

1670. property, two valets and two chambermaids, and the two ships sailed back to England. La Tour built a suitable house for his father at some distance from the fort, agreeably situated on a fertile spot, and took care of their support. The Sieur Denys states, in his "Description of North America," that he met them there in 1635, and that they were quite comfortably situated.¹

All that the English had wrested from us in Acadia and on the neighboring coast, during and before the war of Rochelle, having been restored in 1632, as previously stated,² all that part of New France was divided into three provinces, the government and proprietorship whereof were conceded to the Commander of Razilly,³ the younger la Tour, and Mr. Denys. The first had for his share Port Royal, and all south of it as far as New England;⁴ the second had Acadia, properly so called, from Port Royal to Camceaux;⁵ and the third had the eastern coast of

Division of the provinces that constitute the Government of Acadia. 1647-70.

Fort St. Louis, Port de la Tour, he wrote to his father urging him to return to his duty. Champlain (1632), p. 284.

¹ Denys, Description Géographique, i., p. 77, says "about 1635." The Scotch left at Port Royal by the elder de la Tour, were all killed by the Indians except two, who joined the French. Ferland, i., p. 248.

² By the treaty of St. Germain, March 29, 1632: Mémoires des Commissaires, ii., p. 5; Denys, i., p. 238. Ante, vol. ii., p. 63.

³ Isaac de Razilly, Knight and then Commander of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, was related to Richelieu, and was first Captain of the West. In 1621 he distinguished himself against Rochelle. In 1628 he got ready a squadron of seven ships to relieve Quebec, but as peace was signed with England, sailed against Morocco, thus enabling Kirk to capture Quebec after peace was declared. The next year he was

Royal Commodore off Brittany. In 1632 he was Lieutenant for the King and Cardinal Richelieu in New France, and as such received Acadia from the English. He was then made Lieutenant-General there, having under him as subordinate commanders his kinsman, Charles de Menou, Seigneur d'Aulnay de Charnisay, and Charles de la Tour. He died at Fort La Héve in 1636-7: Ferland, Cours d'Histoire, i., p. 255. As to his earnest efforts at colonization, see Denys, i., pp. 54, 95, 101. He had Capuchins. *Ib.*, p. 106.

⁴ His concession on the St. Croix River, is dated, May 19, 1632. Mem. des Commissaires, ii., p. 491.

⁵ The concession to Charles de St. Etienne, Sieur de la Tour, was on the St. John River, Jan. 15, 1635: Mémoires des Commissaires, ii., p. 493. On Feb. 10, 1638, he was made Lieut.-Gen. on the coast of Acadia, from the middle of the main land of the Bay of Fundy to Camceaux