

19 (p. 77).—Tanguay applies to Joseph, son of Charles le Moyne, the title "sieur de Sérigny;" but, as he died in 1687, the title must thereafter have been assumed by one of his younger brothers. Bienville mentions his "brother, Sérigny," as late as 1714, as being with him in Louisiana. French (*La. Hist. Colls.*, part iii., p. 11, *note*) says that this man "died Governor of Rochester, 1734." Hamilton states, more correctly,—in *Colonial Mobile* (Boston, 1897), pp. 87, 88,—that Sérigny returned to France in 1720, afterward became governor of Rochefort, and died in 1734; but he carelessly adds, "he was the only one of the Lemoynes to found a family."

20 (p. 97).—This was one of the sons of Charles le Gardeur de Tilly—which one, cannot be stated from available data.

21 (p. 107).—*Assiniboël*: Assiniboines, one of the great divisions of the Dakota nation. Dorsey thinks that their separation from the others occurred before the middle of the 17th century; after that occurrence, they dwelt at and near Lake-of-the-Woods.—See his account of their origin, migrations, etc., in *U. S. Bur. Ethnol. Rep.*, 1893-94, pp. 161, 189-199, 222.

22 (p. 107).—*Lake of the Krigs* (Crees): Lake Winnipeg.

23 (p. 125).—*Isle Massacre*: afterward called Dauphin Island. It lies west of the entrance to Mobile Bay, and belongs to Mobile county, Ala. Its earlier name refers to the discovery, by the first French comers, of a great quantity of human bones on its shores.

24 (p. 125).—The words in brackets are written, in the MS. that we follow, in a different handwriting and ink from those of the document itself. This is probably a reference to Jacques l'Argilier (*note* 16, *ante*).

25 (p. 127).—Jean Marie de Villes (or Ville) was born about 1672, and became a Jesuit novice upon attaining his majority. His studies were pursued at Bourges, La Flèche, and Paris, and he spent five years as instructor at Rheims; he came to Canada probably in 1706. His first mission was at an "Abenaki village 40 leagues from Quebec" (probably St. François); and he also served a French parish, two leagues distant. In 1707 he was sent to the Illinois mission, where he spent the rest of his life; he was its superior at the time of his death. Early in 1719, De Ville went to Mobile, to make certain arrangements for his mission, and especially to obtain from the governor, Bienville, some restrictions upon the lawlessness of the French traders in Illinois. He remained at Mobile six months, during which time he ministered to the French (even accompanying the troops to the attack upon Pensacola), whom he found destitute of any priest. On his return, in the autumn, he was attacked by a serious illness, which compelled him to spend the winter at Natchez. He died