

early as 1641, he sketched the first map of French Canada (vol. iv., *note* 38).

Bourdon early became a landed proprietor. In May, 1637, he was granted 50 arpents of woodland—a part of the tract known later as “the plains of Abraham;” this is the first Canadian concession which mentions the *Coutume de Paris*. Ten years later, he secured another estate, extending a half-league along the St. Lawrence; this and the above grant together constituted the fief Dautray. In March, 1646, the fief St. Francis was also granted to him jointly with Jean Le Sueur de St. Sauveur, a priest, who had come with Bourdon to Canada; this last was augmented (1653) by a part of the common lands formerly granted to the colony of Quebec, “in consideration of the expenditures made by the sieurs Bourdon and St. Sauveur upon their concessions for the protection of Quebec against the inroads of the Iroquois.” In 1653, Bourdon obtained still another grant, that of Pointe aux Trembles.

12 (p. 69).—Jacques Gourdeau (born in 1614, says Sulte; but 1624, according to Tanguay), a native of Poitou, France, was in Quebec in March, 1637. In 1652, he there married Éléonore de Grandmaison, widow of sieur de Chavigny, who possessed several estates. Gourdeau and his wife lived in her house on the Isle of Orleans; and there he was assassinated (June 2, 1663) by a servant, who set fire to the house to conceal his crime. Gourdeau left to his widow four children.

13 (p. 87).—Beaupré and Cap de Tourmente are described in vol. ix., *note* 37. The seigniory of Beaupré was one of those assigned to Laval, first bishop of Canada.

14 (p. 123).—Pierre de la Porte, a native of Paris, was at Quebec in May, 1637—being mentioned, in the document describing Bourdon's first concession, as the possessor of lands between Quebec and Cap Rouge. He seems to have returned to Paris within a few years, for a daughter was there born to him who married, at Quebec (1665), François Génaple.

15 (p. 125).—For sketch of the Attikamègues, see vol. ix., *note* 20.

16 (p. 137).—Charles Raymbault, born Apr. 6, 1602, became a Jesuit novice at Rouen, Aug. 24, 1621. His studies were pursued there and at La Flèche and Bourges; and he gave instruction successively in the colleges of Rennes, Blois, and Amiens. From 1633 to 1637, he acted as procuror for the college of Rouen; in the latter year, being appointed agent for the Canada mission, he soon after departed for Quebec. In 1640, he was laboring with Buteux at Three Rivers; and in the autumn of that year was sent to the Huron country with Claude Pijart, that they might establish missions among the Algonkin tribes north of the Hurons. They began their