

explorer: "He left with the Fathers at the Sault Ste. Marie, in Lake Superior, copies of his journals; these we cannot get before next year" (*N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, vol. ix., p. 121). Unfortunately, these copies also appear to have been lost.

In October, 1675, Joliet married Claire Françoise Bissot, by whom he had seven children. In 1679, he made a voyage to Hudson Bay, at the demand of the farmers of revenue in Canada. With Jacques de Lalande, he obtained, in the same year, the grant of Isles Mingan, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, where valuable fisheries were located; and in 1680 was granted, to Joliet alone, the island of Anticosti, also noted for its extensive fisheries. This latter concession was specifically made as a reward for his discoveries in the above voyages. For many years, he lived at Anticosti with his family. In April, 1697, he also obtained the seignior of Joliet, in Beauce county, Que. In 1680, he was appointed hydrographer for the king. The English invasion of Canada in 1690 caused him great losses; and it is claimed that, at his death (about 1700), he was actually suffering from poverty.

Regarding Joliet's maps, see Winsor's *Cartier to Frontenac*, pp. 224-249; and Gravier's "Étude sur une carte inconnue . . . par L. Joliet," in *Revue de Géographie* (Paris), February, 1880.

20 (p. 191).—Jacques Descailhaut, sieur de la Tesserie, was born in 1629, near Nantes, France. In 1663, he was a member of the Tadoussac trading company; and, in the following year, of the Sovereign Council of Quebec. In 1663, he married Eléonore de Grandmaison (vol. xxvii., note 6); he died in June, 1673.

21 (p. 195).—Étienne de Carheil was born at Carentoir, France, in November, 1633, and began his novitiate in the Jesuit college at Paris, Aug. 30, 1653. His studies were pursued at Amiens, La Flèche, and Bourges; and he instructed classes at Rouen and Tours. He was ordained in 1666, and immediately set out for Canada. After two years at Quebec, spent in preparation for mission-work, he was sent to Cayuga, where he labored until 1683; he was then, like other missionaries to the Iroquois, compelled to leave that field, through the growing hostility of the savages. The next three years he spent as professor of grammar in the college of Quebec; and in 1686 was assigned to the mission among the Hurons and Ottawas at Mackinac. The establishment of Detroit (1701) by La Mothe Cadillac, the French commander at Mackinac, drew away the Hurons from the latter post, and Carheil could no longer remain there. He had, moreover, provoked the enmity of Cadillac, and also of the fur-traders, by his opposition to the brandy-traffic, so prevalent at all the trading-posts, and so demoralizing to both French and Indians. This and the practical abandonment of Mackinac, obliged