

called "sorcerer" by the French; the *aoutmoin* or *pilotois* described by Lescarbot (*Nouv. France*, pp. 678-681, 683), Biard (vol. ii., of our series, pp. 75, 77), and Champlain (Laverdière's ed.), pp. 335, 336.—See note 41, *ante*; cf. Rochemonteix's *Jésuites*, vol. i., pp. 110, 111.

44 (p. 193).—*Eschom*: more correctly written *Echon*, since, according to Brébeuf (*Relation* 1636, part 2, chap. iv.), the sound of *M* is unknown in the Huron dialect. A name given to Brébeuf by the Hurons, during his first stay among them (see vol. iv., note 30). After his death, they similarly named Chaumonot, in accordance with their custom of bestowing a dead man's name upon one of his relatives, or upon some person adopted by the tribe, who thus became the representative and successor of the deceased. The word *echon* is the Huron name of a certain tree, valued by the natives for its medicinal properties,—according to *Suite de la vie du Chaumonot* (1693), pp. 13, 14.

45 (p. 197).—This negro lad is mentioned by Le Jeune in the *Relation* of 1632, p. 63, *ante*. Ker is one of the numerous variants of Kirk's name. "The estimable family living" at Quebec was that of Madame Hébert and her son-in-law, Guillaume Couillard (vol. ii., note 80; vol. iv., note 38); see note 13, *ante*. For value of écu, see vol. i., note 34.

Le Baillif, a native of Amiens, had come with De Caen, in 1622, as a clerk. Champlain says (Laverdière's ed., pp. 1228-1231) that this man was discharged by his employer, as being extremely vicious; that he deserted to the English, in 1629; that Kirk gave him the keys of the company's buildings; that Le Baillif availed himself of this opportunity to plunder the stores of all their contents, including 3,500 to 4,000 beaver skins belonging to De Caen; that his scandalous conduct displeased even the English; and that he illtreated the French who remained at Quebec. Le Clercq says that Le Baillif tried to induce the English to plunder the Jesuit residence.

46 (p. 201).—*Grand Chibou*: see vol. iv., note 46.

47 (p. 201).—The remainder of this paragraph is not found in the Lenox copy (H. 56); see Bibliographical Data, *ante*, document xxi.

48 (p. 203).—An important variation in the text occurs at this point in the Lenox copy, for which see Bibliographical Data, *ante*, document xxi.

49 (p. 203).—*Oliver the interpreter*: Oliver Le Tardif, born at Honfleur, in 1601. He probably came over with Champlain, when a mere lad; his name first appears as one of the signers of a petition from the Quebec settlers to Louis XIII., dated Aug. 18, 1621, asking that the disputes between the rival commercial companies in Canada, and the disorders arising therefrom, might be settled by royal