

begun by Henri III., in 1578, and finished by Henri IV., in 1604. A statue of the latter was erected on the bridge in 1613, which remained until the Revolution; in 1818 it was replaced by another. "In the 16th century, the Pont Neuf was so much the resort of news-venders and jugglers that any popular witticism was described as 'a Pont Neuf.'"—See *Hist. of Paris* (Whittaker), vol. iii., pp. 156-162; and Hare's *Walks in Paris*, pp. 252-256.

27 (p. 145).—*Théophile*: the popular appellation of Théophile de Viau, a French poet (1590-1626),—noted for his brilliant wit and biting satire, but equally for the profane and licentious tone of his verse. So far did this go that in 1623 he was condemned to be burned at the stake; finally (1625), this sentence was commuted to one of perpetual exile; but his patron, the duke de Montmorency, afterward obtained permission for him to remain in Paris. Théophile died Sept. 25, 1626.

28 (p. 175).—This was probably the *tripe de roche* (*Umbilicaria Dillenii*, Tuck.), one of the edible species of lichen, growing upon rocks in Canada. It is often mentioned by early explorers. Perrot (Tailhan's ed., p. 52) describes it as "a sort of gray moss, dry, which has no flavor of its own, tasting only of the soil, and of the soup in which it is cooked; without it, most of the families would die with hunger." Father André (*Relation* of 1671, chap. ii.) says of it: "It is necessary to close one's eyes when one begins to eat it." Charlevoix (*Journ. Hist.*, p. 332) mentions it in similar terms.

29 (p. 213).—Reference is here made to "the Flemish Bastard," so called,—the son of a Dutchman and a Mohawk woman; his mother's tribe chose him as one of its chiefs. He was long a prominent figure in the hostilities waged by the Iroquois against the French and Algonkins. In 1666, he came to Quebec to negotiate for peace; this was accomplished, for the time, but was soon broken; and Tracy and Courcelles led an expedition against the Mohawks, which laid their country waste. Overwhelmed by this blow, they sent the Flemish Bastard to Quebec to sue for peace, which was then established. The Bastard, with many of his tribesmen, even removed their families and abodes to Canada, and settled near Montreal.—See Perrot (Tailhan's ed.), pp. 111-114, 228.

30 (p. 223).—Cf. the description of this incident given in *Journ. des Jésuites* (p. 49 of this volume).