

Regnaut's account of the martyrdom, doubtless written soon after the event, is evidently the basis for that given in chap. iv. of the *Huron Relation* for 1649. Rochemonteix publishes (*Jésuites*, t. ii., pp. 464-465) a short letter from Garnier, of similar tenor. Another epistle describing the tragic death of these Fathers—dated Sept. 15, 1649, but unsigned, and apparently a fragment—is found in the Bibliothèque Royale of Brussels; for a copy of this, we are indebted to the courtesy of J. van den Gheyn, S.J., conservator of MSS. in that library; it traverses the same ground as the other documents mentioned.

3 (p. 43).—For information regarding Rodriguez, see vol. xxvii., *note* 17.

4 (p. 43).—*Sœur de bologne* (Boulogne): see vol. xxxii., *note* 18.

5 (p. 45).—Nicolas, sieur de St. Denis, was the second son of Jean Juchereau, sieur de Maure; the latter was brother of Noël, sieur des Chastelets (vol. xxvii., *note* 14). Nicolas married (Sept. 22, 1649) Marie Thérèse Giffard, then less than ten years old; they had twelve children. In April, 1656, St. Denis obtained an estate at Kamouraska, now St. Roch des Aulnais; in 1663, he was a member of the Tadoussac trading company. His death occurred in October, 1692.

Concerning Hayot, see vol. xxviii., *note* 25.

6 (p. 49).—At this point, a few lines are crossed off, "probably by Father Jerome himself, since the rest of the paragraph, which is also in his handwriting, appears on the margin facing this" (Quebec ed. of *Journal*). The passage referred to reads thus, when translated: "*et hoc male*,—I was obliged to correct myself, and say that it would be held about 4 or 5 o'clock, *ut possint redire domum qui sunt remoti, seu longe distant*."

7 (p. 51).—L'Epinaï was Guillaume Couillard (vol. xii., *note* 27).

8 (p. 59).—Charles Albanel, a native of Auvergne, was born in 1616, and entered the Jesuit novitiate at the age of seventeen. He was an instructor in various colleges,—Cahors, Carcassonne, Mauriac, Aurillac,—and pursued his theological studies at Tournon. Joining the Canadian mission in 1649, he was employed at various French settlements, but mainly at Tadoussac, from which post he made numerous journeys into the neighboring regions, spending at least four winters among the Montagnais savages. In 1666, he accompanied De Tracy's expedition against the Iroquois. Albanel's most notable and important voyage was in 1671-72, to Hudson Bay; it is claimed that this was the first French expedition and the first overland journey thither,—although Radisson makes the claim in his *Journal* (*Prince Soc. Pubs.*, no. 16, 1885) that he and Groseil-