

36 (p. 199).—Probably Head Harbor, near the N.E. point of Campobello Island.

37 (p. 201).—See vol. ii., note 80.

38 (p. 207).—*Larva* or Lemures, the spirits of the dead, believed by the Romans to return to the upper world, wandering about at night as spectres, and tormenting the living.

39 (p. 209).—See vol. i., note 9.

40 (p. 215).—The beds used in the Carthusian monasteries seem to have been simply pallets of straw covered by skins; but the bed here mentioned, as one into which a man could be shut, is evidently of the kind still used by the peasants of Brittany—built into the wall, and closed by sliding doors, to keep out dampness.

41 (p. 221).—See vol. ii., notes 2, 5.

42 (p. 233).—Madame de Guercheville (see vol. i., note 33) married (February, 1594), as her second husband, Charles du Plessis, seigneur de Liancourt; but she would not use his name, because it had been borne by Gabrielle d'Estrées, a favorite of the king.

43 (p. 235).—Robert du Thet (see *Relation* of 1613-14, vol. ii., p. 233).

44 (p. 239).—See vol. ii., note 45.

45 (p. 249).—Now called Gaspé, and sometimes Gaspesia; the peninsula occupying the southeastern extremity of the province of Quebec, extending from the St. Lawrence to the Bay of Chaleurs and Restigouche River. Cartier, on his first voyage, landed on this coast, and took possession of the country in the name of France. From 1636 to 1685, it was governed by Nicholas Denys, Sieur de Fronsac (for whom the strait of Canso was named; see vol. i., note 40); for an account of him, see Murdoch's *Nova Scotia*, vol. i., pp. 124-131. For descriptive and statistical account of this region, see Langelier's *Sketch of Gaspesia* (Quebec, 1884).

Laverdière (*Champlain*, p. 68, note 2) cites Abbé Maurault as deriving the name Gaspé from the Abenaki word *Katsepiousi*, "that which is separated," referring to Cape Forillon (known to Cartier as Honguedo)—a remarkable mountainous headland, 700 feet high, extending into the sea between Cape Rosier and the Bay of Gaspé; it is the most eastern point in the Shickshock Mountains (described in vol. ii., note 40).

The Récollet, Christian Le Clercq, was a missionary in Gaspé from 1675 to 1687, and wrote an account of his work there—*Relation de la Gaspésie* (Paris, 1691). He is noted as the inventor of a system of hieroglyphics, by which he taught the Micmacs to read and write, and which those tribes still use. In 1866, a volume of catechism, hymns, prayers, etc., was printed in these characters, by the Leopold Society of Vienna, Austria.