

NOTES TO VOL. LXVI

(*Figures in parentheses, following number of note, refer to pages of English text.*)

1 (p. 27).—The French word rendered by the transcriber *chamois* is partly illegible. Suggested emendations are *chavonis* and *chanvre*; the latter is perhaps most probable.

2 (p. 27).—The French words in brackets, here and elsewhere in this document, have been added in a handwriting and ink different from those of the MS.

3 (p. 29).—For capacity of the French *pot*, see vol. xxxii., note 4.

4 (p. 29).—The text is here very imperfect; the words *mislan* and *mesli*, in these two lines, are probably phonetic misspellings of some other word. The following emendations are suggested: *mi-laine*, *melis*, *coton de laine*, *mezeline*, *mousseline*,—and *de mesme sorte*, for *de mesli forte*. The data are insufficient for positive identification.

5 (p. 31).—The translator of this document, Crawford Lindsay, says: "The lexicons do not give *boucherons*; I think that it should be *boucles rondes*, especially as buckles would probably be an article of barter with savages. *Platins* apparently refers to metal plates used as looking-glasses—of which the Indians, like all other savages, are very fond. Many of the items in this list of goods are technical names, and are often incorrectly spelled, which renders their translation very puzzling and difficult work. The translation which I have given is the result of much investigation and questioning; but, in some cases, it is impossible to secure positive accuracy." To this must be added the difficulties in the transcription of old MSS.,—which are often stained or torn, and, in places, illegible,—and of the chirography of some early writers.

6 (p. 31).—For this the following emendations are suggested: *peignes à lin* (for combing flax); *peignes de bois*, and *peignes d'ébène*. For *bouillet*, in next line, are suggested *bourlets*, *boucles*, *bobinettes*.

7 (p. 31).—Pierre Charles le Sueur was born in 1657, and belonged to a family of Artois, France: he probably came to Canada when a young man, and was soon engaged in the fur trade. When Perrot took possession of the Northwest for France (May 8, 1689), Le Sueur