

37 (p. 235).—Luc François Nau was one of the Jesuits arriving in Canada in 1734, and was missionary at Sault St. Louis from 1735 to 1743. His health gave way, and he returned to France, probably in 1744. His subsequent life is unknown.

38 (p. 243).—François Bertin Guesnier came to Quebec in the summer of 1732; he desired to go as a missionary among the Eskimo savages, but his superiors, instead, assigned to him the post of theological professor in the college of Quebec. His frail health was inadequate to even that task, and he died on Dec. 18, 1734, aged about forty years.

39 (p. 251).—This was probably Julien Bonin, long a professor in the Jesuit seminary at Luçon; he was born there in 1686, and died at Bordeaux, Dec. 21, 1760. In regard to the tribe here mentioned, *Ouant Chipouanes*, Father Jones intimates (*Aulneau Coll.*, p. 48, note *) that they may be a California tribe—citing Father Picolo's report on the missions of that country (*Lettres édif.*, Toulouse ed., t. viii., p. 51), which states that those savages live, during winter, in holes dug in the earth. It is probable, however, that the tribe which Aulneau was to visit was located much farther north; and the etymology of the name which he applies to them suggests that he refers to the nation now known as Chepewyans, a leading branch of the Athapascan family, which extends from Hudson Bay to the Pacific, and southward to Mexico. Elsewhere, Aulneau mentions the same people as *Kaotiouak*—a name which, after allowing for its Algonkinized form, enables us to state the probability that he referred to the Oregon tribe called Ku-its, belonging to the Yakonan family. They dwelt, in the nineteenth century, on the lower Umpqua River, on the upper waters of which were located several villages of Athapascan savages,—a vicinage which would naturally cause, in the mind of a stranger, confusion in the identity of the two groups; but it is probable that, at the time when Aulneau wrote, both the Umpquas and the Ku-its were located much farther east than Oregon.

40 (p. 251).—Jean Baptiste de Saint-Pé was born Oct. 21, 1686, and entered the Jesuit novitiate when barely seventeen years of age. Joining the Canada mission, he was stationed among the Miamis, and probably remained with them (or with the Ottawas at Mackinac, where he was in 1735–36) until 1736, when he was transferred to Montreal. In September, 1739, he became superior of the Canadian missions, a position in which he spent nine years; and to which he was again appointed in October, 1754. From 1748 until the latter date, he was superior of the Montreal residence.

41 (p. 253).—Eusèbe François Kino (or Chino) was born near