

documents of the time, it appears to have been spelled invariably Denys both by his father and himself.

Under January of this year, 1680, LeClerc mentions a matter of some interest to our present subject. He says that the Indians at Miramichi were then starving, but received succor from the French of the Fort of Saint Croix, where Madam Denys gave orders for the distribution of provisions. This Madam Denys was, no doubt, the mother of Richard, who, himself, was evidently absent. In his book Richard's father speaks of his wife as commanding one winter in his fort at Nepisiguit, which shows that Madam Denys was a woman of capacity.

It was in this same year, apparently, that Richard Denys, then about twenty-six years old, married his Indian wife. Tanguay's great Genealogical Dictionary gives his first wife as Anne Parabego, by whom he had two children. The eldest was Marie Anne, whose baptismal certificate, strangely enough, has been preserved. It is printed in Raymond's *Saint John River* (St. John, 1905, page 141), and records the baptism at Jemseg, 25th May, 1681, of Marie Anne Denis, daughter of Sieur Richard Denis and Anne Partarabego, an Indian woman, at the age of four months. This would imply that Richard took his Indian wife sometime in 1680. Their second son was Nicholas born in 1682, who married an Indian woman, and perished with his three children in 1732, leaving his title of Sieur de Fronsac to revert to the family of his elder sister, who, in 1709, married Jean Mercan of Quebec, and left descendants in Canada. Richard married again in 1690.

That the privileges granted to Nicholas Denys were vast, is shown by Document No. 5, an Order to Richard Denys from his father to facilitate the voyage of Monsieur Bergier, prospective settler, in Acadia, and in 1653 and 1654 considered by Denys as still in force. This illustrates one method by which Denys endeavored to people his lands in accord with the conditions of his grants. Bergier appears to have made the visit, but with a result not at all acceptable to Denys, for, February 28 h, 1682, the right to establish a fishery on the coast of Acadia was granted this Sieur Bergier and others by the King of France, apparently without any reference to Denys, whose rights were no doubt considered to have lapsed through non-fulfilment of the condition of the grants. This was one step in the collapse of Denys' rights.

Document No. 6, dated 21st February, 1682, is an agreement as to arrears of salary between Richard Denys and his father and shows how completely the management of the affairs of Nicholas Denys had passed into Richard's hands, and incidentally, the exact business relations between them.

DAVID RUSSELL JACK.