

may have been thus placed only through ignorance of the region west of Lake Huron,—or Lac des Puans may have been intended for Lake Winnipeg, the modern form of *ouinipeg*. Sagard (*Canada*, p. 201) mentions the Cheveux-Relevés (Ottawas) as enterprising traders, whose voyages extended as far as the Nation des Puants, a distance of more than 500 leagues. Du Creux's map names Lake Michigan *Magnus Lacus algonquiorum, seu Lacus Foetentium*, "the Great Lake of the Algonquins, or Lake of Stinkards." The first white man to visit the Winnebagoes, so far as known, was Jean Nicolet (vol. viii., note 29), possibly in 1634–35. Brébeuf tells us (vol. x., p. 83, and note 6) that in 1636 the Aweatsiwaenrrhonons (the Huron equivalent for *gens puants*) were on hostile terms with the Amikoués, "having broken the treaty of peace" that had been made (presumably through Nicolet's agency) between those tribes. They were also frequently at war with the Hurons and other tribes; and the *Relation of 1671* (chap. v.) states that the Winnebagoes had at one time been almost exterminated by the Illinois.

In 1669, the Jesuits began their labors with this tribe, the mission of St. Francis Xavier (vol. i., note 57) being founded by Allouez. This mission was sustained during more than half a century; among its laborers were Jean André, Antoine Silvy, Charles Albanel, Jean Enjalran, and Jean Chardon.

8 (p. 157).— Cf. Brébeuf's chapter on the Huron language (vol. x., pp. 117–123).

9 (p. 157).— The Petit Châtelet (a part of which was used, after 1398, as a prison) was a building at the southern end of the Petit Pont, in Paris, of very early date, and originally erected as a fortress to command the bridge. It was washed away by a flood in the Seine, Dec. 20, 1296; but in 1369 was rebuilt by Charles V., "for the purpose of restraining the turbulence of the scholars of the university, who were frequently in a state of insurrection." This fortress was, in 1402, assigned to the prévôt of Paris as his residence; in 1782, it was demolished.— See *History of Paris* (London; Whittaker, 1827), vol. ii., pp. 101, 102, 365.

10 (p. 159).— For values of furs at that period, see vol. iv., p. 207, and note 19.

11 (p. 165).— Paul de Barry (1587–1661), successively rector of the Jesuit colleges at Aix and Nîmes, and provincial of Lyons, was the author of numerous popular religious books, mostly devotional. The earliest of these was *Le Paradis ouvert à Philagie par cent dévotions à la Mère de Dieu* (Lyons, 1636). According to Sommervogel, this book reached its seventeenth edition by 1665; and a "twentieth reprint" was issued at Paris, in 1868.

It is probable, however, that the book mentioned in the text is