

established by a royal decree, dated Mar. 27, 1647, which is characterized by Ferland (*cours d'Histoire*, p. 356) as "a sort of constitutional charter, guaranteeing certain liberties to the habitants of Canada." For references thereon, see vol. viii., *note* 57. The council referred to by Lalemant was to be composed of three persons,—the governor of the country, the superior of the Jesuit residence at Québec, and the governor of Montreal.

26 (p. 191).—Adrien Grelon was born at Périgueux, France, in 1617; he became a Jesuit novice at Bordeaux, Nov. 5, 1635; and, in 1647, he was sent to the Canadian mission. He remained upon the St. Lawrence one year, and went to the Huron country in July, 1648. Here he ministered, with Garreau, to the little Indian church at the village of St. Mathias, among the Tobacco tribe, and remained at his post, notwithstanding the ruin of the Huron mission, until the summer of 1650; he then descended to Québec, and was among those sent back to France that autumn on account of the great burden of expense laid upon the Jesuits at that time by the necessity of caring for the Huron fugitives. Grelon died in France in 1697.

The brother Florent Bonnemer was in Canada in September, 1659; but it is uncertain whether he remained there longer.

27 (p. 193).—This was the estate granted to Jacques le-Neuf de la Poterie (vol. viii., *note* 58),—the seigniory, afterward the barony, of Portneuf.

28 (p. 193).—Jacques Bonin was born at Ploermel, France, Sept. 1, 1617, and, at the age of sixteen, entered the Jesuit novitiate, at Paris. His studies were pursued at La Flèche and Clermont; and his prescribed term as instructor was spent at Quimper and Rennes. Coming to Canada in 1647, he was sent in the following year to the Huron mission, and was probably stationed at Ste. Marie. He was, like Grelon, sent back to France in the autumn of 1650.

29 (p. 253).—*Anastohé*: the Andastes (vol. viii., p. 301).

30 (p. 263).—For methods of making fire, see vol. xxii., *note* 12.