

to the peninsula of Nova Scotia, or should extend to the "height of lands" (watershed) between the St. Lawrence basin and the streams flowing into the Atlantic. The French maintained the former position, which would of course give them control of the coast-region of New Brunswick and Maine. This territory was claimed by the English, who proceeded to plant therein numerous settlements. The question was complicated by the presence of the savage tribes resident there, whose friendship was desired by both parties to the dispute, the latter cajoling or threatening the Indians, as occasion demanded; but the tribesmen remained, in general, faithful to the French, mainly through the influence of their Jesuit teachers. Regarding these boundary disputes, see Dummer's letter of Jan. 19, 1724 to Vaudreuil (Baxter's *New France in New England*, pp. 370-375); and *N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, pp. 878-880; 894-896, 943.

7 (p. 41).—This letter by Lovelace is given in the *Relation* of 1668-69 (vol. lii. of this series, pp. 139, 141).

Joseph François Lafitau was born Jan. 1, 1681, and became a Jesuit novice at Bordeaux before completing his fifteenth year. After spending three years (1698-1701) in study at Pau, he was an instructor at Limoges, Saintes, and Pau, successively; his studies were completed at Poitiers and Paris. In 1711, he came to Canada, and spent six years at Sault St. Louis. In 1717, Lafitau went to France, in behalf of the interests of the missions; he wished to return to Canada, but his superiors preferred to retain him in France. He there became procurator for the Canadian missions, and composed several historical works—prominent among which is his *Mœurs des Sauvages Américains*, which we have often cited in this series. In 1718, Lafitau published (at Paris) an account of his discovery in Canada of the plant ginseng, *Aralia* (*Panax*) *quinquefolia*, which was then highly valued in Europe, but imported only from China. Lafitau died at Bordeaux, July 3, 1746.—See Rochemonteix's *Jésuites*, t. iii., pp. 384-386.

8 (p. 53).—Gédéon de Catalogne (Cathalogne, Catalorgne; dit Laliberté), a surveyor and engineer, and a soldier, was born in 1662, at Bresse, in the province of Béarn, France. He came to Canada in 1685; in the following year he was in the French expedition to Hudson Bay; and was prominent in various military and naval enterprises in later years. He constructed fortifications at Quebec in 1690, and at Bécancour and Three Rivers in 1702; and, in 1708-09, he prepared maps of the districts of Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers, which were sent to the French government, accompanied by a letter from the intendant Raudot, highly eulogistic of the surveyor's skill and accuracy. In 1711, he directed the construction of redouts on the heights of Quebec; and in 1720, he had the same responsi-