

NOTES TO VOL. XXVII

(*Figures in parentheses, following number of note, refer to pages of English text.*)

1 (p. 67).—*Dogique*: thus explained by Father Martin, Douniol's *Relations Inédites de la Nouvelle-France* (Paris, 1861), t. i., p. 158, note: "The name which, in foreign Missions, is given to those of the natives who instruct their countrymen. It would appear that there were in Canada dogiques or catechists not only among the men, but also among the women."

2 (p. 77).—The terms of this cession are stated in vol. viii., note 57.

3 (p. 79).—D'Alibour is but a variant of D'Ailleboust (vol. xxiii., note 16). Concerning Dauversière and Maisonneuve, see vol. xxi., note 4. A sketch of Jeanne Mance is given in vol. xxii., note 7.

4 (p. 85).—Regarding this house, Laverdière says (Quebec ed. of *Journal*, p. 7, note): "The Jesuit Fathers were still lodged in the house belonging to the Hundred Associates, who had lent it to them after the fire of 1640. This house must have been situated near the site of the Anglican church."

5 (p. 85).—Charles le Gardeur, sieur de Tilly (the name of the family estate in Normandy), the younger brother of Pierre le Gardeur de Repentigny (vol. viii., note 57), was born in 1616, and came to Canada at the age of twenty. These, with Le Neuf de la Poterie and Charles D'Ailleboust, were among the most prominent Canadian habitants and the first to be ennobled,—all four receiving this honor from the king in 1666. Tilly married (Oct. 1, 1648) Geneviève Juchereau, by whom he had fifteen children. At his marriage, he received, as his wife's dowry, the estate of St. Michel de Sillery, which later became the property of the Seminary of Quebec. He is mentioned in August, 1653, as deputy from Côte Ste. Geneviève for the election of the syndic of Quebec; and in 1663, and during several years afterward, as a member of the Sovereign Council. He was also one of those associated with Godefroy (vol. ix., note 4) in the Tadoussac trade. He died in November, 1695.

6 (p. 87).—"François Chavigny de Berchereau, of Creancée, Champagne, came to Canada about 1640. He established himself at