

of Jean Guyon (vol. xxvii., *note* 16), by whom he had thirteen children.

Pierre Picard, born 1616, married Renée Suronne, by whom he had one son; he died at Quebec in 1676.

From this point there is no record in the *Journal* for five days (August 10-14); but there is, in the archives of St. Mary's College, Montreal, an interesting document of this period,—a formal request (dated Aug. 10, 1653) by the governor, De Lauson, to the Jesuits to fortify their house in Quebec for defense against the Iroquois, "since it is necessary to provide for the refuge and Safety of the Habitants of Quebecq, in case the Enemies make a Raid thereon, and as the place is entirely open and without defense,—the house of the Reverend Jesuit Fathers being the only building which can afford shelter to many persons and families, in such an emergency."

14 (p. 189).—Concerning the relations of Canada and Rouen, see vol. xvi., *note* 5. The purpose of Vimont's journey in 1647 is more fully stated in vol. xxx., p. 191. The "inquiry into the lives and holy deaths of our Fathers" had at least one result—the preparation by Ragueneau (vol. ix., *note* 40) of the MS. of 1652 upon the above subject.

From this point, the *Journal* is written by Le Mercier, until Feb. 5, 1654.

15 (p. 213).—Caraffa (vol. xxx., *note* 9) was succeeded, as general of the Jesuits, by Francesco Piccolomini (December, 1649), who died June 17, 1651. In the following January, Alessandro Gottifredi was elected general, but lived only two months thereafter. Mar. 17, 1653, Goswin Nickel was raised to this dignity, which he retained eight years,—resigning his office (June 7, 1661) in favor of Jean Paul Oliva. Three years later, he died.

16 (p. 217).—Martin (*Bressany*, p. 49, *note*) thinks that this is a reference to Du Creux's *Hist. Canadensis*; but Bressani's own statement in the text, and one or two other allusions of his, rather indicate that he himself contemplated writing a book, similar in scope to Du Creux's.

17 (p. 227).—For meaning of name Canada, see vol. ii., *note* 48.

18 (p. 233).—Detailed information concerning these localities, the early settlements on the St. Lawrence, and the history of Canada up to Bressani's time, is given in preceding volumes of this series.

19 (p. 235).—Regarding these tides, Martin says (*Bressany*, p. 62, *note* 1): "This geographical error has long been prevalent, and Chateaubriant himself adopted it. It is now known that all the great lakes of Canada have neither flow nor ebb, properly speaking. They are subject, however, at times to considerable variations of