

he died there in 1657. Martin died two years later, leaving six children; his widow, in less than three months, married Philip Nepveu, by whom she had eleven children.

27 (p. 211).—For information concerning lands belonging to Jesuits, see: Three Rivers, vol. iv., *note* 24; Notre Dame des Anges, vi., *note* 7; St. Gabriel, vi., *note* 8; Sillery, vii., *note* 22, and ix., *note* 32; Caughnawaga, xii., *note* 11; Isle of Orléans, xviii., *note* 1; Batiscan and Cap de la Madeleine, xxv., *note* 9.

28 (p. 223).—*Our Lady of the Snows*: an ancient feast in the Roman Catholic Church, celebrated on the fifth day of August. It originated thus: A wealthy Roman patrician, named John, prayed for Divine enlightenment on the best way to spend his money. The Virgin appeared to him in a dream, telling him to build in her honor a church on Mount Esquiline, at a spot where he would next day find the ground covered with snow. This sign being given, although the heat of summer prevailed, John erected at this place the church of St. Mary Major, which, several times rebuilt, is now one of the great basilicas of Rome. This miraculous event took place under Pope Liberius, in the fourth century A. D.; and August 5, the day of its occurrence, is commemorated as "the day of Our Lady of the Snows."—T. E. HAMEL.

The church of St. Mary Major is thus named because it is, both in antiquity and dignity, the first church in Rome among those that are dedicated to God in honor of the Virgin Mary. It was consecrated under the title of the Virgin Mary by Sixtus III., about the year 435. It is also called St. Mary *ad Nives* ("at the Snows").—Butler's *Lives of the Saints*, vol. iii., p. 322.

29 (p. 223).—Adrien Daran, a spiritual coadjutor of the Jesuit order, was born at Rouen, Sept. 9, 1615, and became a novice at the age of twenty, at Paris. His studies were pursued at Clermont and Rouen, his term as instructor being spent at Nevers and Alençon. Coming to Canada in 1646, he spent two years in the French settlements on the St. Lawrence, and, in August, 1648, was sent to the Huron country. Upon the ruin of that mission, in the following year, it would appear that Daran went with the fugitive Huron Christians to their new residence on Christian Island, and accompanied them on their subsequent flight to Quebec (June–July, 1650). Daran returned to France in the following September; he spent a year at Alençon, and the rest of his life at Vannes, where he died in 1670.

30 (p. 223).—Charles Amador de la Tour, at the age of fourteen, was brought from Paris by his father, Claude, who settled in Acadia, near Poutrincourt (vols. i.–ii., of this series). Upon the