

troversy aroused thereby. Notwithstanding the explanations made in this document by Lalemant, Vitelleschi ordered (Jan. 25, 1643) the dissolution of this branch of the mission service; but further remonstrance and explanation from Lalemant, accompanied by a modification in the terms and requirements of the donnés' connection with the Society, finally procured (Dec. 25, 1644) the revocation of this decree. During the continuance of the Huron mission, these donnés rendered it invaluable service. On this subject, see Roche-monteix's *Jésuites*, vol. i., pp. 388-395.

24 (p. 303).—Jean Guérin was another of these donnés; his name does not often occur in records of the time, but Lalemant, in the *Relation* of 1663, chap. viii., says that Guérin had been in the employ of the Jesuits over twenty years, and eulogizes his virtue, devotion, and fidelity. He had served the missionaries in all their fields of labor—among the Iroquois, Hurons, Abenakis, and Algonkians. His last voyage was with the ill-fated Ménard (vol. xviii., note 5); they left Three Rivers in August, 1660, and Ménard perished in the forests of Wisconsin, a year later. In September, 1662, Guérin, while still in the mission service, was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun. Laverdière, Shea, and other historians have made Guérin the companion of Ménard at the time of his death; but this opinion is controverted by Campbell, in his "Ménard" (*Parkman Club Pubs.*, Milw., no. 11), pp. 11, 12; he maintains that Guérin was left behind by Ménard, in charge of the infant church at Keweenaw Bay, and that the latter was accompanied by a French armorer, or blacksmith.

25 (p. 305).—Regarding Le Coq, see vol. xix., note 5.