

says: "He struggled on for some years, till having become almost blind, he returned to France in 1727."

The Apalaches (Apalachi) were a tribe of the great Maskoki family, whose early habitat was probably on the Chattahoochee River, and eastward to Apalache Bay. The band of these savages referred to in our text were Christianized Indians, who, to escape the attacks of the Alibamu (Alabamas),—another branch of the Maskoki family, located on the Alabama river,—fled in 1705 to the neighborhood of the French settlement at Mobile. This tribe is now extinct, save that a few scattered families have been known to exist in Louisiana in the 19th century.

In connection with this mention of the Maskoki family may be noted the Choctaw migration legends, which claim that their ancestors originally came from the far West, and halted their march at the "sacred mound" (Nanih Waiya), located near a creek of the same name, tributary to Pearl River, in Mississippi. Here a part of their nation separated, going farther eastward, and afterward became the Chickasaw nation.—See H. S. Halbert's "Nanih Waiya," in *Mississippi Hist. Soc. Pubs.*, vol. ii. (1899), pp. 223-234.

29 (p. 133).—For notices of the Seminary priests and their work, see vol. lxx., *note 7*. The statement that Davion had spent 19 years in this mission is evidently a *lapsus calami*, "9" being intended.

30 (p. 147).—Joseph Germain, born Jan. 3, 1633, entered the Jesuit novitiate Sept. 21, 1656. He went to Canada in 1687, and taught theology in the Quebec college during nearly 20 years. He was superior of the Canada missions during 1710-15, and had before then been acting superior (1699), in Bouvart's absence. He died at Quebec, in February, 1722.

31 (p. 155).—This plant is *Adiantum pedatum*, the common "maidenhair" fern; used in pharmacy as a mild pectoral remedy, but formerly in greater repute among physicians. It is figured and described by Charlevoix in *Plantes Amér.*, p. 2; and by Rafinesque in *Med. Flora*, vol. i., pp. 30-33.

32 (p. 163).—Reference is here made to the attempts of the English colonies against the French in Canada, in 1709-10. A land force was sent against Montreal in 1709, under Francis Nicholson; but he could do nothing, as the British government failed to send the ships promised for a simultaneous attack upon Quebec. In the following year, the attempt was renewed, and again proved a failure; the British squadron came to Boston, but, instead of attacking Quebec, it captured Port Royal, Acadia.—See Parkman's *Half-Century of Conflict* (Boston, 1892), chap. 7.

33 (p. 169).—The village here mentioned was Deerfield, Mass.; it was captured by surprise, sacked, and burned (Feb. 29, 1704) by a