THE JESUIT RELATIONS

AND

ALLIED DOCUMENTS

VOL. LXXI
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[Signature]
The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents

TRAVELS AND EXPLORATIONS OF THE JESUIT MISSIONARIES IN NEW FRANCE

1610-1791

THE ORIGINAL FRENCH, LATIN, AND ITALIAN TEXTS, WITH ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS AND NOTES; ILLUSTRATED BY PORTRAITS, MAPS, AND FACSIMILES

EDITED BY
REUBEN GOLD THWAITES
Secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Vol. LXXI
LOWER CANADA, ILLINOIS
1759-1791
MISCELLANEOUS DATA

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PREFACE TO VOL. LXXI

Following is a synopsis of the documents contained in this volume:

CCXXIX. This is a letter (dated at Paris, February 12, 1759) from Alain X. de Launay to one of the Ursuline nuns at Quebec (whose business affairs in France are cared for by Jesuit friends). He expresses his sympathy for the perils to which the Sisters are exposed by the war, and commends their decision to order this year no supplies from France, lest the English capture these. He warns them to practice the utmost economy, as their revenues are now much smaller.

CCXXX. Soon after the capture of Quebec, Father Well writes (October 17, 1759) to De Launay, endeavoring to make arrangements with the latter for the conveyance of letters from France to the Fathers in Canada, via Scotland. The latter are waiting to learn whether Canada may hope for peace.

CCXXXI. De Launay again writes (April 19, 1760) to his Ursuline correspondent at Quebec. Although the nuns are in sore need of assistance, he cannot send them supplies until he can ascertain whether these will reach them in safety. He mentions with approval the humanity displayed by the English conquerors, and looks forward to the establishment
of peace between England and France. He sends no remittance to the nuns, but advises them to draw upon him for what they need.

CCXXXII. Another letter of De Launay’s (dated at St. Malo, December 24, 1768) is addressed to an Ursuline nun at Paris. He has received no news this year from the Canadian Jesuits, and requests that she will inquire for him about their condition and welfare from the French minister of war. De Launay informs his correspondent that he is preaching to her sisters of the St. Malo convent, the first Jesuit to officiate therein since the suppression of the order (1762). He gives her advice as to the management of a certain estate; and offers to aid her in procuring priests to say masses for her convent—of which he undertakes to provide for 2,400, himself saying 300 during the year. The letter closes with messages to some of his friends.

CCXXXIII. Father Meurin, the last Jesuit in the Illinois missions, writes (June 11, 1768) to Bishop Briand, of Quebec, acknowledging the receipt of letters appointing him vicar-general for Briand in Illinois. For this office Meurin urges his lack of training and experience, and his infirmities and advanced age (he is now sixty-one years old), saying that he is "no longer good for anything but to be laid in the ground." He explains why he has not presented at New Orleans the Bishop's letters, by relating the hostile act of the Capuchins there; as soon as they hear of his appointment as vicar, they issue a writ of proscription against him, which he escapes only by taking refuge at Kaskaskia, now in English territory. Meurin has also incurred the displeasure of the English commandant by attempting
to prevent the resale to an Englishman of the former Jesuit property at Kaskaskia; and the commandant forbids him to exercise any powers of his vicariate until the British governor-general of Canada shall confirm them.

Mieurin asks the bishop to decide whether he shall admit to the sacraments and absolve Beauvais, who is wrongfully holding certain articles belonging to the old Jesuit chapel at Kaskaskia. During the past four years, Meurin has received from the parish no tithes, and has obtained his living only from the gifts of charitable parishioners, and fees for masses said. He asks the bishop to decide whether the members of the parish shall not be compelled to pay their tithes. Meurin feels that he is growing old and feeble, and asks the bishop to send him to one of the clergy-houses of the church, as a retreat wherein to die in peace. He adds, however, that he hears alarming rumors that the Jesuits are to be expelled from the British dominions.

Mieurin desires the episcopal decision on certain questions — among them, "whether Roman Catholics can swear on the Protestant Bible." The earlier commandants at Kaskaskia had forbidden Protestants to attend Roman Catholic services unless they were willing to observe the forms of that church while there. The present commandant will not allow Meurin to solemnize a marriage without his permission; nor will he allow the militia to parade under arms at a church procession.

CCXXXIV. La Brosse writes (September 23, 1776) to a lady whose son is to study with him for the priesthood. He states that he is going to spend the winter with the savages far down the great river,
and not at Rimouski, as some one has informed her. Accordingly he desires her son Baptiste to come to him to begin his studies.

CCXXXV. This important document enumerates and describes the fiefs and seigniories belonging to the Jesuits in Canada in 1781–88.

The first of these is Notre Dame des Anges (commonly known as Charlesbourg). On this domain stand a church and clergy-house. Four domains or farms therein are reserved for the use of the seigniors; on one of these is a ferry across the St. Charles River, maintained by the Fathers. Attached to this seigniory is a dependent fief, called Fief Bégon, now belonging to an Englishman. In Notre Dame des Anges is also included Isle aux Ruaux, which the Fathers conceded to the late councilor Guillemin; but, since the conquest, it has fallen into other hands, and they have received from it no rents.

Next comes the seigniory of St. Gabriel, whereon are the Huron villages of Ancienne and Jeune Lorette; it contains two churches, and two residences for their curés. The third is the seigniory of Belair, some thirty miles above Quebec. In connection with these estates the document notes many interesting particulars regarding the feudal land tenure of early Canadian law.

The seigniory of Sillery has two dependent fiefs, those of Monceaux and Ste. Ursule, the latter belonging to the Ursuline nuns of Quebec; it also contains a church. The Fathers have also an estate at Batiscan, given to them in 1639 by Jacques de la Ferté; on these lands are a church and curé's
residence, and a mill. The same benefactor gave them also, in 1651, the seigniory of Cap de la Magdeleine, which has a church and clergy-house, and three dependent fiefs. The Fathers possess another seigniory near Three Rivers, adjoining the common lands of that town; and another, consisting of the island of St. Christophe in the St. Maurice River. Within the town of Three Rivers lies still another estate—a small tract, granted to the Algonkin chief Pachirini by Montmagny and his successor; after the chief's death, the land was given by Governor Callières to the Jesuits.

The tenth and last of these seigniories is La Prairie de la Magdeleine, opposite Montreal. This has two churches and clergy-houses. The enumeration of the estates is followed by a list (omitted in our text) of the censitaires resident thereon, with the rents paid by them.

CCXXXVI. Father Augustin de Glapion, Jesuit superior at Quebec, writes (September 10, 1788) to Hugh Finlay, a member of the Legislative Council, which body has cited the superior to appear before it, in re the vexed question of the disposal of the estates belonging to his order. He reminds his correspondent of the fidelity and dutiful behavior of the Canadian Jesuits to the English government; and that their property has been given to them by the kings of France and by private persons, or has been purchased by their own funds, for the specific purpose of maintaining the education of the savages and Canadians—a work to which every one of the Fathers has devoted his life. He also cites the capitulation of September 8, 1760, which recognized
the right of the Jesuits to their property, and to the proceeds of its sale. These considerations lead him to expect from the English government recognition of the Jesuits' rights.

CCXXXVII. In this document, Glapion offers (December 31, 1789) to the citizens of Canada all the possessions of the Jesuits in that country, to be applied to the same use as hitherto, the instruction of Indian and Canadian youth. Certain conditions are stipulated in this transfer, which relate to the maintenance and comfort of the four Jesuits still living in Canada; these include the free use of all their churches, residences, and personal property, and an annual pension of 3,000 livres each for the four Fathers, for the remainder of their lives.

CCXXXVIII. This final document of our series is a letter written (March 13, 1791) by Joseph O. Plessis, secretary to the bishop of Quebec, to one Marchand, principal of the Montreal college. Father Well, the last Jesuit at the latter town, is in a very feeble condition, and Casot, who still lives at Quebec, has been asked to visit his confrère (whose death occurs, indeed, but a few days later); but he declines to go, for which course Plessis thinks he may have excellent reasons. The latter describes some notable church services recently held at Quebec, including "three fine sermons" by himself; he also arranges with his correspondent for the saying of certain masses.

For the further information and convenience of students, we have given in this volume: A list of the governors and intendants of New France (1608–1760), and of English governors of Canada (1760–
1805); a catalogue of Jesuit missionaries to New France and Louisiana (1611-1800), prepared for this volume by Rev. Arthur E. Jones, S.J., of Montreal; lists of the documents and illustrations published in this series; a list of authorities (printed and MSS.) cited or consulted in the preparation of the series; and some necessary errata and addenda, inevitable in so long a series as the present.

Vols. LXXII. and LXXIII. will be devoted to an analytical index to the seventy-one volumes of text. The Editor’s final Preface will be given in Vol. LXXII.

R. G. T.

MADISON, Wis., November, 1900.
CCXXIX — CCXXXIV

MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS, 1759–76

CCXXIX.—Lettre du P. Alain de Launay, à Paris, à la Rêverende Mère Dépositaire des Mères Ursulines de Québec. Paris, 12e. fevr., 1759

CCXXX.—Lettre du P. Bernard Well au P. Alain de Launay, à Paris. Québec, 17e 8bre, 1759

CCXXXI.—Lettre du P. Alain de Launay à la Rêverende Mère Dépositaire des Ursulines de Québec. Paris, 19e. Avril, 1760

CCXXXII.—Lettre du P. Sébastien Louis Meurin à Monseigneur Briand, Évêque de Québec. Aux Kast, 11 de juin, 1768

CCXXXIII.—Lettre du P. Alain de Launay à la Rêverende Mère Dépositaire des Mères Ursulines de Paris. St. malo, 24e. Xbre, 1768

CCXXXIV.—Lettre du Père J. B. de la Brosse à Madame——. L’Isle verte, 23 Septembre, 1776

SOURCES: The originals of Docs. CCXXIX.—CCXXXI., and CCXXXIII. rest in the archives of the Ursuline Monastery at Quebec. The original of Doc. CCXXXII. is in the archives of the archbishopric of Quebec; and that of Doc. CCXXXIV. in the archives of St. Mary’s College, Montreal.
Lettre du P. Alain de Launay, à Paris, à la Révérende Mère Dépositaire des Mères Ursulines de Québec.

Ma Reverende Mere

La paix de N. S.

Je partage avec bien de la douleur la triste situation où vous réduis la continuation de la guerre, dont le feu paroit S'allumer de plus en plus. Vous êtes menacées en particulier d'en éprouver les rigueurs et nous Sommes tres allarmés Sur le sort de toute la Colonie. Tout retentit des efforts que vont faire les Anglois pour envahir tout ce que nous possédons dans l'Amerique Sept^n. Je crois que Vous prenez encore le parti le plus sage, en ne faisant rien venir de France cette année. Il est Vrai que Vous achaterez fort cher ce qui est necessaire à la vie: mais vous l'aurez au moins; au lieu que ce que j'acheterois icy pour Vous Seroit probablement enlevé et perte pour perte, il vaut mieux que Vous perdiez avec profit, que de perdre purement. Nos missionnaires n'ont pas été plus heureux que Vous. Comme Votre recolte a été assez abondante, je Suppose que Vous n'avez pas besoin de farine. ainsi je ne Vous envoie point. Je ferai honneur a la Lettre dechange que Vous tirez sur moi a l'ordre de M. Vincelotte. Vous avez cy inclus les Comptes de cette année et un chiffon de la precedente que j'y joints sur ce que Vous me marquez que les Anglois ont pris mes Doubles de l'année derniere. Si le Seigneur Vous
Letter of Father Alain de Launay, at Paris, to the Reverend Mother Depositary of the Ursuline Mothers of Quebec.

MY REVEREND MOTHER,

The peace of Our Lord.

I share in your grief because of the sad condition in which you are placed by the continuation of the war, the flames of which seem to burn more and more fiercely. You in particular are threatened with its rigors, and we are greatly alarmed for the fate of the whole Colony. Everything resounds with the efforts about to be made by the English to overwhelm all our possessions in North America. I think that You are adopting the wisest course in having nothing sent out from France this year. It is True, You will pay very dear for the necessaries of life, but at least you will have them; while what I might purchase here for You Would probably be captured, and, loss for loss, it would be better that You should lose with profit than meet absolute loss. Our missionaries have not been more fortunate than You. As Your crop was fairly abundant, I Presume that You need no flour, so I send You none. I will honor the Bill of exchange which You draw on me to the order of Monsieur Vincelotte. Enclosed You will find the Accounts for this year, and for a portion of the previous one, which I add because You write me that the English took my Duplicates for last year. If the Lord preserve You in Canada, send me next
conserve en Canada, envoyez moi l'an prochain un Certificat de vie de la Religieuse de Bordeaux sœur de Melle Lagere. Je vais cependant agir pour retirer cette année et les arrérages s'il y en a. Vous voyez a quoi Se réduiront Vos fonds Les 500l. de la Lettre dechange payées. Je Vous prie de Vous regler la dessus autant que Vous le pourrez. On ne peut rien ajouter au respect et au devouement avec lequel, j'ai l'honneur d'être dans l'union de Vos ss. prieres

Ma Reverende Mere

Votre tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur

DE LAUNAY Jes.

A Paris ce 12e. fevr. 1759

[Marginal note: "1e. voye."]

[Endorsed: "Pour la Reverende Mere Dépositaire."]
year a life-Certificate of the Nun from Bordeaux, sister of Mademoiselle Lagere. I will meanwhile act as recipient of this year's moneys, and the arrears, if any. You see to what Your funds are reduced when The 500 livres of the Bill of exchange are paid. I beg You to govern Yourselves on this point, as far as You can. Nothing can be added to the respect and devotedness with which I have the honor to be in the union of Your holy prayers,

My Reverend Mother,
Your very humble and
very obedient servant,
DE LAUNAY, Jesuit.

Paris, February 12, 1759.

[Marginal note: "By earliest conveyance."]
[Endorsed: "For the Reverend Mother Depository."]

MON RÉVEREND PÈRE

Vous m'obligeriez Beaucoup, Si Vos occupations Vous permettoient De me faire passer Par La voie D'Angleterre La Réponse De Rome touchant La profession du P. huguet et La Mienne: Vous Sachez sans doute que nous N'avons rien reçu par Les frégates françaises, et que Québec étant rendu A L'anglois, il n'y a plus rien à espérer que Par L'angleterre: J'espère que Le R. P. Procureur Écossois vous indiquera Le moyen D'y faire toucher Vos Lettres, et de nous Les faire parvenir par Les Derniers Vaisseaux. Le R. P. St pé est si affligé, et Le P. Glapion Si occupé qu'ils pourroient fort aisé-ment oublier Ce Point, que nous avons néamoins à Cœur.

D'autres que moi Vous feront Le détail De nos Désastres et de notre triste Situation; Je tache de m'en Consoler en rendant Les services spirituels aux allemands et Écossois Catholiques, qui sont en Gar- nisons ici: si Vous Croiez qu'il y a à craindre que Les Lettres ne passent pas à Mon adresse; mettez Les sous Envelope à Mr James Barbut Capitaine au Régent. D'Amerst, ou à Mr Magdonale Captain. Des Grenadiers Écossois; Ces Mr. me Les remettront Certainement: Le R. P. Séroutzians Vous dira Com- ment il faut Les faire tenir en Angleterre: Comme
INTERIOR OF JESUIT CHURCH AT QUEBEC, 1759.

[Facsimile of engraving made from a sketch by a British officer, immediately after the surrender of Quebec, and showing effect of bombardment.]
Letter of Father Bernard Well to Father Alain de Launay, at Paris.

MY REVEREND FATHER,
You will Greatly oblige me If Your occupa-
tions permit You To transmit to me, By way Of England, The Answer From Rome concerning The profession of Father huguet and My Own. You doubtless are Aware that we have received Nothing by The french frigates; and that, as Quebec has been surrendered To The english, we can look for nothing more, except Through england. I hope that The Reverend Father Procurator for Scotland will inform you of Some means Of conveying thither Your Letters, and of sending Them to us by The Latest Ships. Reverend Father St. pé is so dis-
tressed and Father Glapion So occupied that they may quite easily forget This Matter, which we nevertheless have at Heart.

Other persons will relate to You The details Of our Disasters and of our melancholy Situation. I strive to Console myself by rendering spiritual services to the german and Scotch Catholics who are in the Garrisons here. If You Think that there is reason to fear that Letters will not reach My address, Enclose Them to Mr. James Barbuts, Captain in Amerst's Regiment, or to Mr. Magdonale, Captain in The Scotch Grenadiers; ¹ Those Gentlemen will Assuredly send Them to me. Reverend Father Séroutzians will tell You How to forward Them to
Je n'ai pas eu de Nouvelles de ma famille, J'espère que Vous Voudrez bien y Joindre une Lettre de Mon frère, qu'il Vous fera tenir à Paris. Le P. Germain, avec qui J'ai fait La Campagne après La Cloture du College; est retourné à La Rivière St Jean; J'espère L'y aller Joindre si nous avons la Paix, sans quoi nous sommes à plaindre. Priez, Mon R. Pere, que dieu nous soutienne, et qu'il Benisse Les travaux de Ceux qui Se font tout à tous pour Les Gagner tous à J. C; c'est ce que J'espère que vous Voudrez bien Demander Dans Vos Sts sacrif. pour celui, qui est Très Respectueusement

Mon Révérend Père
Votre Très humble
et Très obeissant
Serviteur

B: WELL Jes:

à Québec Ce 17e
8bre 1759

Mes assurances De Respect, Je Vous prie, au R. P. Démarest et Des Complimens au f. Duwal, malgré Son Silence

England. As I have had no News from my family, I hope that You Will kindly Enclose with yours a Letter from My brother, which he will forward to You at Paris. Father Germain, with whom I made The Campaign after the College was Closed, has returned to The St. John River. I hope to join Him there, if we have Peace; if we have not, we are to be pitied. Pray, My Reverend Father, that God may sustain us; and that he will Bless The labors of Those who Become all things to all men, in order to Win Them to Jesus Christ. This, I hope, you Will kindly Ask In Your Holy sacrifices for him who is, Very Respectfully,

My Reverend Father,

Your Very humble

and Very obedient

Servant,

B. WELL, Jesuit.

At Quebec, This 17th of October, 1759.

Pray, convey assurances Of my Respect to Reverend Father Démarest, and My Compliments to brother Duval, notwithstanding His Silence.

[Addressed: "To My Reverend Father, Reverend Father De Launai, Of The Society Of Jesus, At the College Of Louis Le Grand, At Paris."]
MADAME

Je vois par vos deux Lettres en quelle triste situation vous vous trouvez par les malheurs de la guerre. Nous ne pouvons que plaire votre sort, quoique nous ayons dans notre religion des motifs bien capables de nous consoler au milieu de toutes ces calamités. Je voudrais pouvoir vous procurer les secours dont vous manquez mais je ne sçais pas encore si la voye d'Angleterre est bien sure. Je vais la tenter pour nos missionnaires et si elle me réussit, je feray aussi quelque tentative en votre consideration. on m'a assuré que les vainqueurs usoient très humainement de leur victoire et qu'ils avoient conçu de l'estime et de la veneration pour vos vertus et de la reconnaissance des services que vous leur rendez. Dieu en soit loué a jamais. vos fonds augmentent icy pendant que vous ne tirez rien sur moy. Je ne vous en fais point le détail puisque vous connaissez votre revenu ordinaire, que j'ai perçu et dont je vous tiendrai compte a la paix. on en parle. priez le Seigneur qu'elle soit bientôt conclue. nous en avons tous besoin; mais nos pêchés s'y opposent et nous ne
Letter of Father Alain de Launay to the Reverend Mother Depositary of the Ursulines of Quebec.

+ For the mother.

MADAME,

I see by your two Letters in what a sad condition you are placed by the misfortunes of war. We can but pity your lot, although in our religion we have many motives well fitted to afford us consolation amid all these calamities. I wish that I could procure for you the assistance that you need; but I know not whether the route via England is as yet very safe. I will try it for our missionaries, and, if successful, I will also make an attempt on your account. I am assured that the victors are making a very humane use of their victory, and that they have expressed esteem and veneration for your virtues, and gratitude for the services which you render them. God be ever praised therefor. Your funds are increasing here while you do not draw on me. I give you no particulars, since you know what your ordinary revenue is—which I have collected, and for which I will account to you when peace is proclaimed. There is talk of peace; pray the Lord that it may soon be concluded. We all need it, but our sins prevent it, and we are not yet sufficiently punished. I commend myself to the prayers of your Community. I present my very humble respects to
sommes pas encore assez chatie's. Je me recom-
mande aux prières de votre Communauté. Je
présente mes très humbles respects a la mere de la
Nativité. Je ne vous envoie rien cette année. mais
tirez sur moy et j'y ferai honneur. J'ay celuy d'ètre
avec bien du respect en n. s.

Madame
Votre très humble et très
obeissant serviteur

DE LAUNAY s J

a Paris ce 19e. Avril 1760
M. st. Louis de Gonzague Dépositaire

[Addressed: "A Madame Madame st. Louis de
Gonzague Dépositaire des ursulines A Quebec."]
mother de la Nativité. I send you nothing this year; but draw on me, and I will honor your draft. I have the honor of remaining, with much respect, in our lord,

Madame,

Your very humble and very obedient servant,

De Launay, s.J.

Paris, April 19, 1760.

Mother st. Louis de Gonzague, Depositary.

[Addressed: "To Madame, Madame st. Louis de Gonzague, Depositary of the Ursulines, At Quebec."]
Lettre du P. Sébastien Louis Meurin à Monseigneur Briand, Évêque de Québec.

MONSEIGNEUR

Je reçus le 26 du mois daout 1767 vos premières lettres par les quelles vous me faites l'honneur de me constituer votre grand vicaire dans Cette partie cy de votre diocese. je reçus en meme temps vos mandemens de jubilé et de preface de la ste trinité &c.

jai reçu le 29 janvier 1768 vos secondes lettres en confirmation des premières. je voudrois presque que mon amour propre put mempecher de vous declarer Monseigneur que je suis aussi indigne que l'on puisse etre de l'honneur que vous me faites et incapable plus que jamais dune telle commission dont je ne connois que le nom. je n'ai jamais su de jurisprudence ny de parfait notaire, ny de pontifical &c. depuis trop longtemps abandonné a moi-meme je connois a peine le devoir de simple pretre. Il ne m'est plus possible den apprendre d'avantage.

Mes lettres du printemps dernier auroient elles oubliés de vous instruire de mon âge, de ma caducité de corps et desprit. je n'ai plus qu'un petit reste de foible jugement, plus de memoire, et encor moins de fermeté, jai Besoin de guide pour l'ame et pour le corps car mes yeux, mes oreilles, et mes jambes sont tres foibles aussi je ne suis plus bon qua etre
Letter of Father Sébastien Louis Meurin to Monseigneur Briand, Bishop of Quebec.

MONSEIGNEUR,

On the 26th of last August, 1767, I received your first letters, by which you did me the honor of appointing me your vicar-general in this part of your diocese. At the same time, I received your mandates regarding the jubilee and the preface of the Holy Trinity, etc.

On the 29th of January, 1768, I received your second letters, confirming the first. I would almost wish that my self-esteem might prevent me from telling you, Monseigneur, that I am as unworthy as any one can be of the honor which you confer on me; and more than ever incapable of such an office, of which I know but the name. I have never been acquainted with any jurisprudence, either notarial, pontifical, or any other. I have been too long left to myself, and I barely know the duties of a simple priest. It is no longer possible for me to learn anything else.

My letters of last spring must have omitted to inform you of my age, and of my weakness of body and mind. I retain only a small portion of weak judgment, have no memory, and possess still less firmness. I need a guide both for the soul and for the body; for my eyes, my ears, and my legs are likewise very feeble. I am no longer good for anything but to be laid in the ground. I trust,
mis en terre. J'espère Monseigneur que vous voudrez bien me pardonner de n'avoir pas porté ni envoyé vos graces et faveurs à la nouvelle orléans selon vos lettres et instructions que j'ai cru devoir laisser ignorer à nos chers vrsulines memes, de peur de leur attirer du chagrin quelles ne meritent pas.

Comment y aurois-je été reçu après y avoir signé (pour obtenir la permission de revenir aux Illinois) que je my comporterois toujours en vicaire des Reve- rends Peres Capucins sujet a leur visites, reprimendes, et corrections, et jurisdictiion &c la quelle devoir être seule dans tout le mississippi &c quoique je n'usse souscrit a tout cela par devant M'. le procureur general du Roy que pour le temps que la future jurisdictiion seroit reel et constatée, les forçants de convenir devant le magistrat qu'ils ne l'avoient pas encor et ne pouvoient men communiquer aucune partie, je n'usse pas été mieux recu. en voicy la preuve. Cest qua la premiere nouvelle, qu'ils ont eus par les voyageurs, que vous maviés honoré du grand vicariat, larrêt de proscription a été lancé contre moi et eut été executé, si averti par un ami en place, je ne leusse évité en me retirant sur la partie angloise ou, en prenant incontinent serment de fidelité comme encien domicilier, je me suis mis a couvert des poursuites espagnoles qui me declarent criminel detat pour avoir reçu la jurisdictiion de quebec si contraire aux intentions et interests de lespagne &c.

autre contradiction a vos lettres, Monseigneur, et que je ne dois pas vous laisser ignorer, d'autant plus quon massure en porter plaintes à son excellence
Monseigneur, that you will be good enough to forgive me for having neither carried nor sent your graces and favors to New Orleans, according to your letters and instructions,—of which I have thought proper to let even our dear Ursulines remain ignorant, lest they might have occasion for sorrow, which they do not deserve.

How would I have been received there after having stated over my own signature (in order to obtain permission to return to the Illinois) that I would always act as vicar of the Reverend Capuchin Fathers,—subject to their visits, their reprimands, and corrections, and to their jurisdiction, etc., which was to be the only one throughout the Mississippi country? Although I might have subscribed to all that before Monsieur the procurator-general of the King, solely for such time as the future jurisdiction should be real and established,—compelling them to admit before the magistrate that as yet they possessed it not, and could not convey any portion of it to me,—I would not have been better received. Here is the proof. As soon as they heard, through the voyageurs, that you had honored me with the appointment of vicar-general, a warrant of proscription was issued against me; and it would have been executed had I not, on being warned thereof by a friend in authority, escaped from it by withdrawing to English territory. There, on at once taking the oath of allegiance as a former resident, I secured myself against the Spanish prosecutions,—which declare that I am a criminal because I have received jurisdiction from Quebec, which is so opposed to the intentions and interests of Spain, etc.3

There is another instance of opposition to your
Monsieur de gages gouverneur général pour sa majesté Britannique. Il y a un mois qu'ayant appris que le Sr. Jautard (second acquéreur des biens de la mission de la 5e famille aux Kaskias, vendus au Sr. Lagrange par monsieur Forget vicaire général de votre prédécesseur et curé missionnaire en la ditte paroisse &c.) était en marché pour les revendre à un anglois, j'y allai former opposition de la part de messieurs de votre Séminaire qui revendiquent ce bien comme leur appartenant encore, ayant été vendu sans leur procuration et à leur insu par celui qui n'en était qu'économe. Je voulus encore appuyer mon opposition de votre nom, Monseigneur, pour la conservation de tous biens appartenans aux Eglises pour leur entient et celui des missionnaires que Vous daignés employer. M. Forbes commandant (Il n'y a pas encore ici de gouvernemen civil) me demanda mes lettres de commission. Je lui montrai vos lettres et celles de Monsieur le supérieur. Aux lettres de Vicariat général il me répondit que Monsieur de gâges ne leur ayant donné aucune instruction sur l'épiscopat et grand vicariat il ne pouvait reconnoître, et que cela paroisse une pure entreprise de votre part et de la mienne; conséquemment me faisait expresse défense d'user de les lettres et de prendre le titre de grand vicaire dans aucune lettre, ni acte, ni en public jusqu'à ce qu'il ait réponse de son général, et pour votre juridiction dans le pays et pour le bien de Kaës, me promettant néanmoins qu'il ne serait pas mis en vente jusque là. Le Sr. Jautard passe en Canada et, dela à la nouvelle york ou à Londres pour avoir main levée du jouissance du
letters, Monseigneur, of which I must not allow you to remain in ignorance,—all the more so that I have been assured that a complaint would be made to his excellency, Monsieur de gages, governor-general for his Britannic majesty. About a month ago, having learned that Sieur jautard (second purchaser of the property of the mission of ste. famille among the Kaskias, sold to sieur Lagrange by monsieur forget, vicar-general of your predecessor, and missionary curate in the said parish, etc.) was bargaining to resell it to an englishman, I went to oppose the sale on behalf of the gentlemen of your Seminary, who claim this property as still belonging to them, through its having been sold, without their power of attorney and without their knowledge, by the person who was but the steward thereof. I also undertook to support by the use of your name, Monseigneur, my contention for the preservation of all property belonging to the Churches for their maintenance and that of the missionaries whom You deign to employ. Mr. forbés, the commandant (there is no civil government here as yet), asked me for the letters containing my commission; I showed him your letters, and those of Monsieur the superior. As regards the letters conferring the appointment of Vicar-general, he replied that, inasmuch as Monsieur de gages had given no instructions respecting the episcopacy and the office of vicar-general, he could not take cognizance of them; and that this seemed purely a scheme on your part and mine. He therefore expressly forbade me to use the letters, or to assume the title of vicar-general in any letter, or deed, or in public, until he should receive an answer from his general regarding both your jurisdiction in the country, and
dit bien. Celui du fort de chartres est encore par la même raison en danger d'être emporté par le fleuve. 
jen ai fais lever et porter a la prairie du rocher les [illegible word in MS.] de M. gagnon et du r. Pere luc recollet dignes missionaires. C'est tout ce que j'ai pu.

Il y a encore dans ce village des Kas le bien des jésuites injustement saisis confisqué et vendu par le gouvernement français depuis la cession du pays aangleterre. Si votre grandeur ou Vos missionnaires de Canada veulent le revendiquer. pour moi je ne demande rien je suis trop vieux: mais j'y verrai toujours avec peine la chapelle et le Cimetierre profanés servir de jardin et de magasin aux anglois qui les tiennent a loyer du St. Jean Baptiste Bauvais qui selon larret de confisquation et le contrat de vente et d'achapt des biens &c, etoit obligé de demolir la chapelle et d'en laisser le terrain et celui du cimetierre inculte sous les débris. il dit que depuis le sub delegué executeur de l'arrêt le lui a vendu—par quel Droit? Les armoires qui servoient aux ornemens et vases sacrés, servent dans ses apartemens ainsi que les vitres d'autel et plancher &c.

Les reproches constans que je lui fais, le tiennent eloigné de moi et des sacremens depuis trois ans. Je vous supplie de me decider la dessus et si en cas qu'il se présente a moi ou a un autre, on peut l'absoudre et dispenser de remettre cela a leglise paroissiale, c'est toute ma demende. car il [a] achaté le reste je crois en bonne foi. mais non la chappelle et ses meubles qui par l'arrêt devoit être detruit et consomme. Je vous supplie de decider en juge ou dispensateur souverain.
the Kaskias property. He promised me, however, that the latter should not be offered for sale until then. Sieur jautard goes to Canada, and thence to new york or london, to obtain release from the possession of the said estate. The land at fort chartres is also, for the same reason, in danger of being carried away by the river. I have caused to be removed, and conveyed to la prairie du rocher, the [illegible word in MS.] of Monsieur gagnon and reverend Father luc, a recollet, worthy missionaries. This is all I could do.5

There is also, in this village of the Kaskias, the property of the jesuits which was unjustly seized, confiscated, and sold by the french government after the cession of the country to england, If your lordship or Your missionaries in Canada wish to revindicate it. As for myself, I ask nothing: I am too old. But I would always be grieved to see the chapel and Cemetery profaned, being used as a garden and storehouse by the english, who rent them from Sieur Jean Baptiste Bauvais—who, under the decree of confiscation and the contract of sale and purchase of the property, etc., was obliged to demolish the chapel and leave its site and that of the cemetery uncultivated under the debris.6 He says that the subdelegate, the executor of the decree, has since sold the property to him. By what Right? The presses used for the vestments and sacred vessels are now used in his apartments, as well as the altar-cruets and the floor, etc.

My continual reproaches to him on that score have kept him away from me and from the sacraments for three years. I beg you to give me a decision on this, and to say whether, in case of his presenting
Depuis quatre ans que je desert ces paroisses angloises je nen ai tire aucune disme. je ny ai recu que de la charité de quelques uns et des retributions de messes. je les ai toujours exhorté a remettre la Disme a la fabrique pour l'entretient des Eglises et missionaire lors qu'il y vient. ils ont toujours, je dis les riches, pretendus ne rien devoir lors qu'il ny a pas de curé resident. je vous prie de decider le Cas, faute de quoi trois missionnaires ne pouvoient subsister honetement ou seroient obligés de laisser quelques villages abandonnés. bientot je ne pourrai plus rien faire, menacé par avance deterre rejetté lors que d'autres seront venus je ne les en desire que plus ardemment jai toujours eu les pauvres pour moi. des pretres seront au moins aussi charitables queux et dieu m aidera par eux, ou si il aime mieux, ce qui seroit bien plus avantageux pour moi, il me fera participant de son abandon. vous massignerés si vous le jugés apropo, une place ou coin dans quelqu'un des presbiteres du pays, dont je vous fais par avance mes tres humbles remerciemens. heureux si [je] puis recevoir la consolation des Chretiens mourans avec jesus Chri[s]t, entre les mains de quelqu'un de ses ministres.

Cela supposé que le gouvernement my souffriroit: car le Pere harding superieur a philadelphie mecrivoit l'automne dernier quils avoient avis et indices quon alloit traitter les jesuites en angleterre comme en france, espagne, portugal et prusse et me faisoit ses adieu dans la crainte de ne le pouvoir plus. que ne suis je assés ennemi du diable pour meriter pareil
himself to me or to another, he can be granted absolution and be dispensed from handing over the said articles to the parish church. That is my only request; for I believe that he bought the remainder in good faith—but not the chapel and its furniture, which, according to the decree, were to be destroyed and burned. I beg you to decide as judge or supreme authority.

During the four years while I have ministered to these English parishes, I have received no tithes therefrom: I have received naught but what was given me out of charity by some, and the fees for masses. I have always exhorted them to pay the tithes to the fabrique,7 for the support of the Churches and of the missionary, when one comes. They, I mean the rich ones, have always claimed that they owe nothing when there is no resident pastor. I beg you to decide the Case; otherwise, three missionaries would be unable to live in a suitable manner, or would be compelled to leave some villages abandoned. I shall soon be unable to do anything more. Threatened beforehand, as I am, with being cast out when others come, I wish all the more ardently for them. I have always had the poor on my side. Priests will be at least as charitable as they, and God will assist me through them; or, if he prefer,—and that would be more advantageous for me,—he will cause me to share his abandonment. If you deem advisable, you will assign me a place or a corner in one of the clergy-houses of the country, for which I tender you in advance my most humble thanks,—happy if I can have the consolation of Christians, dying with Jesus Christ in the hands of one of his ministers.
traittement pour la 3e fois. joubliai l'année dernière de vous demender si dans les prières publiques, salut &c on dit Loraison pro rege &c. Te deum si raison Echeoit, on demende ce qui nest pas icy jusqua present. Si dans les sermens les romains peuvent jurer sur la bible protestante à cause des falsifications qui sy trouvent &c. Les protestans assistent souvent a nos s10 mystères, messes et saluts, debouts dans les temps d'adoration, Elevations, Benedictions du st sacrement, ainsi quand on le porte aux malades &c. Les deux premiers commandans M10. Sterling et farmar [illegible word in MS.] priere, avoient deffendus de sy trouver a moins quon ne voulut faire comme les romains. vous pouriés peut être obtenir du gouvernement le meme ordre. nos deux derniers commandans ne ressemblent en rien aux deux premiers. Ils m ont fait deffense de marier sans un permis que Mr Reed faisoit payer 6 piastres dont cinq pour lui et une pour son secretaire. Celui d'aujourd'hui ne fait payer que le secretaire. est ce la coutume en Canada de ne pas marier les Catholiques sans permission du magistrat, ou du commandant qui en fait fonctions.

Depuis que les anglois ont pris possession de ce pays cy il ny a pas encor eu de procession du st. sacrement ([illegible words in MS.] de l'autre bord franc. Espagnole anglois) Cette année a la demende des habitans je demendai a m10 les commandans de permettre a la milice de prendre les armes selon la coutume chés les romains pour escorter le st sacrement, ce quils ont refusé. Le temps [n']etoit pas sur, et je me trouvois indispose et fatigué de l'avoir
This is on the supposition that the government would suffer my presence there; for Father Harding, the superior in Philadelphia, wrote me last autumn that there were warnings and signs that the Jesuits were about to be treated in England as in France, Spain, Portugal, and Prussia, and he bade me farewell, fearing that he would have no other opportunity of doing so. Why am I not a great enough enemy of the devil to deserve such a treatment for the 3rd time? I forgot last year to ask you whether in the public prayers, at the benediction, etc., the orison _pro rege_, etc., is said, and the _Te deum_, if occasion arise. The question is asked Whether,—this has not hitherto happened,—when oaths are administered, Roman Catholics can swear on the Protestant Bible, owing to the falsities in it, etc. The Protestants are often present at our holy mysteries, masses, and benedictions, standing during the time of the adoration, Elevation, and Benediction of the blessed sacrament, and also when it is carried to the sick, etc. The first two commandants, Messieurs Sterling and Farman, prayer, had forbidden their people to attend our prayers,—at least, unless they were willing to do as the Roman Catholics did. You can perhaps obtain the same order from the government. Our last two commandants in no wise resemble the first two. They forbade me to marry any one without a license, for which Mr. Reed charged 6 piasters,—five being for him, and one for his secretary. The present one charges only for the secretary. Is it the custom in Canada not to marry Catholics without the permission of the magistrate, or of the commandant who fills his office?

Since the English have taken possession of this
faite de grand matin de lautre Bord a s\textsuperscript{e} gennevieve je nen ai icy que dans leglise et pareillement le jour de l\'octave. estce la coutume en canada d\'y prendre les armes pour cette f\^ete et pouri\'es vous nous l\'obte-
nir. je me suis plusieurs fois trouv\'e embarass\'e, au sujet du calandrier de quebec et transport deff\^etes, nayant trouv\'e personne qui put nous instruire. Monsieur forget navoit a nous repondre aux difficult\'es sinon qu\'il ny entendoit rien, que Monseigneur leveque s\'y etoit souvent perdu. 1° Ces f\^etes trans-
port\'es au dimanche de place telles un double qui sy trouve? 2° Celles qui ont octave le conserve telles en entier a commencer du jour au quel la f\^ete est transport\'ee. ou L\'octave est il transport\'e avec la f\^ete. si la f\^ete de s\textsuperscript{t}. jean transport\'e au 27 juin et son octave en concurrence avec loctave des apotres, lequel doit lemo\'nporter? ainsi de plusieurs autres difficult\'es que la memoire ne me rapelle pas et qui setant fait sentir en canada mieux qu\'icy vous auront deja mis dans l\'occasion de decider. je vous supplie de nous en faire part. Je ne scais encor en quoi Consiste la solemnity de la f\^ete dont on ne peut faire loffice a cause d\'une autre solemnelle. un dimanche de la passion faut il prendre des ornemens Blancs pour s\textsuperscript{t} Joseph &c en quoi consiste la solemnity de s\textsuperscript{t}. thomas le dim. avant no\^el? &c Monsieur forget nous assuroit que la solemnity ne consistoit pas seulement dans chaumes [i.e., ch\'omes] mais peut etre encor dans les ornemens, luminaire, predica-
tions, et autres choses qu\'il ne scavoit pas. je vous prie de nous le determ\'iner explicitement car je suis
trop Bouch\'e, Born\'e pour ne rien dire de plus. et
country, there has been as yet no procession of the
blessed sacrament ([illegible words in MS.] on the other
side french, Spanish, and english). This year, at
the request of the habitants, I asked messieurs the
commandants to allow the militia to turn out under
arms, as is the custom among roman catholics, to
escort the blessed sacrament. This they refused.
The weather was not settled; I was indisposed and
fatigued, through having had a procession very early
on the other Side, at ste. gennevieve. Here I had
one only in the church, and likewise on the day of
the octave. Is it the custom in canada to parade
under arms for that feast, and could you obtain this
for us? I have on several occasions been puzzled
with reference to the quebec calendar, and the
transfer of feasts, as I have found no one who could
instruct me on this point. The only answer Mon-
sieur forget could give us in our difficulties was, that
he knew nothing about it, and that Monseigneur
the bishop had often been at fault in the matter.
1st. Do feasts transferred to a sunday retain a
double, which is marked therefor? 2nd. Do those
which have an octave retain it entire, commencing
from the day to which the feast is transferred? or is The octave transferred with the feast? If the
feast of st. john be transferred to the 27th of june,
and its octave come concurrently with the octave of
the apostles, which is to have the preference? There
are several other difficulties, which I cannot recollect
at the moment, but which, as they have been
experienced in canada more than here, have already
given you an opportunity to decide them. I beg you
to communicate your decision to us. I am also
ignorant in what Consists the solemnity of the feast
trop diffus du fardeau trop pesant dont vous mavez chargé, et vous assure que je suis et serai toujours avec le plus profond Respect et le devouement le plus soumis de votre grandeur

Monseigneur
Votre tres humble et
tres obeissant serviteur
S. L. MEURIN
de la compagnie de Jesus
aux Ka* 11 de juin 1768.
whereof the office cannot be celebrated owing to another solemn feast. On a passion sunday can the White vestments be worn for st. Joseph? etc. In what does the solemnity of st. thomas consist, on the sunday before christmas? etc. Monsieur forget assured us that the solemnity consisted not only in abstaining from work, but perhaps also in the vestments, lights, sermons, and other things which he did not know. I beg you to decide for us these matters explicitly; for I am very Obtuse and Short-sighted, to say the least, and am quite overcome by the too heavy burden that you have placed on my shoulders. I assure you that I am and will ever be, with the most profound Respect and devotedness, most dutifully of your lordship,

Monseigneur,

The most humble and obedient servant,

S. L. MEURIN,

of the society of Jesus.¹⁰

At Kaskias, June 11, 1768.
Lettre du P. Alain de Launay à la Révérende Mère Dépositaire des Mères Ursulines de Paris.

+ M A T R E R É V É R E N D E M É R E
La paix de N. S. J. C.

Votre Lettre m'a fait un plaisir infini, en me rassurant sur l'état de votre Santé, qui est assez chancelante pour allamer vos amis après un trop long intervalle. Je bénis Le Seigneur qui vous conserve pour l'avantage de la pauvre Communauté de Québec. Voilà la première année que je Suis privé des nouvelles du Supérieur de nos pères missionnaires. Il faut que ma dernière Lettre ne luy soit pas parvenue, ou, ce qui est plus probable, que la réponse ait été interceptée. Quoiqu'il en soit, vous me rendrez un service et me ferez un grand plaisir, si vous avez la bonté de vous faire informer par M. De villars, auquel je présente mes respects, de l'état de nos pères en Canada et s'ils continuent à exercer librement leurs fonctions; ce qu'est devenu le procès que leur intentoient les créanciers du p. Lavalette, qui ne demandoient rien moins que de les dépouiller entièrement, comme ils y avoient réussi ailleurs; Si nos anciens missionnaires, tels que les pères Richer, St. pé, &c. vivent encore. Vous ne désapprouverez pas une Sainte curiosité, qui me porte à m'intéresser Singulièrement pour eux. Vous S'avez les rapports
Letter of Father Alain de Launay to the Reverend Mother Depositary of the Ursuline Mothers at Paris.

MY VERY REVEREND MOTHER,
The peace of Our Lord Jesus Christ.

Your Letter gave me infinite pleasure by reassuring me with regard to the state of your Health, which is sufficiently delicate to cause alarm to your friends after too long an interval. I praise The Lord, who preserves you for the benefit of the poor Community in Quebec. This is the first year in which I Am without news from the Superior of our missionary fathers. My last Letter cannot have reached him; or, what is still more probable, the answer has been intercepted. In any case, you would render me a service and give me great pleasure if you would be kind enough to ascertain from Monsieur De villars—to whom I send my respects—the condition of our fathers in Canada, and whether they continue to exercise their ministry freely; what has become of the suit brought against them by father Lavalette's creditors, who asked nothing less than to despoil them completely, as they had succeeded in doing elsewhere; and Whether our former missionaries, such as fathers Richer, St. pé, and others, are still living. You will not disapprove of a Holy curiosity which leads me to take a Particular interest in them. You Know the relations that
que j'avois cy-devant. Les liens de la charité, qui nous unis soient, ne sont point rompus et nous sommes toujours frères. Je vous dirai pour votre consolation que j'ai eu la satisfaction de préparer Vos Sœurs de St. Malo au renouvellement des Vœux, qui se fit le 21. 9bre dernier, par une Retraite de 8. jours que je leur donnai avec l'agrément des Supra Ecclésiastiques. Je me suis engagé à leur rendre le même service entre l'Ascension et la Pentecôte, Si le Seigneur me conserve vie et santé. J'en donnerai deux autres auparavant ici et a Dinan. Vous voyez qu'on daigne encore nous employer. Priez Dieu pour qu'il benisse le grain de la parole, qui est tombé dans une terre bien préparée. Vous nous avez toujours été bien affectionnées à Paris; mais nos mères de St. Malo ne vous cèdent en rien, si même elles ne vous surpassent pas. Depuis leur établissement dans cette ville en 1621. 2. Jesuites du College de Rennes sont venus sans interruption deux fois chaque année leur donner la Retraite. Cependant depuis notre extinction en France 1762. je suis le premier qui la leur ait donnée. C'est une Communauté très bien composée et très fervente. Si vous me mandez quelques nouvelles de nos sœurs de Québec, elles y seront sensibles et attentives.

Que voulez-vous que je vous disse au sujet de la terre d'harenvilliers? Il est facheux que le Neveu n'ait pas hérité des soins et du zèle de son très digne oncle, qui pend. plus de 45 ans a fait valoir les intérêts de nos mères de la manière la plus noble et la plus désintéressée. Je vois avec douleur nos pauvres mères dans un grand embarras précisément dans un temps où leurs fonds leur seroient plus
I formerly had with them. The bonds of charity that united us are not broken, and we are brothers ever. I may tell you, for your consolation, that I have had the satisfaction of preparing Your Sisters of St. Malo for the renewal of their Vows, which took place on the 21st of November last, by a Retreat of 8 days, which I preached to them with the consent of the Ecclesiastical Superiors. I promised to do them the same service between Ascension and Pentecost, If the Lord preserve my life and health. I shall preach two other retreats before then, here and at Dinan. You see that people still deign to employ us. Pray to God that he may bless the seed of the word, which has fallen on well-prepared soil. You were always well affected toward us in Paris; but our mothers of St. Malo are in no wise behind you, if they do not even surpass you. From the time of their establishment in this town, in 1621, 2 Jesuits from the College in Rennes came, without interruption, twice a year to preach a Retreat to them. Nevertheless, I am the first who has, since our extinction in France, in 1762, preached one to them. This is a very well-constituted and very fervent Community. If you write me some news of our sisters in Quebec, they will appreciate it highly and receive it very attentively.

What do you wish me to tell you in connection with the land of Harenvilliers? It is unfortunate that the Nephew has not inherited the care and zeal of his most worthy uncle, who for more than 45 years looked after the interests of our mothers in the most noble and disinterested manner. I observe with sorrow that our poor mothers are in a state of great embarrassment, at the very moment when
nécessaires. Je ne balancerois pas après tant de délais et de monitions à lui ôter une procuration qu’il ne remplit pas. La difficulté est d’avoir sur les lieux quelqu’un qui puisse S’en acquitter et qui Veuille S’en charger. M. le Curé de Mesle me paroitroit mériter Votre confiance plus que tout autre, Surtout S’il est de la connaissance de M. de Villars.

Si vous me chargez de faire acquitter vos messes en partie, je m’en acquitterai avec la plus grande fidélité. Si on pouvait les mettre à 12°, ou 15°, qui est le tau des prêtres de la campagne, cela serait plus facile. mais j’en trouverai à ce que j’espère, qui, faute d’autres, s’en chargeront volontiers. J’en ai déjà engagé 600. et je puis répondre pour 2400. au moins. Si vous persistez dans cette disposition, je vous indiquerai à Paris un monsieur qui recevra votre argent et me le fera compter ici. J’en prends 300. pour ma part, que je tacherai d’acquitter dans l’année. Quelques uns de mes Confrères ne se feront pas prier, et cela leur fera plaisir. Comme il paroit que chaque année, on vous donnera la même commission, nous vous prions de ne nous pas oublier. Voila sur un papier séparé ma décharge des 2400. messes que j’accepte d’avance, mais je ne les ferai valoir que lorsque j’aurai touché. Je vous prie d’être bien persuadée des vœux que je forme pour votre conservaon et pour l’état florissant de votre Sainte Communauté au renouvellement de cette année. Madelle. de Givry, si elle est encore chez vous, voudra bien que je la félicite sur le gain du procès de Mr. son père, dont je n’oublie point les attentions et les bontés, lorsqu’il me crût prêt à
their funds would be most needed by them. I would not hesitate, after so many delays and warnings, to take away a power of attorney which he does not employ. The difficulty is to get some one on the spot who could perform the duty, and be Willing to undertake it. Monsieur the Curé of Mesle would seem to me more worthy of Your confidence than any other, Especially If he be known to Monsieur de Villars.

If you charge me with the mission of getting your masses said in part, I will perform it with the greatest faithfulness. If they could be put at 12 sols or 15 sols, which is the rate for country priests, it would be easier; but I hope that I shall find some who, in default of others, will willingly undertake it. I have already made arrangements for 600, and can answer for 2,400 at least. Should you persist in this intention, I will indicate to you a gentleman in Paris who will receive your money and pay it to me here. I take 300 for my share, which I shall endeavor to say during the year. Some of my Colleagues will not need much urging, and it will give them pleasure. As it appears that the same commission will be given you every year, we beg you not to forget us. Here, on a separate piece of paper, is my acquittance for the 2,400 masses which I accept in advance; but I will negotiate the amount only when I have received the same. I beg you to be assured of my prayers for your preservation, and for the flourishing condition of your Holy Community at the beginning of the new year. Will Mademoiselle de Givry, if she be still with you, allow me to congratulate her upon the winning of his suit by Monsieur her father, whose attentions and kindness
partir pour la Martinique. C'eût été bien dommage qu'un aussi honnête homme eut succombé dans une affaire de cette nature. ménagez votre foible santé dans la Saison où nous sommes. Je vous prie de me donner encore de vos chères nouvelles, si cela ne vous incomode pas. Je suis avec l'attachement le plus constant et le respect le plus sincère

ma tres Reverende mere
Votre très humble et très
obeissant Serviteur en N. S.

DE LAUNAY prêtre

a st. malo ce 24e. Xbre 1768.

Je viens d'apprendre que nos meres de la Visitation ont choisie pour leur Superieure Madame de Blanc-menil. Je vous prie de lui faire dire combien je benis Dieu d'avoir mis a la tête de cette maison une aussi digne Superieure et que je n'oublierai jamais les bontés dont elle nous a tous honoré et auxquelles j'ai participé plus qu'aucun autre.

[Addressed: "A la Reverende Mere La Reverende mere de St. Xavier Religieuse Depositaire du Couvent des Ursulines rue St. Jacques A Paris."]
when he thought that I was about to go to Martinique I have not forgotten? It would have been a great pity had so worthy a man been unsuccessful in an affair of that kind. Be careful of your frail health during the present Season. I beg you to give me more of your welcome news, if it be not too much trouble for you. I remain with the most constant attachment and sincere respect,

my very Reverend mother,

Your very humble and very
obedient Servant in Our Lord,

De Launay, priest.

At St. Malo, December 24, 1768.

I have just learned that our mothers of the Visitation have chosen Madame de Blancmenil as their Superioress. I beg you to tell her how I praise God for having placed so worthy a Superioress at the head of that house; and that I will never forget the kindness with which she honored me, and of which I had a larger share than any one else.

[Addressed: "To the Reverend Mother, Reverend mother de St. Xavier, Religious, Depositary of the Ursuline Convent, rue St. Jacques, At Paris."]
Ma Chère Fille,

Les deux occasions sur les quelles je comptais pour vous faire tenir ma première lettre m'ont manqué, & j'ai été obligé d'attendre celle du bon homme Luinau, je m'étais même déterminé à descendre avec lui, & vous pouvez penser que j'aurais été bien flatté de vous voir, quand ce n'aurait été que pour peu de temps, fur tout si j'avoirs pu espérer de contribuer à votre rétablissement, ou à votre foulagement; mais l'embarras de la voiture, & la crainte dans un temps de travaux de ne pas trouver d'occasions pour monter m'a arrêté. C'est vers le quinze de l'autre mois que le commis des sept îles doit m'envoyer chercher, & l'hivernement à la pointe des monts a lieu, il est vrai que M. Stuart m'a mandé que bien peu de familles se présentoient, mais n'importe je sui lié par ma parole jusqu'a ce que je n'aye plus lieu d'y aller. M. Stuart me dit aussi dans sa lettre que M. Lepage lui a assuré que j'allois hiverner à Rimouski, et fur cette nouvelle il paroit craindre que le printems prochain je ne me rende encore trop tard, mais c'est sans sujet qu'il a une telle crainte, car je n'ai rien promis à cet égard pas même à vous, à qui je n'aurais rien à refuser, mais vous savez combien d'embarras, & de gêne causeroit un second hivernement semblable au premier, &
Letter of Father J. B. de la Brosse to Madame

MY DEAR DAUGHTER,

I have been disappointed on two occasions when I hoped to send you my first letter, and was compelled to await the departure of the peasant Luinau. I had even decided to go down with him, and you may imagine how pleased I would have been to see you, even if only for a short time—especially if I could have hoped to contribute to your recovery or relief. But the difficulty of procuring a vehicle, and my fear that I might be unable to find, in the busy season, an opportunity for returning, deterred me. The agent at sept isles is to send for me about the fifteenth of next month, if the savages winter at la pointe des monts. It is true, Monsieur Stuart has written to me that very few families have presented themselves; nevertheless, I am bound by my promise until it is no longer necessary for me to go there. Monsieur Stuart also tells me in his letter that Monsieur Lepage assured him that I would pass the winter at Rimouski; and, in consequence of that information, he seems to fear that next spring I shall return even later. But these fears are groundless, for I have made no such promise, even to you, to whom I would refuse nothing. You know, however, what trouble and inconvenience would be caused by a second winter passed as the first was, and how little reliance can be placed on
combien peu il y a à se fier à la parole d'une multitude peu fidèle à la garder. Il est bien vrai que pour Baptiste votre fils il feroit à bien des égards plus avantageux de ne pas hiverner loin de vous, mais je ne crois pas que M. Lepage ait eu le consentement de Monseigneur l'Évêque pour cet hivernement, car si cela étoit, il m'auroit parlé, ou du moins m'auroit écrit à ce sujet: parce que s'il me falloit hiverner à Rimouski ne pouvant hiverner dans la maison du domaine, il m'auroit fallu prendre bien des précautions, et de mesures, pour hiverner dans une autre maison, éloignée des autres.

À l'égard de votre fils Baptiste, s'il a toujours les mêmes sentiments, et beaucoup de bonne volonté de servir dieu, de travailler à son salut & à celui des autres, comme il y a peu d'apparence que je descende à la pointe des monts, & que je le prenne en passant, il fera bien de se rendre ici le plus tôt qu'il pourra, j'ai fait venir pour lui une grammaire latine & je souhaite qu'il en fasse un bon usage: il vaudroit mieux ne rien entreprendre, que de relâcher, car ce feroit perdre du temps, offenser dieu, & se rendre la rifée du public. Une des raisons qui m'auroit encore porté à descendre maintenant, arroit été de lui faire faire toutes ces reflexions, & bien d'autres en votre présence, mais enfin ce n'est plus un enfant, il doit avoir de la raison, & s'en servir, fur tout dans le choix d'un état de vie où il s'agit de son bonheur même pour cette vie, et ce qui est encore plus important pour l'autre.

Si cependant il y avoit apparence d'hiverner à Rimouski, alors s'il vous étoit utile il pourroit rester,
the word of a multitude who are not very faithful in keeping it. It is quite true, as regards your son Baptiste, that it would be, in many respects, more advantageous for him to spend the winter not far from you; but I do not believe that Monsieur Lepage has obtained Monseigneur the Bishop's consent for that wintering; for, in that case, he would have spoken, or at least have written, to me on the subject — because, if I had to pass the winter at Rimouski, as I could not do so in the house of the domain, I would have been compelled to take many precautions, and adopt measures for wintering in another house, far from other dwellings.

With regard to your son Baptiste,—if he continue in the same feelings, and is animated with great willingness to serve God and to labor for his own salvation and for that of others,—as there is no likelihood of my going down to la pointe des monts and taking him on the way, he would do well to come here as soon as possible. I have sent for a latin grammar for him, and I trust that he will make good use of it. It would be better to undertake nothing than to be remiss; for to do so would entail loss of time, would offend God, and make oneself a public laughing-stock. One of the reasons that would also have induced me to go down at this time was, that I might lead him to make these reflections, and many others, in your presence. But, after all, he is no longer a child; he must have reason and know how to use it, especially in the choice of a calling,—in which his happiness, even in this world, is involved, and which is still more important as regards the next.

Should, however, there be any probability of my
mais je vois clairement que le plus sûr est de monter au plus tôt.

Je vous prie de saluer pour moi toute votre famille en y comprenant Julien, et n'oubliant pas la pauvre Thérèse, à qui je recommande non pas de se souvénir de moi, mais de sa lecture, & des avertissements que je lui ai donnés, tant de fois même en votre présence; Je pense bien que si tout dépendait de vous et d'elle que j'aurais bientôt tout ce qu'il faudroit pour hiverner près de vous. Je prie Dieu qu'il vous accorde une bonne santé, & qu'il vous la conserve heureuse, & je suis avec bien de l'attachement, et de la reconnaissance

Ma chère Fille
Votre très humble, &
très obeissant ferviteur.

J. B. DE LA BROSSE
Missionnaire de la comp². de Jéfus.

À l'Isle verte 23. Septembre 1776.

Je vous prie de vouloir saluer de ma part Mr. votre frère, son épouse & toute sa famille.
Ma chère fille,

Les deux occasions sur lesquelles je comptais pour vous faire tenir ma première lettre m'ont manqué, je n'ai été obligé d'attendre celle du bon homme Luinau, j'en ai donc même déterminé à descendre avec lui, et vous pourrez donc que j'ai cru flatter de vous voir, quand il n'autoriserai que pour nous deux, surtout j'avais eu le plaisir de contribuer à votre établissement, ou à votre soulagement, mais l'embarras de la voiture, y la donnant dans un temps de travaux de ne pas trouver d'occasions pour remonter m'a arrêté. C'est vers la quinzième de l'autre mois que le comité des sept îles doit m'envoyer de nouvelles, si le hiver n'arrive à la pointe des monts, à lieu que je vais que M. Stuart m'a mandé que bien peu de familles se présenteront, mais il importe je suis lié par ma parole jusqu'à ce que je n'aie plus lieu d'y aller. M. Stuart m'a dit aussi dans sa lettre que M. Lepage lui a assuré qu'il allait hiverner à Rimouski, et sur cette nouvelle il paraît croire que le printemps prochain ne viendra encore tout tard, mais c'est sans doute qu'il a une telle crainte, car je n'ai rien promis de cet égard pas même à vous, à qui je n'aurais
auriez rien à refuser, mais vous savez combien dembarras, de dégâts causant un second hiver, non seulement la santé de l'île, mais l'île entière se délie à la garder. Il est bien vrai qu'après Baptiste votre fils, il faut à bien des égards plus avantager les peaux hivernier loin de vous, mais je ne vois pas que le page soit un leconsenbamer de Montfort ou je pense, car si cela était, il n'aurait pas été dans hivernier à Rimouski, ne pouvant hivernier dans la maison du Dorgain, il n'aurait fallu prendre bien des précautions, ce qui serait pour hivernier dans une autre maison, d'après des auteurs.

À l'égard de votre fils, Baptiste, il est toujours le même, ses menus, sa bonne volonté de servir Dieu, de l'avoir à son salut et celui des autres, comme il y a peu d'apparence que je descende à l'ombre de monts, que je le préserve en paix. Surtout, il sera bien de le rendre ici le plus longtemps qu'il pourra, j'ai fait venir pour lui une gramanaire latine et je souhaiterais qu'il en fasse un bon usage. Il va donner mieux ne rien entreprendre, que de relâcher, car il serait perdre du temps. Attendre Dieu, si je pense de la sagesse du public. Une des raisons qui m'aurait encore poussé à descendre maintenant, aurait été de lui faire faire toutes ces réflexions, à bien d'autres en votre présence, mais enfin, il est plus un enfant, il doit avoir de la raison. S'il en sortir, sur tour dans le choix d'un état de vie où il sait de son bonheur même pour cette vie.
vice, et ce qui est encore plus important pour l'autre.

Si cependant il y avait apparence d'hiverner à Dimouški, alors il
vous était utile il pourrait y aller, mais je vois clairement que la plus
sûre est demeurer au plus près.

Je vous prie de saluer pour moi toute votre famille, en y comprenant
Julien, en n'oubliant pas la pauvre Thérèse, à qui je recommande
non pas de se souvenoir de moi, mais de la lecture, et de croire humble
que je lui ai donné sans devoir même envisager présence. Je pense
bien que si vous dépendez de vous, et Véolle que j'aurai, bientôt, tout ce
qui il faudrait pour hiverner près de vous. Je prie Dieu qu'il vous
accorde une bonne santé, et qu'il vous conserve heureuse, et je
suis, avec bien de l'attachement, et de la reconnaissance

Ma chère fille,

Votre très humble, et très obéissant
Surnommeur. J.B. de la Brosse

A l'île verte 23. Septembre 1756

Je vous prie de vouloir saluer de ma part Mme. Votre
sœur, mon épouse, et toute la famille.

[Signature]
wintering at Rimouski, then, if it shall suit you, he may remain; but I see clearly that the safest way is to come up as soon as possible.

I beg you to present my respects to all your family, including Julien, and not forgetting poor Thérèse—whom I recommend to remember, not me, but her reading, and the advice that I so often gave her even in your presence. I am quite sure that, if all depended on you and her, I would soon have everything needed for passing the winter near you. I entreat God to grant you good health, and to preserve you in it; and I remain, with much attachment and gratitude,

My dear Daughter,
Your very humble and
very obedient servant,
J. B. de la Brosse,
Missionary of the
society of Jesus.18

At Isle verte, September 23, 1776.

I beg you to present my respects to Monsieur your brother, his wife, and all his family.
CCXXXV—CCXXXVIII

DOCUMENTS OF 1781-91


CCXXXVI.—Lettre du P. Augustin L. de Glapion à M. Hugues Finlay, du Conseil Légiislatif. Québec, Le 10 de 7bre, 1788

CCXXXVII.—Lettre du Révérend Père de Glapion à Mr. Ls. Germain [Langlois], fils. Québec, 31e. Décembre, 1789

CCXXXVIII.—Lettre de M. Joseph O. Plessis à M. — Marchand, Principal du Collège à Montreal. Québec, 13 Mars, 1791

SOURCEs: The original of Doc. CCXXXV. is in the archives of the Crown Lands office, Quebec. The originals of Docs. CCXXXVI. and CCXXXVIII. are in the archives of St. Mary’s College, Montreal. Doc. CCXXXVII. we copy from the Rapport du Comité Spécial de la Chambre d’Assemblée du Bas-Canada, nommé pour s’enquérir de l’état actuel de l’éducation dans la Province du Bas-Canada (1824), pp. 163, 164.

DISTRICTS DE QUEBEC ET DE MONTREAL

Les Reverends Pères Jesuites
Du Douze Decembre GEYc LXXXI

EN Procedant à la Confection du Papier Terrier du Domain du Roy, en la Province de Quebec Est Comparu au Chateau St Louis en la Ville de Quebec & pardevant Nous Frederick Haldimand, Capitaine General et Gouverneur en chef de la Province de Quebec et Territoires En dependans En Amerique, Vice Admiral et Garde du Grand Sceau d'icelle, Général et Commandant en chef des Troupes de Sa Majesté En la dite Province et Frontieres &c, &c, &c, le Révérend Pere Jean Joseph Casot, Prêtre Religieux de la Compagnie de Jesus Procureur des Missions de la dite Compagnie Etablie en cette Province et de leur College, tant dans cette Ville de Quebec que dans celle de Montreal qui au dit nom Nous a avoué et déclaré que les Reverends Peres Jesuites tiennent En Plein Fief de Sa Majesté les Fiefs et Seigneuries cy après declarés tant Suivant les Lettres Patentes d'Amortissement accordés Par Sa Majesté très Chrétienne aux dits Reverends Peres de la dite Compagnie le douze May Mil Six Cens Soixante dix huit, Sans, en vertu d'icelles, qu'ils puissent Jamais être Contraints de Mettre les dits

DISTRICTS OF QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.


While proceeding to draw up the Papier Terrier of the King's Domain in the Province of Quebec, there came and appeared at the Chateau St. Louis in the Town of Quebec, and before us, Frederick Haldimand, Captain-General and Governor-in-chief of the Province of Quebec and of the Territories that are the dependencies thereof in America, Vice-Admiral and Keeper of the Great Seal thereof, General and Commander-in-chief of His Majesty's Troops in the said Province and Frontiers, etc., etc., etc., — the Reverend Father Jean Joseph Casot, Priest, Religious of the Society of Jesus, Procurator of the Missions of the said Society Established in this Province, and of their Colleges in the Town of Quebec and in that of Montreal, who in the said behalf acknowledged and declared unto us that the Reverend Jesuit Fathers hold in full fief from His Majesty the Fiefs and Seigniories hereinafter enumerated, Under the Letters Patent of Amortization [i.e., mortmain] granted by His most Christian Majesty to the said Reverend Fathers of the said Society on the twelfth of May, One Thousand Six Hundred and Seventy-eight,— Without, under the terms thereof, their being ever obliged.
fiefs et Seigneuries hors de leurs mains, ni qu’ils soient tenus pour icheux de payer à Sa Majesté aucun devoirs et droits, donner homme Vivant et Mourant, Faire Foi et Hommage, de payer indemnité ou droit du Franc Fief et Nouveau Acquêt, que Suivant les autres Titres En vertu desquels ils posèdent, qui Seront cy après sur chacun des dits Fiefs et Seigneuries Enoncés dans le présent Aveu et Denombrement, Savoir: PRIMO le fief et Seigneurie de Notre Dame des Anges Vulgairement appelé Charles bourg Contenant une Etendue de Terre de quatre lieues proche cette Ville de Quebec tirant vers les Montagnes de L’ouest, partie Sur la petite Riviere St Charles et partie Sur le fleuve St Laurent, qui leur a été concedé par Titre du dix Mars Mil Six Cens Vingt Six de Monsieur le Duc de Ventadour, cy devant Vice Roy en la Nouvelle France, Confirmé par la Compagnie le quinze Janvier Mil Six Cens Vingt Sept qui compose le dit Fief et Seigneurie de Notre Dame des Anges qui est d’une lieue de front Sur le dit Espace de quatre Lieues de profondeur, Joignant du Coté du Nord-Est au Fief et Seigneurie de Beauport et au Sud Ouest le Fief et Seigneurie Dorsainville, Borné pardevant, partie à la petite Riviere St Charles Et partie au Fleuve et par derrière au bout de la dite profondeur aux Terres non concedées; Sur lequel dit fief et Seigneurie, il y a une Eglise dédiée à St. Charles Et un Presbitère Construits Sur un terrain d’environ quatre arpens en Superficie à L’usage du Curé Et quatre differens Domaines que se sont réservés les dits Seigneurs,
to Dispossess themselves of the said fiefs and Seigniories, or being bound, on account thereof, to pay to His Majesty any dues or rights, to furnish a Substitute, to Render Fealty and Homage, or to pay any indemnity or dues of *Franc-Fief*¹⁴ and New Purchase otherwise than in Accordance with the other Titles In virtue whereof they hold possession, which titles shall Be hereinafter Set forth in the present Acknowledgment and Enumeration with respect to each of the said Fiefs and Seigniories, to Wit: FIRST. The fief and Seigniory of Notre Dame des Anges, Commonly called Charlesbourg, Containing an Extent of Land of four leagues near the Town of Quebec, toward the Mountains of The west, partly On the little River St. Charles and partly On the river St. Lawrence, which was conceded to them by a Deed of the tenth of March, One Thousand Six Hundred and Twenty-Six, by Monsieur the Duke de Ventadour, heretofore Vice-Roy in New France, Ratified by the Company on the fifteenth of January, One Thousand Six Hundred and Twenty-Seven, composing the said Fief and Seigniory of Notre Dame des Anges. This domain has a frontage of one league Over the said Space of four Leagues in depth, Joining on the Northeast Side the Fief and Seigniory of Beauport, and on the Southwest the Fief and Seigniory of Dorsainville; Bounded in front partly by the little River St. Charles And partly by the River [St. Lawrence], and in the rear at the end of the said depth by the unconceded Lands. On the said fief and Seigniory stands a Church dedicated to St. Charles, And a Clergy-house, Built On a lot of land about four arpents in Superficies, for The use of the Curé; And four different Domains therein are
Savoir, un de Sept Arpens Sur quarante de profondeur, dont cinquante quatre Arpens de terre en Culture, vingt en prairies et le reste en Bois debout, un idem ou métairie de deux Arpens de front Sur trente de profondeur, dont quinze Arpens en culture, cinq en prairies et le reste en bois debout, la dite Métairie appelée le Passage ou le dits Revérend Pères Font Entretenir un Baq; un idem de Vingt Arpens de terre en Superficie tous en prairies. Un autre Domaine de Sept Arpens deux perches de Front Sur cinquante de profondeur, dont Cent Arpens en culture, Soixante en prairies et le reste en bois debout. Que dans ce Fief et Seigneurie Est un arriere Fief, appelé Fief Begon appartenant aujour-d'hui à Charles Stewart Ecuyer de la consistance de quatre Arpens quelques perches de front Sur le fleuve jusques à Vingt quatre Arpens de profondeur au bout desquels le dit arrière fief est de Sept Arpens de front Sur toute la profondeur du dit fief et Seigneurie, chargé envers les dits Reverends peres Seigneurs Feodaux de la Foye et hommage, avec une année de Rachat à chaque Mutation de possesseur, et le relief en cas de Vente, Sur lequel arriere fief Sont deux Domaines, le premier Sur le bord du fleuve de la Largeur du dit Arriere Fief Sur la dite profondeur de vingt quatre Arpens, Sur lequel il y a un Maison à deux étages en pierre, une Grange et un étable, Vingt arpens de terre en Culture Et quatre Vingts en prairies, le Second de dix arpens de large y compris une Terre en Roture, Sur la profondeur du dit fief et Seigneurie, Sur lequel Sont
reserved by the said Seigniors for themselves, to Wit: one of Seven Arpents By forty in depth, whereof fifty-four Arpents are under Cultivation, twenty in meadow, and the remainder in standing Timber; one idem, or farm, of two Arpents in front By thirty in depth, whereof fifteen Arpents are under cultivation, five in meadow, and the remainder in standing timber,—the said Farm being called "the Passage,"—where the said Reverend Fathers Cause a Scow to be Kept as a ferry; one idem of Twenty Arpents of land in Superficies, all in meadow.

Another Domain of Seven Arpents two perches in Front By fifty in depth, whereof One Hundred Arpents are under cultivation, Sixty in meadow, and the remainder in standing timber. That in the said Fief and Seigniory Is an arrière-Fief,15 called Fief Begon, at present belonging to Charles Stewart, Esquire, containing four Arpents and some perches of frontage On the river [St. Lawrence], to a depth of Twenty-four Arpents at the end, whereof the said arrière-fief is Seven Arpents in front By the whole depth of the said fief and Seigniory. The said arrière-fief is subject to Fealty and homage to the said Reverend fathers, the Feudal Seigniors, with the right of one year's Redemption at each Change of owner and relief in case of Sale. On the said arrière-fief Are two Domains; the first On the bank of the river [St. Lawrence], of the Width of the said Arrière-Fief By the said depth of twenty-four Arpents, On which are a two-story stone House, a Barn, and a stable, Twenty arpents of land under Cultivation, And Eighty arpents in meadow. The Second Domain is ten arpents in width, including a Land held en Roture, By the depth of the said fief and
les mêmes Batimens que Sur le premier, Un Verger d'environ trois Arpens en Superficie complanté d'Arbres Fruitiers, douze Arpens en Culture et quatre en prairies, le reste en bois debout, les habitants Censitaires relevans du dit Arriere Fief, seront denommes cy apres à leur Rang. A Observer que l'isle aux Ruaux Située dans le Fleuve St Laurent qui a été concedée aux dits Reverends Peres en Fief et Seigneurie comprise dans les lettres Patentes de Sa Majesté très Chretienne du Vingt Mars Mil Six Cens soixante huit, dépend du dit Fief et Seigneurie de Notre Dame des Anges et releve du Manoir Seignaurial qu'ils ont concedé à Feu Monsieur Maitre Guillemin cy devant Conseiller au Conseil Supérieur de la Nouvelle France Moyennant Quinze livres de rente et deux Deniers de Cens, que cette Ile a changé de Main &c, dont ils ne connaissent point L'actuel Detempteur, n'en étant point payé et N'ayant reçu depuis la Conquête aucun droits de lods et Ventes des differentes mutations. SECUNDO, Le Fief et Seigneurie St Gabriel communement connu Sous les Noms d'ancienne et Jeune Lorette, contenant une Lieue et demie de front Sur dix de profondeur donné aux dits Reverends peres par Robert Giffart Ecuyer Seigneur de Beauport et Dame Marie Renouard Son Epouse, par acte de donation Entre Vifs passé devant Paul Vachon, Notaire, à Quebec, le deux Novembre Mil Six Cent Soixante Sept et daté par erreur du onze du dit Mois dans les Lettres d'amortissement Que pour L'intelligence de la dite lieue et demie de front, telle qu'elle est cy dessus désignée, conforme-
Seigniory, On which the Buildings Are the same as On the first; it contains An Orchard of about three Arpents in Superficies planted with Fruit-Trees, twelve Arpents under Cultivation, and four in meadow, the remainder in standing timber. The resident Censitaires, the dependents of the said Arriere-Fief, will be hereinafter enumerated in their Place. It is to be Observed that isle aux Ruaux, Situate in the River St. Lawrence, which was conceded to the said Reverend Fathers as a Fief and Seigniory,—comprised in the letters-Patent of His most Christian Majesty dated the Twentieth of March, One Thousand Six Hundred and sixty-eight,—is a dependency of the said Fief and Seigniory of Notre Dame des Anges, and a dependency of the Seigniorial Manor; that they conceded it to the Late Monsieur Maitre Guillemin, heretofore Councilor in the Superior Council of New France, for and in Consideration of a rent of Fifteen livres and a Cens of two Deniers; that the said Island has changed Hands, etc., and they do not know The present Possessor, as they have not been paid by him, and, since the Conquest, have received no dues of lods et Ventes at the various changes of ownership. SECOND. The Fief and Seigniory of St. Gabriel, commonly known Under the Names of ancienne and Jeune Lorette, containing a League and a half in front By ten in depth, given to the said Reverend fathers by Robert Giffart, Esquire, Seignior of Beauport, and Dame Marie Renouard, His Wife, by deed of gift Inter Vivos passed before Paul Vachon, Notary, at Quebec, on the second of November, One Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty-Seven, and, by error, dated the eleventh of the said Month in the Letters of
ment aux dites Lettres d’amortissement, il faut observer que le dit Giffart obtint de la Compagnie de la Nouvelle France, un premier titre de Concession en date du Seize Avril Mil Six Cent quarrante sept de deux lieues de Terre En la Nouvelle France à prendre en Mêmes Endroits de Sa première Concession, En rengeant icelle ou de proche en proche autant qu’il Se pourrait Faire Sur dix Lieues de profondeur, dans les terres vers le Nord-Ouest, pour en jouir par lui en toute propriété, Justice et Seigneurie et tenir les choses Sus-dites à Foy et hommage que lui, Ses Successeurs ou ayans Cause Seront tenus de porter au Fort St Louis à Quebec conformément à la Coûtume de la Prevôté et Vicompté de Paris et à la charge que les appellations des Juges qu’il pourroit y établir, refsortiront nûement au Parlement ou Cour Souveraine qui Sera cy après Erigée au nom de la dite Compagnie à Quebec ou ailleurs: Mais qu’attendu que le dit Giffart n’a pu Jouir du Contenu en la dite première Concession, parcequ’il Se trouvoit borné d’un Coté aux terres Concédeées aux dits Reverends peres et d’autre Coté à celles concedées à la Compagnie de Beaupré, il pria la dite Compagnie à fin que la dite première conces-

sion ne lui fut inutile, de la transmetre et accorder en autre endroit encor non Concedé, Soit au Nord, Soit au Sud, en consequence de quoi il en obtint un Second titre de Concession en date du Quinze May au dit An Mil Six Cent quarante Sept de la même quantité de terre exprimée par la dite premiere Concession à prendre de proche et en lieux non Con-
mortmain. But, in order to understand the said league and a half of frontage as above set forth according to the said Letters of mortmain, it should be observed that the said Giffart obtained from the Company of New France a first Concession deed, dated the Sixteenth of April, One Thousand Six Hundred and forty-seven, of two leagues of Land In New France, to be taken at the Same Place as His first Concession, ranging gradually beside the same as much as possible To a depth of ten Leagues, in the interior, toward the Northwest; to enjoy the same himself in full ownership, Justice, and Seigniory, and to hold the Same by Fealty and homage, which he, His Successors or Assigns, Should be bound to tender at Fort St. Louis at Quebec, in accordance with the Custom of the Prevôté and Vicompté of Paris, and subject to the condition that the appeals from the Judges whom he might appoint there should lie immediately to the Parliament, or to the Sovereign Court that Should hereafter be Erected in the name of the said Com- company at Quebec or elsewhere. But inasmuch as the said Giffart was unable to Enjoy the Contents of the said first Concession because he was bounded on one Side by the lands Conceded to the said Reverend fathers and on the other Side by those conceded to the Company of Beaupré, he begged the said Company, in order that the said first concession might not be useless to him, to transfer and grant it in another place not yet Conceded, Either to the North Or to the South. In consequence thereof, he obtained from the company a Second deed of Conces- sion, dated the Fifteenth of May in the said Year One Thousand Six Hundred and forty-Seven, of
cedés, Soit au Nord Soit au Sud, ainsi qu'elle Seroit
designée par Monsieur de Montmagny, lors Gouver-
neur en la Nouvelle France et que par la dite donna-
tion entre Vifs du dit Giffart et Son Epouse, Etant
ensuite du dit premier Titre de Concession, ils n'ont
donné aux dits Reverends Peres que la dite lieue et
demie cy dessus dans les dites deux Lieues de front,
le dit Giffard et Son Epouse ayant reservé la demie
lieue de Surplus comme l'ayant donné et Concedée
aux Dames Religieuses de L'Hotel Dieu de Quebec,
laquelle lieue et demie de terre de front Sur dix
lieues de profondeur, compose aujourd'hui le dit Fief
et Seigneurie St Gabriel Situé dans les Terres à une
lieue et demie du Fleuve qui est le bout de la pro-
fondeur du fief et Seigneurie de Silleri appartenant
aux dits Reverends peres; tenant le dit fief et
Seigneurie St Gabriel du Coté du Nord Est aux
Dames Religieuses de L'Hotel Dieu, à Cause de la
dite demie lieue à Elles donnée par le dit Giffard et
Son Epouse, qui releve quant à la Justice du dit Fief
St Gabriel, comme en ayant été demembré, par le
dit Giffard, et du Coté du Sud-ouest au Fief et
Seigneurie de Champigny appartenant aux héritiers
Peuvret, représenté par le Sieur Duchesnay Sur
lequel Fief et Seigneurie les dits Reverends peres
ont un Domaine de quatre ou cinq arpens environ
en Superficie et deux Eglises dédiées à Notre Dame
de Lorette ainsi que deux presbitères, construits Sur
des Terreins chacun de trois arpens de Superficie à
L'usage des Curés. TERTIO. Le Fief et Seigneurie
de Belair, autrement la Montagne à Bonhomme,
the same extent of land set forth in the said first Concession, to be taken close by and in places not yet Conceded, Either to the North or to the South, as might Be indicated by Monsieur de Montmagny, then Governor of New France; and by the said deed of gift inter Vivos by the said Giffart and His Wife, Being subsequent to the said first Deed of Concession, they gave to the said Reverend Fathers the said league and a half above mentioned out of the said two Leagues of frontage,—the said Giffard and His Wife having reserved the Surplus half-league as having been given and Conceded to the Religious Ladies of The Hotel Dieu of Quebec. The said league and a half of land in front By ten leagues in depth now forms the said Fief and Seigniory of St. Gabriel, Situate Inland at a distance of a league and a half from the River [St. Lawrence], which is the end of the depth of the fief and Seigniory of Silleri, belonging to the said Reverend fathers. The said fief and Seigniory of St. Gabriel adjoins on the Northeast Side the Religious Ladies of The Hotel Dieu, on Account of the said half league given to Them by the said Giffard and His Wife,—which, as regards Justice, is a dependency of the said Fief of St. Gabriel, through having been separated from it by the said Giffard,—and on the Southwest Side the Fief and Seigniory of Champigny, belonging to the heirs Peuvret, represented by the Sieur Duchesnay. On the aforesaid Fief and Seigniory the said Reverend fathers have a Domain of about four or five arpents in Superficies and two Churches dedicated to Our Lady of Lorette as well as two clergy-houses, built On lots of Land each consisting of three arpents in Superficies, for The use of the Curés. THIRD.
Contenant une lieue de Front Sur deux lieues ou en-
viron de profondeur, Situé au bout de la profondeur
du Fief et Seigneurie Demaure ou St Augustin, tirant
vers la Rivière Jacques Cartier, Borné au Sud ouest
au fief et Seigneurie de Neuville ou pointe aux
trembles et d’autre Coté au Nord-est au Fief et
Seigneurie de Gaudarville, d’un bout au Sud-est par
le devant à la dite Seigneurie de Demaure ou St.
Augustin et d’autre bout au Nord Ouest à la Riviere
Jacques Cartier qui leur appartient à cause des
differentes acquisitions qu’ils en ont fait des heritiers
et representans de feu Guillaume Bonhomme, à qui
le dit Fief et Seigneurie appartenoit pour lui avoir
été Concedé par Messieurs de la Barre et Demeules
Gouverneur General et Intendant de la Nouvelle
France le Vingt quatre Novembre Mil Six Cent
quatre vingt deux, pour par lui, Ses hoirs ou ayans
cause en Jouir à l’avenir à titre de Fief et Seigneurie,
haute, Moyenne et Basse Justice, avec droit de
chasse et de pêche dans L’Etendue des dits Lieux à
la charge de la Foy et hommage à rendre et porter
au Chateau St Louis de Quebec, duquel il delivrera
[sc. relevera] aux droits et redevances accoutumés
Suivant la coutume; que les appellations du Juge
qui y Sera etabli refsortiront à la Prevôté de Quebec;
de tenir et faire tenir Feu et Lieu par Ses Tenan-
ciers; de Conserver et faire conserver les Bois de
Chêne qui Se trouveront propres à la Construction
des Vaisseaux, de donner avis au Roy ou à Ses
Gouverneurs des Mines, Minieres, ou Mineraux, Si
aucuns Se trouvent dans l’etendue des dits Lieux et
The Fief and Seigniory of Belair, otherwise la Montagne à Bonhomme, Containing a league in Front By two leagues or thereabout in depth, Situate at the end of the depth of the Fief and Seigniory of Demaure or St. Augustin, running toward the Jacques Cartier River. The said Fief and Seigniory is Bounded on the Southwest by the fief and Seigniory of Neuville, or pointe aux trembles; and on the other Side, to the Northeast, by the Fief and Seigniory of Gaudarville; at one end, to the Southeast, in front by the said Seigniory of Demaure or St. Augustin; and at the other end, to the Northwest, by the Jacques Cartier River; which belongs to them in consequence of the various purchases that they have made of the same from the heirs and representatives of the late Guillaume Bonhomme, to whom the said Fief and Seigniory belonged through its having been Conceded to him by Messieurs de la Barre and Demeules, Governor-General and Intendant of New France, on the Twenty-fourth of November, One Thousand Six Hundred and eighty-two,—the same to be thereafter held by him, His heirs and Assigns as a Fief and Seigniory with superior, Mean, and Inferior Jurisdiction; with the right of hunting and fishing within The Limits of the said Grant, on condition of rendering Fealty and homage at the Chateau St. Louis in Quebec, of which the said fief was to be held on payment of the ordinary dues According to the custom. The concession also stipulated that the appeals from the Judge who should Be appointed there should lie to the Prevôté of Quebec; that they should keep, and cause Their Tenants to keep, House and Home thereon; to Preserve, and cause to be preserved, the
de laisser et faire laisser tous chemins et passages nécessaires; lequel titre de Concession a Été confirmé par arrêt du Conseil d'État du Roy le quinze Avril Mil Six Cent quatre vingt quatre; duquel Fief et Seigneurie le Reverend Pere Claude Dupuy, procureur des Missions et College de la dite Compagnie a rendu Foi et hommage à Sa Majesté très Chrétienne entre les Mains de Monsieur Hocquart cy devant Intendant en la Nouvelle France le huit Avril Mil Sept Cent trente trois; Sur lequel dit Fief et Seigneurie il y a un Domaine établi contenant Neuf Arpens de front Sur la profondeur du dit Fief et Seigneurie, dont Cinquante arpens en Culture, Vingt en prairies et le reste en bois de bout. QUARTO. Le Fief et Seigneurie de Sillery Situé Sur le bord du Fleuve St Laurent Contenant une Lieue de front Sur une Lieue et demi ou environ de profondeur, Jusques au fief et Seigneurie St Gabriel qui le termine par derrière, tenant du Coté du Nord-est à la pointe de puiseau et la ligne qui Separe le dit Fief et Seigneurie d'avec celui de St Michel appartenant à Mefsieurs les Ecclesiastiques du Seminaire de Quebec, Et du Coté du Sud-ouest au Fief et Seigneurie de Gaudarville avec droit de moyenne et Basse Justice et de pêche à Eux appartenant par titre de concession qui leur en a été accordé par Messieurs de Callieres et Bochard de Champigny cy devant Gouverneur General et Intendant en la Nouvelle France le Vingt trois Octobre Mil Six Cent quatre Vingt dix Neuf, au bas duquel Titre est L'approbation de Sa Majesté tres Chrétienne de la dite Concession.
Oak Timber thereon suitable for Building Vessels; to give notice to the King or to His Governors of any Mines, Mining-places, or Minerals that might be found throughout the extent of the said Lands; and to leave, and cause to be left, all roads and passages that might be necessary. The said deed of Concession Was ratified by an order of the King's State Council, on the fifteenth of April, One Thousand Six Hundred and eighty-four; for which said Fief and Seigniory, Reverend Father Claude Dupuy, procurator of the Missions and College of the said Society, rendered Fealty and homage unto His most Christian Majesty in the Hands of Monsieur Hochquart, heretofore Intendant in New France, on the eighth of April, One Thousand Seven Hundred and thirty-three. On the aforesaid Fief and Seigniory a Domain is established, containing Nine Arpents in front By the depth of the said Fief and Seigniory, whereof Fifty arpents are under Cultivation, Twenty are in meadow, and the remainder in standing timber. FOURTH. The Fief and Seigniory of Sillery, Situate On the bank of the River St. Lawrence, Containing a League in front By a League and a half or thereabout in depth, To the fief and Seigniory of St. Gabriel, which abuts on it in rear; adjoining on the Northeast Side la pointe de puiseau, and the line Dividing the said Fief and Seigniory from that of St. Michel, belonging to Messieurs the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Quebec; And on the Southwest Side the Fief and Seigniory of Gaudarville, with the right of mean and Inferior Jurisdiction and of fishing belonging to Them under the concession granted to them by Messieurs de Callieres and Bochard de Champigny, heretofore Governor-General
en date du Six May Mil Sept Cent deux; Sur lequel Fief et Seigneurie Sont deux Arrières Fiefs relevans de lui Savoir, Celui de Monceaux appartenant au Sieur Charles Auguste Reaume Contenant Sept Arpens de Front Sur environ quarante Cinq ou Cinquante de profondeur, Chargé envers le Seigneurial Manoir du dit Fief de la Foy et Hommage aux droits et redevances prescrits par la coutume; Et Celui nommé Ste Ursule appartenant aux Dames Religieuses Ursulines de Quebec, contenant deux Cens cinquante trois Arpens en Superficie, Sans aucune Charge que la continuation de leur bonne Volonté et Charité Envers les enfans des Sauvages et de donner un Simple Aveu et Denombrement des dites Terres aux dits Reverends Peres de Vingt ans en Vingt ans. Un Domaine contenant Cent Arpens en Superficie affermé au Sieur Jean Bondfield et une Eglise et Presbitère Sur un Terrain de quatre Arpens en Superficie à L’usage du Curé. QUINTO. Le Fief et Seigneurie de Batiscan d’environ deux Lieues de Front Sur le fleuve St Laurent Sur Vingt Lieues de profondeur Joignant d’un Coté au Nord est au Fief et Seigneurie Ste Marie et du Coté du Sud-Ouest au Fief et Seigneurie de Champlain, pardevant le fleuve St Laurent et par derriere les terres non concedées aux dits Reverends Peres appartenant comme leur ayant été donné par Monsieur Jacques de la Ferté, Conseiller, auMonier Ordinaire du Roy, Abbé de Ste Magdaleine, L’un des Messieurs de la Compagnie de la Nouvelle France, par Acte de donation entre Vifs passé devant Cousinet et Bergeon Notaires
and Intendant of New France on the Twenty-third of October, One Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety-Nine. At the foot of the said Deed is The approval by His most Christian Majesty of the said Concession, dated the Sixth of May, One Thousand Seven Hundred and two. On which Fief and Seigniory Are two Arriere-Fiefs, being dependencies thereof, to Wit: That of Monceaux, belonging to Sieur Charles Auguste Reaume, Containing Seven Arpents in Front By about forty-Five or Fifty in depth, Subject, in favor of the Seigniorial Manor of the said Fief, to Fealty and Homage on payment of the dues prescribed by custom; And That named Ste. Ursule, belonging to the Religious Ursuline Ladies of Quebec, containing two Hundred and fifty-three Arpents in Superficies, Without any other Condition than the continuance of their good Will and Charity Toward the children of the Savages, and of giving a Mere Acknowledgment and Enumeration of the said Lands to the said Reverend Fathers every Twenty years. There is also a Domain containing One Hundred Arpents in Superficies, leased to Sieur Jean Bondfield, and a Church and Clergy-house On a lot of Land four Arpents in Superficies, for The use of the curé. FIFTH. The Fief and Seigniory of Batis-can, about two Leagues in Front On the river St. Lawrence, By Twenty Leagues in depth; Adjoining on one Side, to the Northeast, the Fief and Seigniory of Ste. Marie, and on the Southwest Side the Fief and Seigniory of Champlain; in front the river St. Lawrence, and in rear the unconceded lands; belonging to the said Reverend Fathers through having been given them by Monsieur Jacques de la Ferté, Councilor, Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the King, Abbé
au Châtelet de Paris le treize Mars Mil Six Cent trente Neuf Sur lequel Fief et Seigneurie il y a un Moulin Nouvellement construit et qui n'est point encor achevé et une Eglise et un Presbytère Sur un terrain de deux Arpens en Superficie à L'usage du Curé, Un Arrière Fief contenant un quart de lieue de Front au dessus de la rivière Champlain Sur une lieue de profondeur posédé par les héritiers La Touche de Champlain chargé envers les dits Reverends Peres de la Foy et hommage Suivant la Coutume, dont les habitants censitaires qui en dépendent Seront déclarés à leur rang dans le présent Aveu et Denombrement.

de Ste. Magdaleine, one of the Gentlemen of the Company of New France, by Deed of gift \textit{inter Vivos} passed before Cousinet and Bergeon, Notaries at the Chatelet in Paris, on the thirteenth of March, One Thousand Six Hundred and thirty-Nine. On the said Fief and Seigniory is a Mill, Newly built and not yet finished; also a Church and a Clergy-house On a lot of land two Arpents in Superficies, for The use of the Curé; and An \textit{Arriere-Fief} containing a quarter of a league in Front, above the Champlain river, By a league in depth, owned by the heirs La Touche of Champlain, subject, in favor of the said Reverend Fathers, to Fealty and homage According to Custom. The resident \textit{censitaires} who are the dependents thereof Will be named, in their place, in the present Acknowledgment and Enumeration. SIXTH. The Fief and Seigniory of Cap de la Magde-laine, containing two leagues in Front on the river St. Lawrence, from the Cape Called les trois Rivières, descending the said River, To The spot whither the said leagues May extend, By Twenty Leagues in depth,—the said two leagues being Situate on the North Side of the said river. And therein are included the banks of the Rivers and the Meadows on the said River and On the said Three Rivers, the same belonging to the said Reverend Fathers through having been given to them by the same Sieur Jacques de la Ferté, Abbé de la Magde-leine, by Deed of Donation \textit{inter Vivos} passed before Fieffé and Duchesne, Notaries, at the Chatelet of Paris, on the Twentieth of March, One Thousand Six Hundred and Fifty-one. On the said Fief and Seigniory are a Church and a Clergy-house On a lot of land three Arpents in Superficies, for The use of
Sur deux Lieues de profondeur Concéédé à Feu Jacques Hertel Sieur de la Frenaye, appartenant à un Nommé Chartier chargé Envers les dits Reverends Peres de la Foy et Hommage Suivant la Coutume: Le deuxième d'une demie lieue de Front Sur la meme profondeur de deux lieues conçédé à Feu Nicolas Marsolet Sieur de St. Agnan, chargé également envers les dits Reverends Peres de la Foy et hommage Suivant la coutume: la dite étendue de deux lieues de front Sur Vingt lieues de profondeur composant avec les deux arrières Fiefs de demie lieue chacun de front Sur deux lieues de profondeur le dit Fief et Seigneurie du Cap de la Magdeleine Situé au Nord du Fleuve St Laurent, Joignant en total au Nord-est au Fief et Seigneurie de Champlain Et au bout de la profondeur du dit Fief Champlain aux terres non conçédées et au Sud'Ouest au Cap et Terres des Trois Rivières; Sur lequel Fief et Seigneurie Est un troisième Arrière Fief d'un quart de lieue de front Sur une demie lieue de profondeur, Borné au Nord Est à L'arriere Fief Marsolet et au Sud'ouest au premier Censitaire du dit Fief et Seigneurie posédé par les heritiers de Joseph Rivard, à la charge de la Foy et Hommage envers les dits Reverends Peres et de payer un Marc d'argent à chaque mutation de pofsefseur, les habitans censitaires des dits trois arrières Fiefs seront déclarés a leur Rang dans le dit Aveu et Denombrement: les dits Six Fiefs et Seigneuries Sis et Situés dans le district de Quebec. SEPTIMO. Le Fief et Seigneurie aux dits Reverends Peres appartenant Sis Vers les trois Rivières de Vingt
the Cure, and Two *Arriere-Fiefs* in addition to the said two leagues in front. By Twenty leagues in depth: the first, half a league in front. By two Leagues in depth, Conceded to the Late Jacques Hertel, Sieur de la Frenaye, belonging to one Chartier, subject, in Favor of the said Reverend Fathers, to Fealty and Homage According to Custom; The second, half a league in Front. By the same depth of two leagues, conceded to the Late Nicolas Marsolet, Sieur de St. Agnan, also subject, in favor of the said Reverend Fathers, to Fealty and homage According to custom. The said extent of two leagues in front. By Twenty leagues in depth forms, with the two *arriere-Fiefs*, each of half a league in front. By two leagues in depth, the said Fief and Seigniory of Cap de la Magdeleine, Situate on the North bank of the River St. Lawrence, Adjoining for the entire distance on the Northeast the Fief and Seigniory of Champlain, And, at the end of the depth of the Fief Champlain, the unconceded lands; and on the Southwest the Cape and Lands of Three Rivers. On the said Fief and Seigniory Is a third *Arriere-Fief*, of a quarter of a league in front. By half a league in depth, Bounded on the Northeast by The *arriere-Fief* Marsolet, and on the Southwest by the first *Censitaire* of the said Fief and Seigniory possessed by the heirs of Joseph Rivard, subject to Fealty and Homage toward the said Reverend Fathers, and to the payment of a silver Mark at each change of owners. The resident *censitaires* of the said three *arriere-Fiefs* will be named in their Place in the said Acknowledgment and Enumeration,—the said Six Fiefs and Seigniories being Situate in the district of Quebec. **SEVENTH.** The Fief and Seigniory
belonging to the said Reverend Fathers Situate and being Near three Rivers, Twenty-three Arpents in front On the River St. Lawrence By Twenty-Five Arpents in depth; bounded on the Northeast Side by the common of three Rivers, and on the Southwest by the King’s Censive, and being ninety-Six Arpents in Superficies, Being at the end of the depth of the Twenty-Five Arpents contained in the said Common, Bounded on the Northeast Side by Monsieur the Chevalier de Niverville, And on the Southwest side by the Dusalé Marquisate; in front, to the South-east, by the depth of the said Common; and in rear, to the Northwest, by the King’s Censive, belonging to the said Reverend Fathers as being included in the Letters of Mortmain of His most Christian Majesty, of the twelfth of May, One Thousand Six Hundred and Seventy-eight. EIGHTH. The Fief and Seigniory of The Island of St. Christophe, in the Middle of the River of three Rivers, containing Eighty Arpents or thereabout, half a league Distant both from Cap des Trois Rivières and from Cap de la Magdeleine,—having on the South Side L’Ile Sauvage and Claude David; on the North Side L’Ile du Sieur Boucher, and on The East Side L’Ile de la Potterie. The said Island belongs to Them through having been Conceded to them by Monsieur de Lauzon, heretofore Governor-General in New France, on the Twentieth of October, One Thousand Six Hundred and Fifty-four, to be Held by them in frankalmoigne forever, subject to no condition whatsoever. NINTH. The Fief and Seigniory Commonly called that of Pachirigny, Situate in the Town of three Rivers, consisting on the one part of four perches of land in front By eight perches in depth,
Feu Pachirigny Capitaine Sauvage dans le dit lieu des Trois Rivières et d’autre part en vingt toises en quarré d’augmentation concédées au même Pachirigny par Monsieur Daillebout aussi Cy devant Gouverneur en la Nouvelle France, les dites deux portions de terres contigues et tenantes en leur totalité du côté du Nord Est à la Rue St Louis, du Cote du Sud-Ouest à la Rue St Antoine, par le devant au Sud-Est a la rue qui Sépare le dit Fief d’avec les fortifications de la dite Ville, Et par le derrière au Nord’Ouest à la rue Notre Dame, A Titre du Fief et Seigneurie, haute Moyenne et Basse Justice, appartenant aux dits Reverends Peres comme leur ayant été concédé après la mort du dit Pachirigny, par Messieurs de Callieres et Bouchard de Champigny, Gouverneur General et Intendant, le Vingt trois Octobre Mil Six Cent quatre vingt dix neuf avec le Fief et Seigneurie de Sillery cy dessus expliqué approuvé par Sa Majesté tres Chretienne le Six May Mil Sept Cent deux Sur lequel Fief et Seigneurie les dits Reverends peres N’ont aucun Domaine, Mais ou il y a une place de quatre vingt Six pieds et demi de Front Sur la dite Rue Notre Dame Sur Cent deux pieds de profondeur en revenant vers le Sud-Est laquelle place Est resté Jusqu’a présent en cet Etat attendu que le Corps de Garde Occupoit anciennement une Grande Maison Située Sur la dite place et dont les dits Reverends Peres n’ont point disposé Malgré la Translation qui a été faite dans le temps du Gouvernement François du dit ancien Corps de Garde près le Gouvernement ou il a été construit aux frais de Sa Majesté tres Chretienne un Bâtiment a cet Effet. DECIMO. Le Fief et Seigneurie
Conceded by Monsieur Montmagny Heretofore Governor-General in New France, to the Late Pachirigny, a Savage Captain in the said place of Three Rivers; and on the other part of twenty toises square, the augmentation granted to the same Pachirigny by Monsieur Daillebout, also Heretofore Governor in New France,—the said two portions of lots being contiguous and adjoining throughout, on the Northeast Side to St. Louis Street, and on the Southwest Side to St. Antoine Street; in front, to the Southeast, to the street Separating the said Fief from the fortifications of the said Town; And in rear, to the Northwest, to Notre Dame street,—As a Fief and Seigniory, with superior, Mean, and Inferior Jurisdiction. The said Fief and Seigniory belongs to the said Reverend Fathers through having been conceded to them, after the death of the said Pachirigny, by Messieurs de Callieres and Bouchard de Champigny, Governor-General and Intendant, on the Twenty-third of October, One Thousand Six Hundred and ninety-nine, with the Fief and Seigniory of Sillery above described; approved by His most Christian Majesty on the Sixth of May, One Thousand Seven Hundred and two. On the said Fief and Seigniory the said Reverend fathers have No Domain; But there is a place eighty-Six feet and a half in Front On the said Notre Dame Street By One Hundred and two feet in depth, returning toward the Southeast, which place Has Hitherto remained in that Condition because the Guard-Room was formerly in a Large House Situate On the said spot; and the said Reverend Fathers have not disposed of the same, Notwithstanding the Transfer made, during the time of the French Government, of the said former Guard-Room near to the Government property, whereon a Building
vulgairement appelé la prairie de la Magdeleine Contenant deux lieues de front Sur quatre lieues de profondeur Situé le long du Fleuve St Laurent du Coté du Sud a commencer depuis L'Ile de Ste Helene Jusqu'à un quart de lieue audela d'une Prairie dite de la Magdeleine Vis à Vis des Iles qui Sont proches du Sault de l'Ile de Montreal, ensemble les bois, Prairies, Lacs, Rivieres, Etangs et Carrieres qui se trouveront dans la dite etendue avec droit de Pêche dans le Fleuve St Laurent et les Iles Boquet et Foquet, Ile de Joncs, Batûres et Carrieres qui, Sont au devant des dites deux lieues de front avec tous droits de Seigneurie haute Moyenne et Basse Justice, dont le front du dit fief et Seigneurie Joint au Nord Est la Baronnie de Longueil et au Sud'Ouest le Fief et Seigneurie du Saut St. Louis, Sur lequel Fief et Seigneurie il n'y a point de Domaine reservé Mais deux Eglises et deux presbiteres, L'une au Village des Prairies et L'autre à la Cote St Philippe construits Sur des terrains à L'usage des Curés, les dits quatre Fiefs et Seigneuries Scis et Situés dans le district de Montreal. Que Sur les dits dix Fiefs et Seigneuries de Notre Dame des Anges, de St Gabriel, de Belair, de Sillery, de Batiscan, du Cap de la Magdeleine, du Fief vers les Trois Rivieres, de L'Isle St Christophe, de Pachirigny, Sont les établissements &c Habitans Censitaires ainsi qu'il suit dans L'Aveu et Denombrement Cy apres et des autres parts.

[Here follows the list of censitaires, with the amounts payable by them, etc.]

Lequel Aveu et Denombrement Contenant quarante huit pages, le dit Comparant au dit Nom a dit Contenir Vérité et a Signé avec Nous, ainsi Signé Sur la
was erected for that purpose at the expense of His most Christian Majesty. **TENTH.** The Fief and Seigniory commonly called la prairie de la Magdeleine, Containing two leagues in front By four leagues in depth; Situate along the River St. Lawrence on the South Side, beginning at Ste. Helene Island, To a point a quarter of a league beyond a Meadow called la Prairie de la Magdeleine, Opposite the Islands that Are near the Sault of the Island of Montreal; together with the woods, Meadows, Lakes, Rivers, Ponds, and Quarries that may exist within the said area, with the right of Fishing in the River St. Lawrence; also the Islands Boquet and Foquet, the Ile de Joncs, and the Shoals and Quarries that Are in front of the said two leagues frontage, with all rights of Seigniory, superior, Mean, and Inferior Jurisdiction. The front of the said fief and Seigniory Adjoins on the Northeast the Barony of Longueil, and on the Southwest the Fief and Seigniory of Saut St. Louis; On which Fief and Seigniory no Domain is reserved, But there are two Churches and two clergy-houses: One at the Village des Prairies, and The other at the Cote St. Philippe, built On lands for The use of the Curés. The said four Fiefs and Seigniories are Situated in the district of Montreal. That On the said ten Fiefs and Seigniories of Notre Dame des Anges, St. Gabriel, Belair, Sillery, Batiscan, Cap de la Magdeleine, the Fief near Three Rivers, The Island of St. Christophe, and Pachirigny Are the following establishments, etc., Resident *Censitaires* mentioned in The Acknowledgment and Enumeration Hereinafter and elsewhere.¹⁹

[Here follows the list of *censitaires*, with the amounts payable by them, etc.]
registre, Fred. Haldimand & Casot lequel Aveu et denombrement nous recevons Sous le bon plaisir de Sa Majesté et sans prejudice en aucune façon à L'article de L'Acte de Quebec concernant les Maisons Religieuses En temoin de quoi nous lui Avons fait expedier et delivrer ces presentes, que nous avons Signé, a icelles fait apposer le Cachet de Nos Armes et Contresigner par le Greffier du papier terrier, Signé Fred. Haldimand, plus bas par Son Excellence J. F. Cugnet avec Paraphe.

Collationné et vidimé mot a mot par les Notaires Publics En la Province de Quebec, Soussignés, en presence de Gabriel Elzear Taschereau, Thomas Scott, Ecuyers deux des Commissaires etabli pour L'enquête des biens immeubles des Jesuites en cette Province a L'expedition en papier exhibée aux dits Commissaires par le Reverend pere Jean Joseph Casot Pretre Religieux et procureur des Jesuites en la Chambre de la procure du College de Quebec et a L'instant a eux remis Quebec le dix Neuf May Mil Sept Cent quatre vingt huit.

(Signé) J. PINGUET CHARLES VOYER
N° Pubc N°e Public
THO. SCOTT C. E.
G. TASCHEREAU C. E.

A la requisition de 'Monsieur Kenelm Chandler, Ecuyer L'un des Commissaires nommés pour L'Aveu et Denombrement des biens, Terres, Cens, Rentes et autres droits Seigneuriaux appartenants aux Reve- rends Peres Jesuites de Cette Province de Quebec Nous Notaires publics à Quebec y résidents, soussignés,
Which Acknowledgment and Enumeration, Containing forty-eight pages, the said Appearer, in the Name aforesaid, declared to Contain the Truth, and has Signed with Us; thus Signed On the register: "Fred. Haldimand" and "Casot." Which Acknowledgment and enumeration we receive Subject to His Majesty's good pleasure, and without prejudice in any wise to The article of The Quebec Act respecting Religious Houses. In testimony whereof, we Have caused to be sent and delivered to him these presents, which we have Signed, and to which we have affixed the Seal of Our Arms, and have caused the same to be Countersigned by the Clerk of the papier terrier. Signed, Fred. Haldimand; lower down by His Excellency, J. F. Cugnet, with Paraph.

Compared and collated word by word by the Undersigned, Notaries Public In the Province of Quebec, in the presence of Gabriel Elzear Taschereau and Thomas Scott, Esquires, two of the Commissioners appointed for The inquiry concerning the Jesuits' estates in this Province, with The original paper shown to the said Commissioners by Reverend father Jean Joseph Casot, Priest, Religious and procurator of the Jesuits, in the procurator's Room in the Quebec College, and at once handed to them. Quebec, the Nineteenth of May, One Thousand Seven Hundred and eighty-eight.

Tho. Scott, Commissioner.
G. Taschereau, Commissioner.

At the request of Monsieur Kenelm Chandler, Esquire, one of the Commissioners appointed for The
avons Collationné et Vidimé les pages du Livre
cy dessus contenant différents actes de propriété y
enoncés et Signé pour Copie à Nous représenté et
paraphé de Nous à chaque page comme étant une
vraie copie exacte en foi de quoi Nous avons Signé à
Quebec pour servir et valoir ce que de raison, ce
Jour d’hui deuxième jour de May après midi, Mil
Sept Cent quatre vingt Neuf.

L. DESCHENEAX J. PINGUET.
Acknowledgment and Enumeration of the property, Lands, Cens, Rents, and other Seigniorial dues belonging to the Reverend Jesuit Fathers in This Province of Quebec, We the undersigned, Notaries public, residing at Quebec, have Compared and Collected the pages of the above Book containing the various deeds of ownership set forth therein, and have Signed the same as a Copy presented to Us; and We have paraphed each page, as being a true and exact copy. In testimony whereof, We have Signed the same at Quebec, that it may serve and be valid for all lawful purposes, this second day of May, in the afternoon, in the year One Thousand Seven Hundred and eighty-Nine.

L. DESCHENEAUX. J. PINGUET.
Monsieur le President,

Je vous fais mes excuses de ce que j’ai tant tardé à répondre à la lettre qu’il vous plût de m’adresser le 26 d’Août dernier.

Si vous jugés indispensable que nous paroissions devant L’honnorable Comité, nous nous y sisterons le 15 du présent mois, à L’heure préscrite. Mais nous ne pourrons y dire que ce que j’ai L’honneur de vous écrire cy defous:

1°. Depuis que nous fommes sous la Domination Angloise, nous avons été; nous fommes encore; et nous ferons toujours sujets soumis et fidèles à sa Majesté Britannique. Nous osons nous flatter que les Gouverneurs Anglois, qui ont commandé dans cette province, ne nous refuseroient pas Leurs Certificats de notre fidélité et de notre obéissance.

2°. Jl paroit donc que c’est moins de nos personnes, que de nos biens temporels qu’il s’agit en cette circomstance.—Nos biens, ou nos fonds nous font venus de trois sources différentes: 1°. Les Roix de france nous en ont donné une partie: 2°. Quelques particuliers nous en ont donné une autre partie: Ces dons ont été faits en vuë de pourvoir à la subsistance des jésuites Missionnaires employés à l’instruction des sauvages et des Canadiens. Le plus grand nombre d’entre eux n’a cessé de se livrer à ces œuvres de charité, que quand ils ont cessé de vivre; et ceux
Letter of Father Augustin L. de Glapion to Mr. Hugh Finlay, of the Legislative Council.

Monsieur the President,

I beg you to excuse me for having so long delayed my answer to the letter which you were pleased to write to me on the 26th of August last.

If you consider it indispensable that we should appear before The honorable Committee, we shall do so on the 15th of the present month, at The hour prescribed. But we shall not be able to say there what I have The honor to write you hereunder:

1st. Since we have been under the English Domination, we have been, we are still, and we will always be submissive and faithful subjects of his Britannic Majesty. We venture to flatter ourselves that the English Governors who have commanded in this province would not refuse us Their Certificates of our fidelity and obedience.

2nd. It seems, therefore, that in this instance it is not so much our persons as our temporal properties that are in question. Our properties or real estate have come to us from three different sources:

1st. The Kings of France have given us a portion of them. 2nd. Some individuals have given us another portion. These gifts were made with the view of providing for the subsistence of the Jesuit Missionaries employed in instructing the savages and Canadians. The majority of the Fathers ceased
qui leur furvivent s'appliquent aux mêmes exercices, et font dans La volonté de l'y appliquer jusqu'à leur mort qui, selon Le cours de la nature, ne peut être bien éloignée. 3°. En fin nos prédécesseurs ont acheté, de Leurs propres Deniers, La troisième partie de nos fonds.

3°. Tous nos Títres de possession, qui font bien et dûment enregistrés au Greffe de La province, démontrent que tous ces biens ou fonds nous ont toujours appartenu en toute propriété; et nous Les avons toujours régis et administrés comme nos propres, sans contradiction, ni empêchement.

4°. Notre propriété a été bien reconnue dans La Capitulation du Canada signée au camp devant Montréal, Le 8. de septembre 1760; puis-que, par L'article 35°., Le Lord Amherst nous permettait de vendre nos biens fonds et mobiliers en tout ou en partie; et d'en passer en france Le produit.

5°. Quoiqu'il en soit, Monsieur, nous sommes entre les mains de Sa Majesté qui décidera selon Son bon plaisir. Mais des sujets et des enfants irréprochables ne peuvent attendre qu'une traitement [crossed out in MS.] décision favorable de la part d'un Roi aussi bienfaisant, et d'un aussi bon père que L'est Sa Majesté Georges III.

j'ai l'honneur d'être avec profond respect,

Monsieur,

Votre trés humble et trés obéissant Serviteur

AUG. L. DE GLAPION

Supr. des jésuites en Canada.

Québec Le 10 de 7bre 1788.

[Endorsed: "Réponse, ou Lettre du p. de Glapion jésuite à mons'. hugues finlay conseiller du Confeil Législatif: 10. 7bre. 1788."]
to devote themselves to these charitable works only when they ceased to live; and those who survive them are engaged in the same work, and intend to continue the same until their deaths—which, in the course of nature, cannot be very far distant. 3rd. Finally, our predecessors have, with their own money, purchased the third part of our property.

3rd. All our title deeds, which are properly and duly recorded in the Record-office of the province, show that all these properties or real estate have always belonged to us in full ownership, and we have always managed and administered them as our own, without opposition or hindrance.

4th. Our property was fully recognized in the Capitulation of Canada, signed in the camp before Montreal on the 8th of September, 1760,—inasmuch as, by article 35, Lord Amherst permitted us to sell our real estate and effects, in whole or in part, and to send the proceeds to France.

5. In any case, Monsieur, we are in his Majesty's hands, and he will decide according to his good pleasure. But subjects and children without reproach can look forward to nothing but a favorable treatment—[crossed out in MS.] decision from so benevolent a Monarch and so kind a father as his Majesty George III.

I have the honor to be, with profound respect,

Monsieur,

Your very humble and very obedient Servant,

AUGUSTIN L. DE GLAPION,
Superior of the Jesuits in Canada.

Quebec, September 10, 1788.

[Endorsed: "Reply or Letter of Father de Gla- pion, Jesuit, to Monsieur Hugues Finlay, Legislative Councilor; September 10, 1788."]
Lettre du Rêvérend Père de Glapion à Mr. Ls. Germain [Langlois], fils.

A plus grande partie des biens, terres et possessions dont les Jésuites existants en Canada ont joui et jouissent encore, tant en fief et seigneurie qu'en rôture, leur a été donnée en toute propriété par le Roi de France, le Duc de Vantadour, la Compagnie Commerçante du Canada, et par de généreux particuliers, pour la subsistance des dits Jésuites, à condition qu'ils s'emploieroient à l'instruction des Savages et des jeunes François Canadiens. Les Jésuites se sont si bien acquittés de ces deux obligations, qu'ils ont mérité que Louis XIV. de glorieuse mémoire, renouvela et ratifia en leur faveur par son magnifique diplôme du [blank space in M.S.] toutes ces concessions et tous ces dons à eux faits. Quelques autres portions de biens ont été achetées par les anciens Jésuites, de leurs propres deniers, et ces achat s ont été approuvés par le diplôme susdit; mais en Octobre, 1789, les Jésuites existants en Canada sont réduits au nombre de quatre, et tous d'un âge avancé. Par conséquent, ils ne sont plus en état d'acquitter par eux-mêmes les obligations stipulées, d'instruire les Sauvages et les jeunes Canadiens. C'est pourquoi ils renoncent purement, simplement, volontairement et de bonne foi à toute propriété et possession des dits dons et des dites concessions à eux ci-devant faits et faites,
Letter of Reverend Father de Glapion to Monsieur Louis Germain [Langlois], fils.

The greater part of the property, estates, and possessions which have been, or still are, held by the Jesuits living in Canada, whether in fief and seigniory or en rôture, were given to them in full proprietorship by the King of France, the Duke de Vantadour, the Trading Company of Canada, and by generous individuals, for the maintenance of the said Jesuits, on the condition that they should be employed for the instruction of the Savages and of the young Canadian French. The Jesuits so well acquitted themselves of both these obligations that, in acknowledgment of their merits, Louis XIV., of glorious memory, renewed and ratified in their favor, by his great charter of [blank space in MS.] all those concessions and gifts which had been made to them. Some other pieces of property had been bought by the early Jesuits, with their own funds, and those purchases were approved by the charter aforesaid; but in October, 1789, the number of Jesuits living in Canada was reduced to four, all of them advanced in years. Consequently, they were no longer able to fulfill the stipulated obligations to instruct the Savages and the young Canadians. For this reason, they renounce, unconditionally, voluntarily, and in good faith, all ownership and possession of the said gifts and concessions granted to them up to this time, and yield and
et en cédent et transmettent la propriété et posses-

sion aux Citoyens Canadiens, en faveur desquels
elles ont été faites, afin que sous la direction et
l’autorité, et de l’approbation de Monseigneur Jean
François Xavier Hubert, Illustissime et Révérend-
dissime, Evêque de Québec, et de ses successeurs
Évêques, il soit pourvu à l’instruction des Sauvages
du Canada, et des jeunes Canadiens.

Cette démission, renonciation et transport de
propriété faite au profit des citoyens Canadiens et de
la Province du Canada, aux clauses et conditions

suitantes:

1. Que les Jésuites résidens à Québec jouiront,
jusqu’à la mort du dernier d’eux, du bâtiment qu’ils
occupent, dont la vue est sur leur jardin d’en haut,
et qui fait face au sud; qu’ils jouiront du dit jardin
d’en haut, et du bosquet ou bocage qui est au bout
du dit jardin vers le nord-ouest; qu’ils jouiront de
leur hangard, écuries, glacière, basse-cour, buandrie,
puits et bucher: qu’ils jouiront de leur bibliothèque,
des meubles qui sont dans leurs chambres et dans
tout le bâtiment qu’ils se réservent; qu’ils jouiront
de leur Église, de leur Sacristie, et de tous les
meubles et ornemens qui sont dans les dites Église
et Sacristie; de leur vestibule, et de la Congréga-
tion où les citoyens congréganistes s’assemblent
au moins une fois par semaine avec l’édification
du public, . . . que les dits Jésuites résidens à
Québec, continueront à recevoir tous les ans une
certaine quantité de foin qui leur est due en vertu d’un
contrat passé entre eux et le Sieur Jean Baptiste
Normand, demeurant près du passage de la Rivière
St. Charles.
transfer the ownership and possession of these to the Canadian Citizens, in whose behalf those grants had been made—in order that under the direction and authority and with the approbation of Monseigneur Jean François Xavier Hubert, most Illustrious and Reverend Bishop of Quebec, and of the Bishops his successors, provision may be made for the instruction of the Savages of Canada, and of the young Canadians.

This surrender, renunciation, and transfer of ownership for the benefit of Canadian citizens, and of the Province of Canada, is made with the following provisos and conditions:

1. That the Jesuits resident at Quebec shall possess, until the death of the last of their number, the building which they occupy, which affords a view over their upper garden, and which faces the south; that they shall possess the said upper garden, and the grove or thicket which is at the northwest end of said garden; that they shall retain possession of their cart-house, stables, ice-house, poultry-yard, laundry, well, and wood-house. They shall also enjoy the use of their library, and of the articles of furniture which are in their own rooms and in the entire building, which they reserve for themselves. They shall retain possession of their Church, of their Sacristy, and of all the furniture and ornaments which are in the said Church and Sacristy; of their entrance-hall, and of the hall of the Congregation, where the citizens who are members of that body hold assemblies at least once a week, to the edification of the public. And the said Jesuits resident at Quebec shall continue to receive, every year, a certain quantity of hay which is their due by virtue of a contract entered into between them.
Seconde condition — Que le Père Etienne Thomas de Villeneuve Girault, Missionaire des Hurons de la Nouvelle Lorette, jouira pendant toute sa vie de son Eglise et Sacristie, et de tous les meubles et ornemens qui y sont; qu’il jouira de tous les bâtiments et de tous les meubles et ustenciles, du jardin, de la cour, et de toutes les prairies dont il a joui jusqu’à ce jour; que le dit Père Girault aura droit pendant toute sa vie, et sans payer, au moulin de la Nouvelle Lorette, le bled dont il aura besoin pour sa subsistance et celle de ses domestiques.

Troisième condition — Que le Père Bernard Well continuera pendant toute sa vie à jouir de la Chapelle et Sacristie, et des ornemens et meubles qui y sont, et des bâtiments, jardins et cours dont il a joui jusqu’à ce jour dans la ville de Montréal.

Quatrième condition — Que Messieurs les Citoyens Canadiens payeront tous les ans à chacun des quatre Jésuites qui vivent encore, une pension viagère de trois mille livres au taux de la Province; laquelle pension sera payée en deux termes, c’est-à-dire: qu’ils payeront à chacun des quatre Jésuites quinze cens livres tous les six mois; et la dite pension cessera d’être payée pour chacun d’eux au décès de chacun d’eux.

Québec, 31e. Décembre, 1789.

Monsieur,

J’ai oublié de prévenir Messieurs les Citoyens Canadiens que notre résidence de Montréal est chargée d’un constitut de 20000 livres au capital, en conséquence duquel les Pères Floquet et Well ont
and Sieur Jean Baptiste Normand, who lives near the ferry over the River St. Charles.

Second condition: That Father Etienne Thomas de Villeneuve Girault, Missionary to the Hurons of New Lorette, shall during his entire life retain possession of his Church and Sacristy, and of all the furniture and ornaments which are therein; that he shall enjoy the use of all the buildings, of all the furniture and utensils, of the garden and court, and of all the meadows, of which he has hitherto had the use; and that the said Father Girault shall during all his life be entitled to receive, without payment, at the mill of New Lorette, whatever grain he shall need for his own maintenance and that of his servants.

Third condition: That Father Bernard Well shall continue, during his entire life, to enjoy possession of the Chapel and Sacristy, of the ornaments and furniture which are therein, and of the buildings, gardens, and courts of which he has had possession up to the present time in the town of Montreal.

Fourth condition: That Messieurs the Canadian Citizens shall pay annually, to each of the four Jesuits who are still living, a life-pension of three thousand livres, at the rates current in the Province. This pension shall be paid in two installments: that is, the Citizens shall pay to each of the four Jesuits fifteen hundred livres every six months; and the said pension shall cease to be paid for each of them at the decease of each.

Quebec, December 31, 1789.

Monsieur:

I had forgotten to notify Messieurs the Canadian Citizens that our Montreal residence is charged with a
payé, depuis bien des années, à Monsieur Panet, Juge à Québec, la rente annuelle de 1000 livres.— Je vous prie de le leur dire, et vous obligerez votre serviteur,

Glapion, Jésuite.

[Addressed: "A Mr. Louis Germain Langlois, fils, Négociant à la Haute-ville, à Québec."]
constituted rent on 20,000 livres of capital, in consequence of which Fathers Floquet and Well have, for several years past, made to Monsieur Panet, Judge at Quebec, an annual payment of 1,000 livres. I request that you will inform them of this, and oblige your servant,

GLAPION, Jesuit.

[Addressed: "To Monsieur Louis Germain Langlois, fils, Merchant, in the Upper town, Quebec."]
Lettre de M. Joseph O. Plessis à M. Marchand, Principal du Collège à Montréal.

Québec 13 Mars 1791

M° MARCHAND
Monfr & bon ami

Je veux que vous soyez encore mon débiteur, et c'est pour cela que je vous écris aujourd'hui, soit par Madame Keller ou par Madame Vigé; car on dit qu'elles partent demain l'une & l'autre.

On désire le père Casot à Montréal, et sa présence y seroit peut-être nécessaire. il est pleinement informé du singulier état de son confrère. Mais il craint de ne pas gagner plus que les autres sur lui, ni pour le temporel, ni pour le spirituel. Qu'irai-je faire là, dit-il? Je ne disposerai de rien avant sa mort pour ne pas l'affliger, et il est possible qu'il soit encore longtemps à mourir. Je n'aurai pas le loisir de l'attendre. Mes occupations d'ici me presseront de revenir, et rien ne sera fait. Si je savois qu'il fût mort, je monterois incessamment et il ne me faudroit pas de deux jours pour régler tout. Voilà ce que le Père Casot me dit hier pour la seconde fois. Néanmoins il montera peut-être. il avoir même fixé son départ à demain; mais il est revenu sur ce projet. Au reste, videbitur infra. Casot qui n'est pas sot, a peut-être de bonnes raisons pour ne se point éloigner de son poste. Vous savez que le
Letter of Monsieur Joseph O. Plessis to Monsieur —— Marchand, Principal of the College at Montreal.

QUEBEC, March 13, 1791.

Monsieur Marchand:

Sir and good friend,

I wish you still to be my debtor, and hence I write you to-day, through either Madame Keller or Madame Vigé, for it is said that they both depart to-morrow.

Father Casot is desired at Montreal, and his presence might, perhaps, be necessary there. He is fully informed of the peculiar condition of his confrère; but he fears that he will not gain any more from him than do others, as to either the temporal or the spiritual. "What shall I undertake to do there?" he says. "I will dispose of nothing before his death, in order not to grieve him; and it is possible that it may be yet a long time before he dies. I shall not have leisure to wait for that event; my occupations here will urge me to return, and nothing will be done. If I knew that he were dead, I would go up there without delay; and I would not need more than two days to settle all his affairs." That is what Father Casot told me yesterday, for the second time. Nevertheless, he may go up. He had even fixed upon his departure for to-morrow, but he has changed his mind about that. For the rest,
P. Girault voyage un peu dans les espaces imaginaires (si vous n’en savez rien, ne dites pas que je vous l’ai appris) et l’absence du P. Casot seulement pendant 15 jours pourroit donner occasion à quelqu’un de tracasser. Les circonstances présentes sont très délicates pour lui, car il faut le regarder comme le seul Jésuite vivant.

A propos de Jesuites, la neuvaine vient de finir. Elle a été aussi solennelle que de coutume J’y ai prêché trois beaux sermons pour ma part, Mr Gravé deux, Mr Robert et Mr Pâquet chacun un. Le curé a fait la clôture. Le concours des confessions a été immense. Aujourd'hui Monseigre a prêché à la Cathédrale un beau et bon sermon sur le jeûne. Rien ne plaît tant au peuple que de l’entendre.

J’ai remis une portugaise à la mere Ste Ursule. Je vous tiendrai quitte si vous voulez vous charger de 40 messes pour défunte Madeleine Blouin veuve de Joseph Dion, de la Ste Famille, isle d’Orléans. J’attendrai une réponse de vous sur cet article, avant de m’en croire déchargé. Faites-moi la promptement. Il n’y a pas longtemps que j’ai envoyé 720 messes à Mr Guillimin pour le Séminaire. On dit que vos vicaires en manquent. Je pourrois facilement leur en procurer environ 150 qui me sont survenues depuis peu. Pa[rlez] en à Mr Courval en faisant aud’ Ste Courval mes compliments très sincères, car je l’aime, oui, surtout quand il prêche en conversation, ce qui n’est pas rare—Mes compliments à mon Ste Archambault—nos tonsurés, excepté Augustin Germain qui est malade en Ville et qui veut quitter, dit-on, seront minoré me[r]credi prochain, il n’y a point d’autres ordres.—L’abbé Parent a laissé la
videbitur infra. Casot, who is not a fool, has perhaps good reasons for not absenting himself from his post. You know that Father Girault travels a little in imaginary space (if you did not know that, do not say that I told you); and the absence of Father Casot, during even a fortnight only, might give some one opportunity to meddle. The present circumstances are very delicate for him, for he must be regarded as the only living Jesuit. Apropos of the Jesuits, the novena is just finished. It has been as solemn as usual. I preached three fine sermons therein, for my part; Monsieur Gravé two, and Monsieur Robert and Monsieur Pâquet each one. The curé officiated at its close. The crowds at confession were immense. To-day Monseigneur preached in the Cathedral an eloquent and strong sermon upon fasting. Nothing so pleases the people as to hear him.

I have remitted a portuguese to mother Ste. Ursule. I shall release you from all obligation, if you will take upon yourself the 40 masses for the late Madeleine Blouin, widow of Joseph Dion, of Sainte Famille, isle of Orléans. I shall await an answer from you upon this matter before considering myself freed from it. Do it for me promptly.

Not long ago I sent 720 masses to Monsieur Guillemin for the Seminary. They say that your vicars are in need of some. I could easily procure them about 150, which happened to come to me a little while ago. Speak of them to Monsieur Courval, while offering to the said Sieur Courval my very sincere compliments; for I love him,—yea, above all when he preaches in conversation, which is not seldom. My compliments to Monsieur Archambault.

Plessis.

[Marginal postscript: "informez-moi de l'impression que la lettre de Mgr aura faite sur le P. Well"]

[Addressed: "A Monfieur Monfr Marchand Principal du Collège A Montréal."]

[Endorsed: "14 mars."]
Our tonsured men—excepting Augustin Germain, who is sick in Town and who, it is said, intends to quit us—will receive minor orders next Wednesday. There are no other orders. Abbé Parent discarded his cassock upon arriving here. I see him often in the Church, with a haggard and apparently suffering face. He seems to flatter himself that he will find grace, and he has almost been led to expect it; but I would give my opinion in the negative. Adieu. Silence regarding the particulars that I gave you in my previous letter about the plans of Father Casot. Very affectionately,

PLESSIS.

[Marginal postscript: "Inform me of the impression which Monseigneur's letter made upon Father Well." 28]

[Addressed: "To Monsieur, Monsieur Marchand, Principal of the college at Montreal."]

[Endorsed: "March 14."]
Governors and Intendants of New France, 1608–1760; and English Governors of Canada, 1760–1805


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Errata and Addenda
Governors and Intendants of New France, 1608-1760; and English Governors of Canada, 1766-1805.

[In the following lists of governors and intendants, their terms of actual service are given, as accurately as existing data will permit. The dates accordingly are, in general, those of the official's arrival in and departure from the country; sometimes they indicate his formal assumption of office, or the time when sickness or other emergencies compelled him to give place to a successor. The death of an official within his term of office is indicated by the asterisk following the date of the event; the dagger following a man's name, that he was governor ad interim.]

FRENCH GOVERNORS.

Samuel de Champlain: 1608 to 1635, Dec. 25.*
Marc Antoine de Brasdefer de Chasteaufort: † 1635, Dec. 25, to 1636, June 11.
Charles Huault de Montmagny: 1636, June 11, to 1648, Aug. 20.
Jean de Lauson: 1651, Oct. 4, to 1656, September.
Charles de Lauson de Charny: † 1656, September, to 1657, Sept. 18.
Louis d'Ailleboust de Coulonge: † 1657, Sept. 18, to 1658, July 11.
Pierre de Voyer, vicomte d'Argenson: 1658, July 11, to 1661, Aug. 31.
Augustin de Saffray, chevalier de Mézy: 1663, Sept. 15, to 1665, May 5.*
Jacques le Neuf de la Poterie: † 1665, May 6 to Sept. 12.


Louis de Buade, comte de Frontenac: 1672, Sept. 12, to 1682, September.

Le Fèvre de la Barre: 1682, September, to 1685, August.

Jacques René de Brisay, marquis de Denonville: 1685, August, to 1689, Oct. 12.

Louis de Buade, comte de Frontenac: 1689, Oct. 12, to 1698, Nov. 28.*

Louis Hector de Callières: 1698, December, to 1703, May 26.*

Philippe de Rigault, marquis de Vaudreuil: 1703, June, to 1725, Oct. 10.*

Claude de Ramezay (acting governor during Vaudreuil's absence): 1714 to 1716.

Charles Lemoyne, baron de Longueuil: † 1725, Sept. 19, to 1726, August.

Charles, Marquis de Beauharnais: 1726, August, to 1747, Sept. 19.


Charles Lemoyne, baron de Longueuil: † 1752, February to July.

——, marquis Duquesne de Menneville: 1752, July, to 1755, July 9.

Pierre Rigaud, marquis de Vaudreuil de Cavagnal: 1755, July 10, to 1760, Sept. 7.29

INTENDANTS.

Jean Talon: 1665, Sept. 12, to 1668.

Claude de Bouteroue: 1668, to 1669, July.
Jean Talon: 1669, Aug. 18, to 1675, August.
Jacques Duchesneau: 1675, September, to 1682, September.
Jacques de Meulles: 1682, September, to 1686, July.
Jean Bochart de Champigny: 1686, July, to 1702, August (?).
François de Beaufarnais: 1702, September, to 1705, September.
Jacques (père) and Antoine Denis (fils) Raudot: 1705, September, to 1710.
Jacques Raudot, alone: 1710 to 1711, July.
Claude Michel Bégon: 1712, August, to 1726, August.
Claude Thomas Dupuy: 1726, August, to 1728, September.
François Bigot: 1748, September, to 1760, September.

ENGLISH GOVERNORS.

[Sir Jeffery Amherst, military commander: 1760, Sept. 7, to 1763, Nov. 16.
General Thomas Gage, military commander: † 1763, Nov. 17, to 1764, Aug. 10.]
James Murray (first governor-general): 1764, Aug. 10, to 1766, June 28.
Lieutenant-Colonel Æmilius Paulus Irving: † 1766, June 30, to Sept. 23.
Sir Guy Carleton (lieutenant-governor until Oct. 25, 1769): 1766, Sept. 24, to 1778, June 27.
Frederick Haldimand: 1778, June 27, to 1784, Nov. 15.
Henry Hamilton: † 1784, Nov. 15, to 1785, Nov. 1.
General Henry Hope: † 1785, Nov. 2, to 1786, Oct. 23.


Sir Robert Prescott (lieutenant-governor until April 27, 1797): 1796, July 12, to 1799, July 25.

Catalogue of Jesuit Missionaries to New France
and Louisiana, 1611-1800.

By Arthur Edward Jones, S.J.

Prefatory Notice.

This Catalogue of the old Jesuit missionaries, who were sent out to New France or to Louisiana, is far from perfect, but there is every reason to believe that as a recension it is complete. The names of all those who set foot on the soil of Canada or who perished on the way figure in the list. This may be confidently asserted; for, seeing that the ground has been gone over so carefully and so repeatedly, it is morally certain that no one has escaped notice. Quite as much time and as much labor, possibly more, have been expended on the fixing of dates; but endless difficulties are met with in such work, and it is in this particular that the present catalogue falls short of perfection. Many of the existing uncertainties will no doubt be eventually settled, and gaps filled in; but time, much patience, and a voluminous correspondence will be the conditions of success. Had the archives and libraries of the Society not been pillaged and dispersed in 1763, and later and more ruthlessly in 1773, nothing would have been easier than to compile catalogues, not only of the missionaries of New France, but of those throughout the world.

As early as 1843, Reverend Father Felix Martin undertook to gather the scattered fragments of what
related to the old Canada mission, and at the same
time began a list of missionaries. Shea was indebted
to him for the inchoate lists to be found in the
appendix to his *Catholic Missions* (1855); Carayon, for
the fuller list which appeared in 1863 in his collection
of *Documents Inédits*, and for a still more complete one, published in 1869 in No. XIII. of the
same collection. This number was made up of
Allouez's *Sentiments, etc.*, Chaumonot's autobiography, and Jogues's account of René Goupil's death.
The compiler, in a few words of preface to the autobiography, gives credit to Father Martin for
his share in the work. "The copy," he says,
"which we print was taken from this manuscript
[mentioned previously as the one preserved in the
Hôtel-Dieu, Quebec], and carefully collated by
Father Felix Martin, formerly Superior of our
Quebec Residence and of our College at Montreal.
We are indebted to him also for the notes and
appendixes contained in this volume." The list
of Jesuit missionaries was classed as an appendix to
the work.

One of the last acts of Father Martin, who died in
France in 1886, was to send back to Canada this
printed list, with one or two additional names, and
a few more dates filled in by hand. The letter
accompanying the parcel was written from Paris,
Aug. 2, 1886.

The list now published embodies the result of
fourteen years of further research. Not to speak of
many dates supplied and corrected, and places of
birth and decease determined, some twenty-three
more names have been added to the previous recens-
sions.
SUPERIORS OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS IN NEW FRANCE.

1611 - 1613; Port Royal and Saint-Sauveur. Biard, Rev. Father Pierre, of the Province of Lyons; born at Grenoble in 1567; entered the Society, June 3, 1583; landed at Port Royal, May 22, 1611; returned to France in May, 1614; died at Avignon, Nov. 19, 1622.

1625 - 1629; Quebec. Lalemant, Rev. Father Charles, of the Province of France; born at Paris, Nov. 17, 1587; entered the Society at Rouen, July 29, 1607; landed in Canada on June 19 (al. 15), 1625; returned to France in 1638; died at Paris, Nov. 18, 1674.

1632 - 1639; Quebec. Le Jeune, Rev. Father Paul, of the Province of France; born at Châlons-sur-Marne, July, 1591; entered the Society at Rouen, Sept. 22, 1613; arrived at Quebec, July 5, 1632; returned to France, Oct. 30, 1649; died at Paris, Aug. 7, 1664.

1639 - 1645; Quebec. Vimont, Rev. Father Barthélemy, of the Province of France; born at Lisieux, Jan. 1 (al. 17), 1594; entered the Society at Rouen, Nov. 15, 1613; reached Ste-Anne, Cape Breton, Aug. 24, 1629; left Quebec to return to France, Oct. 22, 1659; died at Vannes, July 13, 1667.

1645 - 1650; Quebec. Lalemant, Rev. Father Jérôme (he signed Hierosme), brother of Charles and uncle of Gabriel Lalemant, of the Province of France; born at Paris, April 27, 1593; entered the Society at Paris, Oct. 20, 1610 (al. Oct. 2, 1609); arrived in Canada, June 25, 1638; died at Quebec, Jan. 26, 1673.

1650 - 1653; Quebec. Ragueneau, Rev. Father Paul, of the Province of France; born at Paris, March
18, 1608; entered the Society at Paris, Aug. 21, 1626; arrived in Canada, June 28, 1636; left Quebec to return to France, Aug. 12, 1662; died at Paris, Sept. 3, 1680.

1653–1656; Quebec. Le Mercier, Rev. Father François, of the Province of France; born at Paris, Oct. 4, 1604; entered the Society at Paris, Oct. 19 (al. 14), 1623 (al. 1620); arrived in Canada, July 20, 1635; returned to France in 1673; died in the Island of Martinique, June 12, 1690 (al. Oct. 16, 1692).

1656–1659 (Aug. 6); Quebec. De Quen, Rev. Father Jean, of the Province of France; born at Amiens in May, 1603 (al. 1600, 1604); entered the Society at Rouen, Sept. 13, 1620; arrived in Canada, Aug. 17, 1635; died at Quebec, Oct. 8, 1659.

1659 (Aug. 6)–1665 (Aug. 6); Quebec. Lalemant, Rev. Father Jérôme (for the second time).

1665 (Aug. 6)–1671 (July 12); Quebec. Le Mercier, Rev. Father François (for the second time).

1671 (July 12, but appointed in 1670)–1680 (Aug. 6); Quebec. Dablon, Rev. Father Claude, of the Province of France; born at Dieppe, Jan. 21, 1619 (al. Feb., 1618); entered the Society at Paris, Sept. 17 (al. Aug. 27), 1639; arrived in Canada in 1655; died at Quebec, May 3 (al. Sept. 20), 1697.

1680 (Aug. 6)–1686 (Oct. 18); Quebec. Beschefer, Rev. Father Thierry (i.e., Theodoric), of the Province of Champagne; born at Châlons-sur-Marne, May 25, 1630; entered the Society at Nancy, May 24, 1647; arrived at Quebec, June 19, 1665; returned to France in 1690; died at Rheims, Feb. 4, 1711.

1686 (Oct. 18)–1693 (August); Quebec. Dablon, Rev. Father Claude (for the second time).

1693 (August)–1698 (Aug. 29, al. 25); Quebec.
Bruyas, Rev. Father Jacques, of the Province of Lyons; born at Lyons, July 13, 1635 (al. 1637); entered the Society, Nov. 11, 1651; arrived in Canada, Aug. 3, 1666; died at Sault-St-Louis, June 15, 1712.

1698 (Aug. 29, al. 25)–1704 (Aug. 21); Quebec. Bouvart, Rev. Father Martin (al. Samuel), of the Province of France; born at Chartres, Aug. 15, 1637 (al. 1639); entered the Society at Paris, Aug. 10, 1658; arrived in Canada, Sept. 30, 1673; died at Quebec, Aug. 10, 1705.

1704 (Aug. 21)–1710 (Sept. 10); Quebec. Bigot, Rev. Father Vincent, brother of Jacques, of the Province of France; born at Bourges, May 15, 1649; entered the Society at Paris, Sept. 2, 1664; came to Canada in 1680; returned to France in 1713; died at Paris, Sept. 7, 1720.

1710 (Sept. 10)–1716 (Oct. 1); Quebec. Germain, Rev. Father Joseph (al. Louis; but he signed Joseph), of the Province of Toulouse; born in the diocese of Clermont, Jan. 3, 1633; entered the Society, Sept. 21, 1656; arrived in Canada in 1687; died at Quebec, January (al. February), 1722.

1716 (Oct. 1)–1719; Quebec. Garnier, Rev. Father Julien, of the Province of France; born at Saint Brieux, Jan. 6, 1643; entered the Society at Paris, Sept. 25 (al. 26), 1660; landed at Quebec, Oct. 27, 1662; died at Quebec, Jan. 31, 1730.

1719–1726 (Aug. 6); Quebec. La Chasse, Rev. Father Pierre de, of the Province of France; born at Auxerre, May 7, 1670 (al. March 7, 1669); entered the Society at Paris, Oct. 14, 1687; sent to Canada in 1699; died at Quebec, Sept. 27, 1749.

1726 (Aug. 6)–1732 (September); Quebec. Du
Parc, Rev. Father Jean-Baptiste, of the Province of France; born June 28, 1676; entered the Society, Sept. 28, 1695; came to Canada in 1707; died at Quebec, Jan. 31, 1742.

1732 (September)—1739; Quebec. Lauzon, Rev. Father Pierre de, of the Province of Aquitaine; born at Poitiers, Sept. 26, 1687; entered the Society at Limoges, Nov. 24, 1703 (a.l. 1702); sent to Canada in 1716; died at Quebec, Sept. 5, 1742.

1739—1748 (October); Quebec. Saint-Pé, Rev. Father (he often signed St-Pé) Jean-Baptiste de, of the Province of Aquitaine; born in the diocese of Oloron, Oct. 21, 1686; entered the Society at Limoges, Oct. 15, 1703; arrived in Canada in 1719; died at Quebec, July 8, 1770.

1748 (October)—1754 (October); Quebec. Marcel, Rev. Father Gabriel, of the Province of Champagne; born at Nancy, April 12, 1692; entered the Society at Nancy, Sept. 14, 1708; arrived in Canada in June, 1723; died at Quebec, Oct. 17, 1755.84

1754 (October)—1763; Quebec and Montreal. Saint-Pé, Rev. Father Jean-Baptiste de (for the second time).

1763—1790 (Feb. 24); Quebec. Glapion, Rev. Father Augustin Louis de, of the Province of France; born in the diocese of Séez, July 8, 1719; entered the Society, Oct. 10, 1735; came to Canada in, or before, the year 1739; died at Quebec, Feb. 24, 1790.

1790 (Feb. 24)—1800 (March 16); Quebec. Casot, Rev. Father Jean Joseph, of the Province of France; of Swiss origin, he was born Oct. 4, 1728; entered the Society as a lay brother, Dec. 16, 1753; came to Canada in 1757; ordained to the priesthood at
Quebec, Dec. 20, 1766; died at Quebec, March 16, 1800. At his death the Society of Jesus became extinct in Canada.


1725–1728; New Orleans. Beaubois, Rev. Father Nicolas Ignace de, of the Province of France; born at Orleans, Oct. 15, 1689; entered the Society Oct. 29, 1706; came to Canada in 1719 (al. 1718); returned to France in 1735; died after 1762.85

1728(?–1739; New Orleans. Le Petit, Rev. Father Mathurin, of the Province of France; born at Vannes, Feb. 6, 1693; entered the Society, Sept. 14, 1712; arrived at the mission in 1726; died in Louisiana, Oct. 13, 1739.

1739–1749; New Orleans. Vitry, Rev. Father Pierre de, of the Province of Champagne; born May 2, 1700; entered the Society Oct. 18, 1719; arrived at the mission in 1732; died at New Orleans, April 5, 1749 (al. 1750).

1749–1759; New Orleans. Baudouin, Rev. Father Michel, of the Province of Aquitaine; born at Quebec, March 8, 1692; entered the Society at Angoulême, Dec. 11, 1713; returned to America in 1728; died at New Orleans, after 1768.

Province; born July 15, 1712; entered the Society Sept. 30, 1731; arrived on the mission in 1750; left New Orleans for San Domingo in 1763; died, 1762 (?)—1763; New Orleans. Baudouin, Rev. Father Michel (for the second time?).

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MISSIONARIES.

[In this list, the following abbreviations are used: Fr. = Father—that is, ordained priest before coming to Canada, or during his stay in the Colony. Mr. = Magister—that is, an accepted scholastic, destined for the priesthood, but ordained only after his final return to Europe. Br. = a lay brother—a religious bound by vows; not destined for the priesthood, but helping in temporals. The number following each name refers to the corresponding number in the chronological list.]

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CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF MISSIONARIES.

[Many of the missionaries crossed the Atlantic more than once; in this list the first arrival and final departure alone are noted.]

1. Biard, Fr. Pierre; Province of Lyons. Born at Grenoble in 1567 (al. 1568, 1575); entered the Order, June 3, 1583 (al. 1590); arrived at Canso, May 5, and at Port Royal, May 22, 1611; made prisoner at St-Sauveur in 1613, and reached France in May, 1614; died at Avignon, Nov. 19, 1622.

2. Massé, Fr. Ennemond (al. Enemond); Province of Lyons. Born at Lyons in 1574 (al. 1575); entered the Order at Avignon, Aug. 22, 1595; arrived at Canso, May 5; at Port Royal, May 22, 1611; died at Sillery, May 12, 1646.

3. Du Thet, Br. Gilbert; Province of France. Arrived in Canada, Jan. 23, 1612; killed at St-Sauveur in 1613.

4. Dixon, Br. Jean; Province of France. Entered the Order in 1613, and sent to the Acadian mission; returned to Europe in 1613.

5. Quentin, Fr. Jacques; Province of France. Born at Abbeville in February, 1572; entered the
Order, June 30, 1604; arrived in Canada, May 16, 1613; left St-Sauveur in 1613; reached France in May, 1614; died Apr. 18, 1647.

6. Brébeuf, Fr. Jean de; Province of France. Born at Condé-sur-Vire, Calvados (then part of the diocese of Bayeux), March 25, 1593; entered the Order at Rouen, Nov. 8, 1617; arrived in Canada, June 19 (al. 15), 1625; tortured to death by the Iroquois, March 17, 1649, at St. Ignace village, about midway between Coldwater and Vasey, Simcoe Co., Ont.

7. Burel, Br. Gilbert; Province of France. Arrived in Canada, June 19 (al. 15), 1625; returned to France (or died) after 1635.

8. Carton (al. Charreton), Br. François; Province of France. Arrived in Canada, June 19 (al. 15), 1625; returned to France (or died) after 1626.

9. Lalemant, Fr. Charles; Province of France. Born at Paris, Nov. 17, 1587; entered the Order at Rouen, July 29, 1607; arrived in Canada, July 19 (al. 15), 1625; returned to France in 1638; died at Paris, Nov. 18, 1674.

10. Gaufestre (al. Gaufetre), Br. Jean; Province of France. Arrived in Canada, July 14, 1626; returned to France (or died) after 1629.

11. Nouë, Fr. Anne de; Province of France. Born in the diocese of Rheims, Aug. 7, 1587 (al. 1579); entered the Order at Paris, Sept. 20 (al. 28), 1612; arrived at Quebec, July 14, 1626; frozen to death while crossing on the ice from Three Rivers to Sorel, Feb. 1 or 2, 1646, his body being found near Isle Platte, about 6 miles above Sorel, and taken to Three Rivers for burial.

12. Noyrot, Fr. Philibert; Province of France. Born in the diocese of Autun in October, 1592;
entered the Order at Paris, Oct. 16, 1617; arrived at Quebec, July 14, 1626; drowned in a shipwreck off Cape Breton, Aug. 24, 1629.

13. Ragueneau, Fr. François; Province of France. Born at Blois, Jan. 14, 1597; entered the Order at Paris, Apr. 16 (al. 17), 1613 (al. 1614); arrived in Canada in 1628; captured by the English in the Lower St. Lawrence, and carried back to Europe in 1628; died Apr. 10, 1665.

14. Malot, Br. Louis; Province of Champagne. Born in Lorraine, in 1592; entered the Order, Nov. 24, 1614; arrived in Canada in 1629; drowned with Fr. Noyrot off Cape Breton, Aug. 24, 1629.

15. Vieuxpont, Fr. Alexandre de; Province of France. Born at Auxeville, Normandy, Dec. 25, 1598; entered the Order at Rouen, Sept. 12 (al. 13), 1620; arrived at Cape Breton, Aug. 24, 1629.

16. Vimont, Fr. Barthélemy; Province of France. Born at Lisieux, Jan. 1 (al. 17), 1594; entered the Order at Rouen, Nov. 1 (al. 13, 15, 22), 1613 (al. Nov. 16, 1614); arrived at Ste-Anne, Cape Breton, Aug. 24, 1629; returned to France, Oct. 22, 1659; died at Vannes, July 13, 1667.

17. Daniel, Fr. Antoine; Province of France. Born at Dieppe, May 27, 1601 (al. 1598); entered the Order at Rouen, Oct. 1, 1621; arrived at Cape Breton in 1632; at Quebec, June 24, 1633; slain by the Iroquois at Teanaostaë, near Hillsdale, Simcoe Co., Ont., July 4, 1648.

18. Davost, Fr. Ambroise; Province of France. Arrived at Cape Breton in 1632; at Quebec in 1633; died at sea while returning to France, Sept. 27, 1643.

19. Le Jeune, Fr. Paul; Province of France. Born at Châlons-sur-Marne (al. Vitry, Marne) in
July, 1591; entered the Order at Rouen, Sept. 22, 1613; arrived at Tadousac in March, at Quebec July 5, 1632; returned to France, Oct. 30, 1649; died at Paris, Aug. 7, 1664.

20. Perrault, Fr. Julien; Province of France. Born at Nantes in 1598; entered the Order, Dec. 13, 1613; arrived in Canada, Apr. 30, 1634; returned to France in 1635; died at Orleans, Nov. 24, 1647.

21. Richard, Fr. André; Province of France. Born in the diocese of Bourges, Nov. 23, 1600 (al. 1599); entered the Order at Paris, Sept. 25 (al. 26), 1621; arrived in Canada, May 17, 1634; died at Quebec, March 21, 1681.

22. Liégeois, Br. Jean; Province of France. Born in 1599; entered the Order in 1629; arrived in Canada, June 2, 1634; shot by the Iroquois at Sillery May 29, 1655.

23. Buteux, Fr. Jacques; Province of France. Born at Abbeville, Apr. 11, 1600; entered the Order at Rouen, Oct. 20, (al. 2), 1620; arrived in Canada, June 24, 1634; killed by the Iroquois, on the St. Maurice River, north of Three Rivers, May 10, 1652.


26. Tellier (al. Le Tellier), Br. Pierre; Province of France. Arrived in Canada, July 12, 1635; returned to France (or died) between 1641 and 1645.

28. Quen (al. Dequen), Fr. Jean de; Province of France. Born at Amiens in May, 1603 (al. 1600, 1604); entered the Order at Rouen, Sept. 13, 1620; arrived in Canada, Aug. 17, 1635; died at Quebec, Oct. 8, 1659.

29. Quentin, Fr. Claude; Province of France. Entered the Order, Nov. 5, 1617; arrived in Canada in 1635; returned to France, Oct. 21, 1647; died at La Flèche, Oct. 31, 1676.

30. Turgis, Fr. Charles; Province of France. Born at Rouen, Oct. 14, 1606 (al. 1605, 1607); entered the Order at Paris, Oct. 16, 1627; arrived in Canada in 1635 (al. 1636); died in the Island of Miscou, N. B., May 4, 1637.

31. Adam, Fr. Nicolas; Province of France. Arrived in Canada, June 11, 1636; returned to France in 1641; died at La Flèche, March 29, 1659.


33. Chastellain (al. Chastelain), Fr. Pierre; Province of France. Born at Senlis in 1604 (al. 1603, 1606); entered the Order, Sept. 3, 1624; arrived in Canada, June 11, 1636; died at Quebec, Aug. 14 (al. 15), 1684.

34. Garnier, Fr. Charles; Province of France. Born at Paris, May 25 (al. 26), 1605 (al. 1606); entered the Order at Paris, Sept. 5, 1624; arrived at Quebec,
June 11, 1636; killed by the Iroquois at the Petun village of St. Jean (otherwise Etharita), not far from Osprey, Grey Co., Ont., Dec. 7, 1649.

35. Ragueneau, Fr. Paul; Province of France. Born at Paris, March 18, 1608 (al. 1605, 1607); entered the Order at Paris, Aug. 21, 1626; arrived in Canada, June 28, 1636 (al. 1638); returned to France, Aug. 12, 1662; died at Paris, Sept. 3, 1680.

36. Dumarché, Fr. Charles; Province of France. Born in 1602; entered the Order, Sept. 11, 1621; arrived at Quebec, July 2, 1636; returned to France in 1647, from Miscou Island; died at Quimper, Jan. 17, 1661.

37. Jogues, Fr. Isaac; Province of France. Born at Orleans, Jan. 10, 1607; entered the Order at Paris, Oct. 24, 1624; arrived at Quebec, July 2; at Miscou, about June 3, 1636; killed by the Mohawks at Ossernenon, near Auriesville, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1646.

38. Eudemare, Fr. Georges d'; Province of France. Born in 1589; entered the Order in 1612; arrived in Canada in 1636; died in 1649, probably at Montreal.


41. Pijart, Fr. Claude; Province of France. Born at Paris, Sept. 1 (al. 10), 1600 (al. Aug. 21, 1601); entered the Order, Aug. 7, 1621 (al. 1626); arrived in Canada, July 14, 1637; died at Quebec, Nov. 16, 1683 (al. 1680).

42. Gondoin, Fr. Nicolas; Province of France. Born at Paris in 1601; entered the Order, Sept. 23,
1624; arrived at the Island of Miscou, N. B., in 1637; returned to France after 1638; died at Pontoise, Feb. 24, 1647.

43. La Place, Fr. Jacques; Province of France; entered the Order in 1621; arrived in Canada in 1637; returned to France in 1658; died at Quimper, Sept. 15, 1668.

44. Raymbaut (al. Raimbault, Raymbault), Fr. Charles; Province of France. Born at Le Bois, Ile-de-Ré, in Charante Inférieure, Apr. 6, 1602 (al. 1601); entered the Order at Rouen, Aug. 24, 1621; arrived in Canada in 1637; died at Quebec, Oct. 22, 1642.


46. Du Peron, Fr. François; Province of France. Born at Lyons, Jan. 26, 1610; entered the Order at Avignon, Feb. 23, 1627; arrived in Canada, June 30, 1638; died at Chambly, Nov. 10, 1665. His remains were transferred to the College chapel, Quebec, Nov. 16, 1665.

47. Scot, Br. Dominique; Province of France. Arrived in Canada in 1639; returned to France, Oct. 24, 1645; died soon after, of consumption.

48. Le Moyne, Fr. Simon; Province of France. Born in 1604; entered the Order at Paris in 1623; arrived in Canada, June 30, 1638; died at Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Three Rivers, Nov. 24, 1665.

49. Bargon (?), Fr. Jacques; Province of France (?). Arrived at Quebec Aug. 1, at Tadousac July 15, 1639; returned to France in 1639 (al. in Oct. 1641).
50. Chaumonot (al. Chaumonnot, Calvonotti), Fr. Pierre-Joseph-Marie; Province of Rome. Born at Châtillon-sur-Seine, Côte-d'Or, March 9, 1611; entered the Order at Rome, May 18, 1632; arrived at Quebec, Aug. 1, 1639; died at Quebec, Feb. 21, 1693.

51. Poncet de la Rivière, Fr. Joseph Antoine; Province of France. Born at Paris, May 7, 1610; entered the Order at Paris, July 30, 1629 (al. 1630); arrived in Canada, Aug. 1, 1639; returned to France, Sept. 18, 1657; died in the Island of Martinique, June 11 (al. 18), 1675.

52. Jager (not Joyer), Br. Claude; Province of France. Arrived in Canada in 1639; returned to France, Sept. 21, 1650; died at La Flèche, Oct. 17, 1676.

53. Du Peron, Fr. Joseph Imbert; Province of France. Born at Lyons; arrived at Quebec, July 1, 1640; returned to France, Sept. 6, 1658.

54. Ménard, Fr. René; Province of France. Born at Paris, March 2 (al. Sept. 7), 1605 (al. 1604); entered the Order, Sept. 5 (al. 7, Nov. 7), 1642; arrived at Tadousac, June 30, at Quebec, July 8, 1640. Perished in the primitive wilderness of northeastern Wisconsin, in 1661, about Aug. 15.

55. Azou, Br. François; Province of France. Arrived at Cape Breton in 1640; returned to France (or died) in 1641.

56. Dolebeau (al. D'Olbeau), Fr. Jean; Province of France. Born at Langres in 1608 (al. 1604); entered the Order at Paris, Oct. 16 (al. 26), 1628; arrived in Canada in 1640; died in 1643, on return voyage to France, through the explosion of the powder magazine after the capture of the vessel by the enemy.

57. Goupil, Mr. René; Province of France. Born at Angers; entered the Order in August, 1640 (took
his first vows in August, 1642); arrived in Canada in 1640; killed by the Mohawks near Auriesville, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1642.

58. Regnaut (al. Renaut, Renant), Br. Christophe; Province of France. Born in 1613; arrived in Canada in or before 1640, and became a donné; returned to France in 1650, embarking at Quebec to enter the Society in France, Nov. 2; died at Caen, Feb. 5, 1697.

59. Brouet (al. Broart, Brouat), Br. Ambroise; Province of France. Arrived in Canada in 1641; returned to France (or died) after 1676.

60. Bressani, Fr. Francesco Gioseppe; Province of France. Born at Rome, May 6, 1612; entered the Order at Rome, Aug. 15, 1626; arrived in Canada in 1642; returned to France, Nov. 2, 1650; died at Florence, Sept. 9, 1672.

61. Chabanel, Fr. Noël; Province of Toulouse. Born in the diocese of Mende, Feb. 2, 1613; entered the Order at Toulouse, Feb. 9, 1630; arrived in Canada, Aug. 15, 1643. Killed by an apostate Huron near the mouth of the Nottawasaga River, Ont., Dec. 8, 1649.

62. Druilletes (al. Druillettes), Fr. Gabriel; Province of Toulouse. Born at Gurat or Garat, Charante, diocese of Limoges, Sept. 29, 1610 (al. Beaulieu, Corrèze, in 1613), (al. 1593); entered the Order at Toulouse, July 27, 1629; arrived in Canada, Aug. 15, 1643; died at Quebec, Apr. 8, 1681.

63. Garreau, Fr. Léonard; Province of Aquitaine. Born at Arédieux (Saint-Yrieux), diocese of Limoges, Oct. 11 (al. in Sept.), 1609 (al. 1610); entered the Order, Sept. 27, 1628; arrived in Canada, Aug. 15, 1643; died at Montreal, Sept. 2, 1656. He was shot through the spine, on Aug. 30, by the
Iroquois, at a point of land on the north shore of the Lake of Two Mountains.

64. Lyonne, Fr. Martin; Province of Champagne. Born at Paris, May (al. March) 13, 1614; entered the Order at Nancy, Dec. 8, 1629; arrived in Canada, Aug. 15, 1643; died at Chedabucto Bay, Guysborough Co., N. S., Jan. 16 (al. 15), 1661.

65. Daran, Fr. Adrien; Province of France. Born at Rouen, Sept. 9, 1615; entered the Order at Paris, Sept. 7, 1635; arrived in Canada, Aug. 6, 1646; returned to France, Sept. 21, 1650; died at Vannes, May 24 (al. 21), 1670.

66. Fré tat, Fr. Amable de (al. du); Province of France. Born at Clermont-Ferrand, in 1614 (al. 1613); entered the Order, Aug. 24, 1632 (al. 1633); arrived in Canada in September, 1646; returned to France, Oct. 21, 1647; died before 1678.

67. Lalemant, Fr. Gabriel, nephew of Charles and Jérôme; Province of France. Born at Paris, Oct. 10 (al. 30), 1610; entered the Order at Paris, March 24, 1630; arrived in Canada, Sept. 20, 1646; tortured to death by the Iroquois, March 17, 1649, at St-Ignace of the Hurons, about half-way between Coldwater and Vasey, Simcoe Co., Ont.


69. Noirclair, Br. Nicolas; Province of France. Born at Nancy in 1599; entered the Order, Dec. 24, 1625; arrived in Canada before 1647; returned to France, Sept. 21, 1650.

70. Le Faulconier, Br. Nicolas; Province of France. Arrived at Tadousac, June 20; at Quebec, June 25, 1647; returned to France, Sept. 6, 1658.
71. Bailloquet, Fr. Pierre; Province of Aquitaine. Born at Saintes in 1612 (al. 1616); entered the Order at Bordeaux, Nov. 20, 1631 (completed his novitiate at Pau); arrived at Quebec, June 25, 1647; died in the Ottawa missions, June 7, 1692.

72. Bonin, Fr. Jacques; Province of France. Born at Ploermel, Morbihan, Sept. 1, 1617; entered the Order at Paris, June 10, 1634; arrived in Canada, Aug. 14, 1647; returned to France, Sept. 21, 1650; died in the Island of Martinique, Nov. 4, 1659.

73. Bonnemer, Br. Florent; Province of France. Born in 1600; arrived in Canada, Aug. 14, 1647; died at Quebec, Aug. 16, 1683.

74. Grelon (al. Greslon), Fr. Adrien; Province of Toulouse. Born at Périgueux, April 27, 1618 (al. 1614, 1617); entered the Order at Bordeaux, when already a priest, June 1, 1643 (al. Nov. 5, 1635); arrived in Canada, Aug. 14, 1647; returned to France, Aug. 23, 1650. Sent as missionary to China, March 25, 1654; died at Kan-tchou-fou, in March, 1697.

75. Malherbe, Br. François; Province of France. Born in January, 1636 (al. 1631); entered the Order in 1654 (had been a donné previously); arrived in Canada for the second time, a member of the Order, in 1654; died on Good Friday eve, Apr. 19, 1696. His grave on the shores of Lake St. John, P. Q., was identified, about 1723, by Fr. Laure, who set up a cross on the spot.

76. Scheniel, Fr. Jean. Arrived in Canada in 1648, or before; died (or returned to France) in 1649. The name of this Father occurs on a list, in the General Archives of the Society, entitled 1648—Patres Societatis qui nunc sunt missionarii in Nova Francia. I have not met with it elsewhere.
77. Albanel, Fr. Charles; Province of Toulouse. Born in Auvergne in 1616 (al. 1613); entered the Order, Sept. 16, 1633; arrived in Canada, Aug. 23, 1649; died at Sault-Ste-Marie, Jan. 11, 1696.

78. Feuville (al. Fréville), Br. Jean; Province of Aquitaine. Born at Armoraus, Apr. 16, 1600 (al. 1601); entered the Order, Sept. 25, 1626; arrived in Canada, Sept. 28, 1649; died at Quebec, Dec. 8, 1701.

79. Boursier dit Desforges, Br. Joseph; Province of France. Born in 1625; entered the Order in 1650; arrived in Canada in 1654; returned to France (or died) after 1688.

80. Dablon (al. D’Ablon), Fr. Claude; Province of France. Born at Dieppe, June 21, 1619; entered the Order at Paris, Sept. 17, 1639; arrived in Canada in 1655; died at Quebec, May 3 (al. Sept. 20), 1697.

81. Fremin (al. Frémin), Fr. Jacques; Province of France. Born at Rheims (al. Meaux), March 12, 1628; entered the Order at Paris, Nov. 21, 1646; arrived in Canada in 1655 (al. 1654); died at Quebec, July 20, 1691.

82. Allouez, Fr. Claude Jean; Province of Toulouse. Born at St-Didier-en-Forest, Haute Loire, in 1613 (al. 1620); entered the Order at Toulouse, Sept. 25, 1642 (al. 1639); arrived in Canada, July 11, 1658; died in the Ottawa missions, among the Miamis of St. Joseph’s River (near Niles, Mich.), the night of Aug. 27–28, 1689.

83. Lauzier (al. Lozier), Br. Guillaume; Province of France. Arrived in Canada before 1659; died at Quebec, Apr. 10, 1670.

84. Nouvel, Fr. Henri; Province of Toulouse. Born at Pézenas, Hérault, in 1621 (al. March 1, 1624); entered the Order, Aug. 28, 1648; arrived at Quebec,
Aug. 4, 1662; died in the Ottawa missions, near Green Bay, Wis., in 1702

85. Garnier, Fr. Julien; Province of France. Born at Saint-Brieux, Brittany, Jan. 6, 1643; entered the Order at Paris, Sept. 25 (al. 26), 1660; arrived in Canada, Oct. 27, 1662; ordained at Quebec in 1668; died at Quebec, Jan. 31 (al. 13), 1730.

86. Simon, Fr. Charles; Province of France. Born at Bourges, Feb. 5, 1620; entered the Order, Dec. 16, 1638; arrived in Canada, Oct. 27, 1662; returned to France, Sept. 6, 1663; died at Pontoise, March 9, 1697 (al. La Flèche, Jan. 6, 1690).

87. Raffeix, Fr. Pierre; Province of Toulouse. Born at Clermont, Auvergne, Jan. 15, 1635 (al. 1633); entered the Order at Toulouse, March 23 (al. 25), 1653; arrived in Canada, March 22, 1663; died at Quebec, Aug. 29, 1724.

88. Le Boesme, Br. Louis; Province of Toulouse. Born at Saintes, Aug. 25, 1632; entered the Order, Nov. 24, 1650; arrived for the second time in Canada, after his first vows, in 1656; died in 1709.

89. Largilier dit Le Castor, Br. Jacques; Province of France. Born about 1634; arrived in Canada before 1664; entered the Order about 1690; had been a donné since 1664; died at Kaskaskia, Nov. 4, 1714.

90. Nicolas, Fr. Louis; Province of Toulouse. Born at Aubenas, Ardèche, Aug. 24, 1634; entered the Order at Toulouse, Sept. 16, 1654; returned to France in 1675. Left the Order in 1678.

91. Beschefer, Fr. Thierry (i.e. Theodoric); Province of Champagne. Born at Châlons-sur-Marne, May (al. March) 25, 1630; entered the Order at Nancy, May 24, 1647; arrived at Quebec, June 19,
1665; returned to France in 1690 (al. 1689); died at Rheims, Feb. 4, 1711.

92. Bardy, Fr. Claude; Province of France. Arrived at Quebec, June 30, 1665; returned to France, Aug. 28, 1667.

93. Bruyas, Fr. Jacques; Province of Lyons. Born at Lyons, July 13, 1635 (al. 1637); entered the Order, Nov. 11, 1651; arrived in Canada, Aug. 3, 1666; died at Sault-St-Louis, Caughnawaga, June 15, 1712.


95. Carheil, Fr. Etienne de; Province of France. Born at the Chateau de la Guichardaye, Carentoir, Nov. 20, 1633 (al. Nov. 10, 1634); entered the Order, Aug. 30, 1652 (al. Oct. 3, 1653); arrived at Quebec, Aug. 6, 1666; died at Quebec, July 27, 1726.

96. Marquette, Fr. Jacques; Province of Champagne. Born at Laon, June 10, 1637; entered the Order at Nancy, Oct. 8, 1654; arrived at Quebec, Sept. 20, 1666; died near the present site of Ludington, Mich., May 18, 1675. His remains were transferred two years after, and (on Whittuesday, June 8, 1677) were buried in the mission chapel, near Point St. Ignace, at the head of East Moran Bay. There they were discovered, Sept. 3, 1877, by V. R. Fr. E. Jacker. The little monument erected at the spot covers part of his remains; but the larger portion are preserved at Marquette College, Milwaukee.

97. Pierron, Fr. Jean; Province of Champagne. Born at Dun-sur-Meuse, Sept. 28, 1631; entered the Order at Nancy, Nov. 21 (al. 25), 1650; arrived in Canada, June 27, 1667; returned to France in 1678;
98. Beaulieu, Fr. Louis de; Province of Lyons. Born at Bourges, in 1635; entered the Order at Lyons, Sept. 13, 1651; arrived at Quebec, Sept. 25, 1667; returned to France in 1670.

99. Maigneret, Br. Pierre; Province of France. Born in 1642; arrived in Canada, Sept. 25, 1667; died at Quebec, in October, 1722.

100. Pierson, Fr. Philippe; Gallo-Belgian Province. Born at Ath, Hainaut, Belgium, Jan. 4, 1642; entered the Order at Tournay, Oct. 6 (al. 26), 1660; arrived in Canada, Sept. 25, 1667; died at Lorette (al. Quebec) in 1688.

101. Milet (al. Millet), Fr. Pierre; Province of France. Born at Bourges, Nov. 19 (al. 18), 1635 (al. 1631); entered the Order at Paris, Oct. 3, 1655; arrived in Canada, Aug. 5, 1667 (al. 1668); died at Quebec, March 22 (al. Dec. 31), 1709 (al. 1708).

102. Blanchet, Fr. Jean Bernard; Province of Aquitaine. Born at Ile-Dieu, Vendée (al. Poitiers), Sept. 29, 1629; entered the Order at Bordeaux, May 27, 1650; arrived in Canada in 1668; returned to France in 1670; died at Poitiers, Nov. 5, 1707.

103. Juchereau, Br. Noël; Province of France. Born in 1647; entered the Order in 1665; arrived in Canada in 1668; drowned at Quebec, Nov. 3, 1672.

104. André, Fr. Louis; Province of Lyons. Born at Saint-Rémy, Bouches-du-Rhône, May 28, 1623 (al. 1631); entered the Order at Lyons, Sept. 12, 1750; arrived in Canada, June 7, 1669; died at Quebec, Sept. 19, 1715.

105. Boniface, Fr. François; Province of France. Born at Arras, Aug. 1, 1635; entered the Order at
Paris, Sept. 30, 1652; arrived in Canada in 1669; died at Quebec, Sept. 19, 1715.

106. Lamberville, Fr. Jean de; Province of France. Born at Rouen, Dec. 27, 1633 (al. 1635, 1636); entered the Order at Paris, March 3, 1656 (al. 1655); arrived in Canada in 1669; died at Paris, Feb. 6, 1714.

107. Vaillant de Gueslis (al. Guélis), Fr. François; Province of France. Born at Orleans, July 20, 1646 (al. 1649); entered the Order at Paris, Nov. 10, 1665; arrived in Canada in 1669 (al. 1670); returned to France in 1715; died at Moulins, Sept. 24, 1718.

108. Crépieul (al. Crespieul), Fr. François de; Gallo-Belgian Province. Born at Arras, March 17 (al. 16), 1638 (al. 1639; al. May 7, 1638); entered the Order at Tournay, Oct. 29 (al. Sept. 27), 1658; arrived in Canada in 1670; died at Quebec in 1702, after Oct. 28.

109. Matthieu, Fr. Guillaume; Province of France. Arrived in Canada in 1670; returned to France in 1676; died at La Rochelle, Feb. 5, 1677.

110. Robaud, Fr. Jacques; Province of France. Arrived in Canada in 1670; died on the passage out, through assisting the fever-stricken.

111. Dumont, Br. Claude; Province of France. Arrived in Canada before 1671; entered the Order at Quebec in 1671; returned to France in 1678.


113. Vaultier, Fr. Jacques; Province of France. Born in Paris, July 1, 1645 (al. 1644); entered the Order at Paris, Sept. 2, 1661; arrived in Canada in
1673 (al. 1672); returned to France in 1681 (al. 1680);
died at Orleans, Jan. 25, 1709 (al. 1707).

114. Bouvart, Fr. Martin; Province of France.  
Born at Chartres, Aug. 15, 1637 (al. 1639); entered 
the Order at Paris, Aug. 10, 1658; arrived in Canada, 
Sept. 30, 1673; died at Quebec, Aug. 10, 1705.

115. Jétreau (al. Jetrau), Br. François (al. Guillaume);  
Province of Aquitaine. Born at Angoulême, July 10, 1650; entered the Order at Bordeaux, 
Nov. 10, 1670; arrived in Canada in 1673; returned 
to France in 1685; died at Bordeaux, March 15, 1724.

116. Mazier, Br. Gilles; Province of France.  
Born in 1641; arrived in Canada in 1673; died at 
Quebec, Apr. 10, 1712.

117. Silvy, Fr. Antoine; Province of Lyons.  
Born at Aix, Provence, Oct. 16, 1638; entered the 
Order, April 7, 1658; arrived in Canada, Sept. 30, 
1673; died at Quebec, May 8 (al. Oct. 12), 1711.

118. Vitry, Br. Jean; Province of Aquitaine.  
Born at Limoges, Feb. 1, 1642; entered the Order 
at Bordeaux, July 18, 1663; arrived in Canada in 
1673; returned to France in 1681; dismissed at 
Angoulême, March 16, 1685.

119. Beruys, Br. Jean; Province of France.  
Arrived in Canada in 1674; returned to France (or 
died) before 1679.

120. Boucher, Fr. Jean-Baptiste; Province of  
Champagne. Born at Soissons, Feb. 6, 1641; entered 
the Order at Nancy, Oct. 2, 1663; arrived in Canada 
in 1674; returned to France in 1680; died on his 
second voyage to Canada, in 1686.

121. Cholenec, Fr. Pierre; Province of France.  
Born in the diocese of St-Pol-de-Léon, Finistère, 
June 30 (al. 29), 1641 (al. July 29, 1640); entered the
Order at Paris, Sept. 8, 1659 (al. Oct. 9); arrived in Canada in 1674; died at Quebec, Oct. 30 (not 13 as al.), 1723.

122. Lamberville, Fr. Jacques de, brother of Jean; Province of France. Born at Rouen, March 24, 1644 (al. March 25, 1640); entered the Order at Paris, Oct. 20 (al. 24), 1661; arrived in Canada in 1674 (al. 1675); died at Sault-Saint-Louis, Caughnawaga, Apr. 18, 1711.

123. Morain, Fr. Jean; Province of Champagne. Born at Coutances (al. at St-Lô), Manche, Jan. (al. June) 20, 1630 (al. 1639, 1650); entered the Order at Paris, Oct. 10 (al. 1), 1667; arrived in Canada in 1674; died at Quebec, Feb. 24 (al. 14), 1688 (al. 1687).

124. Foyart, Br. François; Province of France. Arrived in Canada in 1675; returned to France (or died) before 1681.

125. Bonnault, Fr. André; Province of Aquitaine. Born at Niort, Sept. 27, 1643; entered the Order at Bordeaux, Aug. 31 (al. Oct. 13), 1662; arrived at Quebec, July 22, 1676; returned to France in 1679.

126. Enjalran, Fr. Jean; Province of Toulouse. Born at Rodez, Oct. 10, 1639; entered the Order at Toulouse, Sept. 18, 1656; arrived at Quebec, July 22, 1676; returned to France in 1702, after Aug. 27; died at Rodez, Apr. 11, 1708 (al. 1709).

127. Thouvenot, Mr. Claude; Province of Champagne. Arrived at Quebec, July 22, 1676; returned to France in 1679.

128. Chauchetières, Fr. Claude; Province of Aquitaine. Born at Saint-Porchaire-de-Poitiers, Sept. 7, 1645; entered the Order at Bordeaux, Sept. 7,
1663; arrived in Canada in 1677 (al. 1675, 1678); died at Quebec, Apr. 17, 1709.

129. Bigot, Fr. Jacques; Province of France. Born at Bourges, July 26, 1651 (al. 1644); entered the Order at Paris, Sept. 9, 1667; arrived in Canada in 1679; died at Quebec in April, 1711.

130. Potier, Fr. Nicolas (al. Jean); Province of France. Born at Chauny, Aisne (al. Nogent-le-Rotrou), Sept. 2, 1642 (al. 1643); entered the Order at Paris, Oct. 27 (al. 28), 1661 (al. 1660); arrived in Canada in 1679; died at Quebec, May 4 (al. March 2), 1689.

131. Valentin, Br. Pierre; Province of France. Born in 1651; arrived in Canada in 1679; died at Quebec, Apr. 28, 1712.

132. Bigot, Fr. Vincent; Province of France. Born at Bourges, May 15, 1649 (al. 1648); entered the Order at Paris, Sept. 2 (al. 20), 1664; arrived in Canada in 1680; returned to France in 1713; died at Paris, Sept. 7, 1720.

133. Fraillon, Br. Nicolas; Province of France. Born in 1651; arrived in Canada in 1680; returned to France (or died) before 1687.

134. Lanion, Br. Michel; Province of France. Born in 1642; arrived in Canada before 1681; returned to France (or died) before 1687.

135. Gassot, Fr. Henri Joseph; Province of France. Born at Bourges, Dec. 12, 1649 (al. 1650); entered the Order at Paris, Oct. 8, 1666; arrived in Canada in 1683; died at Quebec (not at Sillery), Dec. 12, 1685.

136. Aveneau, Fr. Claude; Province of France (al. Toulouse). Born at Laval, Dec. 28, 1650; entered
the Order, Oct. 19, 1669; arrived in Canada in 1685 (al. 1686); died at Quebec (not at the St. Joseph’s River mission), Sept. 11, 1711.

137. Chicard (al. Chicart), Fr. François; Province of Toulouse. Born at Rodez, Sept. 25, 1643; entered the Order, Oct. 26, 1658; arrived in Canada in 1685 (al. 1686); died at Quebec, Feb. 21, 1693.


139. Boussat, Br. Jean; Province of France. Arrived in Canada in 1686; died at Quebec in April, 1711.

140. Dupuy, Fr. Gaspard; Province of France. Died on his voyage out to Canada in 1686.

141. Leblond, Br. Sébastien; Province of France. Arrived in Canada in 1686; died at Quebec, Dec. 6, 1717.

142. Marest, Fr. Joseph Jacques; Province of France. Born at Laval (al. Fresnes, Champagne), March 18, 1653 (al. 1658); entered the Order, Sept. 26, 1672; arrived in Canada in 1688 (al. 1687); died at Montreal in October, 1725 (al. 1724).

143. Sandron, Br. Jean-Baptiste; Province of France. Arrived in Canada in 1686; died at Quebec, Oct. 30, 1691.

144. Germain, Fr. Joseph (al. Joseph Louis); Province of Toulouse. Born in the diocese of Clermont, Jan. 3, 1633; entered the Order, Sept. 21, 1656; arrived in Canada in 1687; died at Quebec in January (al. February), 1722.
145. Viguier, Fr. Jean; Province of Toulouse.
Born at Saint-Flour, Cantal, March 20, 1652; entered the Order at Toulouse, Sept. 21, 1673; arrived in Canada in 1687; returned to France in 1699.

146. Favre (al. Fabvre, Faure), Fr. Bonaventure; Province of Champagne. Born at Troye, Feb. 10, 1655 (al. 1656); entered the Order at Nancy, Oct. 8, 1673 (al. 1672); arrived in Canada in 1688; died at Quebec, Dec. 6, 1700 (al. 1701).

147. Fontenoy, Fr. François; Province of Lyons. Arrived in Canada in 1688; returned to France (or died) after 1689.

148. Bunon, Mr. Jacques Philippe (al. Philibert); Province of France. Born at Rouen, Jan. 29, 1667 (al. 1670); entered the Order at Paris, Sept. 10 (al. 11), 1686; arrived in Canada in 1689; returned to France in 1695; died while rector of the college of Rennes, Oct. 11, 1739.

149. Pearon, Mr. Jean; Province of France. Entered the Order, Sept. 16, 1686; arrived in Canada in 1689; returned to France in 1691; died at Moulins, March 28, 1712.

150. Rale (al. Rasle, Rasles, Racles), Fr. Sébastien; Province of Lyons. Born at Pontarlier, Doubs (formerly part of Franche-Comté), Jan. 4, 1657 (al. Jan. 20, 1654); entered the Order at Dôle, Sept. 24 (al. 25), 1675 (al. 1674); arrived in Canada, Oct. 13, 1689; killed at Norridgewock, Me., by the New England troops, Aug. 23, 1724.

151. Couvert, Fr. Michel Germain de; Province of France. Born in the diocese of Bayeux, Normandy, Jan. 5, 1653 (al. 1651); entered the Order at Paris, Nov. 5, 1672; arrived at Quebec in 1690; died at Quebec in October, 1715 (al. Dec. 13, 1714).
152. Bineteau, Fr. Julien; Province of France. Born at La Flèche, Sarthe, May (al. March) 12, 1660; entered the Order at Paris, Sept. 7, 1676; arrived in Canada in 1691; died at Kaskaskia, Randolph Co., Ill., Dec. 25, 1699.

153. Aubéry, Fr. Joseph; Province of France. Born at Gisors, in Normandy, March 10, 1674 (al. 1673); entered the Order at Paris, Sept. 8, 1690; arrived in Canada in 1694; ordained at Quebec in 1700; died at St-François, Abenaki mission, May 24, 1756 (al. July 2, 1755). He was buried at St-François.


155. Marest, Fr. Pierre Gabriel; Province of France. Born at Laval, Mayenne (al. Fresnes, Champagne), Oct. 14, 1662 (al. 1661); entered the Order at Paris, Oct. 1, 1681; arrived in Canada in 1694; died at Kaskaskia, Ill., Feb. 15, 1714 (obituary letter by Fr. Mermet); in Sept. 1715 (annual Catalogue of 1716), al. May 15, 1727 (Kaskaskia Register, as quoted by Mgr. Tanguay, in his À Travers les Régistres—1886, p. 124). His remains were reinterred in Kaskaskia church by Fr. Le Boullenger, Dec. 18, 1727.

156. Pinet, Fr. François; Province of Aquitaine. Born at Limoges (al. Périgueux), Dec. 11, 1661 (al. Nov. 11, 1660); entered the Order at Bordeaux, Aug. 29 (al. Sept. 23), 1682; arrived in Canada in 1694, before Sept. 20; died at Chicago, July 16, 1704.

157. Ruël, Mr. Jacques Philippe; Province of France. Born at Alençon, Nov. 9 (al. 8), 1673;
entered the Order at Paris, Sept. 29, 1691; arrived in Canada in 1694; returned to France in 1698 (al. 1699); died at Orleans, July 16, 1756.

158. Bradehale, Fr. François; Province of France. Arrived in Canada in 1695; returned to France in 1697.

159. Pierrart (al. Pierard, Pierart), Br. Germain; Province of France. Arrived in Canada about 1695; returned to France (or died) before 1706.

160. Vacelet, Br. Ponce; Province of France. Arrived in Canada between 1695 and 1700; returned to France (or died) before 1709.

161. Poncet, Fr. Joseph Antoine; Province of France. Born in 1652; arrived in Canada in 1697; died on his way to Canada, Aug. 12, 1697.


163. Avaugour, Fr. Louis d’; Province of France. Born in 1669; entered the Order in 1696; arrived in Canada in 1698; returned to France in 1719; died at Paris, Feb. 4, 1732.

164. Guibert, Br. Jean François; Province of France. Born in 1670; entered the Order, Jan. 10, 1693; arrived in Canada in 1698; died at Quebec, May 5, 1728.

165. Limoges, Fr. Joseph de; Province of France. Born at Vannes, Sept. 19, 1668; entered the Order at Paris, Sept. 24, 1686; arrived at Quebec in 1698; returned to France in 1703; died at Vannes, Jan. 30, 1704.

166. Mermet, Fr. Jean; Province of Lyons. Born
at Grenoble, Isère, Sept. 23 (al. 29), 1664; entered
the Order, Nov. 26 (al. 20), 1683; died in the Illinois
mission, Sept. 15, 1716. His remains were trans-
ferred, by Fr. Le Boulenger to Kaskaskia church,
Dec. 18, 1727.

167. Alexandre, Br. Arrived in Canada before
1699.

168. Baurie (al. Bovie, Boré, Baron), Fr. Jean;
Province of France. Arrived in Canada in 1699;
returned to France by way of the Mississippi in 1702.

169. Chardon, Fr. Jean-Baptiste; Province of
Aquitaine. Born at Bordeaux, Apr. 27, 1672;
entered the Order at Bordeaux, Sept. 7, 1687; arrived
in Canada in 1699; died at Quebec, Apr. 11, 1743.

170. Duperet, Mr. Jacques; Province of France.
Born July 20, 1675; entered the Order, Sept. 8, 1695;
arrived in Canada in 1699; returned to France in
1705.

171. Du Rue, Fr. Paul; Province of France.
Born at Vernon, diocese of Evreux, Oct. 6, 1666;
entered the Order at Paris, Oct. 21, 1686; arrived in
Canada in 1699; returned to France in 1702; died at
Rouen, March 30, 1741.

172. Haren, Br. Louis; Province of France.
Born in 1671; entered the Order in 1692; arrived in
Canada in 1699; died at Quebec, March 25, 1646 (al.
May 23, 1644).

173. La Chasse, Fr. Pierre de; Province of
France. Born at Auxerre, May (al. March) 7, 1670
(al. 1669); entered the Order at Paris, Oct. 14, 1687;
arrived in Canada in 1699 (al. 1700); died at Quebec,
Sept. 27, 1749.

174. Mallemain (al. Mallemains), Mr. Pierre de;
Province of France. Born in the diocese of Rouen,
Dec. 27, 1677; entered the Order at Paris, Sept. 4, 1697; arrived in Canada in 1699 (a.l. 1698); returned to France in 1701 (a.l. 1703); died at Rouen, between 1750 and 1756.

175. La Tour, Mr. Pierre Urbain de; Province of France. Born at Tours, Sept. 27, 1678; entered the Order at Paris, Oct. 20, 1698; arrived in Canada in 1700; returned to France in 1708; died at La Flèche, March 22, 1709.

176. Lucas, Br. Benoît; Province of France. Arrived in Canada before 1700 (probably in 1688); died at Lorette or Quebec, Sept. 8, 1711.

177. Robe (a.l. Robbe), Br. Antoine; Province of France. Arrived in Canada in 1700; returned to France in 1705.

178. Dongé, Fr. Pierre; Province of France. Born at Hesdin, Pas-de-Calais, June 18, 1670; entered the Order at Paris, Sept. 18, 1686; arrived in Canada in 1700 (a.l. 1701); died at sea on return voyage to France, Jan. 30, 1704.

179. Marc, Br. Jean Jacques; Province of France. Arrived in Canada about 1701; died at Quebec, Jan. 9, 1746.

180. Charlevoix, Fr. Pierre François Xavier de; Province of France. Born at Saint-Quentin, Oct. 29, 1682; entered the Order at Paris, Sept. 15, 1698; arrived in Canada in 1705; returned to France in 1709 for his ordination; died at La Flèche, Feb. 1, 1761. He traveled through Canada and Louisiana, 1720–22.

181. Du Puys, Fr. Claude; Province of France. Born at Rouen, Dec. 12, 1683; entered the Order, Sept. 3, 1702; arrived in Canada in 1705; returned to Europe, —. Left the Order between 1737 and 1744.
182. Loyard, Fr. Jean-Baptiste; Province of Aquitaine. Born at Pau; entered the Order at Bordeaux, Aug. 31, 1695 (al. 1693); arrived in Canada, June 14, 1706; died at Medoctec, a Maliseet village, on the west bank of the St. John River, four miles above the mouth of Bel River, on the night of June 24–25, 1731.

183. Ville (al. Villes, Deville), Fr. Jean Marie (al. Louis) de; Province of Champagne. Born at Auxerre, Sept. 8, 1672; entered the Order, Sept. 9, 1693; arrived in Canada in 1706 (al. 1708); died at Natchez, Miss., June 15 (al. 6), 1720.

184. Du Parc, Fr. Jean-Baptiste; Province of France. Born June 28, 1676; entered the Order, Sept. 28, 1695; arrived in Canada in 1707; died at Quebec, Jan. 31, 1742.

185. Le Brun, Fr. François; Province of France. Born at Paris, March 27, 1674; entered the Order, Sept. 8, 1694; arrived in Canada in 1707; died at Quebec, July 16, 1721.

186. Fortin, Br. Guillaume; Province of France. Arrived in Canada in 1708; returned to France (or died) after 1709.


188. Villette, Mr. Louis de; Province of France. Arrived in Canada in 1709; returned to France in 1714 (al. 1716). Was sent to Cayenne as Prefect Apostolic. Died Jan. 31, 1739.

189. Laure, Fr. Pierre; Province of France. Born at Orleans, Sept. 17, 1688; entered the Order at Paris, Oct. 29, 1707; arrived in Canada in 1711;
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ordained at Quebec, June 23, 1719; died at Les Éboulements, P. Q., Nov. 22, 1738.

190. Lauverjat, Fr. Étienne; Province of France. Born at Bourges, Jan. 25, 1679; entered the Order at Paris, Nov. 8, 1700; arrived in Canada in 1711; died at Quebec, Nov. 16, 1761.48

191. Le Clerc, Br. Nicolas; Province of France. Born July 23, 1677; entered the Order, Dec. 13, 1697; arrived in Canada in 1711; returned to France (or died) between 1750 and 1752.

192. Lafitau (al. La Fitau), Fr. Joseph François (al. Pierre); Province of Aquitaine. Born at Bordeaux, May 31, 1681; entered the Order at Bordeaux, Dec. 2, 1696; arrived in Canada in 1712 (al. 1713); absent in Europe, 1717 to November, 1727; returned to France about 1729 (al. 1717, 1718); died at Bordeaux, July 3, 1746.

193. Boispineau, Br. Jean Jard; Province of Aquitaine. Born at Lamothe, diocese of Poitiers, Sept. 10, 1689; entered the Order, Aug. 10, 1711; arrived in Canada in 1713; died at Quebec in 1744.

194. Dumans, Fr. Léonard Martin; Province of France. Born in 1680; entered the Order in 1695; arrived in Canada in 1713; died at Quebec, March 27, 1715.

195. Le Tellier, Br. Pierre; Province of France. Born May 3 (al. 15), 1685; entered the Order, Nov. 29 (al. 27), 1707; arrived in Canada in 1713 (al. 1716); died at Quebec, Dec. 23 (al. 20), 1759.

196. Mareuil, Fr. Pierre de; Province of France. Born in the diocese of Bourges, June 29, 1672; entered the Order, Sept. 8, 1692; arrived in Canada in 1707 (al. 1706); embarked to return to France in 1713; on the voyage was taken prisoner and detained one
year by the English; died at Paris, Apr. 19, 1742.

197. Buisson, Fr. François; Province of Aquitaine. Born at Limoges, March 27, 1692; entered the Order at Bordeaux, Sept. 12, 1708; arrived in Canada in 1714; returned to France in 1718; died after Feb. 2, 1727.

198. Renaud, Fr. Pierre; Province of France (?). Arrived in Canada in 1714.48

199. Richer, Fr. Pierre Daniel; Province of France. Born Aug. 11, 1682; entered the Order, Aug. 28, 1700; arrived in Canada in 1714; died at Quebec (aI. Lorette), Jan. 17, 1770.

200. Daniélou, Fr. Jean Pierre; Province of France. Entered the Order, Oct. 7, 1713; arrived in Canada in 1715; died at Quebec, May 23, 1744 (aI. 1745).

201. Gérard, Fr. Louis Bertrand; Province of France. Born in March, 1672; entered the Order, Oct. 3, 1692; arrived in Canada in 1715; died at Quebec, Dec. 30, 1735.


203. Delvacque, Br. Jean-Baptiste; Province of France. Born Sept. 21, 1688; entered the Order, Aug. 15, 1709; arrived in Canada in 1716; died at Quebec, Feb. 7, 1753.

204. Guignas, Fr. Michel; Province of Aquitaine. Born at Condom, diocese of Auch, Jan. 22, 1681; entered the Order, Dec. 9, 1702; arrived in Canada in 1716; died at Quebec, Feb. 6, 1752.

205. Kereben, Fr. Joseph François; Province of France. Born Dec. 29, 1683; entered the Order,
Aug. 27, 1703; arrived in Canada in 1716; died in the Illinois mission, Feb. 2, 1728.

206. Lauzon, Fr. Pierre (al. Jean; but he signed Pierre) de; Province of Aquitaine. Born at Poitiers, Sept. 26, 1687; entered the Order at Limoges, Nov. 24, 1703 (al. 1702); arrived in Canada in 1716; died at Quebec, Sept. 5, 1742.

207. Le Boulenger,44 Fr. Jean Antoine (al. Jean-Baptiste); Province of France. Born at Rouen, July 22, 1685; entered the Order in 1700; arrived in Canada in 1716; died at Kaskaskia, Illinois mission, Nov. 4, 1740 (al. Oct. 16, 1744).

208. Le Sueur, Fr. Jacques François (al. Eustache); Province of France. Born in the diocese of Coutances, July 22 (al. 2; Aug. 24), 1685 (al. 1686); entered the Order at Paris, Sept. 7, 1704 (al. 1705); arrived in Canada in 1716 (al. 1715); died at Montreal, Apr. 28 (al. 26), 1760.

209. Loyard, Fr. Guillaume; Province of Aquitaine. Born at Pau, Aug. 16, 1685; entered the Order at Bordeaux, Sept. 26, 1698; arrived in Canada in 1716; returned to France in 1719.

210. Sirême (al. Syresme; but he signed Sirême), Fr. Jacques; Province of France. Born Oct. 22, 1695; entered the Order, Sept. 15, 1712; arrived in Canada in 1716; died in Province of Quebec or in Maine, U. S., Aug. 28, 1747.

211. Du Plessis, Fr. François Xavier; Province of France. Born at Quebec, Jan. 13, 1694; entered the Order in France, Jan. 7, 1717, but never returned to Canada; died at Charenton, near Paris, Dec. 2, 1771.

212. Renaut (al. Renaud), Br. Michel; Province of France. Born Feb. 4, 1682; entered the Order,
March 13, 1710; arrived in Canada before 1718; returned to France (or died) before 1727.

213. Beaubois, Fr. Nicolas Ignace de; Province of France. Born at Orleans, Oct. 15, 1689; entered the Order, Oct. 29 (al. 27), 1706; arrived in Canada in 1718 (al. 1719); returned to France in 1735; died after 1762; was engaged in the ministry at Vannes in that year.

214. Saint-Pé (al. St-Pé, his own signature), Fr. Jean-Baptiste de; Province of Aquitaine. Born in the diocese of Oloron, Oct. 21 (al. 10), 1686; entered the Order at Limoges, Oct. 15 (al. 14), 1703; arrived in Canada in 1719; died at Quebec, July 8, 1770.

215. Crucy, Br. Philippe; Province of France. Arrived in Canada in or before 1720; died at the village of the Arkansas, about Nov. 15, 1729.

216. La Marche, Mr. Jean François de; Province of France. Born at Quimper, Oct. 24 (al. 25), 1700; entered the Order, Sept. 24, 1714; arrived in Canada in 1720; returned to France in 1723. In 1761, he was delegated to report on the bankruptcy of La Valette at Martinique, in which island he died, Oct. 16, 1762.

217. Boispineau, Br. Charles; Province of Aquitaine. Born at Lamothe, diocese of Poitiers, Apr. 21 (al. 25), 1700; entered the Order, Sept. 14 (al. 13), 1719; arrived in Canada in or before 1721; died at Quebec, Jan. 30, 1760.

218. La Bretonnière, Fr. Jacques Quintin de; Province of France. Born at Meaux, May 5, 1689; entered the Order, Sept. 20, 1710; arrived in Canada in 1721; died at Quebec, Aug. 1, 1754.

219. Allioux, Fr. Vincent; Province of France. Born at Vannes, Aug. 13, 1698; entered the Order,
Oct. 26, 1721; arrived in Canada in 1722. Left the Order in October, 1734, and returned to France in the month following.

220. Mesaiger, Fr. Charles Michel; Province of Champagne. Born March 7, 1690; entered the Order, Sept. 19, 1706; arrived at Quebec in 1722; returned to France, Oct. 20, 1749; died at Rouen, Aug. 7, 1766.

221. Columeau, Br. Antoine; Province of France. Born Aug. 12, 1688; entered the Order, March 23, 1714; arrived in Canada in or before 1723; returned to France in 1726 or 1727; died at Brest, Feb. 3, 1746.


223. Courcy, Mr. Charles Antoine de; Province of France. Entered the Order, Sept. 29, 1720; arrived in Canada in 1723; died at Quebec, May 5, 1727.

224. Marcol, Fr. Gabriel; Province of Champagne. Born at Nancy, Apr. 12, 1692; entered the Order at Nancy, Sept. 14, 1708; arrived at Quebec in June, 1723; died at Quebec, Oct. 17, 1755.

225. Desert (not Du Dezert), Fr. Charles Joseph; Province of France. Arrived in Canada in 1724; returned to France before 1730 but after Oct. 10, 1728; died at La Flèche, Feb. 10, 1735.

226. Gonnor (al. Degonnor, his own usual signature), Fr. Nicolas de; Province of Aquitaine. Born in the diocese of Luçon, Nov. 19, 1691 (al. 1671); entered the Order at Bordeaux, Sept. 11 (al. 10), 1710; arrived in Canada in 1725; died at Quebec, Dec. 16, 1759.

227. La Germanidière, Fr. Rodolphe de; Province
of France. Lost in the wreck of the Chameau off Louisbourg, on his passage out to Canada, on the night of Aug. 25, 1725. With him perished two other Jesuits whose names have not been ascertained.

228. La Richardie, Fr. Armand de; Province of Aquitaine. Born in the diocese of Périgueux, June 7 (al. Jan. 4), 1686; entered the Order at Bordeaux, Oct. 21 (al. 4), 1703; arrived in Canada in 1725; died at Quebec, March 17, 1758.

229. Butler, Mr. Jean Guillaume; Province of France. Born at Besançon, Nov. 10, 1703; entered the Order, Jan. 31, 1722; arrived in Canada in 1726; returned to France in 1731. In 1757 was minister at Louis-le-Grand College, Paris.


231. Dumas, Fr. Jean; Province of Lyons. Born at Lyons, Sept. 10, 1696; entered the Order, Sept. 11 (al. 7), 1711; arrived in Canada in 1726; returned to France before 1740; died in 1770. Member of the Royal Society of Lyons from 1754.

232. Du Poisson, Fr. Paul; Province of Champagne. Born at Épinay, Jan. 27, 1692; entered the Order, Sept. 11, 1712; arrived in Canada in 1726; killed by the Indians at Natchez, Nov. 28, 1729.


234. Souel, Fr. Jean; Province of Champagne. Arrived in Canada in 1726; shot by the Yazoos, not far from Vicksburg, Miss., Dec. 11, 1729.
235. Ferchaud, Br. Jacques; Province of France. Born Feb. 21, 1691; entered the Order, Jan. 29, 1726; arrived in Canada in or before 1727; died at Quebec, Feb. 14, 1758.


237. L'Oursé, Br. Antoine; Province of France. Born Sept. 4, 1692; entered the Order, Jan. 16, 1716; arrived in Canada in or before 1727; died at Quebec, May 8, 1751.

238. Parizel, Br. Jean François (al. Claude); Province of France. Born Oct. 28, 1699; entered the Order, Jan. 15, 1722; arrived in Canada before 1727; died at New Orleans, March 11 (al. 12), 1758.

239. Outreleau (Doutreleau) Fr. Étienne d'; Province of Champagne. Born Oct. 11, 1693; entered the Order, July 27, 1715; arrived in Canada, July 23, 1727; returned to France in 1745. Was treasurer at Autun in 1752.


241. Baudouin (al. Baudoin), Fr. Michel; Province of Aquitaine. Born at Quebec, March 8, 1692; entered the Order at Angoulême, Dec. 11, 1713; arrived in Canada (on his return to America) in 1728; died in or near New Orleans in or after 1768.

242. Goüion (al. Goujon), Mr. Louis Joseph (al. Louis André; but he signed Louis Joseph Goüion); Province of France. Born Nov. 30, 1702; entered the Order,
Sept. 18, 1720; arrived in Canada in or before 1729; returned to France in 1731; died after 1757. Was moderator of the Workmen's Guild at Caen in 1756.

243. Incarville, Fr. Pierre (Le Chéron) d'; Province of France. Born at Louviers, Aug. 20 (al. 21), 1706; entered the Order, Sept. 7, 1727; arrived in Canada in 1730; returned to Paris in 1739. In 1740, was sent as missionary to China. Died at Pekin, June 12 (al. 22), 1757.

244. Maurice, Fr. Jean-Baptiste; Province of France. Born at Rouen, Nov. 10, 1707; entered the Order, Nov. 5 (al. 6), 1729; arrived in Canada in 1730; died at Quebec, March 20, 1746.

245. Guesnier, Fr. François Bertin (al. Bertrand); Province of France. Born at Rouen, Jan. 24, 1694; entered the Order, Oct. 17, 1711; arrived in Canada in 1732; died at Quebec, Dec. 18, 1734.

246. Vitry, Fr. Pierre de; Province of Champagne. Born May 2, 1700; entered the Order, Oct. 18, 1719; arrived at his mission in 1732; died at New Orleans, Apr. 5, 1749 (al. 1750).

247. Watrin, Fr. Philibert (al. Philippe); Province of Champagne. Born at Metz, Apr. 1, 1697 (al. 1691); entered the Order, Nov. 6, 1712; arrived in Canada in 1732; returned to France, embarking at New Orleans, Feb. 6, 1764.

248. Huet, Fr. Vast; Province of France. Arrived in Canada in August, 1733; died at Quebec, Aug. 19, 1733; had ministered to the sick on his passage out, and died of the contagion on his arrival.

249. Aulneau, Fr. Jean Pierre; Province of Aquitaine. Born at Moutiers-sur-Hay, diocese of Luçon, Apr. 25 (al. 21), 1705; entered the Order, Dec. 12,
1720; arrived in Canada, Aug. 12, 1734; killed by the Sioux, at Massacre Island, Lake of the Woods, June 8, 1736.

250. Du Jaunay, Fr. Pierre; Province of France. Born at Vannes, Aug. 11, 1704 (al. 1705); entered the Order, Sept. 2, 1723; arrived in Canada in or before 1734; died at Quebec, July 16, 1780.

251. Galpin, Fr. Barthélemy; Province of France. Born at Brest, May 16 (al. 12), 1711 (al. 1712); entered the Order, October 8, 1732; returned to France, Sept. 8, 1740; died at Rome in 1790.

252. La Pierre, Fr. Jean Louis de; Province of France. Born at Vannes, Feb. 18, 1704; entered the Order, March 20, 1724; arrived in Canada, Aug. 16, 1734; returned to France between 1746 and 1749; died after 1756 (in that year he was engaged in the ministry at Caen).

253. Nau, Fr. Luc François; Province of Aquitaine. Born at Noirmoutiers, Jan. 17, 1703; entered the Order, Dec. 12, 1720; arrived in Canada, Aug. 16, 1734; returned to France in 1744; died at Luçon, Sept. 5, 1753.

254. Sénat, Fr. Antoine; Province of Toulouse. Arrived in America in 1734; burned at the stake by the Chickasaws, near Fulton, Itawamba Co. (al. in Lee Co.), Miss., on Palm Sunday, March 25, 1736.

255. Morand, Fr. Guillaume François; Province of Lyons. Born Aug. 23, 1701; entered the Order at Avignon, March 14, 1720; arrived in Canada in 1735; died at New Orleans in 1761 (al. 1759).

256. Avond, Fr. Louis; Province of Toulouse. Born at Jaujac, Ardèche, May 4, 1701; entered the Order, Sept. 16, 1720; arrived in Canada in 1736;
returned to France in 1745; died after 1763 (in which year he was Rector of the College of Pamiers, Ariège).

257. La Morinie, Fr. Jean-Baptiste de; Province of Aquitaine. Born at Périgueux, parish of St-Front, Dec. 24, 1705 (al. 1704); entered the Order, Oct. 6, 1724; arrived in Canada in 1736; returned to France in the spring of 1764, from New Orleans.

258. Maquet (not Macquet), Fr. Alexis; Province of France. Born at St-Médard, diocese of Amiens, May 25, 1710; entered the Order as lay brother Dec. 9, 1732; arrived in Canada in 1737; ordained, to perpetuate the Order, Sept. 11, 1767; died at Quebec, March 2, 1775.

259. Cohade, Fr. Guillaume Ignace; Province of Toulouse. Born Oct. 27, 1713; entered the Order, Sept. 30, 1729; arrived in Canada before Oct. 19, 1738; died at St-André, mission de la Rivière-des-Caps, P. Q., June 4, 1756. He was buried at St-Louis-de-Kamouraska, P. Q.

260. Coquart, Fr. Claude Godefroy; Province of France. Born at Calais, Jan. 31 (al. Feb. 2), 1706; entered the Order at Paris, May 14, 1726; arrived in Canada in 1738; died at Chicoutimi, July 4, 1765. His remains were transferred to the church of Ste-Croix, Tadousac, June 26, 1793.

261. Duval, Br. Jean René; Province of France. Born Jan. 13, 1706; entered the Order, Aug. 3, 1728; arrived in Canada in or before 1738; returned to France before 1749; died after 1758, in which year he was still assistant treasurer at Paris for the North American missions.

262. Germain, Fr. Charles; Gallo-Belgian Province. Born May 1, 1707; entered the Order, Sept.
14, 1728; arrived in Canada in 1738; died near St. François, Abenaki missions, Aug. 5, 1779.

263. Germain, Mr. Jean François; Province of France (?). Entered the Order, Sept. 14, 1736; arrived in Canada before Sept. 15, 1738; died at Quebec, Dec. 19, 1739.

264. Denet, Br. Georges; Province of France. Entered the Order, Sept. 20, 1737; arrived in Canada in 1739 or before; died at Quebec, Sept. 17, 1751.

265. Glapion, Fr. Augustin Louis de; Province of France. Born in the diocese of Séez, July 8, 1719; entered the Order, Oct. 10, 1735; arrived in Canada in or before 1739; died at Quebec, Feb. 24, 1790.

266. Roubaud, Fr. Pierre Antoine; Province of Lyons. Born at Avignon, May 28, 1724; entered the Order, Sept. 7, 1739; arrived in Canada in 1756; expelled from the Order in 1760.

267. Le Saux (his own signature, not De Saux), Fr. Yves; Province of France. Born March 2, 1718; entered the Order, Jan. 1, 1738; arrived in Canada in or before 1740; returned to France in 1753; died at Rennes, July 25, 1754.

268. Boismilion, Fr. Louis Charles de; Province of France. Entered the Order in 1724 or 1725; arrived at Quebec in 1740, before June 21; died at Quebec, while attending the fever-stricken, Sept. 11, 1740.

269. Beugny, Mr. Jacques Simon Joseph de; Province of France. Born at Arras, March 12, 1721; entered the Order, Sept. 20, 1738; arrived in Canada, Aug. 8, 1740; returned to France before 1746; died before 1755.

270. Canot, Fr. Claude Joseph-Marie; Province of Lyons. Born April 21, 1710; entered the Order,
Oct. 5, 1727; arrived at Quebec, Aug. 11, 1740; died at Quebec, Apr. 23, 1751.

271. Bonnecamps, Fr. Joseph Pierre de; Province of France. Born at Vannes, Sept. 5, 1707; entered the Order at Paris, Nov. 3, 1727; arrived in Canada in 1741 (al. July 21, 1742); returned to France in April, 1759; died at the Château of Tronjoly, parish of Gourin, Morbihan, May 28, 1790.

272. Chambon, Br. Michel; Province of France. Entered the Order, Nov. 27, 1739; arrived in Canada in 1741, or before; died at Quebec in 1744.

273. Corthier, Fr. Laurent Thomas; Province of France. Born at St-Malo, July 1, 1708; entered the Order at Paris, Sept. 29, 1726; arrived in Canada in 1741; returned to France between 1746 and 1749. In 1762 was director of studies at Orleans.

274. Gournay dit Latour, Br. Pierre; Province of France. Born at Montreal, July 1, 1700; entered the Order, Sept. 29, 1741; died at Montreal, in December, 1767.

275. Klästen, Fr. Gaspard de; Province of France. Born at Alençon, Sept 27 (al. 28), 1708; entered the Order, Sept. 8, 1726; arrived in Canada in 1741, or before; returned to France before 1746; died May 16, 1758.

276. Meurin, Fr. Sébastien Louis; Province of Champagne. Born at Charleville, Dec. 26, 1707; entered the Order at Nancy, Sept. 28, 1729 (al. 1726); arrived in Canada in November, 1741; died at Prairie-du-Rocher, Randolph Co., Ill., Aug. 13, 1777.

277. Servière, Mr. François-Marie; Province of France (?). Arrived in Canada before Nov. 28, 1741; returned to France (or died) before 1749.

278. Tournois, Fr. Jean-Baptiste; Gallo-Belgian
Province. Born at Orchie, Flanders (now in department of Nord, France), Jan. 1, 1710; entered the Order at Tournay, Sept. 27, 1727; arrived in Quebec in June or July, 1741; returned to France in 1751.

279. Potier, Fr. Pierre; Gallo-Belgian Province. Born at Blandain (between Tournay and Orchie), Hainaut, Apr. 21, 1708; entered the Order at Tournay, Sept. 30, 1729; arrived at Quebec, Oct. 1, 1743; died at L'Assomption-des-Hurons, Sandwich, Ont., July 17 (al. 16), 1781.

280. Salleneuve, Fr. Jean-Baptiste de; Province of France. Born June 14, 1708; entered the Order, Sept. 21 (al. 22), 1727; arrived at Quebec, Oct. 2, 1743; returned to France, embarking at New Orleans, Feb. 6, 1764 (al. died in Louisiana in 1764).

281. Dohen, Br. Charles Philippe; Province of France. Born March 25, 1701; entered the Order, Sept. 5, 1733; arrived in Canada in or before 1744; returned to France (or died) in or after 1762.

282. Floquet, Fr. Pierre René; Province of France. Born at Paris, Sept. 12, 1716; entered the Order, Aug. 6, 1735; arrived in Canada, Aug. 17, 1744; died at Quebec, Oct. 18, 1782.

283. Le Bansais, Fr. Siméon; Province of France. Born at Moret-Saint-Mammes, Seine-et-Marne, Apr. 26, 1719; entered the Order at Quebec, Aug. 12, 1745 (the date of his arrival in Canada), when already a priest; returned to France in November, 1760; died an exile and castaway of the French Revolution; picked up on the shore near Villafranca, and carried to the Ospizio de Pazzi, Nice, where he died, Apr. 26, 179—.

284. Demers, Br. Jean-Baptiste Nicolas (al. Pierre); Province of France. Born at Saint-Nicolas,
near Quebec, Jan. 12, 1722; entered the Order at Quebec \textit{(al. in France)}, July 14, 1748. Took his first vows at Michillimackinac, July 16, 1750; arrived in Canada (? in 1746, according to MS. \textit{Catalogue of 1761}, in which case he would have entered the Order in France. Died after 1780.¹⁹

285. Magendie, Br. Charles; Province of Aquitaine. Born at Assat, near Pau, Oct. 30, 1707; entered the Order at Limoges, Oct. 23, 1730; arrived in Canada before 1746; returned to France after 1758; was at Paris in 1762.

286. Maillard, Br. Simon; Province of France. Born Nov. 29, 1705; entered the Order, Dec. 18, 1727; arrived in Canada before 1746; died at New Orleans (or returned to France after 1761).


288. Fourré, Fr. Julien Joseph; Province of France. Born Jan. 6, 1703; entered the Order, Nov. 26, 1721; arrived in Canada in 1747; died Feb. 19, 1759, on his return voyage to France.

289. Le Maître, Mr. Pierre Jean; Province of France. Born Jan. 3, 1727; entered the Order, Aug. 24, 1745; arrived in Canada in 1747; returned to France before 1749; died after 1762, in which year he was at Compiègne.

290. Le Febvre, Fr. Nicolas; Gallo-Belgian Province. Born Aug. 15, 1715; entered the Order, Sept. 29 \textit{(al. 19)}, 1733; arrived in Canada in 1748, before July 20 \textit{(al. 1747)}; returned to France, embarking at New Orleans, Feb. 6, 1764.
291. Gordan, Fr. Antoine; Province of Lyons. Born March 10, 1717; entered the Order, Sept. 7, 1736; arrived in Canada in 1748; died at Montreal, June 30, 1779.

292. Gounon, Fr. Simon Pierre; Province of France. Born Apr. 20, 1719; entered the Order, Dec. 3, 1743; arrived in Canada in 1748; drowned, May 3 (al. 13), 1764, between Cap-de-la-Madeleine and Ste-Angèle, while crossing the St. Lawrence from his mission at Bécancourt. His remains were interred, July 6, 1764, in St. Joseph's church at Deschambault, P. Q.

293. Le Franc, Fr. Marin Louis; Province of France. Born June 12, 1716; entered the Order, March 31, 1742; arrived in Canada in 1748; died at Quebec, May 25, 1776.

294. Macé, Mr. René; Province of France. Born at Vannes, Dec. 24, 1729; entered the Order at Paris, Oct. 15, 1745; arrived in Canada after 1746 and before 1749 (probably in 1748); returned to France in or before 1752.

295. Neuville, Fr. Jean-Baptiste de; Province of France. Born May 6, 1722; entered the Order, Sept. 6, 1743 (al. 1742); arrived in Canada before June 16, 1748; died in Montreal, Jan. 15, 1761.

296. Racine, Br. Étienne Marin; Province of France. Born June 1, 1712; entered the Order, March 12, 1742; arrived in Canada in 1749; returned to France (or died) in or after 1761.

297. Vivier (his own signature, not Viviers), Fr. Louis; Province of France. Born at Issoudun, Oct. 6, 1714; entered the Order, Sept. 12, 1731; arrived in Canada in 1749; died at the post of Vincennes, Illinois mission, Oct. 2, 1756.
298. Carette, Fr. Louis François; Gallo-Belgian Province. Born July 15, 1712; entered the Order, Sept. 30, 1731; arrived in America in 1750; left New Orleans for San Domingo in 1763.

299. Derville, Mr. Julien François; Province of France. Born at Château-du-Loir, Sarthe, Dec. 29, 1725; entered the Order, Sept. 3, 1744; arrived in Canada in 1750; returned to France in 1753; ordained after his return to France; guillotined at Paris, for exercising the functions of the priesthood, Dec. 21, 1793.

300. Le Roy, Fr. Maximilien; Gallo-Belgian Province. Born Apr. 18, 1716; entered the Order, Dec. 14, 1733; arrived in Canada in 1750; returned to France in 1763, leaving Pensacola for Vera Cruz, Mexico; died, Sept. 2, 1768.

301. Salien, Mr. Yves Hyacinthe; Province of France. Born March 28, 1724; entered the Order, Sept. 24, 1744; arrived in Canada in 1750; returned to France in 1755; was in his second year of theology at Louis-le-Grand College, Paris, in 1756.


303. Bacq, Br. Martin Joseph Xavier de; Province of France. Born Dec. 11, 1731; entered the Order at Quebec, March 7, 1751; arrived in Canada in or before 1751; returned to France before 1756; exeunte anno 1756, was infirmarian at Rouen.

304. Moyné, Mr. François; Province of Paris. Born Oct. 7, 1729; entered the Order, Oct. 2, 1749; arrived in Canada in 1751 (al. 1750); returned to
France in 1755; was in his first year of theology at La Flèche in 1756.

305. Audran, Fr. Pierre; Province of Toulouse. Born in the diocese of Béziers, Oct. 22, 1721; entered the Order, Oct. 14 (al. Nov. 14), 1737; arrived in Canada in June, 1752; died near Montpellier, France, after 1792. 50

306. Noël, Fr. Jean-Baptiste; Province of France. Born at Normanville, diocese of Rouen, Dec. 31, 1728; entered the Order as a scholastic, Sept. 7, 1751; became a lay brother after his vows; arrived in Canada in 1752; after the Conquest, to perpetuate the Order, was raised to the priesthood, Dec. 20, 1766; died before April 26, 1769.

307. Pernelle, Br. Julien; Province of France. Born Nov. 19, 1721; entered the Order, May 11, 1751; arrived in Canada in 1753; returned to France (or died) in or after 1761.

308. Phleugny, Mr. Pierre de; Province of France. Born March 2, 1733; entered the Order, Oct. 12, 1749; arrived in Canada in 1753; returned to France in 1760; was in his first year of theology at La Flèche in 1762.

309. La Brosse, Fr. Jean-Baptiste de; Province of Aquitaine. Born at Magnat, parish of Jauldes, diocese of Angoulême, Feb. 29, 1724; entered the Order at Bordeaux, Oct. 9, 1740; arrived in Canada, June 30 (al. Sept. 24), 1754; died at Tadousac, Apr. 11, 1782. His remains were buried there.

310. Aubert, Fr. Jean-Baptiste; Province of Lyons. Born March 1, 1722; entered the Order, Sept. 7, 1739; arrived in Canada in 1754; returned to France, Feb. 6, 1764; was engaged in the ministry at Grenoble in 1784.
311. Devernai (al. De Vernay), Fr. Julien; Province of France. Born Dec. 19, 1719; entered the Order, Oct. 17, 1737 (al. 1738); arrived in Canada in 1754; returned to France, Feb. 6, 1764, embarking at New Orleans.

312. Girault, Fr. Étienne Thomas-de-Villeneuve; Province of France. Born Dec. 18, 1718; entered the Order, Nov. 2, 1738; arrived in Canada in 1754; died at Quebec, Oct. 8, 1794.

313. Le Prédour, Fr. Jean Jacques; Province of France. Born Apr. 28 (al. 23), 1722; entered the Order, Oct. 16, 1739; arrived in Canada in 1754; returned to France in 1764 — reaching France before September.

314. Morlière, Mr. Charles Alex.; Province of Champagne. Born June 29, 1733; entered the Order, Sept. 11, 1751; arrived in Canada in 1755; returned to France in 1760; was repetitor at La Flèche in 1762.

315. Renete (al. Renette), Br. Jean Baptiste; Province of France. Born March 17, 1734; entered the Order, June 29, 1753; arrived in Canada in 1755; returned to France in 1758.

316. Rivalin, Mr. René; Province of France. Born May 22, 1733; entered the Order, Oct. 4, 1750; arrived in Canada in 1755; returned to France in 1759 (al. 1760).

317. Casot, Fr. Jean Joseph; Province of France. Born Oct. 4, 1728, of Swiss origin; entered the Order as a lay brother, Dec. 16, 1753; arrived in Canada in 1757; to perpetuate the Order, was ordained at Quebec, Dec. 20, 1766; died at Quebec, March 16, 1800.

319. Well, Fr. Bernard; Gallo-Belgian Province. Born Dec. 2, 1724; entered the Order, Sept. 29, 1744; arrived at Quebec in 1757; died at Montreal in 1791, between March 13 and 22.

320. Martel, Fr. Joseph Nicolas; Province of France. Born at Quebec, Apr. 21, 1721; entered the Order, Dec. 17, 1737; served his novitiate in France, and was ordained there; arrived, (on his return to Canada), June 6, 1764, and was appointed that same year curé of Saint-Laurent, Island of Orleans; drowned near Contrecoeur, P. Q., July 29, 1772.
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XXV. Relation de ce qui s’est passé en la Nouvelle France, en l’année 1635. [Le Jeune’s report; Brébeuf’s *Relation of the Hurons;* Perrault’s *Cape Breton Relation.*] *Paul le Jeune,* Kebec, August 28, 1635; *Jean de Brébeuf,* Ihonatiria, May 27, 1635; *Julien Perrault,* 1634–35. Vol. 7, 250–303; 8, 8–197.

XXVI. Relation de ce qui s’est passé en la Nouvelle France, en l’année 1636. [Part I., Le Jeune’s report; Part II., Brébeuf’s *Relation of the Hurons for this year,* originally published as an appendix to Le Jeune’s *Relation of 1636.*] *Paul le Jeune,* Kébec, August 28, 1636; *Jean de Brébeuf,* Ihonatiria, July 16, 1636. Vol. 8, 202–281; 9, 6–303; 10, 6–317.


XXIX. Relation de ce qui s’est passé en la Nouvelle France, en l’année 1637. [Part I., Le Jeune’s report; Part II., Le Mercier’s Huron *Relation.*] *Paul le Jeune,* Cap Rouge, August 31, 1637; François
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1578. [Map of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and the eastern coast of America from 46° N. to the line.]—Giovanni Martines.
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1656. Le Canada, ou Nouvelle France.—Nicolas Sanson.

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1671. Lac Superievr et avtres lievxs ou sont les missions des Peres de la Compagnie de Iesvs comprises sovs le nom D'ovtaovacs.—Jesuit missionaries, in the years 1670 and 1671. [For facsimile, see our vol. lv., facing p. 94.]

1673 and 1674. Nouvelle decouuerte de plusieurs nations dans la Nouvelle France.—Louis Joliet. [For facsimile, see our vol. lix., facing p. 86.]

1674. [Map of the upper Mississippi river and the Great Lakes.].—Jacques Marquette. [For facsimile, see our vol. lix., facing p. 108.]

1674. Amérique septentrionale.—Nicolas Sanson.

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1688. Partie occidentale du Canada ou de la Nouvelle France, ou sont les nations des Illinois, de Tracy, les Iroquois, et plusieurs autres peuples, avec la Louisiane nouvellement découverte.—Coronelli.

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1720. Plan of New Orleans, the capital of Louisiana.—Mr. de la Tour.
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1755. Canada, Louisiane et terres Angloises.—Jean B. D'Anville. [One section of this map represents the river St. Lawrence on a larger scale than the rest of the sheet.]

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Errata and Addenda.

VOLUME I.

P. 2. Near middle: for "Quebec," read "entrance to the river of Cap Rouge." Line 10 from end: for "near the mouth of the river," read "at St. John's, N. F."


P. 17. Line 2 from end: for "1658," read "1663."

P. 31. Line 4 from end: for "1708," read "1709."

P. 35. Line 3 from end: for "1781," read "1777."


P. 43. Line 13: delete "now Laval University."

P. 49. Last line: for "49," read "46."


P. 129. Line 3 (and elsewhere): the Latin *Paternitas* or French *Paternité*, as applied to the father-general of the order, should be rendered "Your Paternity."
P. 138. Italic lines: Father Jones says that Carayon's statement is incorrect; "this copy is not made from the autograph." Also, both here and in translation on next page, for "Jésus" and "Jesus," read "Gesù."

P. 197. Lines 8, 9 from end: for "Marchio," read "Marquis de;" and, for "Campania," "Champagne."


P. 211. Lines 12, 13: for "thanksgiving," read "sacred procession;" for "the figure of Christ," "Christ in the most holy Sacrament;" for "canopy," "veil." Line 4 from end: after "care," add "they gave her the necessary instructions;" and in line 2, for "Associates," read "members of the Society."

P. 215. Line 2 from end: for "a godly act was performed," read "the sacrifice of the mass was offered."

P. 221. Lines 7, 8: for "stations of the Evangelists," read "residences of the missionaries."

P. 229. Lines 3, 4: for "household assistant," read "lay brother."

P. 249. Line 4: for "six hundred," read "an immense number of."

P. 277. Lines 8, 10 from end: for "to jest . . . is characteristic of religion," read "they would scruple to jest . . . face to face."


P. 287. Near middle: for "They honor . . . of worship," read "They worship the Deity with no established and fixed rite."

P. 306. Near middle: in regard to citations from Parkman's *Pioneers*, it is necessary to state that the edition of 1892 was generally used in this series after vol. ii., instead of that of 1885.

P. 308. *Note 8*, line 3: in this citation from Parkman, the 1892 edition was used.

P. 309. *Note 16*: the reference on p. 73 is to the Jesuit historian Giovanni Pietro Maffei; he was born at Bergamo in 1535, and died Oct. 20, 1603. Lescarbot alludes to Maffei's *Historiarum Indicarum libri XVI* (Venice, 1588). It was also published at Antwerp (1805)—"the best of the editions in Latin," and possibly the one referred to by Lescarbot—and at London (1637).—V. H. Paltsits.


P. 314. *Note 38*: see p. 147, last two lines, and p. 149, lines 1, 2.

P. 317. *Note 57*: for more exact location of his first mission, see vol. liv., *note 6."

P. 319. At end: on map following these notes, read, under Bay of Fundy, "Baye Françoise," for "B. de François."

**VOLUME II.**


P. 7. Lines 9, 10: for "Curate," read "Curé."

P. 68. Line 2 from end: for "finum," read "finum."

P. 84. Paragraph 2, line 2: for "CIO ICO XI," read "CIO ICO XI."
ERRATA AND ADDENDA

P. 108. Fifth title from end: for "19," read "16."
P. 133. Line 12 (and elsewhere): for "fathoms," read "brasses."
P. 158. Second Italic line: for "enfuiuent," read "enfuiuent."
P. 287. Line 6 from end: for "Roder," read "Rodez."
P. 290. At end: add "Lenox has also a can-
celed first sheet, on which the verso of the title reads: 'Edition tirée à vingt cinq exemplaires. O'C.' This was changed to Latin. Lenox has four
copies of the Biard reprint on thick paper; also one
on very poor paper; apparently proof-sheet paper.—
V. H. PALTSITS."
P. 305. Line 11: for "1543," read "between
1544 and 1547."

VOLUME III.
P. 40. Line 5 from end: for "infinie," read "infinie."
P. 70. Near middle (and 82, line 8 from end): for "cauots," read "canots."
P. 79. Line 7: for "spawns," read "produces its young."
P. 291. Note 2, line 3: for "1439," read "1457 to
1459."
P. 299. Note 34, line 5: for "Schenck," read "Seutter."
VOLUME IV.


P. 234. First word of text: transpose second and third letters.

P. 254. *Note* 15, line 4: for "1619, ca.," read "1691 (?) ."

P. 272. Line 2: for "1892," read "1886."

VOLUME V.


P. 69. Near middle: for "sixteen feet," read "three brasses."

P. 278. *Note* 15: citation at end should read, "Calendar of State Papers, Colonial series, 1574–1660, pp. 93 et seq."


P. 279. *Note* 19, line 6: for "winter," read "summer."

VOLUME VI.

P. [vi.]. Title of illustration: for "1636," read "1634."

P. 170. Line 8 from end: for "cone," Avignon issue has "corne;" a marginal note in Lenox copy of second issue gives "coynée."


ERRATA AND ADDENDA 371


VOLUME VII.

P. 13. Line 8: for "skin" and "shiny," read "fur" and "glossy."

P. 97. Line 7: for "interlace," read "catch."

P. 312. Note 19, line 3 from end: for "1634," read "1635."

VOLUME VIII.


P. 291. Last line: for "1" read "8."

P. 298. Line 7 from end: for "Thiohero," read "Onontaré."

P. 299. Last line: for "Pyrtæus," read "Pyr-

laeus."

P. 300. Middle: after "late in the sixteenth cen-
tury," add "and then came to Montgomery county, N. Y."

VOLUME IX.

P. 83. Middle: for "deceiving," read "abusing."

P. 109. Line 5 from end (and elsewhere): for "pound," read "livre."

P. 115. Near middle: for "Devilish woman," read "woman possessed by a Demon."

P. 171. Middle (and elsewhere, when applied to the white settlers of the country): for "inhabitants," read "habitants."

P. 173. Line 7 from end: for "wishes," read "is willing." Line 5 from end: for "gives," read "affords."

P. 201. Line 2 (and elsewhere, as applied to the Virgin Mary): for "holy," read "blessed."

P. 275. Line 9 from end: for "guard," read "observe."

P. 299. Line 5 from end: for "us," read "ours,"—a term commonly used among Jesuits when familiarly alluding to the members of their society.

P. 305. Note 4, lines 4, 5: for "returned . . . in 1629," read "remained with the savages until 1632."

P. 312. Note 40, line 3 of second paragraph: for "Joseph," read "Francois."

VOLUME X.

P. 137. Next to last line: for "wheat," read "grain."

VOLUME XII.

P. 275. Note 23, last line: for "1680," read "1683;" this date is established by contemporary documents in the archives of St. Mary's College, Montreal.

P. 276. Note 29: Sulte thinks (Courrier du Livre, June, 1900, pp. 33–37) that the fight took place at the present Carillon, eight miles lower down.

VOLUME XIII.

P. 89. Near middle: for "kept," read "stopped."
VOLUME XV.

P. 155. Line 9 from end: for "constructions," read "compounds."


P. 165. Line 10: for "lesser," read "little."

VOLUME XVI.

P. 258. Note 13: Kingsford (Canada, vol. i., p. 49) says that Champlain first used the word "bluet," a name "everywhere accepted in Canada," but even now refused (in this sense) by the Academy.

VOLUME XVIII.

P. 235. Lines 9, 10: James H. Coyne writes (in a letter to the Editor, dated April 22, 1898) regarding this map: "The first printed map after 1641 which shows any acquaintance with the explorations of Brébeuf and Chaumonot is Sanson's of 1656. It must have been based upon their report, and probably upon the map here referred to — which, considering the circumstances of their journey through Western Ontario, is wonderfully accurate."

P. 255. Lines 3, 4 from end: Chaumonot's autobiography has not been published in the present series, owing to the pressure of other matter historically more important.

P. 257. Note 13, line 3: W. M. Beauchamp writes (in a letter dated Dec. 12, 1896): "There are many traces of Eskimos on both sides of Lake Ontario, and they seem to have been frequent visitors here."

VOLUME XX.

P. 309. Line 9: Gosselin calls this document
"the oldest original register in Canada" (H. de Bernières, p. 43, note 3).

VOLUME XXI.

P. 302. Cf. the forms of contract given by Rochemonteix (Jésuites, t. i., pp. 394, 482, 483).

VOLUME XXII.

P. 270. Line 10: for "pitié," read "piété."

VOLUMES XXII.-XXIV.

Title-pages: Line giving date of publication: for "M DCCC XVIII," read "M DCCC XCVIII."

VOLUME XXIII.


VOLUME XXIV.

P. 73. Line 13: for "unwilling," read "willing."

VOLUME XXV.

P. 25. Line 14: for "repeat," read "tell again some."

P. 89. End of first paragraph: for "brings forth Virgins," read "causes Virgins to spring up."

P. 141. Line 9: for "intended," read "decided."

P. 215. Line 5: "flotte" here (as also on p. 259, line 5) refers to the trading fleet (of canoes) which annually descended the Ottawa river to carry furs to the French settlements; and, specifically, to the fleet which in the summer of 1643 was captured by the Iroquois. As Vimont explains on p. 171 of this volume, these captives included many of "the
choicest'' of the Huron Christians, as well as Father Jogues.

VOLUME XXVII.


P. 269. Line 16: for "invited," read "united."

P. 315. Note 24, line 4: see Bacqueville de la Potherie's Amérique Septentrionale, t. i., pp. 333, 334, and accompanying illustrations.

VOLUME XXVIII.


P. 317. Line 3 from end (and elsewhere): for "nicknamed," read "dit."

P. 318. Note 28, end: the citation from Butler's Lives should be "vol. vii., p. 54, in 2nd Amer. ed. (Phila., 1836)."

VOLUME XXIX.

P. 35. Line 9: for "a dessert, as one may do," read "such a dessert as one may eat."

VOLUME XXXI.

P. 204. Middle: for "Hoinsland," read "Hoins-laud"—a phonetic French rendering of "Winslow."

VOLUME XXXIII.

VOLUME XXXV.

P. 42. Middle: after "enterrem" insert "[sc. enlevem];" see vol. xl., note 7.

VOLUME XXXVI.

P. 251. Note 57, end: add "The Jesuits, as also the Hotel-Dieu and the Seminary of Quebec, were exempted, in 1684, from the payment of tithes; see Canad. Arch. Rep., 1874, p. 196."

VOLUME XLII.

Pp. 101-111 [chap. vi.]: W. M. Beauchamp writes (in a letter dated Dec. 12, 1896): "Mr. Shea's claim that a belt presented by Chaumonot is still at Onondaga is erroneous. He had never seen the belt, but I have repeatedly and closely examined it; and every circumstance is against his theory. The wampum-keeper calls it a 'belt of admission to the League,' but I doubt the correctness of this statement."


VOLUME XLVII.

P. 275. Under heading "February," paragraph 3: "the ceremony of the first prizes" (l'action des premiers pris) may also be rendered "the first semi-annual session (examination, etc.,) for the

**VOLUME XLVIII.**

P. 183. With this account of the earthquake of 1663 compare that given by Marie de l'Incarnation in her *Lettres* (Richaudeau's ed.), t. ii., pp. 226–243.

P. 297. *Note 14*: in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, is an Algonkin grammar, dictionary, etc., composed by Father Nicolas; therein is mentioned, as written by him, an extensive work on New France and the Indians.—*Canad. Arch. Rep.*, 1874, pp. 189, 190.

**VOLUME XLIX.**


P. 275. *Note 14*, last paragraph, line 12: for "two years," read "one year."


**VOLUME LI.**

VOLUME LVI.


VOLUME LVII.


P. 315. Lines 7, 8 from end: see account of La Salle's transfer of Wolfe Island to Jacques Cauchois, and the subsequent change from feudal tenure; also translation of deed—in "An old Conveyance," in Queen's Quarterly, July, 1894.

P. 316. Line 4 from end: after period, insert "For information regarding the surviving colonists, see Bandelier's 'History of the S. W. United States,' in Amer. Archæol. Inst. Papers, Amer. ser., vol. v., p. 180; cf. p. 188." For additional information about La Salle's early life, see vol. ix. of our series, note 21.


VOLUME LVIII.


P. 294. Note 8, lines 5, 6: transpose the words "former" and "latter," at the ends of the lines. Margry states (Découv. et Etabl., t. iii., p. 647) that he found the document here referred to in "the Dépot des Cartes, plans, et Journaux de la Marine, carton 64, 4."

P. 296. Line 11: for "1695," read "1706, or later."
VOLUME LIX.

P. 309. Note 25, line 9: for "xiv.," read "iv."

P. 314. Note 42: for "Rockport," read "Rockfort."

VOLUME LXI.


P. 271. Note 15: cf. a similar offering to the Virgin by the Hurons, with accompanying prayer in their language, in vol. xli., pp. 167–175.

VOLUME LXII.


VOLUME LXIII.

P. 244. End of document: In the archives of the Ursuline monastery at Quebec is a MS. entitled "Narré de la mission du Sault," and endorsed "Envoié en 1685." It may be the part of this document which is lacking.

P. 296. Doc. clvii.: the "Montagnais MS.," as it is generally known to scholars, contains, besides the writings of Crépieul here mentioned, a sermon, etc., by Father J. B. Maurice; also writings by
Antoine Silvy, translated into French and annotated by Claude G. Coquart.

P. 299. *Note 5*: regarding St. Castin, see Dufau de Maluquer's "Maison d'Abbadie," in *Canad. Roy. Soc. Proc.*, 1895, sec. 1, p. 87 et seq. This writer has made a special study of the Abbadie family (to which St. Castin belonged), and cites much new and hitherto unpublished material regarding the subject. He thinks that St. Castin was born about 1652, and died probably in 1715 or 1716.

VOLUME LXIV.

P. [ix]. Title II. (and at foot of illustration itself): for "1683," read "1689."

Pp. 41–53. Folio heading: for "De Couvert to Frontenac," read "Letter by De Couvert."

P. 275. *Note 6*: Pierre d' Au, sieur de Jolliet, was born in 1666; in 1689 he married Anne Lemire; and in April, 1684, he died at Montreal.

P. 279. *Note 27*: in various Old-French dictionaries may be found the words *pasnage, tournage,* and *brenage* (for *barnage, basnage*), which indicate various seigniorial dues. The last-named is sometimes applied to the amount of grain, etc., due for the support of the church, and even to a formulated statement of dues for church or monastery. Thanks for information thereon are due to the French department of the University of Wisconsin. Father Jones writes: "The word *basnage* is probably a local term, now obsolete, from *ban*, 'a proclamation, or announcement;' and, as the impending feasts were announced at the beginning of the sermon, I presume that the *petit discours* was a brief address on the feasts, or on the mysteries of our Lord's life. Although the
word is not to be found in any dictionary, all here [Montreal] agree with me in this interpretation.''

VOLUME LXV.

P. 188. Title of document: for "Louis Hector de Callières," read "Jean Bochart de Champigny." This correction is made from information kindly furnished Nov. 8, 1900, by Abbé A. H. Gosselin, the Canadian historian. He notes that Carheil mentions (pp. 249, 251) the wife and children of his correspondent, and the appointment of the latter to the position of intendant at Havre—circumstances which apply to Champigny, and not to Callières, who was not married, and who died at Quebec in 1703.

VOLUME LXVI.

P. 203. Lines 7—10 from end: the Jesuit missions to the Onondagas and Senecas were abandoned in 1709. Two years later, a French expedition built a blockhouse at Onondaga, and had "other wood ready to build a chapel" (N. Y. Colon. Docs., vol. v., p. 249; see also vol. ix., pp. 829, 836, 838.)

VOLUME LXVII.

P. 332. Line 5: for "1710," read "1712."


Note 20: the culture of the sugar-cane and that of the orange-tree were introduced into Louisiana (about 1744) by the Jesuits.—Shea's Church in Colon. Days, p. 581; Wallace's Ill. and Louisiana, p. 297.

P. 337. Note 23: see preceding citation in reference to St. Castin (under vol. lxiii., p. 299), for further information as to his son Anselm.
VOLUME LXIX.

P. 291. Line 1: insert after period, "(See map Domaine du Roy, in Rochemonteix's Jésuites, at end of vol. iii.)."

P. 295. Note 32: on the site of La Presentation has been erected (1899) a monument to Picquet. The corner-stone of the old fort is fixed in the walls of the new town hall at Ogdensburg; and the flag of the mission and a portrait of Picquet are preserved at Quebec. — E. C. James, Ogdensburg.

VOLUME LXX.


P. 315. Note 37, end: at the subsequent cession of Louisiana to France (1800), the archives of New Orleans were sent to Havana.

VOLUME LXXI.

P. 49. Line 5 from end: for note number "3" read "11."
The first, third, and fourth of these three documents are letters written from France by Alain Xavier de Launay, S.J., to the Ursulines at Quebec and Paris, dated February 12, 1759, April 19, 1760, and December 24, 1768, respectively; the second is a letter written by Father Bernard Well to De Launay, dated Quebec, October 17, 1759. The original MSS. rest in the archives of the Ursuline monastery at Quebec. An English translation of Doc. CCXXIX was published in American Catholic Historical Researches, vol. v., p. 35.

The original MS. of this letter of Father Sébastien Meurin to Bishop Briand, of Quebec, written from Kaskaskia June 11, 1768, is in the archiepiscopal archives of Quebec.

This is a letter from Jean Baptiste de la Brosse, S.J., to a Canadian lady whose son was his pupil, dated at Isle Verte, September 23, 1776. The original MS. fell into the hands of Rev. Marc Chauvin, parish priest at Baie St. Paul. Father Chauvin was appointed vicar-general of the diocese of Quebec, and was succeeded in his parish by Rev. Charles Trudelle, who later became chaplain to the hospital.
of the Sacré Cœur at Quebec. About 1856, when Chauvin retired to the Hôtel-Dieu at Quebec, he gave this letter of La Brosse to Trudelle, who (February 6, 1891) presented it to Rev. Edouard Désy, S.J., then superior of the Quebec residence of the order; and, on February 11, Father Désy gave it to the archives of St. Mary's College, Montreal, where it now rests. The letter was published in L'Union Libérale, of Quebec, November 23, 1888. In our publication, we follow the original MS.

CCXXXV

Father Joseph Casot's Aveu et Denombrement des Terrains des Pères Jésuites en Canada, was begun December 12, 1781, concluded in 1788, and authenticated in 1789. We follow the original MS., now resting in the Crown Lands office, Quebec.

CCXXXVI

This letter of Augustin L. de Glapion, S.J., to Hugh Finlay, of the legislative council, dated at Quebec, September 10, 1788, was, on March 19, 1888, published in facsimile by Rev. Arthur E. Jones, S.J., archivist of St. Mary's College, Montreal. The original MS., which we follow, rests in the college archives.

CCXXXVII

We obtain this letter of Father Glapion to Louis Germain Langlois, fils, dated at Quebec, December 31, 1789, from the appendix (pp. 163, 164) to Rapport du Comité Spécial de la Chambre d'Assemblée du Bas-Canada, nommé pour s'enquérir de l'état actuel de l'Éducation dans la Province du Bas-Canada. The report was ordered printed, February 2, 1824.
The original MS. of this letter by Joseph Octave Plessis—then secretary to Monsignor Hubert, coadjutor bishop of Quebec; but afterward (1806–25) himself bishop of that diocese—addressed to Monsieur Marchand, principal of the college at Montreal, and dated at Quebec, March 13, 1791, rests in the archives of St. Mary's College, Montreal. It was found among the papers of Marchand, at Sandwich, and transmitted to the Jesuits for safe-keeping. In publishing this final document in our series, we follow the original at St. Mary's.
NOTES TO VOL. LXXI

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

1 (p. 25).—Reference is here made to two British officers, then in Canada, James Barbutt and Donald McDonell. The former was a captain in the 15th regiment of foot, under Col. Jeffery Amherst; in 1776 he was commissary of stores and provisions for West Florida, and stationed at Pensacola. McDonell was a captain in the 78th regiment of foot, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Fraser.

2 (p. 27).—Bernard Well was born on Dec. 2, 1724; and, when nearly twenty years of age, entered the Jesuit novitiate. He arrived in Canada in 1757; during the following year, he was chaplain to the General Hospital of Quebec. For several years he labored at Sault St. Louis, but was stationed at Montreal during most of his residence in America. He was the last Jesuit in that town, after the suppression of the order, and died there, as we shall see in later documents, in 1791.

Well’s confrère to whom this letter was written was Alain Xavier de Launay; he was born July 21, 1704, and became a Jesuit novice Oct. 20, 1722. In 1756 he was stationed at Paris at the college of Louis-le-grand (formerly Clermont), and acted as procurator for the missions of New France; he probably remained at Paris until the dispersion of the Society, when he was obliged to leave the capital. His subsequent life may be traced, to some extent, by means of his autograph letters in the archives of the Ursuline monastery at Quebec, one of which is given in our text. In 1768 he was at St. Malo; in 1775, at Liege, Belgium; and somewhat later he writes from Huy (a town near Liege), where he had found a refuge with the Augustinian Fathers, who apparently then occupied the former Jesuit college at Huy. The last of these letters is dated at Liege, Dec. 27, 1780; he states therein that he and several other former Jesuits were then residing at the English Academy of Liege. It is probable that he died there in the following year (1781).—A. E. Jones, S.J.

3 (p. 35).—From the very beginning of their missions in Louisiana, the Jesuits had sought, but in vain, to secure ecclesiastical supremacy
in that province, which was under the control of the Capuchins after 1725. (See our vol. lxvi., note 9; vol. lxvii., notes 41, 49; and vol. lxx., note 45.) This explains Meurin's dilemma when appointed vicar-general for the bishop of Quebec. To escape persecution by the Capuchins, he left St. Louis and went to Kaskaskia, which after the conquest was, of course, under English rule.

Jean Olivier Briand, seventh bishop of Quebec, was born Jan. 23, 1715, and ordained to the priesthood March 16, 1739. Two years later, he came to Canada as secretary of Bishop Pontbriand (vol. lxix., note 6), until whose death (1760) Briand acted as canon of the Quebec cathedral. The see remained vacant during the six years following the conquest; but in 1766 Briand was appointed to the bishopric, which he held until 1784—resigning then his post on account of his age and infirmities. He remained at Quebec until his death (June 25, 1794), still laboring for the church as long as his strength permitted. As the head of the diocese, he was energetic and able; he secured the rebuilding of the cathedral and the episcopal palace destroyed in the siege of Quebec, and was untiring in his efforts to provide and train priests for the vacant parishes. According to Tétu, Briand was "the second founder of the Bishopric and Seminary of Quebec;" and "at the time of the American invasion of 1775, it was he who, by his loyalty and his authority, kept this colony for England" (Mandements des Évêques, vol. ii., pp. 5, 187).

4 (p. 37).—Amherst was succeeded in 1763 by General Thomas Gage as commander-in-chief of the British troops in North America. This position Gage held until 1774, when he was appointed governor of Massachusetts; but in the following year, proving unequal to the task of quelling the revolt of that colony's people, he was recalled by the home government.

5 (p. 39).—Prairie du Rocher ("Rock Prairie") was founded about 1733, by Jean St. Thérèse Langlois, a nephew of Boisbriant, on a site about five miles east of Old Fort Chartres (vol. lxix., note 56); it is in the present Randolph county, Illinois. —For an account of this village, which still exists, see Wallace's Illinois and Louisiana, pp. 276, 391; and E. G. Mason's "Old Fort Chartres," in Fergus Hist. Series, no. 12, pp. 31, 45.

The allusion in this sentence of the text, rendered obscure by the illegible word in the MS., is made clear by an entry in the parish register of Prairie du Rocher (cited by Mason, in Old Fort Chartres, p. 40). Therein is recorded the removal, from the cemetery near Fort Chartres, of "the bodies of Reverend Fathers Gagnon and Collet, priests of St. Anne of New Chartres" to the cemetery at Prairie du Rocher.
6 (p. 39).—Regarding the sale to Beauvais of the Jesuit estate at Kaskaskia, see vol. lxx., note 46.

7 (p. 41).—In Canadian law the fabrique is the body corporate and politic, consisting of the curé and churchwardens of each parish, who administer the temporalities of the parish church.—Crawford Lindsay.

8 (p. 43).—Robert Harding, an English Jesuit, came to Maryland in 1732, where he remained until 1749, being then sent to Philadelphia to take charge of the Roman Catholic chapel in that city. In 1763, he built St. Mary's church there, directing it until his death, Sept. 2, 1772; he was then seventy years of age. For many interesting particulars regarding this priest, see Amer. Cath. Hist. Researc. h.s., vol. vii. (1890), pp. 82-92.

Concerning the expulsion of the Jesuits, about this time, from various European countries, see our vol. lx., note 36.

9 (p. 43).—The Illinois country was surrendered to the English on Oct. 10, 1765 (vol. lxx., note 40); the officer appointed to command that region was Captain Thomas Stirling, of the 42nd Highlanders. He was, however, superseded on Dec. 4 following, by Major Robert Farmer, who was in turn followed by Colonel Edward Cole (1766), Colonel John Reed (1768), Lieutenant-Colonel John Wilkins (Sept. 5, 1768), Captain Hugh Lord (1771), and Captain Matthew Johnson (May, 1775 to May, 1781).

10 (p. 47).—In the archives of the archiepiscopal palace at Quebec is a portfolio of correspondence between Bishop Briand and the Jesuit Meurin; it contains thirteen letters besides the one here published by us, ranging in date from March 23, 1767 to April 27, 1777. The authorities of the diocese decline to allow the publication of the others, regarding them as too private and personal in character for that purpose. A short extract from one of them is printed (in English translation) in Amer. Cath. Hist. Researches, vol. iv. (1887), p. 68; the editor says that it was "copied from the original by the late Father Martin."

11 (p. 49).—This was Louis Claude Hector de Villars, minister of war in France from Nov. 26, 1715 to Sept. 24, 1718.

Regarding the suit by Lavalette's creditors, see vol. lxx., note 36.

12 (p. 61).—For sketch of La Brosse, see vol. lxx., note 20. Interesting particulars of his missionary life in the Saguenay and in Acadia may be found in Rapport sur les Missions de Québec, March, 1864, pp. 53-55. The letter here published was evidently written by La Brosse to a lady (probably one of his parishioners) living in the vicinity of Rimouski—a town lying on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, about 180 miles below Quebec. Isle Verte,
where the letter was written, seems to have been a favorite residence of the missionary at his times of comparative leisure; it is an island lying off the south shore, opposite the entrance to the Saguenay River. "On this island the first lighthouse on the St. Lawrence was placed, in 1809" (Lovell's Gazetteer).

13 (p. 65).—French legal terms relating to the seigniorial tenure are never translated in Canadian statutes and public documents. Papierterrier is thus defined by Bescherelle: "A register containing the enumeration of all the lands held by a seigniory, and of all the persons holding such lands, with details of the tenures, cens, and rents due therefrom." This is equivalent to the "land-roll" under English tenure.—CRAWFORD LINDSAY.

"Château St. Louis" was the name given to the governor’s residence at Quebec; the original edifice was begun by Maisonneuve, in 1647, within the enclosure of the fort. In 1694, it was demolished and rebuilt by Frontenac; but this building was destroyed by fire in 1834. Its historic name was, however, transferred thereafter to the Château Haldimand (an edifice adjoining the fort), which was begun in 1784 by General Haldimand, then governor of Canada. The Château was finally razed to the ground in 1892, and a large hotel known as "Château Frontenac" has been erected, partly on its site and partly on adjoining ground. In one of the hotel façades is placed a stone, found by Haldimand's workmen in 1784, on which is cut a Maltese cross and the figures 1647—evidently a relic of Maisonneuve’s original structure. —See Ernest Gagnon's valuable work, Le Fort et le Château Saint-Louis (Quebec, 1895); it is fully illustrated with plans and views (from old engravings and sketches) of the various buildings which have borne that name.

14 (p. 67).—Droit du franc-fief: a phrase thus defined by Bescherelle: "A payment irregularly levied by the seignior upon the roturier proprietors of fiefs;" and, elsewhere, "a tax paid by a roturier when he acquired a fief." He adds: "From the time of Charles V., this tax was due to the king alone."—CRAWFORD LINDSAY.

15 (p. 69).—An arrière-fief is a fief which is a dependency of another fief.

16 (p. 73).—Coutume is the appellation, in French jurisprudence, of "laws which are established by usage, and which are conserved, without being written, by long tradition." Various French provinces had these coutumes, each peculiar to itself; that of Paris was followed in Canada from its first settlement, almost entirely to the exclusion of any other. The coutume of Paris was compiled in 1510, and amended in 1580; the former code is called "the old coutume," the latter: "the new coutume." In 1770, such of its
articles as had been followed in Canada up to 1759 were carefully compiled by order of Sir Guy Carleton, then governor, and published (London, 1772); this coutume, with the Ordinance of 1667,—the former for the civil law, and the latter for civil procedure,—remained the fundamental and actual law of Canada until the codification in 1867.—See Edmond Lareau's chapter on this subject in his Droit Canadien, t. i., pp. 138–149.

17 (p. 77).—The former seigniory of Belair (also known, later, as Les Écureuils, now the name of a small village situated therein) was in the present Portneuf county, Que., and lay about thirty miles above the city of Quebec.

18 (p. 87).—Censive: translated "fee-farm" by Clifton and Grimbaud; by Bescherelle, "a tract of land held en roture which is dependent upon a fief." In this case, the holders of land would pay rent to the king.—Crawford Lindsay.

19 (p. 91).—Cf. details of these concessions, and topographical descriptions of the various estates, in Bouchette's valuable Topog. Dict., art. "Jesuits' estates," and under the separate names of the seigniories: see also a more detailed enumeration in Rapport de l'Éducation, 1824, pp. 105–136.

20 (p. 93).—After the conquest of Canada, that country was ruled by British governors appointed by the crown; the Canadians were treated as a conquered nation, and placed under English law. This condition of affairs was not a satisfactory one, both racial and religious difficulties often arising; but the settlement of Canadian affairs was postponed for several years by the prevailing disturbances in English politics and administration. Finally, the famous "Quebec Act" was passed (June 18, 1774, taking effect in Canada May 1, 1775) by the English Parliament, but not without strong opposition, notably from Chatham and Burke. Most writers regard this bill as an attempt on the part of the English government to conciliate its new Canadian subjects in order to retain their loyalty, in view of the threatened revolt of the neighboring English colonies. Some historians also think that the Quebec Act was (as stated by Coffin, p. 398) "indicative of a settled and long-meditated design on the part of the English government to hinder the extension of the self-governing colonies by attaching the vast unsettled regions West and Southwest to the arbitrary government which that Act seemed to establish." It is generally considered that the measure was largely due to the efforts and influence of Sir Guy Carleton, then governor of Canada. The more important features of the Act were: the extension of the boundaries of Canada southward to the Ohio, westward to the Mississippi, and northward to the Hudson Bay Company's
territories; permission to Roman Catholics to enjoy the free exercise of their religion, and to their clergy to receive from the parishes their accustomed dues and rights; the restoration of the old French laws in matters relative to property and civil rights (except in the case of royal land grants); and the appointment of a council who, in conjunction with the British governor, should manage the affairs of the province (but they were not allowed to levy taxes, save for purely local expenditures). Numerous and violent controversies have arisen among historical writers regarding the purpose, nature, and effects of the Quebec Act. For various aspects of the discussion, see Garneau's *Canada*, t. ii., pp. 417-442; Sulte's *Canad.-Fran.*, t. vii., pp. 126, 129; Kingsford's *Canada*, vol. v., pp. 220-246; Hart's *Quebec Act* (Montreal, 1891); and Coffin's "Province of Quebec and the Early American Revolution," in *Univ. Wis. Bulletsins*, Econ. Polit. Sci. and Hist. Ser., vol. i., no. 3, pp. 275-562.

The reference in our text to the provisions of the Act regarding religious houses, is to the opening sentence of Art. viii.: "That all his Majesty's Canadian subjects within the Province of Quebec, the Religious Orders and Communities only excepted, may also hold and enjoy their Property and Possessions, together with all Customs and Usages relative thereto, and all other Civil Rights, in as large, ample, and beneficial Manner, as if the said Proclamation, Commissions, Ordinances, and other Acts and Instruments, had not been made, and as may consist with their allegiance to his Majesty, and subjection to the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain."

21 (p. 93).—A reference to Jacques François Cugnet (son of François Joseph Cugnet, the noted lawyer; vol. lxix., note 18); he was French secretary to the governor, and legal adviser to the crown.

22 (p. 93).—Shortly after the conquest, Lord Amherst obtained from George III. a promise that the estates of the Canadian Jesuits should be given to him as a reward for his military services—a promise, however, which remained in abeyance until after the close of the American Revolution. About 1786, Amherst petitioned the crown for its fulfillment; but the royal council ordered (Aug. 18 of that year) that a commission be appointed at Quebec to investigate the extent, value, and condition of the Jesuits' estates, and the tenures on which they had been held. Minutes of the proceedings of this commission, and their final report, may be found in *Rapport de l'Éducation*, 1824, pp. 59-102.

The commission failed to agree in their findings—the division apparently ranging the French and the English members upon opposite sides; the main object of their inquiries had been to ascertain whether the estates were, by right of conquest, vested in the crown. In 1799, Amherst secured a grant of the property from the
king, but conditionally, depending upon the approval of the governor and the crown lawyers of Canada. This was not given; there was a strong feeling in the province of Canada that the estates belonged to the province rather than to the crown, and that they ought to be applied to the purpose for which they had originally been given, that of education. Governor Milnes steadfastly opposed the grant to Amherst, which consequently fell through; and finally, on the death of Casot, the last Jesuit, the Canadian government took possession of the property. In 1831, the revenues therefrom were, by parliamentary decree, applied solely to educational purposes, being shared between the Protestants and Catholics. When the Dominion of Canada was organized (1867) by the federation of the North American provinces, the estates belonging to the crown, including those of the Jesuits, were transferred to the new federal government; and the latter, in turn, ceded the Jesuit estates (1871) to the Provincial government of Quebec.

Frequent attempts had been made, during the period following the sequestration of the estates, to obtain their restoration to the control of the Catholic church; but these were unsuccessful until 1888, when an act was passed (signed on July 12 of that year) by which a final settlement was made of the entire question. The sum of $400,000 was paid to Pope Leo XIII., as the head of the Roman Catholic church, by the Provincial government, as a partial compensation for the Jesuit property which had been appropriated by the British authorities in 1800; this amount was to be expended within the Province of Quebec. The common of Laprairie was ceded to the Society of Jesus, which had been legally incorporated in Canada in 1887; and the remaining property belonging to the Jesuits’ estates was to be disposed of for the benefit of the Province of Quebec. In accordance with this agreement, the Holy See placed the $400,000 in the hands of the Canadian ecclesiastical authorities, to be used for pious purposes—excepting a small part of the sum, which was given to the Canadian Jesuits for the support of their mission in that country.—See the Rapport above cited; Garneau’s Canada, t. iii., pp. 62-66, 107, 286; Kingsford’s Canada, vol. vii., pp. 286-289; Shea’s “Jesuit Estates in Canada,” in Amer. Cath. Quart. Rev., vol. xiv., (1889), pp. 322–333; Jesuit Estates Act of July 12, 1888; Fleck’s Question des Biens des Jésuites (Montreal, 1889); and the various Reports of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Quebec.

Priests, Missionaries, The Priests of the Seminary of Missions Etrangères, Or those of St. Sulpice, as well as the Jesuits and The Récolets, Choose to go To France, passage shall be granted to them upon the Ships of His Britanic Majesty. And all shall have Liberty to Sell, In whole or in part, The property, real Or Personal, which they may possess in the Colony, to either french or English purchasers, without the British Government causing the least hindrance or obstacle to such sale. They may Carry with Them, or ship To france, The Produce, of whatever Nature it may be, of the aforesaid Sale of goods, Paying the freight thereon, As is stated in Article 26. And those Among the Aforesaid Priests who Choose to Go This Year Shall be Fed during The Passage at the expense of His Britanic Majesty, And may Carry with Them their luggage."

24 (p. 103).—See illustration of the old Jesuit college and church at Quebec, in vol. 1. of this series (facing p. 188); and of interior of the church (facing p. 24), in this volume. Fleck, in his Compendium de Jésus au Canada, says (p. 74): "The college of Quebec was unable to continue the classical course after 1768, on account of the small number of Fathers who remained and the notable diminution in the number of pupils after the departure of the wealthy families. The Fathers, however, until 1776 continued to maintain in the college a primary school, where instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic was given to those who chose to attend it. But these classes were compelled to cease when the government appropriated a part of the college for storing the archives; later, it took, little by little, nearly all the rest of the buildings for use as barracks." Cf. our vol. xliv., note 20. After the death of Father Well (1791), the Jesuit residence at Montreal was used for government purposes. See view of the building in our vol. lxiv., p. 135.

25 (p. 107).—The phrase constitut de 20,000 livres means "a constituted rent the capital of which is 20,000 livres, on which the Fathers pay the annual rent of 1,000 livres."—Crawford Lindsay.

Pierre René Floquet was born at Paris, Sept. 12, 1716; and entered the Jesuit novitiate at the age of nineteen. He came to Canada in 1744; five years later he was at Sault St. Louis, and in 1752 was stationed at Quebec, but most of his remaining years were spent at Montreal — where he was, from 1757, superior for many years. After the capture of that city by the American troops in 1775, Floquet compromised himself with both the British and the ecclesiastical authorities by his relations with the invaders and (in the following year) with the committee sent by the American Congress to endeavor to persuade the Canadian people to join the colonies in their revolt against Great Britain. In consequence, he was promptly interdicted by Bishop Briand, who was now his ecclesiastical superior; but he
made due reparation for his indiscretions, and continued in his priestly duties until his death, which occurred at Quebec, Oct. 18, 1782. A sketch of his life, and English translations of three letters written by him to the bishop, are given in *Amer. Cath. Hist. Res.*, vol. v., pp. 63–68. One of these letters explains at length his relations with the Americans, and the acts for which he had been censured.

Pierre Panet, a native of Paris, and son of a French government official, came to Canada about 1743; he married, at Quebec (1754), Marie Anne Trefflé-Rottot, by whom he had eight children. He was a notary royal, and was in 1778 appointed a judge in the courts of the Quebec district. In 1796 he became a member of the executive council for that province, and in 1799 belonged to the legislative council. The date of his death is not recorded.

26 (p. 111).—“On the death of Father Well, towards the end of March or the beginning of April, 1791, Father Casot came up to Montreal and anticipated the cupidity of the English Government, by giving away in charity every movable possession of the Montreal Jesuits” (*Amer. Cath. Hist. Res.*, vol. v., p. 34). On p. 38 of *Researches* here cited is reprinted the following extract from the Montreal Gazette, April 7, 1791: “The Reverend Father Casot, procurator of the Jesuits of this province, arrived at the residence in this town shortly after the death of his confrère, Father Well. The noble and generous manner in which he disposed of the money and effects of this house is worthy of the greatest praise and deserves to be recorded in the annals of benevolence. He distributed the corn which he found in quantities of fifty and a hundred bushels to the Hospitals and to other indigent poor; he made surprising gifts in money of two, three, four and even ten thousand francs; in short, he extended a helping hand to those whom shame restrains from making known their wants. His hand is always open to the poor of this class, by whom he was happily beset up to yesterday, which was the day of his departure. Not one person came out from his house without having felt the benefit of his disinterested charity.”

Cf. the following extract from the Quebec Gazette, March 20, 1800 (as cited in Christie’s *Hist. of Canada*, vol. i., p. 207), regarding Casot’s death: “On Sunday last, the 15th inst., died the reverend father Jean Joseph Casot, priest, of the company of Jesus, procureur of the missions and colleges of the jesuits in Canada, the last of the jesuits of this province. The immense charities which he bestowed assure him for a long time, the blessings of the poor. He was one of those men whose life is a hidden treasure, and his death is a public calamity.”

27 (p. 111.)—*Portugaise* is defined in the supplement to *Dict. Acad. Fran.* as “a gold coin of Hamburg.”
Sulte (Canad.-Fran., t. vii., p. 130) mentions one Abbé Parent among Canadian priests in 1775, as ordained in 1757. No information is available which will explain the allusions in the text.

28 (p. 113).—An English translation of the letter here mentioned is published in Researches (as cited in note 26, ante, p. 36. It was written by J. F. Hubert, then bishop of Quebec, and is dated Feb. 28, 1791; it reads as follows: "I learn from different sources that your health is so feeble as to leave no hope for your recovery. Everybody gives you but a short time to live, and you yourself are, they say, the only one who does not perceive your danger. . . . Think, then, I pray you, of that moment of death, so terrible even to the greatest saints. Put your affairs in order, look over your papers, &c., for you cannot doubt that in the event of your death an inventory of everything will be made and possession will be taken. I have not yet heard of your having fulfilled the promise which you made last year; think of it, I beg of you, if it be still unfulfilled. This is my advice to you; my reluctance to offer it is great, but charity and duty impel me to do so. When it shall please God to close your career, I hope you may die the death of the saints. You know how to obtain that favor; make use of your knowledge without delay."

29 (p. 117).—Charles le Moyne (also written Lemoine; a grandson of the noted Montreal pioneer of the same name—vol. xxvii., note 10), second baron de Longueuil, was born Oct. 18, 1687. In 1720 he married Catherine Charlotte le Gouës, by whom he had eighteen children. Like other members of his house, he was a noted military officer; in 1726 he was commandant at Niagara, and later at Montreal—of which city he was governor from 1749 until his death, which occurred there on Jan. 19, 1755. From February to July, 1752, Longueuil acted as governor of Canada, during the interim between the death of La Jonquière and the arrival of Duquesne.

Pierre de Rigault (Rigaud), marquis de Vaudreuil, was born Nov. 22, 1698, and was a son of the Vaudreuil who governed Canada from 1703 to 1725. At the age of thirty-five he married Louise Fleury d'Eschambault, by whom he had five children. In 1733 he was appointed governor of Three Rivers, a post which he held during ten years. He was governor of Louisiana from May, 1743 to February, 1753; at the latter date he went to France, whence he returned in June, 1755, as governor of Canada, holding that dignity until the conquest (1760). Vaudreuil went to France in 1760, and was among those accused and tried with Bigot (vol. Ixix., note 27), but was acquitted of guilt. He died in 1764.

30 (p. 118).—The intendant Bégon desired to return to France as early as 1723; but Robert, his successor appointed by the govern-
ment, died at sea on the voyage to Canada, in the following year; and still another, one Chazel, lost his life by shipwreck off Cape Breton Island, Aug. 25, 1725. For information regarding Bégon's actual successors, see vol. lxvii., note 3; and vol. lxix., notes 26, 27.

31 (p. 122).—In the terminology of the Society of Jesus, the word "province" implies a territorial division, set off for administrative purposes, whose boundaries are not necessarily identical with the national, civil, or ecclesiastical demarcations of a country. The province to which a member of the Order belongs, is determined not by the place of birth, but by the place where, through choice, he entered the Society. Transfers, however, from one province to another are not unusual.

France was constituted as a province in 1552, under Pascase Bröet as its first provincial. In 1564, the Province of Aquitaine, was set off from it, with Edmond Auger as provincial. It comprised, at that date, not only the old historic provinces which ultimately

MAP OF JESUIT PROVINCES IN FRANCE, WITH DATES OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT; BY REV. A. E. JONKS, S.J.
remained under its jurisdiction,—that is to say, Poitou, Marche, Limousin, West Guienne, the western part of Gascony, Bearn, and those other divisions lying between them and the Bay of Biscay,—but also the provinces allotted later on to the jurisdiction of Lyons and Toulouse, and which are enumerated below.

Lyons was cut off from Aquitaine in 1582. Arnold Voisin was its first provincial. This new province was made up of Lyonnais, the southern half of Burgundy, Franche-Comté, Savoy, Dauphiny, Provence, and a small portion of Languedoc enclosing Nîmes and Alais.

Toulouse was next severed from Aquitaine, in 1608, and was formed of the western and greater part of Languedoc, all Foix, Roussillon, and Andorre, the eastern part of Gascony, that part of Guienne east of Cahors, and the whole of Auvergne.

Finally, in 1616, Champagne was separated from the Province of Paris, Ignace Armand being its first Provincial. It included within its jurisdiction Champagne, Lorraine, Alsace, small portions of Picardy and of Ile-de-France, and the northern half of Burgundy.

The Province of France, after this final division of 1616, comprised Brittany, Normandy, Maine, Anjou, Touraine, Berry, Bourbonnais, Nivernais, Orleanais, the southern half of Artois, and the larger western portions of both Picardy and Ile-de-France.

The Gallo-Belgian Province, although quite distinct from the five great French Provinces, sent out several able missionaries to New France. It was originally detached from Germany, and assumed its name on becoming a province in 1612. It included within its limits the northern half of Artois, French Flanders, Hainaut, Namur, and Luxemburg.—A. E. Jones, S.J. (Notes 32–50 are also contributed by Father Jones.)

32 (p. 122).—From the date of Le Jeune's administration down to the cession of Canada in 1763, the superior of the mission of New France was at the same time rector of the college of Quebec.

33 (p. 123).—Fr. Le Mercier, on May 11, 1656, appointed pro tempore Jérôme Lalemant vice-superior; it would seem that the latter acted as such until June 19.

34 (p. 125).—The printed Catalogue of 1749 says: R. P. Gabriel Marcol, Rector coll. & sup. gen. Miss. ab Octob. 1748; that of 1752 has: R. P. Carol. Germain, Sup. gen. ab anno 1752. If Fr. Charles Germain was nominated in 1752 the nomination was not carried into effect. I have found no administrative acts signed by him as superior during that year, while there are at least two signed by Fr. Marcol in 1752,—one on February 2, the other on July 16. Moreover, the Catalogue of 1753 contradicts that of 1752 and reasserts: R. P. Gabr. Marcol, Superior gen. et Rect. coll. ab Oct. 1748.
35 (p. 126).—At the close of the year 1762, Fr. de Beaupuis was stationed at the college of Vannes and was acting as moderator and spiritual director of the men's sodality there.

36 (p. 143).—Little is known of this priest; various allusions in contemporary documents indicate that he actually came to Canada, but was compelled to return soon to France, owing to a painful wound which unfitting him for missionary labor.

37 (p. 149).—Nouvel's name appears in the annual Catalogues, down to the year 1702, as resident in the Ottawa missions. Fr. de Crépieul, in a letter to the General, dated Quebec, Oct. 28, 1702, a very short time before his own death, mentions, among other matters, the deaths of FF. Nouvel, Bineteau, and Faure (Favre). So it is certain that Fr. Nouvel died in the spring or early summer of 1702.

38 (p. 149).—Louis le Boesme came to Canada when a mere boy. It is almost certain that he is the "little Louis" referred to in Journ. des Jés. of 1648 (vol. xxxii. of this series, pp. 91, 97), in which year he went to the Huron mission. Two years later, he returned to France (vol. xxxv., p. 53), to enter the Society there.

39 (p. 158).—There must have been some mistake made in copying. The last date is inadmissible, as Fr. Mermet himself, who wrote the obituary letter, died in 1716.

40 (p. 159).—He is not to be confounded with Poncet de La Rivière, who arrived in 1639. The present Joseph Antoine Poncet, in the years previous to his departure for Canada, had occupied the position of treasurer at Quimper (1685–88), and that of rector there (1691–92).

41 (p. 160).—The Abbés J. F. Buisson de St. Cosme and De Montigny speak in their letters of a Brother Alexandre, who seems to have been stationed at Chicago, in 1699, with Fr. Pinet.

42 (p. 163).—A letter from Father Alain X. de Launay, dated at Paris, Feb. 16, 1762, mentions Lauverjat as then living, although very old; but he could not yet have learned of that Father's death, which occurred after the last vessel had left Quebec. This letter of De Launay has been erroneously ascribed to Du Jaunay by the generally accurate and careful Fathers Backer (Écrivains de la Comp. de Jésus, t. iv., p. 761).

43 (p. 164).—In the annual Catalogue of 1714 it is stated: Profecti sunt P. Pet. Richer et P. Pet. Renauld. Fr. Richer arrived safely, but we have no further information of Fr. Renauld.

44 (p. 165).—He signed Boulenger, not Boulanger. In an official act, signed by his superior, the baptismal name given is not Jean-Baptiste, but Jean-Antoine.
45 (p. 172).—In the Répertoire du Clergé, his name is erroneously given as Quoad.

46 (p. 173).—Father Martin classed Boismilon among the lay brethren; he was certainly a priest, as he made his profession of the four vows at Quebec, June 21, 1740.

47 (p. 174).—His one signature, in the archives of St. Mary's College, Montreal, has more the appearance of "Bonnecamps" than "Bonnocamps."

48 (p. 175).—The commemorative document deposited in the corner-stone of the Quebec cathedral, laid Nov. 24, 1748, contains, among others, the name "D. Le Bansais, vice-pastor."

49 (p. 176).—He signed an act, adding "Jesuit" after his name, at the Hôtel-Dieu, Quebec, on Jan. 13, 1780, seven years after the suppression of the Society.

50 (p. 179).—As a constitutional priest, he had been appointed curé of the Cathedral of Montpellier, and died suddenly on his way to that city.

51 (p. 210).—An alleged portrait of Father Marquette. In sundry volumes of our series, we have published photo-engravings of the several oil portraits of Jesuit missionaries to New France painted by Donald Guthrie McNab, now of Toronto, for St. Mary's College, of Montreal. These were chiefly based upon authentic contemporary engravings, and are considered creditable likenesses of the early Fathers. Father Jacques Marquette is not represented in the McNab portraits, because no likeness of that famous missionary was then known to exist. A letter of Father E. Mollet, then at Laon, France (the birthplace of Marquette), to Father Felix Martin, dated Aug. 19, 1846, and preserved in the archives of St. Mary's College, shows that at that time there was no tradition surviving in the Marquette family relative to the existence of a portrait of the famous missionary explorer.

Rev. A. E. Jones, S.J., the archivist of St. Mary's College, writes to the Editor: "Jacques Viger, the first mayor of Montreal, though an indefatigable seeker for anything of interest concerning Marquette, makes no mention, in his voluminous notes, of any likeness of the great discoverer; nor does he hint at the existence of any in Canada or elsewhere. Had it been in the custody of any of the religious communities, he certainly would have ferreted it out, as he had done in the matter of portraits of other Canadian celebrities. Bibaud, jeune, in his Panthéon Canadien (1858), p. 301, gives a list of Viger's successes in this field of research."

Out of this darkness, there has at last come a hopeful ray of light. February 19, 1900, the artist McNab wrote to the Editor from
ALLEGED PORTRAIT OF JACQUES MARQUETTE, S.J.

[Photo-engraving from oil portrait, by unknown artist, discovered in Montreal in 1897. See note 51, present volume.]
Toronto, declaring that he had discovered what he believed to be a contemporary portrait of Marquette. In the course of the correspondence which ensued, Mr. McNab reported that in the winter of 1896-97, while walking along Little St. James street, Montreal, he "overtook two French boys drawing a hand-cart loaded with rubbish and scraps of broken boards, on top of which was thrown an old panel, the shape of which attracted my attention. Picking it up, I inquired as to where they had found it. 'O, all of this wood is from an old house.' But they would not speak further, whether from fear or ignorance; however, they were pleased to part with it for a little silver.'"

Mr. McNab says that at the time he thought little of the panel, save that it appeared to hold an old picture. After keeping it until the autumn of 1899, he began to remove "the dirt which was held fast with many coats of varnish . . . and it has taken much time and great care, owing to the cracked condition of the paint. The face is a wonderful fine example of modeling and coloring, and could be mistaken for a work of Rembrandt, were it not for the signature, 'R. Roos, 1669,' above which are two lines which I take to be as explanatory of the model; though cracks and dirt have defaced most of the words, save 'Marquette de la Confrérie de Iésus' which is quite legible. On the back of the panel, which is 13 3/4 x 17 3/4 inches, and about half an inch thick, there has been carved 'Pere Marquette,' strong and deep—but this carving evidently is not by a contemporary.'" The foregoing account is an amalgamation of several letters by McNab.

Photographs of the panel, both front and back, were secured through Mr. McNab's helpful kindness, and sent to Father Jones, at Montreal, and the latter, with characteristic thoroughness, reported at intervals upon his investigations. Writing in March, 1900, he said: "The cracked state of the surface, evidenced by the photographs, is a prima facie indication that the work is not of recent date. The artist must have been one of no small merit: as the details of the face are so exquisitely reproduced, and the features as perfect as if taken with a camera. The painting is the representation of a man of the years of Marquette in 1669, who, as we know, was born June 1, *1637. The placidity of expression, and the absence of all trace of that airy arrogance which characterizes the fanciful features and attitude of Trentanove's statue, correspond perfectly with what we know of Marquette's gentle and unassuming nature. As for the style of the lettering in the name

*Until quite recently the accepted date of his birth was June 10; but a close inspection of the records in France shows that "i [die] Junii" was mistaken for "io Junii."
cut into the wood on the reverse of the panel, I attach no importance to it; it is evidently an afterwork, and not being in keeping with the writing of the time, say the middle of the 17th century, can give us no clue to the age of the painting. As there is no trace of the artist’s name or of the date of the prints sent me, I can form no opinion as to the concordance of the lettering with the literal or numerical characters of the period.

“Marquette reached Canada in September, 1666. The date on the portrait is 1669. Consequently, it is either a copy of an original existing previously to that date in France, or else we must say that it was executed in Canada. The latter supposition is not admissible. The artist’s signature is R. Roos. There were several painters of that surname, but no R. Roos. Elihu Rich’s *Handbook of Biography* (London, 1863) gives the following: John Henry, a pupil of Adrian de Bie, 1631-1685; Theodor, his brother, 1638-1698; Philip, second son of John Henry, commonly called ‘Rosa de Tivoli,’ from his long residence there, a great painter of animals and landscapes, 1655-1705; John Melchior, brother of the latter, 1659-1731; Joseph, grandson of Philip, a painter and engraver, about 1728-1790; and finally Nicholas Roose (sic), whose proper name was Liemacker, a painter of Ghent, 1575-1646.

“Relying upon the dates just given, it could be a production of John Henry, or Theodore, or Philip, or lastly of John Melchior; but if the ‘R,’ as an initial of a baptismal, or in a particular case, of an assumed name, be correct, it would point to Philip, who on this occasion, would be presumed to have signed ‘R[osa] Roos.’

“The social standing and easy circumstances of the Marquettes—who formed one of the ‘first families,’ if not the most distinguished, of Laon—would, of course, account for their employing so eminent an artist to duplicate, in 1669, a painting then in their possession; for Marquette himself was already in Canada, or rather at the mission du S. Esprit on Lake Superior. Nor must it be forgotten that as yet he had in no wise distinguished himself as a great discoverer, so that the duplicate would have been ordered by some one of his relatives merely as a remembrance of an absent member of the family: although there is no record of this copy, or of any other, ever having been sent out to Canada. There is no record of any such portrait in the official inventory (Québec, March 28, 1800) of Father Casot’s effects, which was made immediately after his death (see *Rapport du Comité Spécial de la Chambre d’Assemblée &c.*, 1824, pp. 232 et ss.). Moreover, the archives of the various religious communities of Quebec are silent on the point.

“Since the history of this interesting panel is unknown, the whole question of its genuineness and authenticity must be decided by a
critical examination of the signature, date, and inscriptions. Until this investigation is held by experts competent in the matter, whatever our own personal impressions and wishes may be, the friends of historical research will, I fear, suspend judgment.

At intervals during the summer and autumn of 1900, Father Jones and the Editor discussed the panel, in conversation and by letter, but neither found it convenient to visit Toronto to personally inspect the portrait; indeed, such a visit could be of slight avail, for it was felt that its authenticity could not well be established upon this side of the Atlantic. Then, too, the volume (lix.) containing the Marquette papers had long gone to press, and there appeared small excuse for publicly commenting on the matter until more was known.

November 12, as proofs for the present volume were being read, Father Jones wrote: "To-day I have something of interest to add to what I have already written you, in the matter of the Marquette portrait. A month or so ago I sent one of the photo-prints to Rev. A. Hamy, S.J., who is stationed at Boulogne-sur-mer, France, and who is much interested in all that relates to Père Marquette. I thought I had sufficiently explained to him that the lucky discoverer of the portrait was Mr. McNab, in spite of which he gives me undue credit for the find, and adds: 'I congratulate you on having found the likeness. You will now be glad to hear that there is every likelihood of its proving authentic. The day after I received it, I met with the grandson of a Mr. Dagneau de Richecourt, whose wife was a Marquette. This person [the grandson] unhesitatingly assured me that he saw in the picture a striking resemblance to one of his two uncles.' Father Hamy has ordered a large-sized painting from the print, and when this is completed he will have an engraving made. In the October number of the Études, a Paris review, the same Father has a short but very interesting article on Marquette, wherein he indulges in the hope of yet being able to trace to its lurking place a portrait of the great discoverer, which is said to exist somewhere in France."

In view of this opinion from one who is probably the best living authority upon Marquette, the Editor deems it prudent at last to present, in the final volume of our series, a statement of this interesting discovery of Mr. McNab, and a half-tone engraving of the panel in question. As stated by Father Jones above, the photograph fails to reveal the obscure signature and inscription described by the finder. Every admirer of one of the most lovable characters in the history of American exploration, will hope that it may eventually be found that the noble physiognomy here depicted was that of the saintly Marquette.
52 (p. 227).—Of Shea's Cramoisy series, which comprises twenty-five numbers, we have reproduced in the present series the following numbers: 1, 12, 13, 16, 18–20, 22, 24. Most of the other documents thus published by Shea are mentioned in this "List of Authorities;" we have omitted them from our series for reasons given in vol. lxiii., note 9, as possessing too little historical value, or as being largely a repetition of other documents which we have already given.

53 (p. 266).—At a meeting of the Anthropological Society of Washington, D. C., held May 23, 1899, the name "Amerind" was proposed as a substitute for the term "American Indians," and met with a general approval from the ethnologists there present. This name "is proposed as a designation for all the aboriginal tribes of the American continent and adjacent islands, including the Eskimo." For summary of the discussion leading to its adoption, see Amer. Anthrop., new ser., vol. i. (1899), pp. 582, 583.