

De Barry's *La solitude de Philagie, ou l'adresse pour s'occuper avec profit aux exercices spirituels* (Lyons, 1638),—a work intended for the use of priests in their annual retreat. This book also was highly popular; Sommervogel mentions at least eleven editions issued before 1692, besides translations into the Italian, Dutch, Polish, and Bohemian languages. A "new edition, revised and corrected," was issued at Paris (1854) and Le Puy (1859).

12 (p. 169).—For location of Scanonaenrat (St. Michel), see vol. viii., note 38.

13 (p. 181).—Regarding the superstition of the "thunder-bird," see vol. x., note 3.

14 (p. 181).—This is but a variant of the superstition mentioned in vol. ix., note 23,—originating in the mystery which, to the mind of the savage, has always surrounded the generative and reproductive processes in nature, which therefore, like all other phenomena that are unintelligible to him, inspire him with fear and dread. Cf. Brinton's *Myths of New World* (3rd ed.), pp. 173, 174.

15 (p. 183).—This date is a misprint, and should be March 9, since on that date Ash Wednesday fell in the year 1639, Easter occurring April 24.

16 (p. 183).—The "cow" referred to in the text was doubtless the moose (vol. ii., note 34), which, like the buffalo, was often called "wild cow" by the early explorers (vol. ix., note 33).

17 (p. 189).—For sketch of Du Peron, see vol. xiv., note 17.

18 (p. 195).—For sketch of Le Moyne, see vol. xiv., note 16.

19 (p. 199).—Barthélemy Vimont, born Jan. 17, 1594, became a Jesuit novice in November, 1613. His studies were pursued at La Flèche (1615–18) and Clermont (1622–26), the intervening time being spent at Rennes and Eu as an instructor. At the latter college he acted as procuror during 1626–29; then set out for Canada (June, 1629) with Captain Charles Daniel (vol. iv., note 46), and spent a year at the latter's post of Ste. Anne, in Cape Breton Island, as chaplain of the garrison, also laboring with the savages of that vicinity, as opportunity afforded. In this work he was soon joined by Vieuxpont (vol. iv., note 45); but both were recalled to France in 1630. Vimont then spent eight years at the college in Vannes, in various capacities, and one year as superior of the Jesuit residence at Dieppe. Assigned to the Canadian mission, as its superior, he arrived at Quebec, Aug. 1, 1639. Replaced in this office by Jerome Lalemant (Sept., 1645), Vimont continued to officiate at Quebec, Beauport, and other St. Lawrence settlements, also taking a prominent part in the administration of the mission's affairs. In October, 1647, he went to France, "to attend to the affairs of the Ursulines, the Hospital Nuns, and the Iroquois; and to settle the validity of