

Mountains. Report of Quebec Provincial Secretary, 1886-87, p. 210 It was only long after its foundation that St. Louis took the name of St. Annes, the latter probably from the name of the first chapel built by Mr. d'Urfé.

Mr. d'Urfé belonged to one of the first families of France, being the son of the Marquis d'Urfé. He was closely connected

mention is made of the parish of St. Louis in the registers of Lachine or in the greffe of Pottier, who practised as notary at Lachine, during that long period extending from 1687 to 1701. As we have seen, St. Annes or rather St. Louis du bout de l'Isle de Montreal was erected into a parish during the summer of the year 1685, probably in view of the transfer of the Indian Mission located at La Presentation, which was sold to Pierre Le Gardeur, sieur de Repentigny, on the 7th of September, 1685.

De La Londe was elected the first churchwarden of the parish of St. Louis, and in fact had been, before the civil erection; as far as the 21st of August, 1684, he was "Marguillier de la Mission du haut de l'Isle". *Registre de Lachine*.

On the 22nd May, 1685, the baptism of a son of the sieur Caveller (Pierre), "receveur de Messieurs les Seigneurs", was celebrated at Lachine. The god-mother was "la femme de Jean de La Londe, premier marguillier de la partie supérieure de cette Isle".

On the 12th of November, 1685, the first *ban* or publication of marriage of Claude de La Mothe was made "en la mission du haut de l'Isle, a jour ouvrable, encore que l'on ne dit la messe en ce lieu que par forme de mission".

On the 18th February, 1686, the next *ban* of Guillaume D'Aoust was made "au presne de la messe dite en cette paroisse de St. Louis"; but it is not stated where the service was held. Present at the marriage at Lachine, Gabriel de Berthé, sieur de Chally, Pierre D'Ailleboust, sieur D'Argenteuil, Cybard Couraud, sieur de la Coste, Jean Guenet.

Notwithstanding the apparent contradictions in the registers of St. Louis, it may fairly be inferred that St. Louis du Bout de l'Isle had a small chapel as early as 1685, which was temporary and intended to be replaced by a church or *église paroissiale* as early as 1687.

The terrier quoted in the text states that when the deed of concession was granted to Jean de La Londe dit Lespérance, the chapel had been built by Mr. D'Urfé. This deed was passed on the 3rd day of March, 1687, before Pottier, notary. See also inventory of De La Londe, by Pottier, 19th January, 1688. Mr. D'Urfé became curé in the fall of 1685. The chapel must have been erected by him about that time. From the registers of St. Louis and the terrier it is evident that Pointe St. Louis was the site selected for the parish church, but it was subsequently changed. It was undoubtedly considered unsafe, at least not as safe as l'Isle aux Tourtes, which was in close proximity to Fort Senneville and Fort St. Annes, and as a necessary consequence, the idea of building a church at Pointe St. Louis, near Bale d'Urfé, was abandoned. The Indian Mission of the Neplisngues and Algonquins was transferred to Isle aux Tourtes, where a fort was also constructed. When was this transfer made? No record that I know shows this; but it may be inferred that it must have been before the year 1709, as René Godfroy, sieur de Lindot, was commandant from that year to 1718. This fort was known as "Le fort des Sauvages", or "Rotinagathing". *Registres de Sainte-Anne*.

The parish was still called St. Louis in 1709; but in 1713, the name had been changed. The registers for the years 1712 and 1713 are missing. The royal edict of the 3rd of March, 1722, concerning the parishes of la Nouvelle France, declares that Sainte-Anne-du-Bout-de-l'Isle will comprize "la mission des sauvages Neplisngues établie sur l'Isle-aux-Tourtes, que le curé de la dite paroisse desservit". "Il continuera de desservir, par voie de mission". Ed. et Ord., vol. 1, p. 159.