

- and to have burnt them in effigy. Kirke's First Conquest, 66-7, citing Colonial Papers, v., no. 37, 49, vi., no. 12.
- 47, note 2. Add: Kirke in his First Conquest, says July 9; but the work is too confused to be of any authority. He makes David fight de Caen before the surrender of Quebec, which he dates Aug. 9.
- 58, note 1. Add: Charles I. by commission of March 5, 1630, ordered an inquiry as to the goods taken by Capt. David Kirke. First Conquest, pp. 84-5. Kirke resisted, and urged King to retain Quebec, p. 87. This author, p. 88, pretends that the French King promised to pay Kirke £20,000, which seems utterly improbable.
63. Charles I, June 12, 1632, appointed Sir William Alexander, Robert Charlton and William Berkeley commissioners to receive the forts from Capt. Lewis Kirke, and deliver them up to the French. Kirke, p. 89.
- 64, note 1, line 8, omit 1657.
- 100, note 5. For the Hotel Dieu of Dieppe, see *Memoires de Dieppe*, iii., pp. 90-106. Their rule was approved by Archbishop de Harlay, January 3, 1630, and by the Pope, July 7, 1664.
- 102, note 1. For the Ursulines of Dieppe, see *Memoires de Dieppe*, ii., p. 132.
- 126, line 24. For de Manse, read Manse.
Note 4. See concessions in Dollier de Casson, *Histoire de Montreal*, appendix, pp. 243-250. He makes *Maisonneuve* arrive the 20, p. 31.
- 128, note 3. Add: For the Iroquet, see Sulte, *Histoire des Trois Rivières*, pp. 11, 18.
- 146, note. At foot of col. 1, omit from "as to," to "Hunter," and in col. 2, "Father Jogues," to "Dutch," and "and may be," to "E. Canada Creek." For "Greenhalgh describes it," read "Greenhalgh describes Tionondogue." As it stands the note confounds Tionondogue (Fort Hunter,) with Tionontogue. See both mentioned N. Y. Col. Doc.,
- iv., pp. 81-2. Tionontogue could not have been far from Canajoharie. Brodhead, in his valuable *History of New York*, vol. ii., p. 129, thinks it was not far from Fort Plain or Palatine. It was burned by de Tracy, removed a quarter of a league further, again removed in 1689, and again burned in 1693.
169. The Relation, 1643, gives the name Tabouret, where Charlevoix has Sabouet; has Margonne, instead of Margonet, Bordier instead of Verdier. In the list of the Hundred Associates in Du Creux, there is neither Tabouret nor Sabouet, and no Caset, but it has a John Verdier, and a James Bordier.
- 205, note 2. D'Aillebout died May 31st. 1660. Viger in Dollier de Casson, p. 152.
- 216, note 2. See, however Sulte, *Histoire des Trois Rivières*, p. 94; which seems to make it John Godefroy de Linctot as stated by Charlevoix, p. 247, n. He was of Caux in Normandy, came to Canada about 1616 with his brother Thomas, and was one of the founders of Three Rivers. By his wife, Mary Le Neuf de Herisson, he had a large family. He died before 1681. Five of his children were killed and his brother burnt by the Indians. Sulte, pp. 89, &c.
- 244, note 3. See Lauson's nomination. Dollier de Casson, Appendix p. 265
- 247, note 2. See addenda to note on p. 216; If Charlevoix is right in regard to John Godefroy de Linctot, he errs in making Margaret, wife of James Hertel de Cournoyer, his daughter; she was his granddaughter. Sulte, p. 93. Tanguay, *Dict. Gen.*, i., 274.
- 251, note 1, line 6. For "governor of" read "commandant at."
- 258, note 2. Add "He was known among the English as Smit's Jan. Brodhead's *New York*, ii., p. 116 n."
- 274, note 2. Insert a period after "lay brother" and read "Garreau was."
- 275, note 2. Add: "Parish Register of Montreal cited in Dollier de Casson, Appendix, pp. 229-230."