

being *La Vie du Sauveur du monde* (Paris, 1637). He died at Paris, Jan. 15, 1646.

12 (p. 157).—Jean Mignot, commonly known as Châtillon, was born in Normandy, in 1628; he married, in 1648, six months after her husband's death, Louise Cloutier, widow of François Marguerie, and by her had thirteen children. The date of his death is not recorded, but must be earlier than 1684.

13 (p. 159).—This marriage was that of Julien Petau and Marie Peltier; the difficulty mentioned by Lalemant concerned the woman's previous marriage in France, and is explained by Vimont in the register of Notre Dame church (quoted by Tanguay, *Dict. Général.*, p. 477, note).

14 (p. 159).—"The little Marsolet" was Marie, eldest daughter of Nicolas Marsolet (vol. v., note 35); at the age of fourteen (1652), she married Mathieu d'Amours, who belonged to a noble and influential family in Paris, and by him had fifteen children, from whom are descended many Canadian families.

15 (p. 165).—*Kontrande, en*: the Huron name for Cap de la Victoire (vol. xxix., note 1), or Massacre; written by Sagard *Anthrandéen* (Canada, Tross ed., p. 696).

16 (p. 171).—Jean Amyot arrived in Canada about 1635; he spent several years as an *engagé* of the Jesuit mission in Huronia, and was interpreter at Three Rivers from 1645 until his death in 1648.

17 (p. 181).—Étienne de Lessart, born in 1623, came from Sens, in the province of Champagne, to Canada in 1646. In April, 1652, he married Marguerite Sevestre, by whom he had twelve children. He died in April, 1703.

18 (p. 181).—This was probably Jean Joliet (Jolliet), a wheelwright in the employ of the Company; born in 1574, married at Quebec in 1639, died in 1651. One of his sons was the noted explorer, Louis Joliet.

19 (p. 181).—D'Aulnay was, at this time, governor of Acadia; he had driven La Tour from that province in 1645 (vol. xxviii., note 30), and, after concluding a peace with the English colony at Boston, Mass., he obtained from the French government (February, 1647) letters patent which gave him almost unlimited power in Acadia. In May, 1650, he was accidentally drowned near Port Royal. He had governed his province with vigor and ability, and had done much toward improving its condition and developing its resources. Opinions of his personal character are conflicting: Denys regards him as a tyrant, and Garneau as a mere fur trader; while Moreau (*Acadie Française*) praises him as a most exemplary, enlightened,