

43. (p. 163) — People from St. Malo, France. Spelled also by Biard, *post*, Malouines.

44. (p. 169) — Robert, the son of Pontgravé, who had escaped from custody, and had been in hiding in the forest. See Parkman's *Pioneers*, pp. 265, 290; also, Lescarbot's reference to him, *ante*.

45. (p. 181) — Referring to Queen Blanche of Castile (1187–1252), regent after the death of her husband, Louis VIII., during the absence of her son, Louis IX. (Saint Louis), in the Holy Land.

46. (p. 197) — Joseph Jouvençy (also written Juvency, Jouvenci, and Jouvancy), Jesuit historian, an eminent litterateur of his time. Born in Paris, September 14, 1643; died at Rome, May 29, 1719. In 1659, he was admitted to the Society of Jesus, for many years filling the position of professor of rhetoric at La Flèche, and devoting much time to historical and classical research. After taking his vows in 1677, he was sent to Rome, as one of the staff of writers upon *Historia Societatis Jesu*.

47. (p. 197) — Count Ernest von Mansfeld, soldier of fortune, conspicuous in the Thirty Years War. Born, 1585; died, 1626, soon after his defeat by Wallenstein at the bridge of Dessau. His great army of mercenaries was, according to Motley (*John of Barneveld*, vol. ii., p. 32), "the earliest type, perhaps, of the horrible military vermin destined to feed so many years on the unfortunate dismembered carcass of Germany." Cf. Kohlrausch's *History of Germany* (Haas trans.), pp. 320, 326. Concerning the campaign of Louis XIII., against the Huguenots (1622), and Count von Mansfeld's part therein, see Kitchin's *History of France*, pp. 497, 498.

48. (p. 199) — Philip Alegambe, a Jesuit scholar (Flemish). Died in 1652, while superior of the house of his order at Rome. He was the leading writer upon *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu* (1643).

49. (p. 219) — *Seven Islands*. A group at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, near the northerly shore of the gulf.

50. (p. 219) — Chicoutimi River, rising in numerous small lakes near Lake St. John, pursues a picturesque course, frequently interrupted by rapids, eastward and northeastward into the Saguenay. At the junction, seventy-five miles above the mouth of the latter, is now the important lumber-shipping port of Chicoutimi, at whose wharves ocean-going vessels are laden. The old missionary district of that name included the rugged country lying south and southwest of Lake St. John.

51. (p. 221) — The French Jesuits definitely abandoned the Iroquois field in 1687, owing to the rising power of the English. In 1701, Bruyas was again on the ground, being joined the year following by De Lamberville, Garnier, and Le Valliant, and later by