

La Presentation, succeeded him, and hence, from missionary became first *curé* of St. Louis. If one must believe the census of 1683, there were at this time at St. Annes but 18 families and 59 souls. Mr. d'Urfé had in the same place the direction of a small mission of Nepissing Indians, which was transferred later to Isle aux Tourtes and finally in 1726 to Oka, on Lake of Two

with Hélène Picoté de Bellestre, widow of Antoine de la Fresnaye, sieur de Brucy, both residing "dans cette paroisse". The marriage took place in the parish, on the 29th of November, 1686, and was undoubtedly the first marriage performed at that place; but *curé* d'Urfé does not state where it was celebrated, whether in a chapel or in a private house.

The next entry is the natural death of Claude de la Mothe dit le marquis de Jourdy, buried on the 23rd of February, 1687, "à la Pointe Saint-Louis".

On the 1st of March, 1687, the child of Jean Thillard "a été apporté à l'Eglise pour recevoir les cérémonies du baptême".

On the 21st of September, 1687, Jean Vincent, killed "pendant la guerre avec les Iroquois", was buried "à la Pointe Saint-Louis".

On the 30th of September, 1687, Jean de La Londe dit L'espérance, was killed by the Iroquois, and the next day, 1st October, was buried "dans l'enclos de l'Eglise Saint-Louis". On the same day and under the same circumstances, Pierre Bopneau dit Lajeunesse was buried "proche le lieu destiné pour bastir l'Eglise Saint-Louis". It can hardly be supposed that this entry was a mistake, for the same statement is repeated in the burial certificates of Pierre Perthuis, Henri Fromageau et Pierre Petiteau, also killed by the Iroquois on the 30th of September, 1687.

Pierre Camus dit La Fouillade, killed by the Indians on the 18th of October, 1687, was buried on the 19th, "proche le lieu destiné pour le cimetière auprès de l'Eglise Paroissiale de Saint-Louis"; and on the same day, J.-Bte. Le Sueur dit La Hogue, also killed by the Iroquois on the 18th of October, was buried "dans le lieu destiné pour le cimetière de la paroisse de Saint-Louis".

Louis Jets, miller (meunier engagé) of Mr. Le Ber, who died of natural death "après avoir reçu le viatique", on the 17th of November, 1687, was buried on the following day "dans le cimetière de l'Eglise Paroissiale de Saint-Louis". This is the last entry to be found in the registers of St. Louis, from its erection in 1685 to the year 1704. There is no trace of any record from 1687 to the year 1704. They were either mislaid or destroyed, perhaps in the fire of the *presbytère* or parsonage of Lachine during the night of the 11th and 12th January, 1769.

It is also possible that the Mission of St. Louis, with the exception perhaps of the little colony at Fort Senneville, on fleuve Bois-Briant, was closed after the massacre of 1687, and during the entire period of that terrible Indian war, which raged till the year 1698. In fact, it would appear from Mgr. Tanguay's *Dictionnaire Généalogique*, the registers of Lachine and the greffe of Pottier, that during that long period of more than ten years, the old inhabitants of St. Louis were living either at Villemarie or Lachine, for instance Jean Guenet, J.-Bte. Celoron, sieur de Blainville, Guillaume D'Aoust, D'Ailleboust-D'Argenteuil, Cybard Courraud, sieur de la Coste, la veuve de Jean de La Londe dit L'espérance, Jean Nepveu, Jean Thillard, Aimé Legros dit Lecompte, Pierre Cavalier, Nicholas Le Moyne, la veuve Pierre Bonneau dit Lajeunesse and Pierre Maupetit dit Le Poitevin, who sought refuge at Lachine, but was taken prisoner during the night of the massacre of the 5th of August, 1689, and subsequently killed by the Iroquois in their village. Greffe de Pottier, 2nd May, 1700. The Bout de l'Isle appears to have been deserted, except by the proprietors of Fort Senneville, to be re-occupied only after peace was practically made with the Iroquois in 1698. This may explain the dates of the concessions of Pointe-Claire and of those north of Fort Senneville, during the year 1698 and following. No