

6 (p. 151).—Jerome Lalemant, brother of Charles (vol. iv., *note* 20), was born at Paris, April 27, 1593; and Oct. 20, 1610, he there entered the Jesuit novitiate. His student life was spent at the colleges of Pont-à-Mousson, Clermont, and Rouen, with intervals devoted to the duties of instructor, at Verdun (1615-16) and Amiens (1616-19). After completing his probation, he filled various responsible positions in the colleges—at Clermont, as minister (1627-29), and spiritual director (1636-38); and at Blois, as rector (1632-36). He was sent to Canada in 1638, as superior of the Huron mission, where he remained seven years. In September, 1645, he returned to Quebec, having been appointed superior of the missions in New France, which post he held until November, 1650 (when he made a journey to France, to obtain aid for the needy colonists and straitened religious orders of Quebec). According to Laverdière (Quebec ed. of *Relations*, p. vii.) Lalemant was made rector of the college at La Flèche, in 1656; but, after three years, he returned to Canada with Mgr. Laval (June, 1659). In September following, he was again appointed superior of the missions of New France, in which authority he continued six years. He died at Quebec, Jan. 26, 1673.

Lalemant wrote the *Relations* of the Huron missions, 1639-43; and those of New France, 1646-48 and 1660-64.

7 (p. 155).—For sketch of Petun tribe, see vol. v., *note* 18; of Neutrals, vol. viii., *note* 41; of Cheveux-Relevés, vol. xiv., *note* 9. The Sauteurs (Ojibwas) were visited in 1641 by Jogues and Raymbault (vol. xi., *note* 16).

*Gens puants*: the French appellation of a tribe called, by the Algonkins, *Ouinipigou* (modernized as Winnebago). Le Jeune thus explains the origin of the name (*Relation* of 1640, chap. x.): "Some Frenchmen call them the Nation of Stinkards [*Puans*], because the Algonquin word *ouinipeg* signifies bad-smelling water, and they apply this name to the water of the salt sea,—so that these peoples are called Ouinipigou, because they come from the shores of a sea about which we have no knowledge; consequently they ought not to be called the nation of Stinkards, but the nation of the sea."—Cf. Butterfield's *Disc. of N. W.*, p. 38. Shea was the first to identify the *gens de mer*, of the *Relations*, with the Winnebagoes; see his *Discovery of Mississippi Valley* (N. Y., 1853), pp. xx., xxi.

The Winnebago tribe—of Dakota stock, and thus tribally isolated among their Algonkin neighbors—inhabited the Fox River valley of Eastern Wisconsin, and the shores of Green Bay. They were known to early writers, by report, as engaged in trade with the Canadian tribes. Champlain's map of 1632 locates the *Nation des Puans* on a lake of the same name, northwest of Lake Huron; they