Abstracts

Religion and navigation at sea: archives from modern ages

Brigitte Schmauch et Alain Morgat

The archives of the East India Company and the records kept at the Service Historique de la Défense do not specifically collect the religious facts while sailing. However, a variety of entries leads to this conclusion: it is a source of great interest for history of devotions practiced at sea. For the first time, an introductory statement of the matter is proposed to researchers.

Keywords: East India company, Logbooks, religion, Crews, Naval history

Religious worship at the French Musée national de la Marine: a gap

Denis Roland

In his collections, the French National Maritime Museum should retain an important set of embedded religious objects: the importance of religion in the history of the Navy is a sufficient explanation. It is the opposite: only 5 items emerge from the inventory. The understanding of this gap is to be found in a very recent interest about the living conditions of crews. Later museums devoted to fishing and trade are more supplied on the matter than the French national institution.

Keywords: Museums, Navy, Altars, Religion, Naval history

The iconography of religious worship at sea

Pierre Prétou

The investigations for an iconography which represents both religious and nautical historical facts, before the advent of photography, leads to a significant asymmetry. Pictures are innumerable but very discursive, while the depicting of the reality of religious worship on board is extremely rare. The result is a typology of pictures that highlights the contradictions of an iconography, mostly explained by competition of patterns.

Keywords: Iconography, Religion, Navigation, Painting, Maritime History

Religion, religiosity and power on merchant ships under the Roman Empire

Pascal Arnaud

The roman merchant ships appear as floating sanctuaries surrounded by religious symbols. Our archaeological knowledge of the ship, while sailing, emphasize some evidences of cosmopolitan and polymorphous devotions. However, the religiosity of seafarers in ancient Rome draw a cultural object, more than a cultural landscape: the depicture of the Ship itself, emerges in History.

Keywords: Ships, Ancient History, Naval archaeology, Religious feelings, Leadership
Religious practices aboard during the voyage of Jean and Raoul Parmentier to Sumatra (1529-1530)

Michel Bochaca

The trip made in 1529-1530 by *La Pensée* and *Le Sacre*, two ships commanded by Jean Parmentier, is known from the story of Peter Crignon, pilot in *La Pensée*. This is partly a record of the position of the two vessels, day to day, throughout the whole travel. The narration aims at lives of sailors at sea and their contacts with the people encountered over the seas. Technical at first look, it gives informations about the religious feelings and practices on board.

Keywords: Age of Discovery, Religious Worship, Crews, Jean Parmentier, Travels

Huguenot devotion and maritime piety in the 17th century: The “*Seureté du Navigage ou Manuel de prières pour ceux qui vont sur la Mer*” book

Didier Poton

La Rochelle pastor Jacques Gauthier’s book, *Seureté du Navigave ou Manuel de prières pour ceux qui vont sur la Mer* (1665) is the first collection of maritime devotion written by a Calvinist minister in France in the 17th century. A late date compared to the first editions of Protestant piety which took into account the dangerous situation of seafaring Christians, published in England, the United Provinces and North Germany. Some of these publications became an editorial model for Jacques Gauthier.

Keywords: Protestantism, Navigation, Religious Worship, Jacques Gauthier, Fears

Making landing at Protestant Anglo-Saxon harbours in 19th century France: Bethel, sailor’s men and chaplains

Jean-Yves Carluer

The Protestant places of worship on the French coast in the contemporary era remains unknown. Coming from England, a Methodist revival and naval experiencing is expanding in the nineteenth century. Bethels and sailor’s homes, leaded by chaplains, multiply on the French coast. At the end of the century, they become an international religious network for Protestants sailors. To conclude: the mountains are not the only heart of the Reformed faith in History.

Keywords: Bethel, Sailor’s homes, Protestantism, Chaplain, Ports

Christian hagiography and sailing in the late Middle Ages

Jeanne-Marie Cuc

In hagiographical sources of the late Middle Ages, the saints as Yves or Nicolas save the faithful threatened with storms. They soothe the unleashing elements thanks to miracles. Some of them navigate vessels like Brendan. Yet the saints are not really ship captains because the water trips are much like religious peregrinations in hagiographical sources of the late Middle Ages.

Keywords: Hagiography, Saints, Miracles, Late Middle Ages, Navigation

A Tridentine ship to New France: political and educational use of an image

Véronique Castagnet-Lars

The landing of the Ursulines in Quebec in 1639 initiated a monastic history of translation across the Atlantic Ocean. Embarked bluntly, these women experience their novitiate and fence during a perilous and confined navigation. The result is a lively religious emotion, more than a regulated pattern, constitutive of the female monastic settlement in New France.

Keywords: Nuns, New France, Navigation, Religious Feelings, Monasteries
The transatlantic relationship from a missionary: 
the newspaper-letter from Joseph Cretin to his sister Clémence, 
Le Havre-New York, August-October, 1838

Séverine BOULAIRE et Tangi VILLERBU

In 1838, Joseph Cretin, priest of the diocese of Belley (France), crossed the Atlantic Ocean with 
some colleagues to work in the newly created diocese of Dubuque, Iowa. Thanks to the preservation 
policy activated by the diocese of Minneapolis St. Paul at the end of the 19th century and the 
beginning of the 20th century, historians can benefit from Cretin’s correspondence, mainly letters 
he sent his sister Clemence. One of them – the longest one – is published here: Cretin wrote during 
weeks of crossing a kind a diary he addressed his sister. This document sheds light on all the mi-
grants’ crossing at the time, especially through a religious perspective.

Keywords: Correspondence, Joseph Cretin, United States of America, Religion, Navigation