

Sulte (*Canad.-Fran.*, t. iv., p. 48), Pierre de St. Paul, sieur de la Motte-Lussière (Lucière). He was commandant of Fort Ste. Anne for a time; and, in 1669-70, held the same post at Montreal. It is not known how long he remained in the country; but, in 1678, La Salle met him in Paris, and brought him to Canada as a sharer in his Western enterprise. La Motte was for some time commandant of La Salle's fort at Cataracoui; and he built for his patron (late in 1678) a small fortified house at Niagara. We find no further mention of him in connection with La Salle; and it is probable that their association terminated before 1682. In 1683, La Motte obtained the seigniory of Lussaudière, where he apparently resided, although he was connected with the military affairs of the colony, until his death. This occurred Sept. 22, 1690; he was slain while repelling an attack of the Iroquois, near St. François du Lac.

Tanguay (*Dict. Généal.*, t. i., p. 169) records the marriage (at Montreal, in 1680) of Dominique de Lamotte, "sieur de Lutier, de Lucières, de St. Paul;" but his death is placed in September, 1700. This man may have been a brother of Pierre; the latter is not mentioned by Tanguay.

10 (p. 141).—Alexandre Berthier, born in 1638, a native of Périgueux, married (1672) Marie le Gardeur; they had three children. In 1672, he was granted the seigniory of Berthier, in Bellechasse county, Que. The time of his death is not known.

11 (p. 147).—François Dollier de Casson was born about 1620. In early life, he was a cavalry captain under Turenne, in which service he won a reputation for great bravery. Later, he became a Sulpitian priest, and belonged to the diocese of Nantes. In September, 1666, he arrived in Canada, with three of his brethren, sent hither from the Paris seminary; he was immediately assigned by Tracy to attendance upon the expedition which the latter was then about to conduct against the Mohawks. After the return of this army to Montreal, it was found that Ft. Ste. Anne, at the mouth of Lake Champlain, had no chaplain; and Dollier was appointed to that office. He found many of the garrison prostrated with an infectious disease; but his bravery, resolution, and good judgment enabled him to save the lives of most of these men. The winter of 1668-69 he spent with the Nipissing Indians. In the following year, Queylus, the Sulpitian superior at Montreal, conceived the idea of establishing missions among the Western tribes. He accordingly sent Dollier and another Sulpitian,—René de Bréhan de Galinée, who had come with Queylus to Canada in the year preceding,—to travel with the explorer La Salle, to seek the Mississippi river, and to open the way, among hitherto unknown tribes, for Sulpitian missions. In pursuance of this commission, the two priests spent the