

founded by him in April, 1693.—Regarding this prelate, see *St. Vallier et l'hôpital général de Québec* (Quebec, 1882), a history prepared by the Hospital sisters of that institution; and (from a different point of view) Gosselin's *St. Vallier et son temps* (Evreux, 1899).

11 (p. 125).—Claude Aveneau was born at Laval, France, Dec. 25, 1650. When less than nineteen, he entered the Jesuit novitiate, at Paris. An instructor at Arras from 1671 to 1678, he then continued his studies at Paris, Bourges, and Rouen; and, after a year as teacher at Alençon, he came to Canada in 1685. In the following year, he was assigned to the Ottawa mission, in which he labored during several years. Most of his missionary work was among the Miamis, to whom he went apparently in 1690 (Ferland's *Cours d'Histoire*, t. ii., p. 366); this mission was at the mouth of St. Joseph River in Indiana. Charlevoix (*Nouv. France*, t. ii., pp. 322, 323) states that in 1707 Aveneau was superseded by a Récollet priest; but that the Miamis became so unruly, when deprived of Aveneau's advice and influence, that it was found necessary to send back their missionary among them. He died Sept. 14, 1711, in Illinois (according to Shea, *Church in Colon. Days*, p. 627).

12 (p. 189).—Our text cites, probably by an oversight, the *Relation* of 1672. Rochemonteix changes this date to 1675, which is correct (see our vol. lix., pp. 269–285); but what is apparently another oversight on Chauchetière's part places this paragraph under 1676, instead of 1675.

13 (p. 197).—"The Great Mohawk" was also called, at Albany, Kryn, a Dutch name. He was a chief of unusual ability and character, who possessed great influence with his tribesmen; on this account, he was several times sent as envoy to the Mohawks by Canadian officials, by whom he was much esteemed. He commanded the Christian Iroquois who were with Denonville's expedition in 1687; and was also prominent in the attack on Schenectady (1690). In the latter year, he accompanied another French expedition against the English settlements; and, on their return journey, was killed (June 5) near Lake Champlain.

14 (p. 199).—An allusion to the coming of Catherine Tegakwita to the Sault (vol. lxii., note 18).

15 (p. 233).—This is evidently a reference to the recall of Frontenac and the appointment of La Barre; but that event occurred in 1682, not 1683.

16 (p. 245).—At this point the MS. ends abruptly, the final leaves having been lost or destroyed.