

Granite, sandstone, limestone, marble, gypsum, salt, and other valuable materials, are found in great abundance and of excellent quality. For an account of these and other mineral products, see Gesner, already cited; also *Statistical Year-Book, Report of Minister of Mines*, and other Government publications.

16 (p. 71).—*Betsabes*: written also Bessabes (Champlain); the "sagamore of Kadesquit" (Biard); identical with the "Bashaba" of Gorges. The most powerful sachem in New England, ruling over many inferior sagamores in the country called Moasham (Gorges), or Mawooshen (Hakluyt), corresponding to the southern part of Maine and New Hampshire; Poor (in "Vindication of Gorges," *Popham Memorial*, p. 50) thinks his authority extended to Narragansett Bay. His residence is supposed to have been at Pemaquid, or the semi-mythical Arâmbec (see vol. i., note 11). Gorges says he was "killed by the Tarentines;" Lescarbot, in *Nouv. France*, p. 561, avers that he was slain by the English.—See Godfrey's "Bashaba and the Tarratines," *Maine Hist. Colls.*, vol. vii., pp. 93–102.

*Asticou*: Lescarbot calls this chief "sober, valiant, and feared, who could at a moment's notice, gather a thousand Savages." He says that, after the death of Bessabes, Asticou was successor to the former's authority.—*Nouv. France*, p. 561. Champlain says (Laverdière's ed., p. 862) that the basin of the Falls of Chaudière, on the Ottawa River, was called by the natives *Asticou*, meaning "a boiling kettle." Maurault (*Hist. Abenakis*, p. 95, note 2) says that *asticou* is an Algonkin word, meaning "caribou." He adds (p. 111), that the chief of that name was probably an Algonkin who had migrated to the Abenaki country. A post office on Mt. Desert Island is called Asticou.

17 (p. 79).—Caribou: the American woodland reindeer (*Cervus tarandus*, or *Rangifer caribou*), inhabiting the northern regions as far as the timber line. Specimens are still found in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; it is smaller than the moose or elk. Sagard (*Canada*, p. 750) calls it "caribou, or wild ass."

18 (p. 83).—*Ponamo*: Shea (*Charlevoix*, vol. vi., p. 124) translates this "dogfish," and cites J. H. Trumbull as authority for the statement that the *ponamo* is the "tom cod" (*Morrhua pruinosa*),—the *apounannesou* of Rale, and the *paponaumsu* of Roger Williams.

19 (p. 109).—See Garneau's statement, in *History of Canada* (Bell's ed., Montreal, 1866), vol. i., p. 132: "As soon as the young attained nubile years, they were allowed all freedom,—'thought no harm of it,' to use the words of Lescarbot. From this early and unrestrained frequentation, we may deduce one cause of the limited fecundity of the native women; as well as from their practice of