

of Abbé de Queylus, "the last ecclesiastical dignitary from Rouen whom we had in this country" (Roy, *ut supra*). He was succeeded by Mgr. Laval, the first bishop of Canada.

6 (p. 19).—Reference is here made to Jean de Bernières-Louigny, who greatly aided Madame de la Peltrie in her Canadian enterprise (vol. xi., *note* 4), and administered her affairs during her residence in Canada. He was also a counselor and friend of Marie of the Incarnation, and of Laval; and founded the Hermitage of Caen, a religious school and retreat of ascetic and mystical tendencies. A sketch of Bernières and his work is given by Gosselin in *Henri de Bernières* (Evreux, 1897), pp. 6-19. Cf. Chapot's *Marie de l'Incarnation*, t. i., pp. 433-440; and Parkman's *Old Régime*, pp. 88-95.

7 (p. 19).—For sketch of Noël de Sillery, founder of this Indian settlement, see vol. xiv., *note* 12.

8 (p. 23).—The Hospital Nuns, upon their arrival at Quebec, were lodged for a time in a new house belonging to the Hundred Associates, near Fort St. Louis. In June, 1640, they removed to the dwelling of Pierre de Puyseaux, at St. Michel de Sillery, while awaiting the completion of their convent there, which they entered in the spring of 1641.

9 (p. 171).—For sketch of the Attikamegues, see vol. ix., *note* 20.

10 (p. 83).—*Desert*: The French Canadians apply this term to an open piece of arable land, on which no trees are growing, to distinguish it from timbered land. These *deserts*, or natural meadows, would in all probability be the first places selected for cultivation by the savages, who were but ill provided with tools for cutting down trees. About twelve miles from Quebec, between Ancienne Lorette and La Jeune Lorette, there is a large plain called *Le Grand Désert*; it occupies a depression between the hills, apparently the bed of a former lake, and is very fertile.—CRAWFORD LINDSAY.

The Wisconsin River has its rise in Lac Vieux Désert, so named from an island in the lake, which was long cultivated by Indians.

11 (p. 101).—*Abnaquivis*: see vol. xii., *note* 22.

12 (p. 107).—Cf. vol. iii., *note* 19.

13 (p. 191).—*Bluets*: the Canada blueberry, *Vaccinium Canadense*; described and figured by Charlevoix (*Amer. Plantes*, p. 52), who ascribes to it various medicinal properties. It is abundant throughout Canada, and, according to Clapin, "most of all in the Saguenay region, where every season it is gathered in enormous quantities." Champlain (Voyage of 1615) mentions this berry, with raspberries and other small fruits, as growing in "marvelous abundance along the river-banks in Western Canada, and as dried for