However, he indicated to the Council that if he did not purchase it, he requested that a portion of his expenses be taken into account. The Municipal Council decides by majority vote that the plot of communal land used as a garden by the Priest will be sold and further decides, having full knowledge of the repairs that the Priest has had done, that the expenses incurred by the latter for the construction of the perimeter walls, the greenhouse, clearing, and planting, amounting to the sum of three hundred and fifty francs, will be charged to the purchaser in addition to the sale price and paid by him to the Priest.</p>	<p>39 EDEPOT D 2 i.42</p>

<p><b>November 4, 1860</b></p>	<p>The President informed the council that the municipality had long owed the following individuals: 1) to Louis Roudier , of the village of Chiron, the sum of forty francs for the completion of the schoolhouse roof; 2) to Léonard-Victor Tixier, residing in Guéret, the sum of four francs, which he had requested for his report on the schoolhouse; and 3) to Maurice Tixier, residing in the village of Puy, the sum of 52,97 francs for unforeseen work on the sacristy, which could not be paid for due to lack of funds. He also noted that the cemetery walls were in very poor condition and that it was urgent to have them repaired, and proposed that the council settle the aforementioned debts. To achieve these ends, he informs the council that the coppice woodland of Cherlaquet , covering approximately 4 hectares and 77 ares, belonging to this municipality, is twelve years old; that the large number of saplings present there prevent the growth of <b>them</b>, and that consequently, it is absolutely necessary to cut down a considerable number of trees, which will give greater value to this harvest. As this wood is not subject to the forestry regulations, he therefore proposes to the council the sale of the timber from this harvest, the proceeds of which will be used to pay the debts mentioned above.</p> <p>The City Council, Having heard the president's proposals, and wishing to settle the aforementioned debts, the council unanimously voted for the sale, at public auction, of the timber harvested from the Cherlaquet woodland. After careful consideration, it decided that one-third of the saplings of all species would be cut, namely: 134 oak saplings of coppice age, 12 beeches of the same age, 41 oaks, and 17 modern beeches. These will be selected from among those with crowns and from the densest sections. This is the opinion of the municipal council, which requests the competent authorities to authorize this resolution as soon as possible and to appoint an expert to assess the value of this harvest.</p>	<p>39 EDEPOT D 2 i.49</p> <p>Note: probably B953 Cherlaquet capacity 04h 68a 00m<sup>2</sup> heather class 1 (3P 1272, from 1823)</p>
<p><b>May 12, 1862</b></p>	<p>Mr. President, after reading the prefectural circular of April 16 concerning the guard of the municipalities, and giving notice of the verbal observations made by the Prefect during his review tour, heard individually, in the session, the opinion of the members of the municipal council present as well as that of the highest taxpayers of the municipality present, in accordance with the aforementioned circular.</p> <p>Their opinion can be summarized as follows: Mr. President, we sincerely thank the higher administration for its great concern for the interests of the municipalities. However, in the present circumstances, we must point out to the Prefect that for over forty years, the municipality has had a rural constable to safeguard the interests of two plots of woodland not subject to the forestry regulations, as well as those of the entire municipality. These rural constables have faithfully carried out their duties and have never refused the requests of</p>	<p>39 EDEPOT D 2 i.53</p>

the municipal authorities when it comes to minor matters of rural policing. In recognition of this dedication, the inhabitants, at certain times of year, never failed to give gifts to the rural constable, who accepted them. Furthermore, given the municipality's limited financial situation, the municipal council allocates him 20 francs annually in the budget. This sum, combined with the proceeds from the sale of ferns and junipers growing in the commons—which were granted to him as shrubs and plants harmful to the overgrowth of those same commons—brings his salary to approximately 80 francs (not including donations from the inhabitants). This sum, we know, is far from sufficient to support a rural constable who could not engage in any other work; but we would reply that the commune of Chamberaud is very small and easy to patrol, that a rural constable can complete his rounds in two hours, cover even the most remote areas, and then, after this daily work, attend to his other pursuits.

Consequently, we can assert that the rural constable of Chamberaud has more to gain by serving only that commune, for the small remuneration mentioned above, than by serving as the rural constable for four communes for 300 francs.

Furthermore, we can argue, in the interest of the commune, that there is a significant advantage in having its own constable who is always available to respond to any requisition when needed. As proof of what we are saying, we certify that for each appointment of a rural constable, we have several candidates worthy of the job applied for.

As a result, we unanimously request the higher authorities to make an exception for the municipality of Chamberaud, leaving it with its rural guard as in the past: this is the opinion of the members of the municipal council and the highest taxpayers.

**September 11,  
1864**

The President read aloud to the municipal council a formal notice served upon him by the Moreau couple, residents of Moriou, in which they requested the Mayor to have the walls, vault, and roof structure of the church reinforced to prevent its collapse; given their intention to immediately demolish their house and the St. Andrew's tower or "tour carré," adjoining the church; and claiming to bear no responsibility whatsoever for the damage caused to the church's side walls as a result of this demolition. Following this reading, the President invited the council to deliberate on the matter.

The City Council,

Considering that the church walls are in a perfect state of preservation and very solid,

Considering also that the St. Andrew tower or square tower, which the Pailloux family had enjoyed until then, is an inseparable part of the church, as indicated by the openings made in the side walls and in the cross walls or gables,

Considering further that the demolition of the square tower or Saint Andrew's tower would cause great damage to the walls of

39 EDEPOT D 2 i.59  
Note: Moriou = Mourioux

	<p>the church as being part of it and that there is no statute of limitations for public buildings;</p> <p>Considering also that the adjudication pronounced by the directory of the district of Aubusson, on January 17, 1794, does not include the sale of this part of the church,</p> <p>The council unanimously supports the legal action brought by the Moreau couple concerning the square tower or St. Andrew's tower. It therefore authorizes the Mayor to oppose the demolition of said tower, as it is an imprescriptible part of the building. Even if the Moreau couple were the owners (which they are not), the municipal council does not believe that they could cause harm to the municipality by demolishing said tower, given that the walls and the framework are very solid. Furthermore, it would be up to the Moreau couple to take the measures they urge the mayor to take in their formal notice, and not the municipality. The municipal council also authorizes the Mayor to have an expert brought to the site and to consult with a lawyer to substantiate the rights that the municipality claims to assert.</p>	
<b>October 23, 1864</b>	<p>The President explains that there is talk of creating a post office in Lavaveix, and attaching the municipality of Chamberaud to it.</p> <p>The City Council, after deliberation,</p> <p>Considering that the municipality of Chamberaud has a strong interest in being served by the post office planned for Lavaveix ,</p> <p>Unanimously expresses the wish that the municipality of Chamberaud be served by the post office whose creation is planned in Lavaveix.</p>	39 EDEPOT D 2 i.60
<b>November 14, 1864</b>	<p>The Mayor presents the following facts to the Council: Constance Pailloux , wife of Charles Moreau, inherited several properties in the village of Chamberaud from her ancestors. These properties, formerly belonging to the commandery of the Order of Malta, were awarded to Gilbert Pailloux according to the official record dated 18 Germinal, Year II (April 16, 1794). This record lists <b>the</b> rooms comprising the house that were part of the properties awarded to Gilbert Pailloux, but completely excludes from the sale that part of the church referred to as the "square tower."</p> <p>However, the Moreau couple, claiming to own this part of the church, and wanting to make repairs to their buildings, have summoned us to shore up the framework of the Chamberaud church as well as the vaults and side walls.</p> <p>We responded to this formal notice with a summons dated October 1st informing the Moreau couple of the main reasons on which we based the municipality's right of ownership and forbidding them to proceed with the demolition they were planning.</p>	39 EDEPOT D 2 i.60

The latter having shown an intention to disregard this summons, we adjourned them, after having been authorized to do so by your deliberation of the eleventh of 7<sup>th</sup> of this month, duly approved, before the President of the Civil Court of Aubusson, judging in summary proceedings, to hear a prohibition against continuing their demolition work, with regard to the square tower or of St. Andrew which is an integral part of the parish church.

On this adjournment, on the 25<sup>th</sup> of last year an order was issued by the President which ordered that the demolition of the tower be suspended until the question of ownership thereof was settled by the competent courts, and it was decided that within a month we would justify the efforts made to resolve the difficulty.

“We cannot,” the Mayor added, “take this matter to the competent courts without authorization from the Prefectural Council, and we must first seek your opinion. You are familiar with the area; you have already assessed the difficulty in your previous resolution; you simply need to review it to recall the reasons that motivated your decision.”

Regarding this: The Municipal Council, after deliberation,

Having heard the presentation given by the Mayor,

In light of the previous deliberations on this matter,

Persistent in the reasons stated therein,

And considering that the square tower or of St. Andrews is an integral part of the parish church of Chamberaud.

The truth of this proposition is evident from the fact that:

1° The tower is under the same division as the church;

2° The main entrance door of the said church, revealed by the demolition work carried out by the Moreau couple, is located at the entrance of the St. Andrew tower;

3° Finally, the members of the directory of the revolutionary district of Aubusson, who carried out the adjudication on 18 Germinal year 2, considered the tower in question as an integral part of the church, and did not include it in this adjudication; Considering, moreover, that churches and their dependencies cannot legally be acquired by prescription.

Unanimously authorizes the Mayor of the municipality of Chamberaud to bring an action against the Moreau couple, partly before competent judges, in order to have it declared that the tower of St. Andrew is an integral part of the church of Chamberaud and belongs to the municipality, and to take against the Moreau couple such conclusions as are legally required in order to obtain damages and costs.

**October 25, 1868**  
Repairs to the roof  
of the schoolhouse

The President informed the Council:

1° That he has in his possession a sum of seventeen francs from the sale of saplings uprooted or broken by the wind;

2° That the roof of the schoolhouse needs urgent and immediate repairs; given that it is raining in, in all the apartments.

39 EDEPOT D 2 i.77

	<p>Having finished this presentation, the President invites the assembly to authorize him to pay the sum of 17 francs into the municipal treasury, and to immediately withdraw this sum from the treasury, in order to be able to carry out the repairs mentioned above.</p> <p>The City Council, Considering that the repairs in question are extremely urgent and cannot be delayed, Considering also that no sum is allocated in the budget for this purpose, Authorises the Mayor to pay the aforementioned sum of seventeen francs into the municipal treasury, to withdraw it immediately from said treasury, and to have the repairs mentioned above carried out.</p>	
<p><b>November 22, 1868</b> Barthon de Montbas intends to bring against the municipality .</p>	<p>The President read aloud: 1° From the authorization of the Sub-Prefect of Aubusson, dated 14 October this month; 2° From the memorandum of Viscount Barthon de Montbas by which he requests authorization to conduct legal action against the municipality to force it to pay compensation for damages caused to his fishery as a result of an embankment made on the causeway of said fishery, necessitated by the rectification works of the local road no. 4, of the common interest road no. 7 in Ars. Having finished reading, the President invited the council to deliberate on whether the municipality should be allowed to support the said action.</p> <p>The City Council, Considering that the causeway of the fishery belonging to Viscount Barthon de Montbas has always been the public road from Bourg to Ahun, Considering also that the embankment that was built on the said fishery did not cause any damage to the said roadway, Barthon de Montbas intends to bring against the municipality. After reading this resolution, all members present signed it with the exception of Mr. Faure Pierre-François who declared that he did not want to sign.</p>	<p>39 EDEPOT D 2 i.77</p> <p>Note: there was a fishery on the north side of Chamberaud pond B1089 La Sagnat, capacity 00h 12a 20m<sup>2</sup>, owner Barthon de Montbas in 1812. B1050 Les Gânes (a pond) capacity 01h 59a 60m<sup>2</sup>, same owner in 1812. (3P 1272 i.142, 145) B153 The pond (a fishery) also belonged to a Barthon de Montbas but between 1859 and 1892. (3P 1271 i25)</p>
<p><b>May 30, 1869</b> Resolution by which the municipal council authorizes the Mayor to support the legal action that Mr. Moreau wants to bring against the municipality.</p>	<p>The President read aloud a memorandum from Mr. Charles Moreau, a resident of Le Pont, in the commune of Mourioux , in which he announced his intention to initiate legal proceedings against the commune, seeking to compel it 1) to repair the damage caused to his buildings as a result of the opening of local road no. 3, from the village centre to the common road no. 7, and 2) to pay him compensation. Following this reading, the President invited the Municipal Council to deliberate on Mr. Moreau's request.</p> <p>Mr. Moreau's request is unfounded, since part of his buildings had collapsed before the opening of local road no. 3, this collapse forced his tenant to leave;</p>	<p>39 EDEPOT D 2 i.81</p> <p>Note: On August 5, 1992, the commune of Mourioux became Mourioux-Vieilleville. The bridge could be Le Pont-de-Mourioux .</p> <p>The buildings in question are probably the remains of the old commandery. (3P 1270 folio 194/i103)</p>

	<p>Considering further that the said buildings are in the worst condition; that is to say, these buildings are nothing but hovels threatening ruin by being able to collapse at any moment; what makes their collapse inevitable is that Mr. Moreau has had the roof removed from part of the walls;</p> <p>Considering also that the opening of path no. 3 did not in any way harm the solidity of the walls of these buildings since the foundations were not touched,</p> <p>By a majority of four to two, the council is in favour of authorizing the Mayor to support the legal action that Mr. Moreau wants to bring against the municipality.</p> <p>As for the land belonging to Mr. Moreau, incorporated into local road no. 3, the municipality will consent to its sale to him as soon as the road surveyor has provided the area and the valuation has been settled.</p> <p>After reading this resolution, all members present signed it, with the exception of Mr. Legrand Jean-Amable and Mr. Loiseau Louis who refused to sign.</p>	
<p><b>November 14, 1869</b> Resolution of the Municipal Council approving the sale of a tree and the purchase of stovepipes</p>	<p>The President explains to the Council that a tree, an elm tree, located in the public square, is going to be uprooted for the opening of the local road no. 4; that it is absolutely necessary that this tree be sold as soon as possible, and that the proceeds be used to buy pipes for the school stove to replace the existing ones which are in the worst condition, and the surplus of the sale price to pay for small urgent repairs in the schoolhouse. Following this presentation, the President invites the said council to deliberate on the matter.</p> <p>The City Council, Having considered the statement made by the Mayor and having assessed the tree in question, it is decided that this tree will be sold at public auction with a starting price of ten francs by the Mayor, and that the proceeds will be used to purchase pipes for the school stove, and the surplus of the proceeds from this sale to pay for small urgent repairs.</p>	39 EDEPOT D 2 i.82
<p><b>November 26, 1863</b> Resolution of the Municipal Council by which the Mayor is authorized to appeal against the judgment of the court from Aubusson, dated April 3<sup>rd</sup>.</p>	<p>The Mayor explains that by a decree of the Prefectural Council of Creuse, dated 24 September 1864 , the Mayor of the commune of Chamberaud was authorized to bring legal action against Mrs. Constance Pailloux and Mr. Charles Moreau, her husband, seeking to have the said commune of Chamberaud recognized as the owner of a square tower called St. Andrew, belonging to the parish church of Chamberaud; that by virtue of this decree and following writ, dated the thirtieth of the said month of November, the Mayor of Chamberaud summoned the said Moreau spouses before the civil court of Aubusson, to have it declared that the square tower or St. Andrew is an integral part of the parish church of the commune of Chamberaud; that, like the building itself into which it is incorporated, it is the exclusive property of the municipality, dedicated to worship, inalienable and imprescriptible, and that the Moreau couple be</p>	39 EDEPOT D 2 i.83

forbidden to demolish it, either in whole or in part; that the latter be ordered to repair the damage they caused to the church by the demolition work they carried out despite the prohibition given to them, and for the harm caused to the municipality, that they also be ordered to pay three thousand francs in damages and costs; that despite the merits of this claim, it was rejected by judgment of the said court of Aubusson, dated August 3<sup>rd</sup> last; that he believes that this decision contains an obvious misjudgment and that it is in the interest of the municipality to appeal it in order to obtain its reversal. He invites the Municipal Council, meeting exclusively for this purpose, to give its opinion on the benefit to the municipality of appealing the judgment in question.

Whereupon, after deliberation,

Having seen the copy of the aforementioned judgment served on the Mayor of Chamberaud,

Having regard to Article 49 of the Law of 18 July 1837,

Considering that it is established by various documents and in particular by a land register dated 17 July 1556, that the commune of Chamberaud possessed a parish church dedicated to Catholic worship and of which depended a square tower called St Andrew which served as a bell tower;

Considering that the parish church of Chamberaud with the St. Andrew tower which is an annex and an integral part thereof is a religious building intended for the exercise of Catholic worship, that it has not ceased its purpose since the day when the State handed over ownership to the municipality, that consequently this building could not and has never fallen into commerce ; that it has never ceased to be part of the public domain, that it is therefore inalienable and consequently imprescriptible; from which it follows that no act of possession, in whole or in part however prolonged it may be, could have made it acquire ownership by prescription;

Considering that the principle set out in article 2226 of the Napoleonic Code and enshrined by consistent case law was inappropriately dismissed by the Aubusson court, which should instead have applied it to the case and accepted the conclusions of the mayor of Chamberaud; that the municipality of Chamberaud therefore has the greatest interest in appealing against this decision in order to obtain its reversal, which should not be in doubt;

For these reasons, the Municipal Council unanimously agrees that it is appropriate to authorize the Mayor, as the legal representative of the municipality of Chamberaud, to appeal, in the interest of the said municipality, the judgment of the court of Aubusson, dated April 3<sup>rd</sup>.

**November 13, 1870**  
Deliberation concerning the

Extraordinary session of 15 September 1870  
In the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy , and on the thirteenth of November , the Municipal Council met in extraordinary session at the usual place of its meetings and

39 EDEPOT D 2 i.88

sum of Two  
Thousand Two  
Hundred and  
Eighty one franc ,  
98 centimes

under the chairmanship of the Mayor by virtue of the authorization of the Prefect dated the 9th of this month, as well as the highest taxpayers of the commune, in a number equal to that of the members of the Council, all summoned by the President .

Present: Messrs. Faure Jacques, Faure Pierre, Faure Hippolyte, Mérigot , Laurent, Tixier, Lafont, Bartonnet , Roudier .

Among those most heavily taxed were Messrs. Loiseau Louis, Nebout Jacques, Tixier Jean, Guillon Gabriel, Roudier Pierre, Roudier Jean Louis, Dumas Pierre, Jamot Jean, Legrand Jean Amable, Brun Léonard.

The President explained to the assembly that the purpose of the meeting was to agree on the ways and means to recover the share that falls to the municipality in the costs relating to the clothing, equipment, food and pay of the mobilized national guards of the municipality.

The assembly believes that, in the current circumstances, the community must make sacrifices for the salvation of the country;

Considering that the quota allocated to the municipality for the expenses in question was fixed at the sum of 2.281f 98 cent. by order of the Prefect dated the 9th of this month;

Considering that the municipality does not currently have the necessary funds in its coffers to cover this sum and that the quickest and most suitable way is to take out a loan; that moreover the little free funds have a special purpose;

Is of the opinion that the municipality should be authorized to borrow immediately the sum of two thousand two hundred eighty- one francs ninety centimes, sets the repayment of this loan to the year 1873 on the date of January 1st and decides that the interest will be paid to the lenders at a rate of 6%.

Bartonnet, Roudier, Jacques Faure, Pierre Faure, Laurent, Mérigot, Lafont, Maurice Tixier, and Tixier, Mayor, members of the Council, and Jacques Nebout and Jean Amable Legrand, two of the ten highest taxpayers, signed the register; Mr. Jean Baptiste Jamot, also one of the ten highest taxpayers, declared that he did not know how to sign. Messrs. Hippolyte Faure, municipal councillor, and Pierre Dumas, Pierre Roudier, Gabriel Guillon, Jean Louis Roudier, Louis Loiseau, Léonard Brun, and Jean Tixier, among the highest taxpayers, declared that they did not wish to vote on any taxes or authorize the municipality to contract a loan.

<p><b>November 15, 1870</b> Resolution of 15 September <sup>1870</sup> approving the relocation of the mailbox</p>	<p>The Municipal Council, meeting in extraordinary session by virtue of the authorization of the Sub-Prefect of Aubusson dated the 10th of this month, to give its opinion on a request from the Mayor to relocate the mailbox, adopted the following resolution: The Council, Having regard to the request of the Mayor; Having regard to the response of the Postmaster; Considering that the mailbox is inappropriately located in La Souterraine, the least populated village in the municipality; that the town centre is situated in the centre of the municipality, which has a town hall located in the said main town; that in the interest of the service and in that of the inhabitants of the locality and visitors, it is appropriate that the requested relocation take place: Is of the opinion that the mailbox should be transported to the main town of the municipality, its original location, to be placed in the town hall, its usual and most suitable location.</p>	39 EDEPOT D 2 i.89
<p><b>November 12, 1871</b> Resolution concerning the sale of several communal trees Schoolhouse repairs</p>	<p>The Chairman informs the assembly that the municipality owes Mr. Roudier Jean Baptiste the sum of .....39f 15c and towards Mr. Teillard Jean of that of .....58f 45c for urgent repairs made to the schoolhouse. He urged the assembly to take the necessary steps to compensate these two workers as soon as possible. The Municipal Council, having heard the presentation by the Mayor, Considering that the municipality does not have any available funds; Considering that Messrs. Roudier and Teillard are demanding payment of the sums owed to them; Considering that there are four small, insignificant elm trees in the Chamberaud cemetery, whose roots hinder the digging of graves, and that there is also another elm tree in the village and two small oak trees located at the place called Les Champs; these two oak trees, being situated on the road from Le Puy to La Rizolle, obstruct public traffic and especially the farmer's vehicles, The vote was unanimous to sell all these trees, in two lots, by public auction. The first lot will consist of the five elm trees, and the second will include the two oak trees. The starting price for the first lot will be fifteen francs, and for the second, twenty francs. He decides that the proceeds from the sale of these trees will be used to pay for the repairs to the schoolhouse. He requests the higher administration to approve the present resolution as soon as possible, so that the Mayor can proceed without delay to sell these trees which are useless to the municipality, and which are dying.</p>	39 EDEPOT D 2 i.102

	The Council authorizes the Mayor to initiate, <u>if necessary</u> , legal action against Mr. Mériot Jean, from Puy, who cut down one of the oak trees just mentioned.	
<b>February 9, 1873</b> New households	The Mayor communicates to the assembly the list of new heads of household established in the commune of Chamberaud since August 6, 1871, the time of the creation of the original list drawn up for the leasing of the commons, and invites them to give it their approval. The City Council, Having reviewed the list drawn up by the Mayor on February 9, 1873, including three new heads of household, Considering that these heads of household are each entitled to one of the plots of communal land reserved for survivors, Approves the said list and requests that the Mayor be authorised to proceed as soon as possible with the drawing of lots, so that the new heads of household are each provided with a lot as soon as possible, under the same terms and conditions as the other tenants.	39 EDEPOT D 2 i.109
<b>November 9, 1873</b> Quinine sulfate Indigent	The Chairman, having declared the meeting open, read out the Prefectural Order of 2 September 1873 concerning the distribution of quinine sulphate to indigent patients in the department, and then invited the assembly to draw up a list of the indigent residents of the commune of Chamberaud. The Municipal Council has determined that there are twenty-one families recognised as being in the greatest need, the heads of whom are: 1. Neboux Marguerite, from le bourg 2. Couraud Pierre ” 3. Dumas Célestine ” 4. Giraud, widow ” 5. Gilbert Magnat ” 6. Mérigot, widow ” 7. Marie Mérigot ” 8. Montbelet, widow ” 9. Surnovent, widow ” 10th Faure Léonard of La Souterraine 11th Dumas Marguerite of Le Chiron 12th Dumas Marie ” 13th Lafont Jaques ” 14th Migeon, widow ” 15th Migeon Pierre ” 16th Dumas Jean, aka Bourbon of Le Puy 17th Guillon Auguste ” 18th Michaud Marie ” 19th Lavenaud Eugène ” 20th Tixier Catherine ” 21st Tixier Marie ”	39 EDEPOT D 2 i.115

<p><b>April 6, 1874</b> Expense incurred by the aforementioned Bernard</p>	<p>The President read aloud the letter from the Sub-Prefect authorizing the meeting. He then presented to the Council a letter from the Mayor of Vallières requesting payment of 56 francs 60 centimes from the department or the municipality of Chamberaud, covering both the expenses incurred by Bernard and the costs of his funeral. He subsequently invited the assembly to deliberate on the amount claimed.</p> <p>The City Council, Having reviewed the statement of said expenses submitted by the Mayor of Vallières, Considering that the person named Bernard is not a native of Chamberaud, but rather of St Hilaire-la-Plaine; Considering that he left Chamberaud more than ten years ago and that his last residence is in Lavaveix-les-Mines, It is considered that the municipality of Chamberaud should not bear the expense caused by the said Bernard. The Council requests that this expense be borne by the department.</p>	<p>39 EDEPOT D 2 i.117</p>
<p><b>April 12, 1874</b> Acquisition of buildings</p>	<p>The President states that the cottages, hemp fields and gardens, known as the commandery, containing approximately 40 ares, adjoining the church, registered in the cadastral plan, section B, of the commune of Chamberaud under Nos. 140 · 141, 142, 143, 138 and 139, and belonging to Mrs. Moreau , are perfectly suited for the location of either a presbytery or a schoolhouse; that part of these buildings is essential to the commune to clear the church and to open the old door of this building; that the remainder would serve as a garden for the priest or for the schoolteacher; that Mrs. Moreau offers to sell the said buildings to the commune for the sum of one thousand francs.</p> <p>He then invited the assembly to deliberate on the acquisition of these buildings.</p> <p>The City Council, Considering that the buildings that Ms. Moreau proposes to sell are particularly suitable for the municipality due to their location; that they are worth well over a thousand francs, and that the municipality will be able to free itself up by selling off some parcels of communal land, Vote, at the price of one thousand francs, for the acquisition of the aforementioned buildings which are of special suitability for the planned purposes, purposes which will be determined later by the Municipal Council according to the needs of the municipality.</p>	<p>39 EDEPOT D 2 i.117</p>
<p><b>November 14, 1875</b> Purchase of a clock for the public school</p>	<p>The Municipal Council, on the proposal of the Mayor, votes a credit of fifty francs intended to purchase a clock for the public school. This credit will be charged to the municipality's available funds.</p>	<p>39 EDEPOT D 2 i.124</p>
<p><b>May 14, 1876</b></p>	<p>[...] and Mr. Pierre Dumas, innkeeper in Le Puy, on the other hand,</p>	<p>39 EDEPOT D 2 i.129</p>

Statement regarding the public-school latrines	<p>The following was agreed upon, namely; Mr. Dumas Pierre, that he does not demand any compensation from the municipality which was obliged, last month, to send workers to his home, in his meadow called Ouches, to raise the retaining wall of the public-school garden and to empty the cesspools.</p> <p>He also states that he accepts the work as it has been done to plug the opening made in the latrines to remove the waste; but on the condition that there will be no infiltration into his home, as before.</p> <p>For its part, the Municipal Council, acting on behalf of the municipality, acknowledges that the latter has no right of way over the field of the said Mr. Dumas; and it is understood that there were infiltrations due to the latrines, the municipality will have to carry out the necessary work to prevent the flow of waste into the meadow of Mr. Dumas.</p>	<p>Note: probably B110 Les Ouches capacity 00h 02a 70m<sup>2</sup> pre-class 1 B111 Les Ouches capacity 00h 02a 10m<sup>2</sup> hemp field class I (3P 1271, folio 275)</p>
<b>May 14, 1876</b> Opinion on a request for a stay of appeal	<p>The Mayor informed the assembly of a request for a stay of appeal made by Mr. Bernard Hippolyte, No. 34 of the class of 1875; then he invited the assembly to give its opinion on this request.</p> <p>The City Council, Considering that the conscript's father has been absent for fourteen years; that during this time there has been no news of him; that everything suggests that this man's absence will be declared by the court of Aubusson, Is of the opinion that young Bernard should be granted a one-year stay of appeal, so that he can produce the judgment of declaration of absence which must justify his rights to exemption from service in the active year.</p>	<p>39 EDEPOT D 2 i.129 Note: 1876 population census, Le Chiron, household number: 9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dumas, wife of Bernard Marguerite, day labourer, 41 years old</li> <li>• Bernard Hippolyte, mason, his son, 21 years old</li> </ul>
<p><b>August 6, 1876</b> Repairs to the roofs of municipal buildings</p> <p>Bell tower restoration</p>	<p>The President explains that he has urgently repaired the roofs of the presbytery, the church and the schoolhouse, which were in very poor condition, and that the expense amounts to 210f, according to the report of the foreman which he communicated to the Council.</p> <p>The City Council, Having regard to the said memorandum amounting to 210f; Considering that the work in question was essential and urgent, and that it was properly carried out, A credit of two hundred and ten francs was unanimously approved to pay for repairs to the roofs of municipal buildings. This credit will be charged to the municipality's available funds.</p> <p>The Mayor places on the desk the plans and estimates drawn up by Mr. Pierre Thomas for the repair work on the bell tower of the parish church of Chamberaud, which was almost destroyed by lightning on June 24, 1876. He invites the assembly to take note of these documents, to decide on the execution of the planned works and to consider the means of paying this expense, estimated at 3069f 92c.</p>	<p>39 EDEPOT D 2 i.129</p> <p>Note: and the hurricane on February 20, 1879...</p>

	<p>The City Council,          Considering that the work in question is essential and urgent;          that the plans and estimates appear to be well established;          Therefore, the presented project is approved, and a credit of 100 francs is voted for these works, representing the amount of available municipal resources. 100 francs          He also decided that, due to a lack of funds in the municipality and the church, all the necessary wood would be taken from the communal woods of Chamberaud, which were not subject to the forestry regulations; this wood was valued, according to the estimate, at the sum          of ..... 894.96          This gives a total of ..... 994f 96          The Municipal Council requests assistance of 700f from departmental funds and 1374f 96 from State funds, in order to ensure the complete execution of the works in question.          The Council requests permission to cut down and harvest the trees necessary for the restoration of the said bell tower.          He also requests that the Mayor be authorized to have these works carried out in an economical manner due to the urgency and the supply of wood by the municipality.</p>	
<p><b>September 5, 1876</b>          Deliberation on the material situation of the school</p>	<p>The primary school inspector is attending the meeting.          This official reads aloud the prefectural circular of July 5, 1876, by which the municipal councils are invited to deliberate on the material situation of the schools.          The Municipal Council, after visiting the school building with the Inspector,          Acknowledges that this building is inadequate in all respects and that, consequently, a schoolhouse should be built.          The Council and the Inspector estimate that 12,000 francs would be needed to establish suitable premises.          The Council declares and acknowledges that the municipality is unable to allocate any funds to this construction.</p>	<p>39 EDEPOT D 2 i.130</p>
<p><b>November 12, 1876</b>          Jamot trial</p>	<p>The Mayor read aloud a memorandum, dated August 22, 1876, in which Mr. Pierre Tixier announced his intention to bring the municipality of Chamberaud into the legal proceedings he was bringing against Mr. Pierre Jamot concerning the use of communal land leased at public auction by Mr. Tixier . The President invited the assembly to vote on whether the municipality should be authorized to defend itself in the aforementioned action.          The City Council,          Considering that the method of enjoying the communal property of Chamberaud was settled by a resolution of the Municipal Council dated August 9, 1871, which was made enforceable by a prefectural decree of May 15, 1872;          Article 2 of this resolution states that "the land will first be divided between the sections and then divided in each into as many lots as there are heads of household with separate homes</p>	<p>39 EDEPOT D 2 i.131</p>

and residences", meaning that the lots are allocated exclusively to the sections and with heads of household, and that one of the latter can only enjoy one lot;

Article 8, by setting the duration of the lease at 18 years, also stipulates that "lots which become vacant during the term of the allotment shall be leased at public auction or delivered to the common use of each section";

That this article 8 can obviously only apply to lots allocated to households ceasing to exist or due to the death of all the persons of which these households are composed, given that dispossession for failure to execute the charges and conditions imposed on the lessees is provided for by article 10 of the same deliberation;

That said article 8 has already been applied three times in this sense;

Whereas Mr. Amable Jamot, alone forming a household, having died on February 2, 1876 and the household ceasing to exist, the lot of this lessee has unquestionably become vacant since May 26, 1876, expiration of the annual enjoyment, the drawing of the lots having taken place on May 26, 1872;

That this lot, claimed by Mr. Pierre Jamot as successor to the rights of his father, the late Amable Jamot, is, according to Article 8, a priority, at the disposal of the municipality as long as there are no new households established in the village of La Souterraine, the place of residence of the said Amable Jamot; Since Jamot's son personally enjoys a plot as head of family in the town section, he cannot have a right to the plot that fell to his father, a plot which, moreover, belongs to a different section than that of Mr. Pierre Jamot;

Since the late Amable Jamot could only have a right to communal property during his lifetime, he did not, even by sub-leasing his lot to his son, cede to the latter rights more extensive than his own;

That in these circumstances, Jamot's son cannot succeed to his father's rights to the leased communal property, rights which are personal, exclusive and which expire with the household;

The true heir to the lot in question is the municipality;

For, if we admit that a tenant whose fire is extinguished due to the death of all members of the household is continued in the person of his heirs, we would destroy the equality which must necessarily exist between households, and we would end up, unjustly, handing over the enjoyment of common lands to persons who may be outside the community:

Finally, Mr. Pierre Jamot can undoubtedly only have the right to the enjoyment of a single lot like the other heads of household; Therefore, his action against Mr. Pierre Tixier is unfounded as the municipality, in accordance with the aforementioned Article 8, leased the lot of the late Amable Jamot at public auction, with possession effective from May 28, 1876.

It is unanimously agreed that the municipality of Chamberaud should be authorized to defend the action in question.

	<p>The Municipal Council, considering that the matter in question falls within the jurisdiction of the Prefectural Council, requests the Prefect to refer it to the said Council which, by interpreting the word vacant in said article 8, will decide whether the enjoyment of the lot of the late Amable Jamot belongs to the municipality or to the son Jamot, who is already provided with a lot as head of household.</p>									
<p><b>February 15, 1877</b> Bell tower restoration</p> <p>Request for assistance</p> <p>Felling of the trees needed to rebuild the bell tower</p> <p>Land leasing of communal plots</p>	<p>The Mayor states that the estimated cost of the reconstruction work on the bell tower of the parish church of Chamberaud amounts to... .....3069.92f</p> <p>The resources allocated to the execution of this work consist of:</p> <p>1° of a sum of 100 francs voted by resolution of August 6, 1876, and which will be entered in the supplementary budget of 1877,</p> <table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">this .....</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">...100f</td> <td rowspan="3" style="font-size: 3em; padding: 0 10px;">}</td> <td rowspan="3" style="vertical-align: middle;">supplied by</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2° of the value of the wood to be the municipality .....</td> <td>884f 96</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3° of state aid .....</td> <td>1500f</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;"><u>2484f 96</u></p> <p>This results in a deficit of ..... 584f 96</p> <p>He invites the assembly to consider how to address the deficit. The City Council,</p> <p>Considering that the church and the municipality have no available funds; that the municipality even has considerable debts amounting to</p> <p>Requests assistance of 585.96 francs from departmental funds, in order to ensure the complete execution of the planned works. The Municipal Council again requests that the Mayor be authorized to carry out the said works in an economical way, which is the most advantageous way to restore the bell tower in good condition.</p> <p>The Municipal Council, at the invitation of the Mayor, Requests that the municipality be authorized as soon as possible to cut and prepare all the wood necessary for the reconstruction of the bell tower of the parish church of Chamberaud, the repair of which was voted by resolution of August 6, 1876. But if the work in question is not carried out, the felled timber will be sold at public auction for the benefit of the municipality.</p> <p>The Municipal Council, on the proposal of the Mayor, decides that all vacant common land lots and other available parcels will be leased at public auction until March 25, 1878, based on the starting prices of previous years.</p>	this .....	...100f	}	supplied by	2° of the value of the wood to be the municipality .....	884f 96	3° of state aid .....	1500f	<p>39 EDEPOT D 2 i.133</p>
this .....	...100f	}	supplied by							
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3° of state aid .....	1500f									
<p><b>January 5, 1878</b> Approval of the breakdown of expenses for the</p>	<p>The Mayor states that the expenses incurred for the reconstruction of the bell tower of the church in this municipality, the work of which was carried out by way of economy pursuant to the prefectural decree of May 1, 1877 , amount to .....3364f 65c;</p>	<p>39 EDEPOT D 2 i.136</p>								

reconstruction of the bell tower	<p>but this figure includes the costs of repairs to the roofs of the church and the presbytery shed;</p> <p>The amount of credit allocated for this item is .... <u>2184f 95</u></p> <p>This results in a deficit of ..... 1179f 70</p> <p>The Mayor invites the assembly to approve the accounting of these expenses and to indicate the resources that will be allocated to the payment of this deficit.</p> <p>The City Council,</p> <p>Considering that the works in question were properly carried out under the supervision of the Mayor,</p> <p>The amount of the expenditure for the reconstruction of the bell tower and the costs of repairs to the roofs of the church and the presbytery shed is set at the sum of 3364f 65c.</p> <p>He decides that he will be informed later about the means of paying off the excess expenses of 1179f 70c.</p>	
<b>May 17, 1878</b> Church insurance	<p>The Mayor presented to the Council a draft policy, prepared in conjunction with the representative of the limited company Le Globe, for fire insurance for the parish church of Chamberaud. According to this draft, the church and the bell tower would be insured for ten years for a value of 14,000 francs, resulting in the payment of an annual premium of 17.95 francs.</p> <p>The City Council, after deliberation,</p> <p>Approves the proposed police plan and decides that a credit of twenty francs will be entered in the supplementary budget of 1878 for the payment of the first annuity and the ancillary costs of the insurance.</p>	39 EDEPOT D 2 i.140
<b>August 11, 1878</b> Request for assistance in building the church door	<p>The Mayor announced a request from the Parish Council for financial assistance in the construction of the church's main entrance. He invited the assembly to give its opinion on this request.</p> <p>The City Council,</p> <p>Given the estimated cost of 316f,</p> <p>Considering that the door in question is essential,</p> <p>Vote a credit of fifty francs for the making of this door.</p> <p>He joins the church council in requesting sufficient assistance to ensure the execution of the planned work, which will take place in an economical manner due to the urgency of the situation.</p> <p>The Municipal Council regrets that the financial situation of the municipality, whose debts amount to 5,200 francs, does not allow it to allocate a larger sum to this expense.</p>	39 EDEPOT D 2 i.140
<b>January 5, 1879</b> Rejection of the request to reclassify road No. 2, part included between Chantaud and the Fransèches limit.	<p>The Mayor read aloud a letter from the Sub-Prefect of Aubusson, dated November 27<sup>th</sup> concerning a request from the municipality of St Martial -le-Mont seeking the declassification of the section of the local road No. 2 (from Chamberaud to the Lavaveix station) located between Chantaud and the border of Fransèches.</p> <p>The Mayor invited the assembly to give its opinion on the proposed measure.</p>	39 EDEPOT D 2 i.142

	<p>The City Council,          Considering that the road in question would be very useful to the municipality of Chamberaud as it is the most direct and shortest route to Lavaveix station,          Formally opposes the downgrading of the aforementioned section of road.</p>	
<p><b>March 26, 1879</b>          Construction of church door and repairs to the roofs of municipal buildings.</p> <p>Request for assistance</p>	<p>The Mayor gives notice of the estimate for the work to be carried out for the construction of the main door of the church and for the repairs to be made to the cross of the bell tower and to the roofs of the municipal buildings, which were caused considerable damage by the hurricane of February 20th. He invites the assembly to decide on the execution of the planned works and to consider the means of providing for this expense estimated at 1,126f.</p> <p>The City Council,          Given the estimated cost amounting to 1,126f;          Given the church council's lack of resources;          Given the situation of the municipality, whose debts amount to a principal sum of 5,200 francs;          Considering that the work in question is essential and urgent,          Approve the presented project and vote a credit of 200f for this purpose.</p> <p>He is requesting assistance of 926f from departmental funds, in order to ensure the complete execution of these works.</p> <p>The Municipal Council requests that the Mayor be authorized to have the said works carried out in an economical manner, due to the urgency and nature of the repairs.</p>	<p>39 EDEPOT D 2 i.143  <a href="#">Note: and the lightning strike on August 6 , 1876...</a></p>
<p><b>November 2, 1879</b>          Alienation of an old road          Submission by Faure</p>	<p>The President read aloud a memorandum in which Mr. Faure Arsène requests to acquire a portion of the old Chamberaud to Ahun road, the section adjoining his buildings. He invited the assembly to give their opinion on this submission.</p> <p>The City Council,          Considering that Mr. Faure is the only resident along this old road;          Considering that the path has been of no use since the establishment of local road No. 1; and that the municipality cannot derive any benefit from it,          Votes for the sale of the land in question to Mr. Faure, subject to the following terms and conditions:          1° The acquisition price will be fixed by the expert appointed by the competent authority, and will be paid into the municipal treasury within one month of the transfer, to be used for the general needs of the municipality forming only one section.          2° The bidder will bear the costs of expertise, sale, shipping and all other costs.          3° He will pay the taxes to be levied on this section of road.</p>	<p>39 EDEPOT D 2 i.146</p> <p><a href="#">Note: B152, From the pond. The house, built in 1814 and attached to a barn, was demolished in 2018. (3P 1270 folio 191)</a></p>

<p><b>February 26, 1880</b> Relocation of the cemetery</p>	<p>The President reads aloud a petition in which several residents of Chamberaud request the relocation of the cemetery, and he invites the assembly to deliberate on the usefulness of the measure requested.</p> <p>The City Council, Considering that the information provided by the petitioners is accurate; Considering that the municipality owns a plot of land, called Chez-au-Moulin, of a size greater than the needs of a locality of 369 inhabitants, where the average number of deaths is 6 per year; That this land is located in an elevated place and more than 100 meters from the nearest dwellings, springs and wells; That it is suitably exposed to the north and that the ground has a sufficient depth of 1.60m, Votes for the removal of the current cemetery and its transfer to the communal land known as Chez-au-Moulin, which is part of the single section of the municipality of Chamberaud. The Council invites the Mayor to have the estimate for the construction work of the new cemetery drawn up, as well as the necessary plans.</p>	<p>39 EDEPOT D 2 i.148</p> <p>Note: probably A828 Chez-au-Moulin, capacity 01h 84a 10m<sup>2</sup> heather class 3 (3P 1272, from 1823)</p>
<p><b>March 20, 1881</b> Cemetery construction project</p>	<p>The Mayor places on the table the plans and specifications drawn up for the construction work of a new municipal cemetery, as well as the specifications to be imposed on the contractor.</p> <p>He invites the assembly to take note of these documents, to approve them if necessary, and to consider how to cover this expense estimated at 4,180 francs.</p> <p>The City Council, Having regard to the deliberation dated February 26, 1880, voting for the transfer of the cemetery to the communal land known as Chez-au-Moulin; Given the state of the municipality's debts, consisting of compensation owed for land ceded to local roads, amounting to a principal of 3,641f Considering that the plans and estimates, drawn up by Mr. Laurent, are well established; That the work in question is essential and urgent, Approves the presented project and votes for this purpose a credit of 3,200f in the 1881 budget. The Municipal Council requests assistance of 980 francs from departmental funds, in order to ensure the complete execution of these works.</p>	<p>39 EDEPOT D 2 i.158</p>
<p><b>August 7, 1881</b> Project to create a public girls' school in Chamberaud</p>	<p>A member of the Council explained that, in order to make the law of June 16, 1881, establishing free primary education, applicable to the girls of the commune, the teacher would have to be authorized to teach both sexes, or the private girls' school located in the main town of the commune and long run by Mrs. Tixier would have to be converted into a municipal school. He</p>	<p>39 EDEPOT D 2 i.161</p>

	<p>believed that a school specifically for girls was far preferable to a co-educational school and asked the assembly to request the creation of a public girls' school.</p> <p>The City Council,</p> <p>Considering that mixed schools present certain disadvantages that it is important to avoid;</p> <p>The commune, whose official population figure is only 369 inhabitants, now has more than 400 souls, given that several families who had emigrated have returned to their native land;</p> <p>That the number of students who attended the two schools in the municipality during the last ten years was 34 boys and 30 girls, for a total of 64 students;</p> <p>The fact that the public-school hall, having only 35 square meters, is, in terms of surface area, just sufficient for the boys: it would therefore be materially impossible to admit twice as many students, that is to say, both sexes;</p> <p>That this room, far from having the regulatory height of 4 meters, is only 2.40 meters high, so that each child is reduced to an air volume equal to 2.40 instead of 4;</p> <p>That the number of both sexes combined would exceed the maximum number of students allowed in a school with only one teacher, a maximum set at 50 students by the new regulations for school buildings;</p> <p>The school would then be entitled to an assistant, resulting in an expense equal to that of maintaining a public girls' school, a school essential for all children in the municipality to benefit from absolutely free education.</p> <p>Unanimously requests that the private girls' school currently existing in the main town of the municipality be converted into a public school at the start of the school year, and that it be provisionally granted, until the next census, which will establish that the municipality has more than 400 inhabitants, an annual subsidy of 450 francs, which Mrs. Tixier accepts.</p>	
<p><b>May 14, 1881</b> Acquisition of school furniture</p>	<p>The Mayor explained that, with the approval of the Municipal Council, he had urgently purchased the necessary furniture for the girls' public school, and that the expense amounted to 200 francs, according to the inventory drawn up by the supplier and submitted to the council. He asked the council to consider how to pay this expense.</p> <p>The City Council,</p> <p>Considering that the furnishings provided to the girls' school were essential and urgent, and that they were properly made, Vote for this purpose a sum of 100.50 francs and request from the department a subsidy of one hundred francs from the funds coming from the fines of the correctional police, in order to settle the expense in question.</p> <p>He decided that a credit of 200.50 francs would be included in the supplementary budget of 1882.</p>	<p>39 EDEPOT D 2 i.167</p>
<p><b>August 31, 1882</b></p>	<p>August 1882 session (3rd meeting)</p>	<p>39 EDEPOT D 2 i.171</p>

<p>Acquisition of school furniture</p> <p>Vote on the necessary resources</p>	<p>In the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and on the thirty-first of August, the Municipal Council of the commune of Chamberaud, not having found itself in sufficient numbers to deliberate validly in the sessions of the 13th and 22nd of this month, met for the 3rd time at the town hall under the presidency of the Mayor for the ordinary session of August, and following the 3rd convocation made by the Mayor on the 25th of this month.</p> <p>Present were Messrs. Tixier, mayor, Lafont, Valladon, Petit and Coursaget.</p> <p>Absent due to emigration [<i>work elsewhere</i>] were Messrs. Boiron, Demasse, Jamot Pierre, Faure, and Jamot Jean.</p> <p>The Mayor explains that the expenditure made last April for the acquisition of the necessary furniture for the girls' school amounts to 200.50 francs [... ]</p>																							
<p><b>May 13, 1883</b></p> <p>Distribution of one third of land concessions to the poor.</p>	<p>The Mayor invites the assembly to make a list of the poor of the commune to whom will be distributed this year, in the absence of a charity office, one-third of the proceeds from land concessions in the cemetery, one-third amounting today to 647.40 francs.</p> <p>The Municipal Council decides that the revenues in question will be distributed equally among the persons designated below, who are recognized as being all in the most complete indigence and several of whom are even afflicted with infirmities which make it impossible for them to work and provide for their essential needs.</p> <p>These people number 11, namely:</p> <table data-bbox="336 1198 917 1601"> <tr> <td>Roudier Françoise,</td> <td>Le Chiron</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Augustine Lagrange,</td> <td>”</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neulat Jules,</td> <td>”</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jacques Lafont,</td> <td>”</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Henri Roudier,</td> <td>La Souterraine</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Little Jeanne,</td> <td>le bourg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Suchet Léon,</td> <td>”</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mérigot Joséphine,</td> <td>”</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Guillon Silvaine,</td> <td>Le Puy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dumas Célestine,</td> <td>“</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Debelut Jean,</td> <td>“</td> </tr> </table>	Roudier Françoise,	Le Chiron	Augustine Lagrange,	”	Neulat Jules,	”	Jacques Lafont,	”	Henri Roudier,	La Souterraine	Little Jeanne,	le bourg	Suchet Léon,	”	Mérigot Joséphine,	”	Guillon Silvaine,	Le Puy	Dumas Célestine,	“	Debelut Jean,	“	39 EDEPOT D 2 i.175
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<p><b>June 1, 1884</b></p> <p>Public session</p> <p>Authorization granted to Mr. Roudier J. B. to build a dam in the Chiron stream</p>	<p>The Municipal Council, unanimously, authorizes, while reserving the aforementioned rights of third parties, Mr. Roudier Jean Baptiste, residing in the village of Chiron, to establish at his own expense in the Chiron stream, near the bridge, a dam using a plank having (0m 10c) ten centimetres in height from the base of the bridge, so that the claimant can take water for the irrigation of his meadow.</p>	39 EDEPOT D 2 i.182																						
<p><b>May 9, 1886</b></p> <p>Construction of a school and</p>	<p>The Mayor places on the table the plans and estimates drawn up for the construction work of a schoolhouse and for the</p>	FRAC023043 00001 i.8																						

<p>acquisition of school furniture [...]</p>	<p>acquisition of school furniture, as well as the specifications to be imposed on the contractor.  He invites the assembly to take note of these documents, to approve them if necessary, and to consider how to cover this expense estimated at 29,000 francs, including unforeseen work and the architect's fees.  The City Council,  Considering that the plans and specifications drawn up by Mr. Emile Guillot, architect, are well established,  That the work in question is essential and urgent,  Approves the presented project and votes to cover this expense by taking out a loan of twenty-nine thousand francs from Crédit Foncier, repayable in several instalments over thirty years in annual instalments of [...]  Considering how to pay this annual instalment, the Municipal Council decided that certain expenses included in the municipal budget would be reduced, or would be covered in the future by other extraordinary resources, and that a sum of 460 francs would be taken annually from the proceeds of the arrears [...]</p>	
<p><b>August 15, 1886</b>  Adoption of the preliminary design for a school building</p>	<p>The City Council, after careful deliberation,  The council unanimously adopted the latest preliminary design for the construction of a schoolhouse drawn up by Mr. Emile Guillot, architect, a design consisting of a single building with a courtyard in front of the main façade.  And sets the total expenditure figure at 25,000f.</p>	<p>FRAC023043 00001  i.11</p>
<p><b>September 12, 1886</b>  Favorable opinion on a family support application</p>	<p>The Mayor explains that Mr. Lafond Jean Frédéric, residing in this municipality, belonging to the class of 1885 and having obtained No. 18 in the draw of the canton of St Sulpice -les-Champs, requests to be exempted from military service as a family provider, then he invites the assembly to give its opinion on this request.  The City Council,  Considering that the claimant's father is still ill and unable to work;  That he has seven children, several of whom are very young;  That he is in complete destitution;  Unanimously, it is of the opinion that Mr. Lafond Jean Frédéric should be exempted from military service as a family provider.</p>	<p>3FRAC023043 00001  i.12  Note: 1886 Population Census, Le Chiron, household no.: 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lafont, Jacques, 46 years old, bricklayer, head of household</li> <li>• Lafont, Frédéric, 21 years old, stonemason, his son</li> </ul> <p>The Chiron, household number : 21</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Migret Rose, 41 years old, weaver, head of household</li> <li>• Zélie Lafont, 10 years old, unemployed, her daughter</li> <li>• Anastasie Lafont, 6 years old, unemployed, her daughter</li> <li>• Maria Lafont, 4 years old, unemployed, her daughter</li> </ul> <p>(Migret Rose d'Ars married Lafont Jacques in Saint-Martial-le-Mont on January 2, 1865)</p>
<p><b>February 6 , 1887</b>  Adoption of the project to build a double schoolhouse</p>	<p>The Mayor explains that, at the invitation of the Municipal Council, he has had new plans drawn up for the schoolhouse to be built;  That in this project, submitted to the office, the architect took into account the observations of the Inspector of the Academy, who wrongly assumed that the most beautiful of the rooms in the school complex should serve as a town hall since the municipality has one and therefore cannot need a second one;</p>	<p>FRAC023043 00001  i.17</p>

	<p>According to this new project, the teachers will have sufficient and suitable accommodation; moreover, the facade of the new building is only 20 meters instead of 25, which allows free passages for the gardens of the holders; whereas the first project, criticized in terms of the inadequacy of the teachers' accommodation, also presented the serious disadvantage of enclosing the garden which was allocated to the teacher since the planned construction would have reached the extreme eastern limit of the chosen location.</p> <p>After this presentation, the Mayor invites the assembly to examine this new project and to approve it as appearing to be more advantageous than the first, although the amount of the estimate remains fixed at 24000f.</p> <p>The City Council, after deliberation, Unanimously, approves the latest project for the construction of a double schoolhouse in Chamberaud, and maintains the vote on the resources allocated to this expense by its deliberation dated September 26, 1886.</p>	
<p><b>February 26, 1888</b> Path No. 1. Adoption of the blue line</p>	<p>The Mayor read aloud a letter from the Sub-Prefect of Aubusson concerning the proposed direction of the ordinary local road No. 1 from Puy de Chamberaud to Lavaveix station; then he invited the assembly to give its final opinion on the route to be adopted.</p> <p>The City Council, Considering that the blue line is the most suitable, the most advantageous in all respects; The earthworks created by this line in the public square will be used to create the necessary embankment at the exit of the village of La Souterraine, whereas the green line does not offer this advantage.</p> <p>Unanimously adopted the direction of local road No. 1 following the blue line and accepted the subscription of 130f made in favour of this line.</p>	FRAC023043 00001 i.31
<p><b>February 26, 1888</b> School construction postponed</p>	<p>The Mayor, after having read a letter from the Sub-Prefect concerning the proposed schoolhouse, invites the assembly to deliberate on the resources to be created, consisting of an extraordinary tax of 11 3/10 centimes.</p> <p>The City Council decides that this matter should be adjourned.</p>	FRAC023043 00001 i.31
<p><b>June 26, 1888</b> School construction</p> <p>Vote on a loan of 24,000 francs and 22 centimes 3/10</p>	<p>The Mayor read a letter from the Sub-Prefect of Aubusson concerning the loan of 24,000 francs for the construction of a schoolhouse; then he invited the assembly to vote on this loan as well as the resources necessary to ensure the payment of the annuity of 504.20 francs to be borne by the municipality, the State granting an annual subsidy of 978.76 francs.</p> <p>To meet the aforementioned expense, the Municipal Council voted by secret ballot, by a majority of six to four, to take out a loan of twenty-four thousand francs from the Crédit Foncier and repay it in thirty annual instalments of 1482.96 francs. [...]</p>	FRAC023043 00001 i.35

	<p>And to supplement the necessary resources, a vote was passed, by the same majority, to add to the principal amount of the four direct taxes an extraordinary tax of eleven and three-tenths centimes for thirty years starting on January 1, 1889, which was expected to yield an annual sum of 224.30 [...]</p>	
<p><b>August 15, 1888</b> Rejection of the quotes owed by Barthelot</p>	<p>The Mayor stated that Mr. Barthelot Jean-Baptiste had not kept the verbal promise he had made in the session of May 27, 1888, to pay his service tax for the years 1886 and 1887; then he invited the assembly to give its opinion again on the statements presented by Mr. Le Percepteur.</p> <p>The City Council, Considering that Mr. Barthelot is the owner of the tobacco shop in Chamberaud which he leased to Mr. Faure Arsène for the price of 50 francs per year; That on this price, the tax collector could, by proceeding with the necessary legal action, obtain payment of the taxes owed by Mr. Barthelot, The unanimous opinion is to reject the requests of the tax collector.</p>	<p>FRAC023043 00001 i.36</p> <p>Note: Jean-Baptiste Barthelot was the owner of houses A450 and 452 in La Souveraine. It's possible, but it hasn't been confirmed that the tobacconist's shop would be located there. (3P 1269 case 2)</p>
<p><b>August 15, 1888</b> Church repairs</p> <p>Request for implementation through cost-saving measures</p>	<p>Having regard to the prefectural decree of July 26, 1888, mentioning a grant of 440 francs awarded by the State to the municipality of Chamberaud for the repairs of the parish church, Considering that the repairs to the church of Chamberaud consist of non-structural work, that the plastering, for example, should not, according to the estimate approved by Mr. Le Préfet, be done on the entire surface of the walls, but only in certain places where there is the greatest need for it and at the buttresses; Considering that under these conditions there would be an advantage and economy in having the work carried out by local workers, who, with the sum to be deposited, could make all the urgent repairs to the walls and roof; Considering the small size of the estimate, which amounts to only 496.66 francs, and the ease of finding good workers in Chamberaud; Finally, considering that the best season in our area for redoing joints is the month of September and that it would be difficult, given the time constraints of a tender, to have them carried out at that time; It would be regrettable if things were to remain in their current deplorable state throughout the coming winter. Unanimously requests from the Prefect the authorization to carry out the work of the estimate by way of economy, that is to say in memory of expense.</p>	<p>FRAC023043 00001 i.36</p>
<p><b>November 4, 1888</b> Church repairs</p>	<p>Present were Messrs. Petit, mayor, Legrand, Jamot, Coursaget, Roudier Alfred, Roudier Jean-Baptiste, Mérigot, Pécheraud and Nebout. Mr. Lafont was absent, having passed away.</p>	<p>FRAC023043 00001 i.37</p>

Vote for a credit of 490f	<p>The Municipal Council, on the proposal of the Mayor, unanimously voted a credit of four hundred and ninety francs to pay for the repairs which were carried out at the parish church of this municipality, which were authorized by prefectural decree of July 26, 1888.</p> <p>This credit will be charged against the 440f aid granted by the State and the sum of 50f allocated by the church council.</p>	
Demolition of a buttress of the church	<p>The Municipal Council, by a majority of eight votes to one, is of the opinion that the buttress of the east gable of the church should be demolished, as it is in poor condition and of no use. Mr. Mériqot is in the opposition.</p>	
Demolition of the walls of the old cemetery	<p>The Municipal Council, by a majority of eight votes to one, is of the opinion that the old cemetery of this municipality should be deconstructed in order to use the old materials for the construction of the schoolhouse and also to save the municipality money.</p> <p>Mr. Mériqot is opposed.</p>	
School construction. Supervisory Commission	<p>The Municipal Council, on the proposal of the Mayor, unanimously decided to appoint a three-member municipal commission to oversee the construction of the schoolhouse, and designated Messrs. Jamot Jean, Pécheraud Jean, and Roudier Alfred to serve on it, all of whom declared they accepted this mission and would carry it out without charge.</p>	
Rejection of classroom heating	<p>The Municipal Council, having heard the reading of the prefectural circular of October 10th, concerning the heating of classrooms,</p> <p>Unanimously, it was decided to leave the heating costs to be borne by the families, given that the municipality has no funds available.</p>	
<p><b>November 18, 1888</b> Demolition of the walls of the old cemetery and removal of the graves</p>	<p>The Municipal Council, on the proposal of the Mayor, decides:</p> <p>1° That, in order to save the municipality expenses, the walls of the old municipal cemetery, closed since November 30, 1882, will be demolished by the contractor of the schoolhouse, who will remove the old materials at his own expense and use them for school construction;</p> <p>2° That the crosses and tombs will be removed by the families before March 1, 1889 , and after this deadline and in case of refusal on the part of the persons concerned, the removal will be done by the municipality, in order to transform into a public square the old cemetery located between the church and the town square and also in order to clear and appropriate the surroundings of the schoolhouse under construction.</p>	FRAC023043 00001 i.40
<p><b>December 12, 1888</b></p>	<p>The Mayor reads aloud a letter from the Sub-Prefect and a report from the Inspector of the Academy concerning the change of location of the schoolhouse.</p>	FRAC023043 00001 i.41

Location of the schoolhouse	<p>He proposes to adopt a resolution to inform the Administration of the reasons that led the current Municipal Council to change the location of the school complex.</p> <p>The Municipal Council, accepting this proposal, declares that on September 25<sup>th</sup> last it went to the land where the schoolhouse is to be built; that on that day it decided, in agreement with the Mayor, to change by about 20 meters the location which had been accepted in 1885 and to place the schoolhouse behind the old cemetery, on the space located next to the east gable of the church and at a distance of 7 meters from the religious building.</p> <p>This modification was decided not because of the road under construction in the public square, a road which could easily have been diverted a few meters, but rather for the following reasons:</p> <p>The site chosen in 1885 had drawbacks. It was too small and too close to local road No. 3. The courtyards could only be built in the old cemetery, and the building itself encroached on it by 2 meters. This difficulty was insurmountable, since the cemetery had only been closed on November 30, 1882, and the law prohibited any excavation or foundation work there for ten years from the date of the last burial.</p> <p>On the contrary, the new location has only advantages. It is larger; it allows for the complete execution of the school complex works without encroaching on the old cemetery; it does not entail more expenses than the first one, which was also on a slope and also required considerable earthworks and a retaining wall.</p> <p>The Municipal Council, by a majority of seven votes and one abstention,</p> <p>Re-adopts the location on which the schoolhouse works are being carried out.</p> <p>Please ask the Prefect to kindly adopt this new location and authorize the continuation of the work.</p>	
<p><b>December 12 , 1888</b> Legal action</p>	<p>The Mayor read a memorandum in which Messrs. Mériqot Hippolyte, Pot, Valladon, Faure, Mériqot Eugène and Dupeyroux announced their intention to take legal action against the municipality of Chamberaud in order to obtain payment of the sums owed to them for the transfer of land to the local roads.</p> <p>The Mayor then invited the assembly to deliberate on this matter.</p> <p>The City Council,</p> <p>Considering that the municipality will soon be able to compensate the aforementioned individuals with the proceeds from the sale of several plots of communal property,</p> <p>By a majority of seven votes and one abstention, it was decided that there was no reason to authorize the municipality to defend the announced action.</p>	<p>FRAC023043 00001 i.41</p>

<p><b>June 24, 1889</b> Roudet Complaint</p>	<p>The Mayor reads a memorandum in which Mr. Eugène Roudet requests compensation for alleged damage caused to buildings during the opening of local road No. 1; then, he invites the assembly to deliberate on this request.</p> <p>The City Council, Considering that the work carried out on road No. 1 has caused virtually no appreciable damage to Mr. Roudet; That he will be able to use the water for irrigating his meadow, as before; Roudet 's buildings must be taken into account, Unanimously, it was decided that the following works should be carried out for the benefit of the claimant, using local resources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A wall to support the embankment</li> <li>2. A few steps to facilitate entry to the buildings</li> <li>3. A gutter along the facade</li> </ol> <p>4° A suitable ramp for the exploitation of the claimant's hemp field.</p>	<p>FRAC023043 00001 i.46 Note: B445 La Souterraine, house B456 Burnt house, hemp field, area 00h 03a 70m<sup>2</sup> (3P 1271 folio 317)</p>
<p><b>June 24, 1889</b> Relocation of the latrines and schoolyards</p>	<p>The Municipal Council, on the proposal of the Mayor and the municipal architect, unanimously decides that, for reasons of potential savings, the location of the latrines and playgrounds of the schoolhouse under construction should be changed; they should be built together on the wall separating the two courtyards and not separately along the exterior walls, as proposed in the adopted plan.</p> <p>And requests that the Prefect kindly authorize this modification.</p>	<p>FRAC023043 00001 i.46</p>
<p><b>October 1, 1889</b> Request for permission to clear part of the old cemetery</p>	<p>The Mayor proposes that the assembly adopt a resolution to request permission to clear the part of the old cemetery which is located in front of the facade of the schoolhouse under construction, measuring 10 meters in length by 4 meters in width.</p> <p>The City Council, Considering that the old cemetery, which is completely derelict, was closed on November 30, 1882; It is essential that the contractor of the school building lower the small part of the cemetery which touches and hides the facade of the school complex, and whose materials will be used to level the courtyards; That in this plot of land which formerly served largely as a path leading to the church, there have only been two burials dating back more than ten years; That the remains of the corpses will be transported to the municipal cemetery; Unanimously, the council requests that the Prefect authorize the municipality to clear the section of the old cemetery located in front of the schoolhouse, in order to clear the area around the building.</p>	<p>FRAC023043 00001 i.47</p>
<p><b>February 16, 1890</b></p>	<p>The Mayor presents the estimate for repair work to be carried out at the church of Chamberaud; then he invites the assembly</p>	<p>FRAC023043 00001 i.50</p>

Church repairs	<p>to approve this estimate and to consider how to provide for this expense estimated at 2607f.</p> <p>The City Council,          Considering that the planned repairs are essential and urgent, given that the walls and buttresses of the church are in places in very poor condition and threaten to collapse;          Considering that the resources of the municipality and the church council are insufficient to carry out the works in question, as evidenced by the documents attached to the file;          The presented project was unanimously approved;          Vote to contribute to the expenditure of one hundred and fifty francs, which will be entered in the supplementary budget of 1890;          Requests the Prefect to authorize the funds to carry out these works economically, due to their urgency and especially because of the nature of the repairs requiring specific conditions of competence on the part of the workers to be employed.</p>	
<b>February 16, 1890</b> Construction of an aqueduct	<p>The Mayor invites the assembly to vote again on an aqueduct under road No. 1 in the crossing of the village of La Souterraine, which is being demanded by Messrs. Juillet and Legrand.</p> <p>The Municipal Council, after deliberation, unanimously voted for the construction of this aqueduct, and decided that the expense would be charged to the resources of the small locality.</p>	FRAC023043 00001 i.51
<b>August 12, 1890</b> Reinforcement of the walls of the school complex courtyard	<p>The Municipal Council, by a majority of six votes and three abstentions, decides that in order to consolidate the walls of the schoolhouse courtyard, they should be chained as soon as possible.</p> <p>Mérigot and Nebout abstained.</p>	FRAC023043 00001 i.56
<b>August 12, 1890</b> Clearing debris in front of the school complex	<p>The Municipal Council unanimously agrees to have the contractor of the schoolhouse cleared, for the sum of fifty francs, of the old cemetery located in front of the school complex.</p>	FRAC023043 00001 i.56
<b>May 10, 1891</b> Church repairs	<p>The Mayor places on the table the file relating to the repair work to be done at the church of Chamberaud.</p> <p>He invites the assembly to take note of this project, amounting to 500 francs, and to approve it.</p> <p>He announced that the State, for these repairs, had granted aid of..... 200f</p> <p>The church council voted..... 50f</p> <p>And Mr. Cornudet promised to pay..... 100f</p> <p>That makes a total of ..... 350f</p> <p>The municipality is therefore still responsible for the sum of 150 francs.</p> <p>The City Council,          Considering that the planned repairs are essential and urgent,</p>	FRAC023043 00001 i.61

	<p>The presented project was unanimously approved. Vote the sum of one hundred and fifty francs to supplement the resources necessary for the execution of the works in question, which will be put out to tender, And decides that a credit of five hundred francs will be entered for this purpose in the supplementary budget of 1891.</p>	
<p><b>May 10, 1891</b> Relocation of the mailbox</p>	<p>The Municipal Council, on the proposal of the Mayor, unanimously requests the necessary authorization to remove the mailbox from the old schoolhouse, in order to place it at the new school building which is located on the public square and near the church.</p>	<p>FRAC023043 00001 i.62</p>
<p><b>May 24, 1891</b> Approval of a credit of 3738f to settle the amount for the construction work on a schoolhouse</p>	<p>The Mayor read aloud a memorandum, dated March 19th, in which Mr. Victor Nadaud, the successful bidder for the Chamberaud schoolhouse, requested payment of the outstanding balance for his project, amounting to 3,697.4 francs, and that this sum accrue interest at 5% from September 8, 1890, the date of final acceptance. He indicated that he had obtained the contractor's agreement to accept the sum of 40.46 francs for the interest, which, added to the aforementioned balance, gives a total of 3,738 francs. He proposes that the assembly adopt this figure. The City Council, Given the architect's estimate for the municipality, amounting to 27,659.54 francs, In view of the deliberation of February 22nd approving this accounting, Adopting the proposal of the Mayor and reserving the rights of the municipality with regard to certain defective works, such as the levelling of the courtyards, the roof of the girls' school which provides water in the apartments, Unanimously, a credit of three thousand seven hundred and thirty- eight francs was voted in the supplementary budget of 1891 to settle the amount of the construction work of the schoolhouse and to pay the allocated interest.</p>	<p>FRAC023043 00001 i.62</p>
<p><b>April 10, 1892</b> Petition rejected</p>	<p>The Mayor read aloud a letter from the Sub-Prefect concerning a petition made by the inhabitants of Lâcaux and Villejus, in the commune of Fransèches, requesting that the distribution of dispatches take place in these villages in the morning instead of in the evening; then he invited the assembly to give its opinion on this matter. The City Council, Considering that the requested measure would have the disadvantage of delaying distribution in the municipality of Chamberaud and causing it an expense, It is unanimously agreed that this request should not be granted.</p>	<p>FRAC023043 00001 i.67</p>

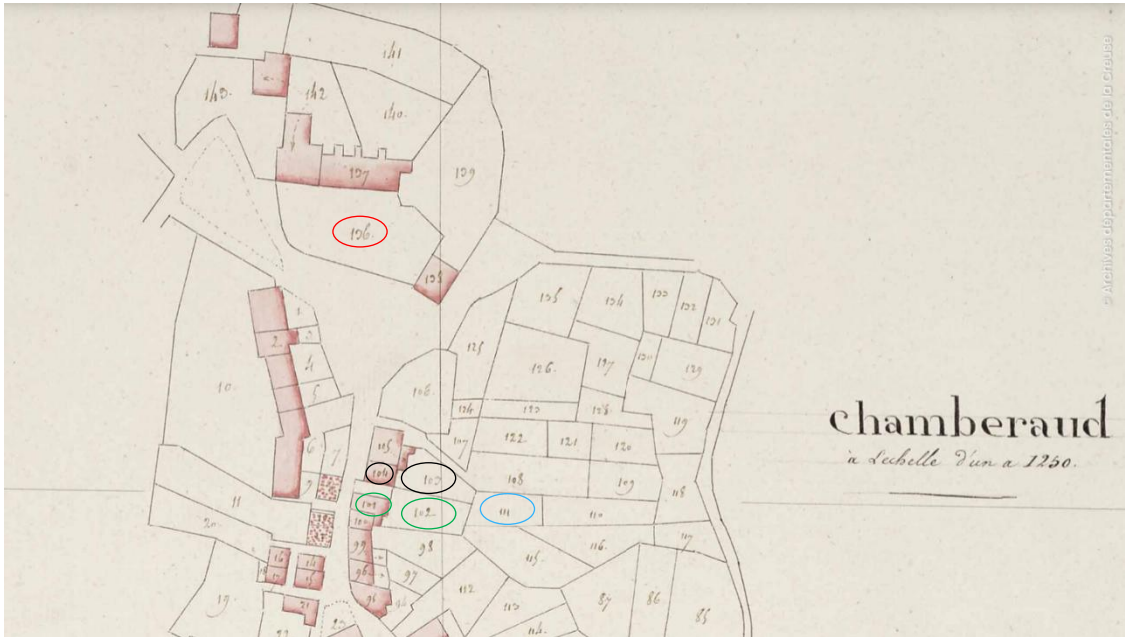
<p><b>May 29, 1892</b> Stained-glass windows of the church</p>	<p>The Municipal Council, invited to deliberate on the proposed sale of the old stained-glass windows of the church in this municipality, is of the opinion that these stained-glass windows should be sold for the benefit of the church council, which remains responsible for their replacement.</p>	<p>FRAC023043 00001 i.69 <i>Note: Six of these stained-glass windows, dating from the 15th or 12th century, have been rediscovered. (Karine Boulanger. Stained-glass panels from the church of Chamberaud (Creuse). Expertise and critical assessment of authenticity. Centre André Chastel. 2021. halshs-03974689)</i></p>
<p><b>August 28, 1892</b> Tree sale project</p>	<p>The Municipal Council, on the proposal of the Mayor, unanimously votes for the public auction of two linden trees and a cherry tree located in the village of Puy. The proceeds will be paid into the municipal treasury and used to pay the debts of the municipality, forming a single section.</p>	<p>FRAC023043 00001 i.70</p>
<p><b>August 6, 1893</b> Hunting is prohibited</p>	<p>The Mayor proposes to the assembly that measures be taken to prohibit hunting by foreigners on the territory of the municipality of Chamberaud. This proposal was adopted unanimously.</p>	<p>FRAC023043 00001 i.76</p>
<p><b>September 17, 1893</b> Resolution concerning the maintenance of the girls' school</p>	<p>The Mayor reads a letter from the Prefect concerning the closure of the public girls' school in Chamberaud because, according to the latest census, the municipality has only 393 inhabitants, this school loses all compulsory character and must be placed in the category of optional establishments whose expenses are borne by the municipality, or must be transformed into a kindergarten class, then the Mayor invites the assembly to deliberate on this matter. The City Council, Considering that the two classrooms can each only hold 32 students, and that their layout does not allow them to be brought together, given that they are located at the two ends of the school complex; That a single class would be materially insufficient for the students of both sexes in the municipality, whose number during the last school year was 58, 31 boys and 27 girls; Moreover, the population figure is now over 400 inhabitants, given that since the last census, several families, comprising 26 people, have settled in the municipality; Considering moreover that the girls' school must be maintained in accordance with article 36 of the law of July 25, 1893, amending the text of the law of July 19, 1889, according to which the salaries of the staff and of public girls' schools established in the "municipalities of less than 401 inhabitants, whose buildings have been constructed with authorization and subsidy of the State" are the responsibility of the State, a condition which the girls' school of Chamberaud fulfils according to ministerial decision dated November 3, 1887 and prefectural decree of August 22, 1888;</p>	<p>FRAC023043 00001 i.76</p>

	<p>Finally, considering that the girls' school is essential to the needs of this service, and that it is impossible for the municipality to bear the expenses, Unanimously, they demand the maintenance of the public girls' school, with the payment by the State of the teacher's salary.</p>																																																																																					
<p><b>November 16, 1893</b> Home repairs, school</p>	<p>The Town Council, on the proposal of the Mayor, is of the opinion that the doors and windows of the schoolhouse, which are not functioning properly, should be repaired. These repairs will be carried out by Mr. Auguste Roudier at a rate of 3 francs per day.</p>	FRAC023043 00001 i.77																																																																																				
<p><b>November 16, 1893</b> Acceptance of the proposed game warden</p>	<p>The Mayor asks the assembly if it is in favour of appointing a rural guard to replace Mr. Giroir Jacques who died on September 30, 1893, and proposes Mr. Neulat Jules du Chiron to perform these functions. The Municipal Council, by a vote of 8 to 2, decides that it is necessary to have a rural constable and accepts the proposed candidate, who will also be the drummer and gravedigger of the commune.</p>	FRAC023043 00001 i.78																																																																																				
<p><b>February 25, 1894</b> Distribution of a relief payment of 110 francs</p>	<p>The Municipal Council, at the invitation of the Mayor, drew up the following statement of distribution of the sum of 110 francs allocated to the municipality of Chamberaud for the victims of the drought who had applied for assistance.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Names and surnames Of the deprived</th> <th>Profession</th> <th>Home address in the commune</th> <th>Help granted</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cassier Jean-Bte</td> <td>farmer</td> <td>Le Chiron</td> <td>24f</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Piqueton Jean Bte</td> <td>"</td> <td>"</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eugène Mérigot</td> <td>sharecropper</td> <td>Le Puy</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Meaume Félix</td> <td>farmer</td> <td>Chamberaud</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tixier Frédéric</td> <td>farmer</td> <td>"</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Monville François</td> <td>"</td> <td>La Souterraine</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>July Henri</td> <td>farmer</td> <td>Le Chiron</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Migeon Adeline</td> <td>"</td> <td>"</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Barthelot Marie</td> <td>"</td> <td>La Souterraine</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bernard Hippolyte</td> <td>"</td> <td>Chamberaud</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ringuet Pierre</td> <td>"</td> <td>"</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tixier Michel</td> <td>"</td> <td>"</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Barthelot Vincent</td> <td>"</td> <td>Le Puy</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Demasse Félix</td> <td>"</td> <td>"</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Demasse Frédéric</td> <td>"</td> <td>"</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forignon Frédéric</td> <td>"</td> <td>"</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alfred Meaume</td> <td>"</td> <td>"</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mérigot Henri</td> <td>"</td> <td>"</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Little Isidore</td> <td>"</td> <td>"</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tixier Mathilde</td> <td>"</td> <td>"</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Names and surnames Of the deprived	Profession	Home address in the commune	Help granted	Cassier Jean-Bte	farmer	Le Chiron	24f	Piqueton Jean Bte	"	"	12	Eugène Mérigot	sharecropper	Le Puy	12	Meaume Félix	farmer	Chamberaud		Tixier Frédéric	farmer	"	6	Monville François	"	La Souterraine	4	July Henri	farmer	Le Chiron	4	Migeon Adeline	"	"	3	Barthelot Marie	"	La Souterraine	3	Bernard Hippolyte	"	Chamberaud	3	Ringuet Pierre	"	"	3	Tixier Michel	"	"	3	Barthelot Vincent	"	Le Puy	3	Demasse Félix	"	"	3	Demasse Frédéric	"	"	3	Forignon Frédéric	"	"	3	Alfred Meaume	"	"	3	Mérigot Henri	"	"	3	Little Isidore	"	"	3	Tixier Mathilde	"	"	3	FRAC023043 00001 i.79
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<p><b>September 9, 1894</b> Free medical assistance Delegates from the City Council</p>	<p>The Mayor informs that, in accordance with the law of July 15, 1983, on free medical assistance, an assistance office must be created in each municipality and composed, independently, of administrators appointed by the Minister of the Interior, and two delegates from the Municipal Council, and he invites the Assembly to proceed with this appointment. The Council, In accordance with the aforementioned law, Unanimously, the following are appointed for this purpose: 1° Mr. Maxime Legrand,</p>	FRAC023043 00001 i.83																																																																																				

	2° Mr. Jamot Jean	
<b>May 31, 1896</b> Cemetery plots	The Municipal Council decides that no perpetual concessions will be issued in the part of the municipal cemetery allocated to temporary and thirty-year concessions, until the perpetual concessions are completely exhausted; Authorizes the Mayor to divide into two equal parts the area fixed for each perpetual concession and to transfer them, at the same time, to two families who wish to build a vault at common expense, or each have a separate place, and this for the price fixed by the concession tariff.	FRAC023043 00001 i.100
<b>February 15, 1897</b> Sale of trees in the commercial area of the Côte-aux-Belles	The Mayor invites the Assembly to decide whether it would be appropriate to sell the trees located in the communal land known as Côte-aux-Belles, which consist of ten poplars and one small oak; most of them are in a state of disrepair and are losing value. The City Council, After deliberating, unanimously, a vote was passed on setting a starting price of eighty francs for the public auction of the trees in question.  The proceeds from the auction will be paid into the municipal treasury and will be used for the needs of the municipality, which forms only one section.	FRAC023043 00001 i.108
<b>May 19, 1898</b> Urgent Cemetery Repairs – Grant Application	The Mayor presents the estimate for the reconstruction of the walls of the municipal cemetery which have collapsed over a length of 60 meters; then he invites the assembly to approve this estimate and to suggest a way to cover this expense estimated at 300 francs. The City Council, Considering that the cemetery is dilapidated and that the planned repairs are essential and urgent; Considering that the resources of the municipality are insufficient to carry out the works in question, and unanimously, approves the presented project; Vote to contribute to the expenditure of one hundred and fifty francs. Requests from departmental funds (fines fund) a subsidy of 150 francs to ensure the complete execution of the works mentioned in the estimate; And decides that a credit of three hundred francs will be opened for this purpose in the supplementary budget of 1898, which credit includes the aid of the department.	FRAC023043 00001 i.118
<b>November 15, 1898</b> Appointment of a gravedigger	The Mayor announces that Victor Roudier no longer wants to be responsible for digging the graves, and that he needs to be replaced.	FRAC023043 00001 i.126

	The Municipal Council is of the opinion that Mr. Suchet Léon, residing in Chamberaud, should be appointed gravedigger.	
<b>March 11, 1900</b> Request for family support. Savenaud Victor	<p>The Mayor communicates to the Assembly a request for family support made by Savenaud Victor-Louis Eugène, a young soldier from the class of 1899.</p> <p>The Council, After deliberating, Considering that young Savenaud has to support his disabled father, his mother, his sister and the latter's negligence, as she was abandoned by her husband; He is a hardworking, thrifty worker, full of concern for his family, of whom he is the sole and indispensable support; Savenaud Victor 's older brother was, in 1897, part of the expeditionary force in Madagascar, as a volunteer, and that since that time he has disappeared, without anyone knowing what became of him; For all these reasons, the Council, with the unanimous support of the members present, gives a very favourable opinion on the above request.</p>	<p>FRAC023043 00001 i.131</p> <p>Note: 1901 population census, Le Puy, household number: 28</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Savenaud Eugene, 68 years old, head of household, stonemason</li> <li>• Françoise Dumas, 61 years old, wife, nothing</li> <li>• Savenaud Victor, 21 years old, son, bricklayer</li> <li>• Savenaud Anaïs, 31 years old, female, day labourer</li> <li>• Dubaile Armandine, 3 years old, granddaughter, nothing</li> </ul>
<b>March 11, 1900</b> Electric trams	<p>The Mayor communicated to the Council a circular addressed by Messrs. Pichot, Royer and Guillermand , composing the Société d'Etudes de tramways et Chemins de fer, whose headquarters are in Lyon, rue Molière, 32, and concerning the establishment of a tramway on roads, with electric traction and a one-meter gauge, the said tramway to originate in Eymoutiers ( Haute - Vienne) to end in Aubusson, Gare d'Orléans, or if necessary with a variant on Busseau d'Ahun, Gare d'Orléans, this project to include an extension on Bourganeuf via Royère, and on Auzances.</p> <p>Given the usefulness of the said undertaking, which, if completed, would result in connecting two separate railway lines over a great distance, and serving large, wealthy populations who are otherwise underserved by transportation; that agricultural products, thanks to the construction of this line, could be easily sold at profitable prices; that fertilizers of all kinds and soil amendments necessary for our granite soils could be transported at very low prices, making their acquisition affordable for everyone and thus allowing the use of land today almost uneducated.</p> <p>Seen the already considerable number of fairs in our regions and which the proposed line would only make more flourishing, given the lack of outlets for quarrying and heavy products of all kinds which cannot reach inland markets at present, due to the high prices of their transport.</p> <p>Given the economy of the project presented by Messrs. Pichot, Royer and Guillermand, the Council deliberates that it is of the opinion that all facilities should be given to the authors of the project, and that the concession should be granted to them as</p>	<p>FRAC023043 00001 i.132</p>

	soon as possible by the General Council, in order to quickly satisfy our populations.	
<b>May 19, 1901</b> Creation of horse fairs in Chénerailles - favorable opinion	The Mayor communicated to the assembly a resolution of the Municipal Council of Chénerailles requesting the creation of two horse fairs which would be held in the main town of this commune on the 2nd Sunday of May and October of each year. The City Council, After deliberating, Unanimously, a favourable opinion was given to the said request.	FRAC023043 00001 i.141
<b>May 18, 1902</b> Town Hall Secretariat	The Mayor read aloud a letter dated April 17th from the Sub-Prefect informing him that the Departmental Council for Primary Education had refused Mr. Prugne, a schoolteacher, permission to serve as town clerk in the municipality of Chamberaud because the 80 francs allocated to the clerk was insufficient and the allowance should not be less than 120 francs . The Mayor then invited the assembly to deliberate on this matter. The City Council, Considering that the ordinary resources of the municipality do not allow this year to increase the salary of the town clerk to 120f because the initial and supplementary budgets of 1902 result in a surplus of 0f 44 c; That the municipality is burdened with an extraordinary tax of 11 centimes 30, the proceeds of which are allocated to the repayment of the loan of 24,000 francs contracted for the construction of the school complex; Considering, moreover, that in the small commune of Chamberaud the work of the town hall does not require much time and that the schoolteacher can take care of it during his leisure time ; that, furthermore, Mr. Prugne , taking into consideration the dire financial situation of the commune, is content with an annual allowance of one hundred francs which is truly in line with the work to be done, Unanimously, the vote was made to include in the 1902 budget a credit of one hundred francs for the secretary's salary and office expenses, and the Departmental Council was asked to authorize Mr. Prugne to perform the duties of town clerk.	FRAC023043 00001 i.146

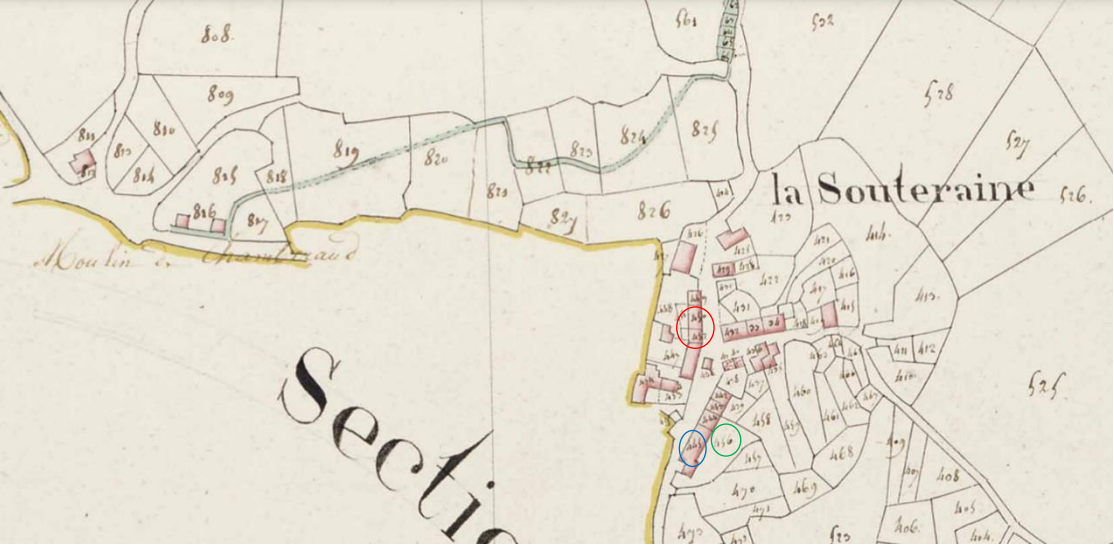


The old cemetery, closed in 1882 ○

The rectory and its garden ○

The schoolhouse was purchased in 1853 ○

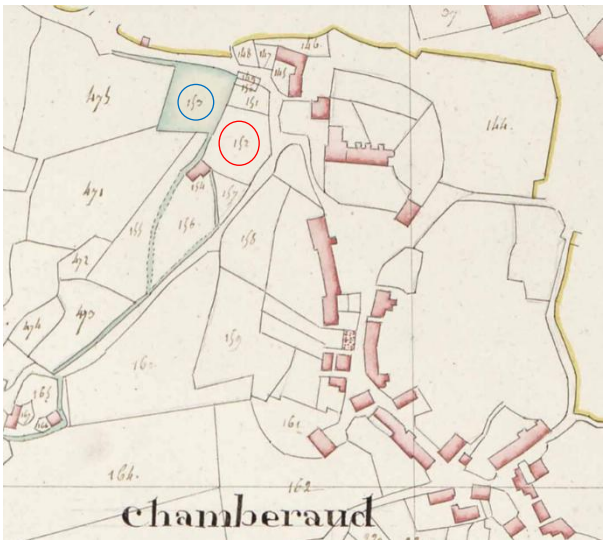
Les Ouches - a problem with the school latrines in 1876 ○



A450 and A452 Houses  
The tobacconist's? ○

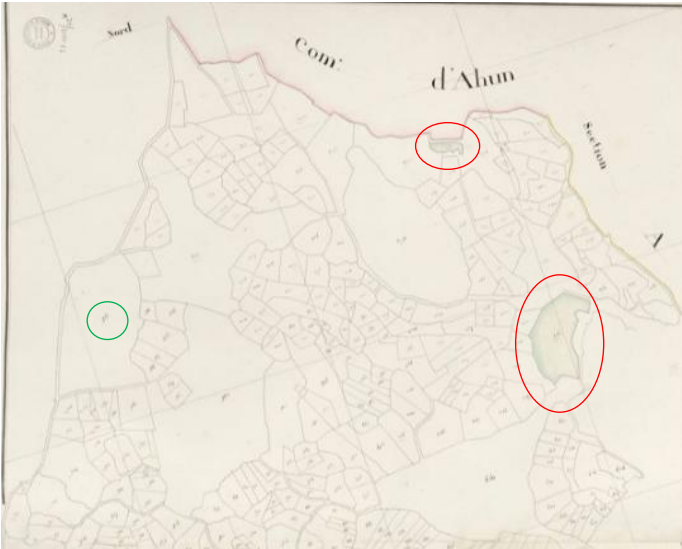
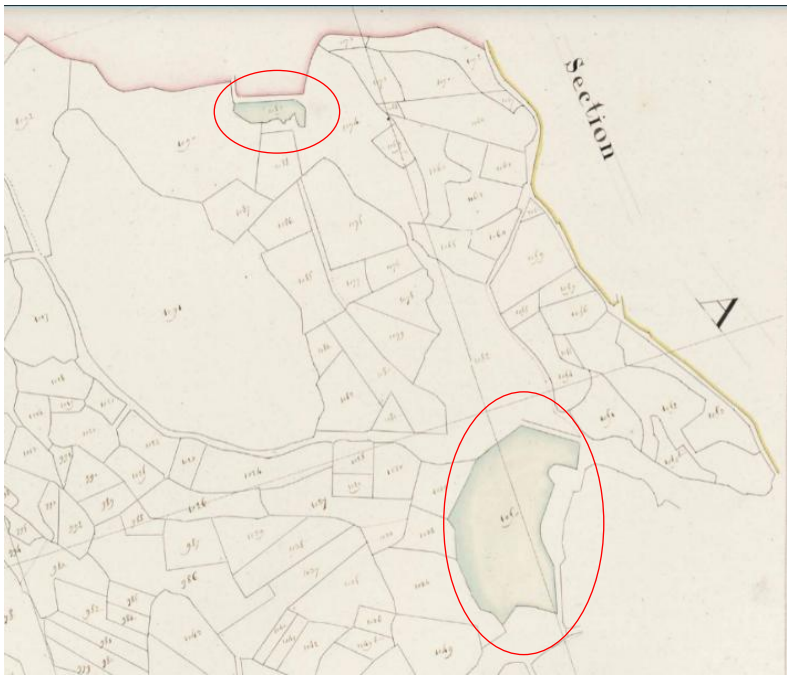
B445 House ○

B456 Chênevière ○



B152, the house of Arsène Faure, built after  
The first Napoleonic land register was created. ○

Barthon de Montbas pond in 1866 ○



Barthon de Montbas's fishery in 1812. the Gânes pond. Neither one nor the other exists today.

The Chamberaud pond below.







Rivière de la Gâne reserved for large livestock in 1855

B928 Rivière de la Vergne, sold, previously reserved for large livestock

B715 Les Sillons; La Tuilerie (the tile factory). Owned by Pierre Grand in Le Puy, newly built in 1837 or 1838. Sold to Etienne Tixier in 1850, demolished in 1860. (3P 1270 folio 92 and i. 6, 123 and 148)

B953 Cherlaquet – a timber harvest decided in 1860

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*The plans: Cote 3P 1773 68-73*

*All images are from the digitized archives of the Creuse Departmental Archives, in April 2025.*