The Great Recruit of 1653
(Settlers for Montreal)

Ships in Quebec in 1653

The historian Marcel Trudel speaks of three ships in Quebec City in 1653. It identifies the "Abraham the Patriarch", arrived in Tadoussac late July, the "ship of Pointel Jean" in early August and "Saint-Nicolas." The following ships passage: John Garoy, Pierre Fillye, Guillaume Fenio, Georges Papin, the painter and sculptor Nicolas Abraham. 250 new immigrants in 1653 Trudel identifies which 143 222 people, only to Montreal: the "Great Recruit of 1653".

The Jesuit Journal 1653 gives new coasters. On June 15, the "frigate" from Quebec to Montreal. Master Charles Boivin and Charles Panie go Relief of Trois-Rivières. Then following the 20 "flyboat" controlled by master Jean Langlois from Quebec for fishing, taking the first letters for France.

The Great Recruit of 1653

Under the leadership of Jeanne Mance, Maisonneuve happening in France in 1651 recruit settlers soldiers. A hundred men and a dozen women undertake to cross The Atlantic to settle in Montreal, which, under the repeated assaults of the Iroquois tribes, was in danger of disappearing. The arrival of the "Great Recruit of 1653" strengthens the young colony. The settlers can finally leave the fort, live in their cottage and cultivate their fields. Other settlers will fall under the blows of the Iroquois but terror has now given way To hope. The "Great Recruit of 1653" saved Ville-Marie, frail outpost of the Iroquois threat.

First teacher in Montreal

Religion entered the Congregation of Notre Dame led by the sister of Maisonneuve, mother Louise Chomedey of St. Mary, the sister Marguerite Bourgeoys offer to the governor of Montreal to go with him for Ville-Marie. He accepts. Already on the boat it is of a precious help for the settlers who will resort Frequently to its services. Thanks to this, she won them a chore to build the first stone church on the Island of Montreal, the Notre-Dame-de-Bonsecours chapel. She would like to devote itself to education but because of infant mortality there are no school-aged children. There will be 148 births in Ville-Marie between 1648 and 1660 but 26 children die before the age of one year. She had to wait until April 30, 1658, to welcome her first schoolboys into the stable, for lack of anything better, given by the governor. She returned to France in 1658 to seek help and returned with three teachers. They will help him to welcome the first Daughters of the King to their house in Pointe-Saint-Charles, Prepare them for their future role and present them to the settlers. It establishes the "Company of the teachers of Ville-Marie" and in 1670 she leaves, the only woman on the ship, Paris to ask the King for letters patent to insure their existence. With ten floors pocket without clothes nor knowledge, she reached Louis XIV. The Minister Colbert received a report Talon related services rendered by his congregation and worked to his establishment. In May 1671 she obtained from the King the Letters Patent for her community which become the Congregation of secular Notre Dame. This community of sisters not cloistered is innovative for the time in New France. They will go on horseback, by canoe or Walk the catechism or teach the children in the villages scattered along the St. Lawrence. They founded several small schools for girls in Lachine, Pointe-aux-Trembles, Boutin and Champlain. In 1676 a boarding school for girls of noble and bourgeois family is founded. It then created the country's first housekeeping school for Poor girls to the work of Providence at Pointe Saint-Charles. In 1678 a mission to the wild village of the mountain welcomes the young Indians. It returns to
France in 1680 in vain, the Church written regulation for the community that will canonically established community that the July 1698. In the attendant request of Bishop Saint-Vallier she founded in 1692 in the Lower Town of Quebec a school for poor girls. At a time o u in France we wondered if the statement was girls need the help of Marguerite BOURGEOSY insisted that the school is for all and free. She rarely used correction for her pupils. This kindness earned him the love of the little Indians and formed the first two nuns. Mystic she offered her life in exchange for that of a dying young sister. Thus she will be saved and her death in good health sister BOURGEOSY soon experiences a high fever and died a few days before January 12, 1700. Two hundred and fifty years before his beatification she had the esteem and veneration of his contemporaries, will be canonized on October 31, 1982. The community she founded survives him, she had 40 religious in death in 1961 and 6644 in 262 houses in Canada, the United States and Japan teaching 100,000 students.

LaTour, governor of Acadia, marries the wife of his enemy

On the death of his rival of Aulnay in 1650 LaTour, while in Quebec happening in France. He asks them investigate his own conduct, that of Aulnay and the Company’s New France. Following what was rejected responsibility for bloody battles between the two men of Aulnay and LaTour recovered its property and patent governor. He then set sail for Acadia with several families of settlers. Fort St. John presents to Mrs. of Aulnay (Jeanne MOTIN ) a king’s order to turn over the ship. Wanting to object to their disabled both he offered to marry her. She agrees and becomes his wife. But later she becomes Emmanuel LEBORGNE will be reimbursed for 200 000 l that it is on the estate of Aulnay. Noting the absence of LaTour he takes hold of all furson the spot.

LaTour will not benefit long his new post of governor since Robert Sedgwick seized Acadia the following year. Taken prisoner in England it meets Oliver Cromwell in 1656. The Minister rejects the request LaTour challenging the decision of Acadia in peacetime. He would only acknowledge that Rights LaTour as baronet of Nova Scotia, as inherited from his father. He also had to swear allegiance to England and pay merchants Boston. Discouraged he accepts and then needing to 15,000 l he partnered with William CROWNE and Thomas TEMPLE.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ships</th>
<th>Tge</th>
<th>Master</th>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Shipowner</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Return</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>678</td>
<td>&quot;LaTour ship&quot;</td>
<td>La France</td>
<td>Port-Royal (Acadie)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>679</td>
<td>The Mountain, Rotterdam</td>
<td>Emmanuel LEBORGNE</td>
<td>La Rochelle hotels</td>
<td>idem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>680</td>
<td>&quot;Dutch ship »</td>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>Tadoussac before May 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>681</td>
<td>The Patriarch of Abraham</td>
<td>Guillaume CHICKEN, cap.</td>
<td>La France</td>
<td>Tadoussac end Jul, qc Aug 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>682</td>
<td>&quot;Jean Pointel's Ship&quot;</td>
<td>Jean POINTEL, captain</td>
<td>Tadoussac early Aug, QC dep 10 Nov</td>
<td>Taken by English Dec 17, led to Plymouth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>683</td>
<td>The Saint-Nicolas</td>
<td>Pierre Lebasson, captain</td>
<td>Nantes dep Jun 20, 2° d. 20 Jul</td>
<td>Quebec 20 Sep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Crew members and passengers</th>
<th>Miscellaneous observations</th>
<th>Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>678</td>
<td>Charles de SAINT-ÉTIENNE de LaTour sets sail for Port Royal in the summer of 1653 with several settler families.</td>
<td>LATOURCHARLES in web DBC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>679</td>
<td>Emmanuel Leborgne arrives with his ship at Port Royal. He wants to be reimbursed for 200 000 l it is owed on the estate of Aulnay. LaTour sets sail missing as he is at Fort Sainte-Marie, LEBORGNE then takes all that furson the spot.</td>
<td>LATOURCHARLES in web DBC, RHAF, 4: 492 Moreau 1653, 04/01 (LR)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>680</td>
<td>&quot; At the beginning of June comes a Tadoussac boat that brings the news that a Dutch vessel to retreat from there was selected a [Louis COUILLARD ] of Lepinay May 30. The frigate arrives from Tadoussac Tadoussac with the news of the issuance of the ESPINE . The ship was a Dutch pirate of 16 guns and 35 men who had anchored at Moulin Baude dealing with the Indians. &quot;</td>
<td>CI: 269 RJ, 38: 172</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>681</td>
<td>Arrival passengers: LYONNE (de), Martin</td>
<td>CI: 269 RJ, 38: 180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>682</td>
<td>On August 3 the launch of M RE ABRAHAM brings to Quebec the news of the arrival of the ship CAPTAIN LEBORGNE in Tadoussac with the ship’s captain CHICKEN (RJ) or Guillaume CHICKEN (Trudel) who dropped anchor on 8 August. Trudel identifies the ship as the Patriarch Abraham.</td>
<td>CI: 269 RJ, 38: 194; 40: 7, 82 and 235</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1653</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Passengers arrival:**
- Artus, Michel
- Asselin, Pierre

**Passengers departure:**
- Duperron, Joseph, Emmanuel

**Sources:**
- LATOURCHARLES in web DBC
- RHAF, 4: 492 Moreau 1653, 04/01 (LR)
- CI: 269 RJ, 38: 172
- CI: 269 RJ, 38: 180
- CI: 269 RJ, 38: 194; 40: 7, 82 and 235

The situation in Montreal in 1651 was almost desperate: the Iroquois were harassing the colony on all sides, and many settlers threatened to leave soon. LaTour, governor of Acadia, marries the wife of his enemy.

The situation in Montreal in 1651 was almost desperate: the Iroquois were harassing the colony on all sides, and many settlers threatened to leave soon. The Governor was left with a total sum of 75 000 l to raise a big recruit settlers for Montreal. To assist in this task he M. de Dauversière that manages to engage 119 men in the only region of La Flèche in Anjou.

A young woman, having heard of the foundation of Ville-Marie, had the ambition of devoting herself to the needs of childhood, she was called Marguerite BOURGEOSY. Religious of the Congregation of Notre-Dame in Troyes where a few days later the Governor of Montreal went to visit his sister. He is presented to her and she proposes to him to come to New France. He accepts. Part of Troyes, Marguerite BOURGEOSY traveling alone, besides is she the only woman in the public car between Paris and Orleans. Other passengers saw it as **an adventurous girl who should receive with difficulty in an honest company**. Having succeeded in having a reduction for the night at Orleans, passengers, including the coachman, tried to force his door. In Saint-Nazaire she finally boarded the ship, the Saint-Nicolas commanded by Captain Pierre Besson. She leaves Nantes on June 20 with the recruit of 103 people for Ville-Marie, but the rotten vessel is bad because it takes water from all sides. The hundred men seal the ship and continue the voyage but soon the water damages the supplies and 350 leagues decides to return to the port. Marguerite BOURGEOSY did put his men on an island in fear of them disappearing in the wild. The latter are furious, thinking they were being led to their ruin. Some manage to escape to swim. The final crossing is on July 20th.

List of 153 men engaged by the Company of Montreal in 1653 after General Role of the Rookie of 1653 for Ville-Marie, the Roole men sent to Montreal and the role of the notary Belliote which established a list of 103 men came to the port of Saint-Nazaire for boarding and received an advance of wages.

- March 3 (not Lafousse) - Jeze DESSOMMES, Of v. The Ferté-Bernard, did not embark.
2 March 20 (not Lafousse). - Pierre Serizay, Of v. La Flèche, did not embark.

3 March 23 or May - René BONDY, Of v. Dijon, carpenter, 100 L, 124 L. In advance.


5 March 25 (not Lafousse). - François FOCAULT, Of v. Ste-Suzanne, did not embark.

104. John LEMERCIER, or Lemarché said Laroche, Of v. Paris Faubourg St-Laurent, a journeyman carpenter, for 5 years, 100 L per year, 137 L in advance.

6 March 30 (not Lafousse). - Jean Auger said Baron, Of Chemin-é-Charne, pioneer, 75 L, 131 L ahead June 20 (not. Belliotte).

7. Maurice AVERYT said Léger, Of v. La Flèche, pioneer, 75 L, 133 L ahead June 20 (not. Belliotte).


6. Gilles BIARD, Of v. La Flèche, did not embark.


11. Jean BONNEAU, Of v. La Flèche, did not embark.

12. Urban JETTÉ, Of St-Pierre de Verrin, sawyer, mason and pioneer for 5 years, 90 or 98 L, 134 L in advance.

13. Jehan LECOMTE, Of Chemin-é-Charnie, pioneer, for 5 years, 75 L per year, 120 L ahead June 20 (not. Belliotte).

14. Sébastien Lesur, Of Chemin-é-Charnie with his wife Marguerite LEMERCIER and their two children, a 7 year old girl and a 5 year old and a half, fed, housed and clothed the expense of the <sic> for 5 years, 150 L per year, if not embedded.

15. René MAILLET, Of Ste-Colombe, La Flèche, did not embark.

16. François NOCHERO, Of Chemin-é-Charnie, digger, lumberjack, pioneer, for 5 years, 75 L per year, 120 L forward 20 June.

17. Jean OLIVIER said the small Breton, Of Chemin-é-Charnie, pioneer, 60 L, 65 L ahead 20 June.

18. François Piron said Lavallée, Susa, near La Flèche, locksmith and pioneer for 5 years, 75 L per year, * will be fed, housed and lying and, like all others, will be reduced if he wants to the expiry of his without it costing him anything .+ 133 L of St-Nazaire advance June 20 (not. Belliotte).

19. Jean Tavernier said Laforest, Residing in Roërét, Sarthe, pioneer and gunsmith, for 5 years, 100 L per year, 97 L of St-Nazaire advance June 20 (not. Belliotte).

20. John Vallets, Tin or Theeves, Maine, pioneer, 75 L.


22. Pierre FROGEOU, Of Château-en-Anjou, did not embark.

23. John MAUGRISON, Of Château-en-Anjou, did not embark.


26. Jean CHESNEAU, Of St-Aubin, did not embark.


28. April 5 (not Lafousse). - Pierre PIRON, Bailleur, near La Flèche, digger and surgeon, for 5 years, 60 L, 131 L of St-Nazaire advance June 20 (not. Belliotte).


30. Pierre GUESXY or GUESARY or Dééy, Malicoise, laborer, for 5 years, 80 L per year, has not shipped.

31. April 7 (not Lafousse). - René BESNARD said Bourjou, 24 or 25 years of Villiers-en-Anjou pioneer, 75 L, 120 L forward 20 June.

32. John Guyet or GUUYOT Of Villiers-aux-Bouux, pioneer, 75 L, 120 L of St-Nazaire advance.

33. April 8 (not Lafousse). - Julien MACÉ, Of Ruillé in Champagne, did not embark.

34. Pierre Moulières, Mareil near La Flèche, pioneer and tool maker, 75 L, 120 L in advance, no trace of him in the country, probably died at sea.

35. April 9 (not Lafousse). - René BONDU, Of Souvigne-en-Anjou, did not embark.


37. François HÉRISSE, Of Souvigne-en-Château, did not embark.

38. 12 April (not Lafousse). - Valerie BARBOUSSEON, Beer brewer and pioneer of Clermont in Basssy, for 5 years, 80 L per year, has not shipped.

39. Urban BROSSARD, Of v. La Flèche, mason and settler, 80 L, 104 L forward 20 June.

40. 14 April (not Lafousse). - Pierre ASSELIN or ANSELIN, Of Abbevile in Picardy, said.

41. François AVISSE, V. Paris, did not embark.

42. Michel Bardet, Of Vilaine, near La Flèche, did not embark.

43. René BELLENGER, Of Ste-Colombe, Sarthe, 75 L per year, has not shipped.

44. Jacques FLEURY, Of v. Orleans, did not embark.

45. Simon Galbron or GALBOUT Of Vernon, near La Flèche, pioneer, 60 L, 91 L in advance (not. Belliotte).

46. Estienne LAIR to Crosnière near La Flèche, pioneer, 60 L, 75 L ahead June 20 (not. Belliotte).

47. François LARCHER, Of Ste-Colombe, La Flèche, did not embark.

48. Claude LOUAIRE, Of the parish of Haut, Maine, did not embark.

49. Pierre MARTIN says Larivière, Of Ste-Colombe, near La Flèche, pioneer, 60 L, 75 L in advance (not. Belliotte).

50. Paul PANEL, Vilaines near La Flèche, laborer, for 5 years, 80 L per year, has not shipped.

51. John Prestot said Laviolette, Of Parce, near La Flèche, and pioneer miller, 100 L, 123 L of St-Nazaire advance June 20 (not. Belliotte).

52. Pierre SALMON, Of v. La Flèche, did not embark.

53. Charles VIGNEUX, Of v. Senlis, did not embark.

54. 15 April (not Lafousse). - Pierre BEAUVAS, Of Avenières, near Laval, did not embark.

55. Jacques Boutelou, Of Montigue, Mayenne, did not embark.

56. Michel BourV, Of v. La Flèche, pioneer and Mason, 60 L, 98 L ahead June 20 (not. Belliotte).

57. Étienne FOCAULT, Of Montigue, Mayenne, did not embark.

58. François VEUVE, Of v. La Flèche, did not embark.

59. Pierre HARDY, Of St-Thomas du Potiron, did not embark.

60. - André HURTEBISIE, Of parish-in-Champagne, pioneer, for 5 years, 60 or 100 L per year, 100 L in advance.

61. Marin HURTEBISIE Of St-Rémy, Sarthe, pioneer, 60 or 100 L, 108 L in advance (not. Belliotte).

62. Michel LOUVART said Desjardins, Of Parce, near La Flèche, and pioneer miller, 100 L, 125 L ahead June 20 (not. Belliotte).

63. John PICHARD or PECHART, Rouez in Champagne, * texier canvas * and pioneer for 5 years, 60 or 75 L per year, 66 or 55 L of St-Nazaire advance June 20 (not. Belliotte).

64. Pierre PROUST, De Fillé, Maine, did not embark.

65. 16 April (not Lafousse). - Jean VAILLQUET said Lavardure To Lude, Sarthe, pioneer and locksmith for 5 years, 80 L payable at the end of each of the five years, 114 L of St-Nazaire advance June 20 (not. Belliotte).

66. HUAULT Toussaint said Deschamps, Of St-Pierre-aux-Champs, farmer and pioneer for 5 years, 75 L per year, 120 L in advance.
69. Jacques Millet said LavaTo Crouzille Maine, pioneer, for 5 years, 75 L per year, 120 L in advance.
70. 20 April (not Lafousse.) - Guillaume Chartier said Robert, Of v. La Flèche, pioneer and a tailor, 60 L, for 5 years, 123 L ahead June 20 (not. Belliotte).
71. John CHAUDRONNIER, Bailleur, Sarthe, pioneer, 60 L, 96 L in advance (not. Belliotte), no trace of him in the country, probably died at sea.
72. Louis DOUGET or DANGOT, Luche, near La Flèche, pioneer, 60 L, 71 L ahead June 20 (not. Belliotte), no trace of him in the country, probably died at sea.
73. Christmas GILLET or GILLES, Noyen, near La Flèche, 60 L per year, has not shipped.
74. Mathurin RICHARD, Of Ste-Colombe, near La Flèche, did not embark.
75. 24 April (not Lafousse.) - Louis GUERTIN said the SabatierOf Parce, Sarthe, pioneer and shoemaker, 60 L, 74 L ahead June 20 (not. Belliotte).
76. Michel Leconte said Cheminé-en-Charnie, pioneer, 75 L, 109 L in advance (not. Belliotte), no trace of him in the country, probably died at sea.
77. Jean PICHEON, From Chavouër to the Perche, did not embark.
78. 25 April (not. Lafousse.) - Pierre BOUZE or Brue, Shortbread, Sarthe, pioneer, 60 L, 101 L ahead June 20 (not. Belliotte).
79. René COURBAR, Of Lauche, near La Flèche, did not embark.
80. Pierre Papin, Shortbread, near La Flèche, pioneer, for 5 years, 60 or 75 L per year, 101 L ahead June 20 (not. Belliotte).
81. 27 April (not Lafousse.) - François ROISNIÉ, Shortbread, near La Flèche, pioneer, 75 L, 88 L of St-Nazaire advance June 20 (not. Belliotte).
82. 30 April (not Lafousse.) - Augustin BOULLAY, V. Le Mans has not shipped.
83. 30 April (not Lafousse.) - Pierre Papin, Shortbread, near La Flèche, pioneer, 75 L, 99 L ahead June 20 (not. Belliotte).
85. Guillaume Gendron said the Rolandière, Bly in Bateau Butler, Fishing, 75 L, 90 L in advance.
86. 1st May (not. Lafousse) - Jean CADEIGTo Pring near La Flèche, farmer and pioneer, 75 L, for 5 years, 150 L in advance.
87. Nicolas DUVAL, Forges-en-Brie, farmer and pioneer for 5 years, 60 L per year, 75 L ahead June 20 (not. Belliotte).
88. John GASTEAU, Clermont, near La Flèche, pioneer, 60 L, 121 L ahead June 20 (not. Belliotte).
89. Nicolas JOUSSELINTo Solesmes near La Flèche, 18, pioneer, 60 L, 75 L in advance (not. Belliotte).
90. Joachim LEPALLIER, Clermont, near La Flèche, pioneer, 75 L, 99 L ahead June 20 (not. Belliotte), no trace of him in the country, probably died at sea.
91. Simon LOEROY, Ligron near La Flèche, pioneer, 75 L, 111 L in advance (not. Belliotte).
93. May 2 (not Lafousse) - Mathurin JOUSSET told The LavauOf St Germain-d’Arce, pioneer, 75 L, 120 L of St-Nazaire advance.
94. Mathurin JOUANNEAU, Perrières near La Flèche, pioneer, 70 L, 81 L ahead June 20 (not. Belliotte).
95. May 3 (not Lafousse) - Mathurin COUDRET, Of Villé, did not embark.
96. François COUREUX, Of Portal, Indre-et-Loire, did not embark.
98. May 8 - Nicolas CORNERTo St Jean-de-Lamotho, remaining instead of Vinuitière near La Flèche, pioneer, 60 L, has not shipped.
99. Honoré DANNY said TourangeauTo Moulouz, near Tours, carpenter, 100 L, 127 L in advance.
100. 9 May (not Lafousse) - Jean FrénectO Ruillé-en-Champagne, pioneer and roofer, 75 L, 119 L forward 20 June.
101. Simon TUPIN or JUPIN, Of Ruillé en Champagne, did not embark.
102. May 10 (not Lafousse) - Estienne BOUCHARD, V. Paris, surgeon, residing in Epernon, 150 L for 5 years with the privilege to break the engagement, 147 L ahead June 20 (not Belliotte).
103. Christophe ROGER, Clermont, near La Flèche, pioneer, 60 L, 99 L of St-Nazaire advance June 20 (not. Belliotte).
104. May 11 (not Lafousse) - René CADETOf St Germain, near La Flèche, pioneer, 60 L, 76 L ahead June 20 (not. Belliotte), no trace of him in the country, probably died at sea.
105. John DAVOUST, Clermont, near La Flèche, pioneer and hatter, for 5 years, 75 L per year, 122 L in advance (not. Belliotte).
106. Marin Denai said Destaillis, Luche, near La Flèche, pioneer, 75 L, 135 L in advance.
107. Christophe GAUILLARD said the PriorOf Vernon, near La Flèche, pioneer and gardener, 60 L or 75 L, 65 L ahead June 20 (not. Belliotte).
110. Gay MOITIEN or MOTAISOf Meslay, Mayenne, pioneer, for 5 years, 75 L per year, 74 L ahead June 20 (not. Belliotte), no trace of him in the country, probably died at sea.
111. May 12 (not Lafousse) - Charles John Beliot said BelliotteOf St Jean Lamotho, pioneer, 60 L, 119 L ahead June 20 (not. Belliotte), died at sea according Massicotte.
112. Louis BIEUETO said St Lawrence, Clermont, near La Flèche, pioneer, 75 L, 129 L in advance (not. Belliotte).
113. May 13 (not Lafousse) - André SÉPURÉ, Of Thorre, near La Flèche, did not embark.
114. May 17 (not Lafousse) - Mathurin LANGEVIN said Lacroix, Of v. Lude, pioneer, 75 L, 110 L ahead June 20 (not Belliotte).
115. Olivier LEPRINCE, Of Villiers-Champagne, did not embark.
117. François Hudin, Of v. La Flèche, pioneer and baker, 75 L, 83 L in advance.
118. Martin LORIOT, Of Clermont, near La Flèche, did not embark.
119. May 23 (not Lafousse) - Paul Benoit said NivesoL, Of v. Nevers, carpenter, 100 L, 123 L forward 20 June.
120. Pierre Godin said Châtillon, Of v. Châtillon, carpenter, 100 L, 127 L in advance.
121. René TRUFFAULT, Of v. La Flèche, did not embark.
122. May 29 (not Lafousse) - Gilles FRÉQUET, Of v. La Flèche, did not embark.
123. unknown commitment period - Yves BASTARD, Pioneer, 60 L, 100 L ahead June 20 (not Belliotte).
126. Louis CHARRIER unknown origin, surgeon, 100 L, 120 L in advance.
127. Antoine CHEVASSUT unknown origin, pioneer, 60 L, 75 L in advance.
128. François CRUSSON said Driver unknown origin, pioneer, 30 L, 60 L in advance.
129. Julien DAUBIGEON, unknown origin, clearing and ploughman, engaged with his wife Perrine Meunier 150 L, 180 L ahead for the couple.
131. Zéchariah DESORSON unknown origin, carpenter and Sawyer, 100 L, 143 L in advance.
132. Jehan DOLBEAUOF Parce, near Sable, for 5 years, 60 L per year, has not shipped.
134. Louis FONTAINE said little Louis Unknown origin, Sawyer, 75 L, 68 L in advance.
135. John FRUITIER Unknown origin, pioneer, 60 L, 119 L in advance (not Belliotte).
136. Louis GREGORY Unknown origin, pioneer, 75 L, 124 L in advance.
137. René Horray said Grandmont Unknown origin, pioneer, 75 L, 123 L in advance.
138. named HUBAY Unknown origin, did not embark.
140. Louis LAUDOUAYE Unknown origin, pioneer, 75 L, 110 L ahead June 20 (not Belliotte).
141. Gilles Laison Of St-Julien Caen, pioneer and timber, 80 L, 123 L in advance.
142. Pierre LeFebvre said Lapierre Unknown origin, pioneer, 75 L, 103 L in advance.
143. Olivier MARTIN says Lamontagne, Auray in Brittany, pioneer and Mason, 75 L, 97 L ahead 20 June.
144. Nicolas Millet said Beauceron Of Nivelle-au-Bois, carpenter and Sawyer, 100 L, 114 L ahead June 20 (not Belliotte).
146. Hughes PICARD said Laforêt, St. Colombin in Brittany, pioneer and Sawyer, 75 L, 137 L of St-Nazaire advance June 20 (not Belliotte).
147. Pierre RAGUINDEAU said Saint-Germain Unknown origin, pioneer, 74 L, 74 L of St-Nazaire advance June 20 (not Belliotte).
148. Bertrand RENNES said Pachanne Unknown origin, pioneer, 75 L, 55 L in advance.
149. Étienne ROBIN said Desforges, Origin unknown, pioneer, 60 L, 79 L of St-Nazaire advance June 20 (not Belliotte).
150. Claude Robutel St. Andrew To Fre’en, Pas-de-Calais, pioneer, 76 L of St-Nazaire advance June 20 (not Belliotte).
151. René RODAILLER Unknown origin, pioneer, 75 L, 120 L ahead June 20 (not Belliotte).
152. Michel Theodore said Gilles, Of v. Tours, pioneer, paver and ditches, 75 L, 115 L of St-Nazaire advance June 20 (not Belliotte).
153. Sylvestre Vacher said Saint-Julien Of St-Julien de Bourges, carpenter, 100 L, 106 L of St-Nazaire advance June 20 (not Belliotte).

List of other passengers:
1. Perinne MOUSNIER or MILLER, 32, came with her husband Julien DAUBIGEON.
2. Paul CHOMED'J, Sieur de Massonneuve, 37, Neusville-sur-Vannes.
4. Marie-Mathe PINSON, Of v. The arrow.
5. Marie DUMESNIL, Also called Marie du Mans, 10 years, of v. The arrow.
6. Jeanne SALL, 21 years old, from v. The arrow.
7. Jeanne ROUSSILLER, 17 years old, from Mazee, near Brouage.
8. Catherine HURAULT, 14 years old, from v. The arrow.
9. Jeanne VÉDIE or Voldy, 15, of St-Germain-du-Val.
10. Jeanne mayor or MERRIN, 18, of St-Michel de Poitiers.
11. Marie Lorgueil, 15 years old, of Cognac.
13. Marie RENAUDIN, 20 years old, from St-Paul d'Orléans.
14. Michelle Artus, 24 years old, from Brouse.
15. David LE MOYNE.
16. Jacques MOUSNIER.

49 of the recruits did not show up at the port, most of them did not fulfill their promises but some withdrew and apparently canceled their contract amicably and eight of those who embarked died at sea, Undoubtedly among the men mounted on board of which there is no trace in the country. The others, frightened at the idea of going on such a long voyage on such a ship, saved themselves by swimming at Saint-Nazaire.

Eight of the ten following passengers probably died at sea: Jacques Audra, Olivier AUDOUIN, Charles John Beliot, René CADET, Jean CHAUDRONNIER, Martin Denin said Desaulis, Louis DOGUET or DANGUET, Michel Leconte, Joachim LEPALLIER, Guy MOTAIN or MOTAIS and Pierre Moutières.

The journey having been delayed by forty days, this delay had engendered cruel anguish in Quebec, where the colony needed reinforcements. But their arrival was greeted in great joy and father Mercier wrote in Relations: “... The extraordinary assistance we sent the last boarding gave joy to the whole country.”

Other immigrants from 1653 soldiers from 1653 other emigrants 1653

1654

Taking Canada by Robert SEDGWICK then English occupation 1654-1670

Ships at Quebec in 1654

The fleet of six ships arrived in mid-July, according to Trudel, or the Fortune, the Petit Saint-Jean, the Verie, the Saint-Nicolas, the Dove Wet and Patriarch Abraham. He mentions the passage of merchant Antoine Grignon, Guillaume FENIOU, Pierre FILLY and René GIROUX and committed Julien MALAVL and Jacques MASSÉ. Trudel identifies 115 people, including 13 for Montreal, on perhaps 200 new immigrants who arrived in 1654.

Girls to marry arrive with Fortune

Mazarin, chief minister of Anne of Austria, regent of Louis XIV during his minority, has little interest in colonization. All in the same 1654 a group of Ten girls to marry formed by the Queen Mother, from the best families and excellent education, is sent to Quebec aboard the Fortune.

Taking Canada by Robert SEDGWICK

Major Robert Sedgwick, who commands a fleet of three English ships, was to take possession of the New Netherland but peace has just been signed between England and Holland, he profited by his commission to attack Acadia, rivals of the English in the fisheries and the furs. July 17 at the Saint John River La Tour with 70 men, some guns and some ammunition to face 500 men of Major, no resistance. Sedgwick also captures Fort Pentagouet the same day and Of Port-Royal on 16 August. He appoints his brother, Major John Everett, military governor of Acadia. In 1656 Cromwell concedes Acadia (Nova Scotia) at Thomas Temple (commander at Fort Saint-Jean) and William Crowne (commander at Fort Pensacola) and La Tour (who sold his share to the other two the year next, p us retires with his wife at Port-St-Louis to Cap de Sable). France, which has never recognized the taking of Acadia in peacetime, grants the title of governor to Emmanuel Leborgue but Acadia will return to France with the Treaty of Breda in 1667 to 1670. The Magdalen Islands, Cape Breton Islands and Saint John
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ships</th>
<th>Tge</th>
<th>Master</th>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Shipowner</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Return</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>684</td>
<td>The Castle</td>
<td>200 T</td>
<td>A. LUCAS, P. POLLART</td>
<td>E. LEBORGNE, A. LUCAS</td>
<td>La Rochelle hotels</td>
<td>Port-Royal (Acadie)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>685</td>
<td>Le ship of Nicolas DENYS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nicolas DENYS</td>
<td></td>
<td>France d early May</td>
<td>Acadia dep Oct</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>686</td>
<td>The wealth, From Nantes</td>
<td>100 T</td>
<td>Pierre LeBESSON</td>
<td>AUBOYNEAU</td>
<td>la France</td>
<td>Quebec 14 Jul</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>687</td>
<td>The Little Saint-Jean</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rene BOUTIN</td>
<td></td>
<td>idem</td>
<td>Newfoundland and Labrador</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>688</td>
<td>The Vérie , Nantes</td>
<td></td>
<td>idem</td>
<td></td>
<td>idem</td>
<td>idem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>689</td>
<td>The Saint-Nicolas</td>
<td></td>
<td>idem</td>
<td></td>
<td>idem</td>
<td>idem</td>
<td>Faded</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>690</td>
<td>La Colombe Mouillée</td>
<td></td>
<td>La Rochelle hotels</td>
<td></td>
<td>idem</td>
<td>idem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>691</td>
<td>The Patriarch Abraham</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jean and William CHICKEN</td>
<td></td>
<td>la France</td>
<td>idem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>692</td>
<td>The Augustine</td>
<td></td>
<td>BoxTone (New England)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Acadia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>693</td>
<td>The CHUrch</td>
<td></td>
<td>idem</td>
<td></td>
<td>idem</td>
<td>idem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>694</td>
<td>The HoPe</td>
<td></td>
<td>idem</td>
<td></td>
<td>idem</td>
<td>idem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>695</td>
<td>The Saint-Jacques , La Rochelle</td>
<td>120 T</td>
<td>Jacques GARESCHÉ</td>
<td></td>
<td>La Rochelle hotels</td>
<td>Newfoundland and Labrador</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>696</td>
<td>The Grand Cerf</td>
<td>300 T</td>
<td>Pierre LEBOND , captain</td>
<td></td>
<td>Le Havre</td>
<td>Percée Island</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ships</th>
<th>Tge</th>
<th>Master</th>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Shipowner</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>684</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LATOURCHARLES in web DBC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>685</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DENYSNICOLAS in web DBC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Passengers arrival: (Prob in this vessel)
- BÉNARD, Françoise
- BOISSÈL, Mary
- BOURIC, Marie-Renée
- COLLIN, Catherine
- FRANCOIS, Mary, Madamadeine
- GAILLON, Marguerite
- GODARD, Martin
- LONGCHAMP, Geneviève
- LORION, Catherine
- MOUSSEAU (de), Louise
- ROLAND, Nicole

The ship's owners were Emmanuel Leborgne, A. LUCAS and P. POLLART. LEBORGNE wants to capture Fort Saint-Jean pledge of debts on the estate of Aulnay. It fails because LaTour has been warned by Nicolas Denys.

In late 1653 Nicolas Denys acquires to 15,000 L of the Company of New France the rights of the coast and the islands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence from Canso Cape to Cape des Rosiers in Gaspé, including the Cape -Breton and the Magdalen Islands. Shortly after his appointment as governor and lieutenant general of this vast territory. He organizes a fishing company and trafficking. He associates as Christophe Fouquet Chalain and brothers Jacob and Abraham DUQUESNÉ. The company makes voyages every year from 1654 to 1664. Its ship leaves France at the beginning of May and returns in October loaded with cod and furs. Each shipment usually consists of 15 sailors, 10 soldiers and 16 officers. Each trip costs on average, in addition to wages, from 12 000 to 15 000 L.


---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ships</th>
<th>Tge</th>
<th>Master</th>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Shipowner</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>687</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>688</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>689</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>690</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>691</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>692</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>693</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>694</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>695</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 1654 committed other immigrants from 1654 other emigrants 1654

#### Color code of ships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>French merchants</th>
<th>Royal</th>
<th>cabotage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Built in New France</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Other Europeans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishermen</td>
<td>Processing and / or seizures</td>
<td>English or other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean and other islands</td>
<td>Hudson Bay and / or the North</td>
<td>Corsairs, filibusters and pirates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fights, catches and / or mutinies</td>
<td>Damage, strandings, shipwrecks and storms</td>
<td>Diseases and / or deaths</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>