

pioneer, see O'Callaghan's *Hist. New Netherlands*, vol. i., and Griffis's *Arendt Van Curler*, a paper read before Albany (N. Y.) Institute, Nov. 18, 1884 [Albany, 1885?].

3 (p. 57).—The book here mentioned was doubtless one of those written by Jean Charlier, better known by his scholastic name of Gerson (adopted, in accordance with the custom of the time, from that of his native village). He was born Dec. 14, 1363, and died at Lyons, July 12, 1429. From 1395 to 1418, he was chancellor of the university of Paris. During that period, he was actively engaged in the theological controversies so bitterly waged, striving earnestly for the extinction of schism, and the reformation of the church. This course aroused many enmities against him, which drove him for a time into exile: Returning to France in 1419, he retired to the Celestine convent at Lyons, of which his brother Jean was prior. The remaining ten years of his life were there spent in works of piety and instruction; he also wrote many religious books,—commentaries, didactic and ecclesiastical treatises, and devotional and mystical meditations. He has divided with Thomas à Kempis, in the minds of many, the honor of having written the *Imitation of Christ*—a controversy probably not yet settled. Aubé gives a summary of this discussion in Hoefer's *Biog. Générale* (art. Gerson). Gerson was surnamed "the most Christian doctor."

Jogues's mention of the "little Gerson," and his possession of it in such circumstances, suggest the probability that the book he refers to was Thierry's duodecimo edition (Paris, 1621) of *IV livres de l'imitation de Jésus-Christ*,—a French translation from the Latin,—most of the early editions, whether French or Latin, having varied in size from folio to octavo.

4 (p. 59).—This Dutch minister was Domine Johannes (or Jan) Megapolensis (vol. xxiv., note 22). He was called to Rensselaerswyck for a term of six years, at a salary of 1,000 guilders yearly. In 1649, having been dismissed from this post, he became minister of the church at New Amsterdam (New York), at an annual salary of 1,200 guilders. He was the fourth pastor of this church, which still exists as the Collegiate Reformed church of New York City; next after Trinity, it is the wealthiest religious corporation in the city. Jan Megapolensis died in 1669; his son Samuel was also a minister, officiating in the above-named church from 1664 till his death in 1668.

5 (p. 63).—*Manhate*: afterward Manhattan; the island on which the city of New York was built. O'Callaghan (*Hist. New Netherlands*, vol. i., p. 47, note 2) says that this name is that of the Indian tribe living thereon at the time of the first Dutch settlement.