

with his father's family to Canada in 1634. He spent the years 1639-41 in the service of the Jesuits, in their Huron missions, and four years more as a soldier of the Quebec garrison; and, in 1645, became an interpreter at Three Rivers. From that time, he secured rapid promotion, occupying many important positions in business and in public affairs,—notably that of governor of Three Rivers (1653-58, and 1662-67). In 1661, Boucher was ennobled; and, in the same year, he went to France, in order to represent there the enfeebled condition of the Canadian colonies, and their urgent need of aid. He was partially successful, returning the next year with 200 colonists and 100 soldiers, and having awakened in France renewed interest in the Canadian enterprise. It was for this purpose, and at the king's request, that Boucher undertook to write his *Histoire véritable* (vol. viii., of this series, *note* 3), a sketch of the natural resources of Canada. In 1667, retiring from the governorship of Three Rivers, he settled upon his estate at Boucherville, and devoted his energies to the improvement and colonization of this and other lands in which he had an interest. He died in 1717, aged 95, leaving a numerous family. Boucher's first wife was an Indian girl, educated at the Ursuline convent; her death soon left him a childless widower. He then married (1652) Jeanne Crevier, by whom he had sixteen children. Most of the particulars here given are obtained from Sulte's excellent paper, "Pierre Boucher et son livre," *Canad. Roy. Soc. Proc.*, 1897, vol. ii., sect. i., pp. 99-168. This is a reprint of the *Hist. vérité.*, accompanied by a biographical sketch of Boucher, and bibliographical notice of his book.

Toussaint Toupin, here mentioned, was husband of Boucher's sister Marguerite, and "an influential citizen of Quebec" (Sulte); he was an ancestor of the noted Charles de Langlade.

19 (p. 167).—Gabriel Duclos de Celles, sieur de Saily, spent the winter of 1645-46 at Quebec, but apparently removed thence to Montreal, where he married (1652) Barbe Poisson. He was a judge, in both civil and criminal affairs, and was granted lands in 1654.

20 (p. 173).—Reference is evidently here made to the Indian François Xavier Nenaskoumat, one of the original two settlers at the Sillery reduction, who died in 1639; but it is difficult to explain why he should also be named Boulé,—unless, possibly, on account of some special circumstance connecting him with a Frenchman of that name. Tanguay (*Dict. Général.*) mentions one François Boulé, "located at Sillery," whose infant child was buried at Three Rivers, Jan. 31, 1639. In a document dated Feb. 8, 1652, one of this name is mentioned among the landholders near Cap Rouge; he was slain there by the Iroquois in June, 1653. Both references may be to the same person. Nenaskoumat's surname may, with more probability,