

because Easter is High Sunday. It is also called White Sunday, because on that day the neophytes wear their white robes to the church; and Quasimodo Sunday, because the introit for this day begins with the words, "Quasi modo geniti infantes."

5 (p. 19).—See vol. i., *note* 69.

6 (p. 19).—Cartier (*Brief Récit*, fol. 12) describes "a sort of fish as large as porpoises, but not like them; their bodies well-shaped, and heads like that of the greyhound; as white as snow, without any spot; in that river [Saguenay] there are a great number of them, living between the sea and the fresh water. The people of that country call them Adhothuys; and we were told that they are very good to eat." Packard, in *Labrador Coast* (N. Y., 1891), p. 443, mentions the white whale (*Delphinapterus Catodon*, Linn.) as "not uncommonly seen passing in schools along the [Labrador] coast, in the summer time."

7 (p. 19).—*Gaspay bay*: on the coast of Gaspé (see vol. iii., *note* 45), south of Cape Rosière. This bay appears on De Fer's map (1705), as G. de Gas; its present name is Gaspé.

8 (p. 35).—*But one wife*: Cf. the accounts of Membertou's unique monogamy, given by Lescarbot and Biard,—vol. i., p. 215; and vol. ii., pp. 23, 227, 229.

9 (p. 35).—*Basque scaffold*: a point two leagues above Tadoussac; mentioned by Champlain, and shown on a map by Lotter (n. d.), as Cape Chafaut aux Basques; Bellin (1744) names it Echafaut aux Basques; obviously a place used by the Basque fishermen for drying fish.

Margry says (*Navig. Fr.*, pp. 113, 114): "The Basques made their way at first to the ports on the eastern shore of the island [Newfoundland]. There they invented the process of drying cod-fish, that they might carry a greater quantity on their ships. This was done on scaffolds, which they called *pignalac*; and the ship-owners of St. Jean de Luz and Siboure sent out vessels expressly for this catching and drying fish, independently of those sent for the whale fishery."

10 (p. 37).—*St. Lawrence Island*: evidently another name for the Isle of Orleans.

11 (p. 41).—These were the sons of Gervase (or Jervis) Kirk (see vol. iv., *note* 46), who was born in 1568, in Derbyshire, England, the eldest son of a gentleman's family; later, he became a merchant in London. In 1596, he married Elizabeth Goudon, of Dieppe, France, by whom he had seven children. His sons David, Lewis, and Thomas, were aged respectively 32, 30 and 26 years, at the time Quebec was taken. They were all prominent members of the Merchant Adventurers to Canada. Gervase died Dec. 17, 1629. David