

Basilica. He soon became a prominent figure in the little community, and in 1621 was named "Royal Procurator." The first entry of a marriage in Quebec is that of Hébert's daughter. In 1626 he was granted the fief St. Joseph on the river Saint Charles, with the title of Sieur d'Espinay. He died in January, 1627, as the result of an accident, and was buried in the cemetery of the Récollets. He appears to have been held in high esteem by the Governor, the Récollets, and the citizens.

When Champlain arrived in Canada in 1608, he left his ships at Tadoussac, near the Saguenay, and sailed up the Saint Lawrence in a small craft to found the future city of Quebec. In his company were a number of mechanics, and a surgeon named Bonnerme. The axemen felled the trees on the narrow belt which skirts the promontory of Cape Diamond, and soon a modest building arose, rudely fashioned into a fort, styled the "Abitation de Québec." While this building was in the course of construction a plot was developing to murder Champlain and deliver Quebec into the hands of a band of Spaniards at Tadoussac. Bonnerme was suspected of complicity in the plot, but his innocence was established and he was released. He died, however, during the winter from the effects of either scurvy or dysentery. It is difficult to determine which disease decimated the colony.

Among the earliest settlers in Quebec was Adrien Duchesne, a surgeon of Dieppe, who probably arrived in 1618. When Champlain surrendered the fort to Sir David Kirke in 1629, Duchesne remained and practised his profession under the English régime. The colony was restored to France in 1632, under the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, and a year later Champlain returned as Governor. A few months before the death of the Governor in