

*Supplément au Dictionnaire de l'Académie* (Paris, 1825): "A vessel enters chapel when a wrong manoeuvre or other cause brings it into danger." Littré describes it as "putting about, head to wind, despite oneself, and through the force of winds or of currents."

20 (p. 177).—For sketch of Jacques Hertel, see vol. ix., *note* 3.

21 (p. 181).—Concerning the Iroquet tribe, see vol. v., *note* 52.

22 (p. 187).—*Abenaquois* (Abnaki, Wapanachki, or Wabenakies): a group of Algonkin tribes in New Brunswick and Maine. Ferland says (*Cours d'Histoire*, vol. i., p. 66): "Later, the Souriquois, the Abenakis, and the Malecites became allies, in order to furnish mutual aid to one another in their wars against the English colonies. They have sometimes been confounded, by English and French writers, under the collective name of Abenaki tribes." Laverdière (*Champlain*, p. 73) mentions "the Etchemins, afterward called Malécites;" and says that "the name Ouabenakiouek was given by the Montagnais to the Etchemins, especially to the savages of the Kennebec." Champlain, in his earlier voyages, visited the last-named tribe; and he relates (*ut supra*, pp. 1180, 1182, 1216) that in 1629 they sought his assistance against the Iroquois, whereupon he sent one of his men to visit their country. This envoy brought back a favorable report of the Kennebec region, and of the friendly disposition of its people.

For sketch of the Jesuit mission among these tribes, see Introduction to this series, vol. i., pp. 13–15; for details of their history and present condition, see Vetromile's *Abnakis and their History* (New York, 1866), and Maurault's *Hist. des Abenakis*.

The Abenakis of Maine are now principally represented by two small tribes in that State, the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy (vol. ii., *note* 6), living on the rivers of those names; and by a small remnant in Canada, at Becancour, and at St. François-du-Lac (Yamaska county).

23 (p. 193).—Claude Pijart, brother of Pierre (vol. viii., *note* 8), was born in Paris, Sept. 10, 1600, and became a Jesuit novice Aug. 7, 1621. His studies were pursued in his native city; and he was an instructor in the colleges at Orleans (1624–28), Caen (1632–34), and Rouen (1634–36). In July, 1637, he came to Canada, where he labored three years at Quebec and Three Rivers, in that time becoming proficient in the Algonkin dialect. Thus prepared, he began, with Raymbault (vol. xi., *note* 16), the mission (1640) to the Nipissings and other Northern Algonkin tribes, to whom he ministered during the greater part of the following nine years,—jointly with Raymbault until the latter's death, then with Ménard. Some intervals in this period were spent in the Huron mission,—upon the destruction of which, Pijart escaped, with others of the mission-