

This estate was granted to the Jesuits, May 29, 1680, with two leagues frontage on the river; it is now the property of the Caughnawaga Indians.

The rapids are commonly known as the Lachine Rapids, and form a prominent feature in the scenery of that region. Navigation past them is rendered possible by the Lachine Canal, 8½ miles long, extending from the town of Lachine (opposite Caughnawaga) to Montreal. The seigniorship of that name was granted to La Salle (in the winter of 1667-68) by the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in honor of which he named it; but in 1669 the seigniorship became known as Lachine, in derisive allusion to the expedition projected by La Salle to discover a route to China via the river (Faillon's *Col. Fran.*, vol. iii., pp. 297, 298). The settlement founded by La Salle at Lachine was destroyed (Aug. 5, 1689) by the Iroquois, and 200 persons cruelly massacred; while many others were made captives, and either enslaved or tortured to death.

12 (p. 133).—Reference is here made to the lands granted to Pierre Le Gardeur (vol. viii., note 57).

13 (p. 133).—Montreal Island—the site of ancient Hochelaga, and of the modern city of Montreal—is 32 miles long by 10½ miles wide, and forms the counties of Hochelaga and Jacques Cartier. The island was granted, soon after the restitution of New France by the English, to Jean de Lauson (vol. vi., note 2); but in 1640 he transferred the greater part of it to Dauversière and his associates of the Society of Notre Dame de Montréal. This association afterwards became so reduced in membership and in funds that in 1663 it surrendered the Montreal colony, with all its possessions and rights, to the Seminary of St. Sulpice (conducted by the Society of that name established in 1641 in France), which for six years had maintained an ecclesiastical establishment in Montreal, and had done much to aid the colony. The Sulpitians thus became the seigniorial proprietors of the island, which they held until the abolition of feudal tenure in 1854,—retaining, however, up to the present time a considerable part of their valuable domain. A full account of the Montreal colony is given by Faillon in his *Col. Fran.* For mention of the early aboriginal inhabitants of Montreal, see vol. v., note 52.

14 (p. 135).—Concerning Isle Jésus, see vol. ix., note 42.

15 (p. 135).—This river was named Pontgravé by Champlain (1609), in honor of his friend; the name St. Jean was given to it in memory of Nicolet (vol. viii., note 29).

16 (p. 137).—Concerning Beaupré, see vol. xi., note 13.

17 (p. 157).—Regarding Lake Champlain, see vol. i., note 67.

18 (p. 171).—See sketch of the Attikamègues in vol. ix., note 20.

19 (p. 175).—*In a Chapel*: a nautical phrase, thus defined in