

8 (p. 171).—Louis Couillard, eldest son of Guillaume (vol. xii., *note* 27), bore the title of Sieur de l'Espinay. His wife was a daughter of Nicolas Després (vol. xxxvii., *note* 4); they had six children.

9 (p. 173).—See Lalemant's commendation of this *donné* in vol. vi., pp. 55–57.

10 (p. 175).—A son of Jean Guyon (vol. xxvii., *note* 16); Simon was born in 1621, and died in 1682.

11 (p. 175).—François Boulé (vol. xxviii., *note* 20) was a farmer at Cap Rouge, as was also Pierre Garemand (vol. xxvii., *note* 12).

12 (p. 181).—*Skiaé* was the Huron name of the Sault Ste. Marie; by the *Enskiaéronnons* are doubtless meant the tribe there resident, better known as *Sauteurs* (vol. xviii., *note* 16). The rendezvous mentioned in the text was evidently located on the east shore of Lake Michigan. As this was a gathering of Algonkin tribes, it was probably the *Nipissings*, not the *Winnebagoes*, who were intended by the term *Aweatsiwaenronnons* (vol. x., *note* 7).

*Sken'chioé*, the place where the remnant of the *Neutrals* spent the winter, seems to be mentioned only in this place; but the etymology of the name, and the location of the *Skenchiohronons* (vol. viii., p. 302), would suggest that this place was, or had been, the residence of that tribe. Coyne says (*Country of Neutrals*, p. 19): "This is probably the last we hear of the *Neutrals* under their own name. Some of the survivors united with the remnant of the *Hurons* at *Mackinac* and on *Lake Superior*; and under the names of *Hurons* and *Wyandots* they appear from time to time on the page of history. Their removal to *Detroit*, on the establishment of the latter trading-post by *Cadillac*, is perpetuated by the name of *Wyandotte*, to the south of that city."

13 (p. 185).—Ragueneau's handwriting ends here, and is followed by that of Jerome Lalemant, until Aug. 21, pending the arrival of the new superior, Le Mercier.

Christophe Crevier, sieur de la Meslé, came from the vicinity of La Rochelle, France, with his family to Quebec, about 1638; soon afterward, he settled at Three Rivers, — where he acquired (1655–60) the fief of St. Christophe. One of his daughters, Jeanne, became (1650) the second wife of Pierre Boucher, governor of Three Rivers, by whom she had sixteen children. Two of Crevier's sons were killed by the *Iroquois*.

Guillaume Pelletier (Peltier), a native of Perche, is first mentioned as a colonist in 1646; his wife was Michelle Morille. He died in November, 1657.

François Belanger, a native of Normandy, came to Quebec as early as 1636. In the following year, he married Marie, daughter