

among the Indians at Arrowsic (now Georgetown, Me.). He was unable to remain there, as the savages were entirely under French influence. After a long and busy life, he died in 1745. A MS. journal kept by him is in the archives of the Maine Historical Society.—See account of his relations with Ralé in *New France in New England* (pp. 69-90), by James P. Baxter, a representative of the missionary's family. Cf. Parkman's *Half-Century*, vol. i., pp. 220-222.

22 (p. 103).—"Trading posts, or truck-houses, as they were called, had been established among the Abnakis long before the arrival of Ralé among them, and were purely mercantile enterprises, which were alike beneficial to both buyer and seller, except in instances where rum was sold to the savages by unprincipled traders, to the scandal of the authorities and more thoughtful men of New England, who were not slow in condemning it, but powerless to prevent it."—Baxter, *ut supra*, p. 153, note 1. Cf. *Maine Hist. Colls.*, vol. iii., pp. 383, 384, 388, 392; vol. iv., p. 157; vol. vii., pp. 7, 8.

Concerning settlements on the Kennebec and other rivers, after the treaty of Utrecht (1713), see Sewall's *Ancient Dominions*, pp. 222-237. Cf. Whitney's *Kennebec Valley* (Augusta, Me., 1887).

23 (p. 113).—Anselm de St. Castin was the son of Jean (vol. lxiii., note 5) and of an Abenaki woman (named in baptism Matilde). Anselm apparently succeeded to his father's title of "baron," and also had a commission in the Canadian military service. He gained distinction on various occasions—notably in repelling the English attack on Port Royal in 1707. In the same year, he married Charlotte, daughter of Louis d'Amours (vol. lxiii., note 8), seignior of Jemseg, on the St. John River; she was then but eleven years old. St. Castin had much influence with the Abenakis, his mother's tribe, and was an accredited agent among them for the Canadian government; but he preferred to remain on amicable terms with the English, and kept his tribe from encroachments upon their neighbors. As mentioned in the text, he was arrested by the English (December, 1721), because they suspected him of hostile intentions against their settlements; he was released after an imprisonment of five months—which was considered, even by many Englishmen, an unjustifiable injury against him. A letter from Governor Beauharnais, dated Oct. 1, 1731 (*N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, vol. ix., p. 1026), mentions St. Castin; but no later information regarding him is available.—See Godfrey's "Castine the Younger," in *Maine Hist. Colls.*, vol. vii., pp. 75-92.

24 (p. 113).—Concerning this statement of Ralé, Parkman says (*Half-Cent.*, vol. i., p. 229): "It does not appear that such a reward was offered, though it is true that the Massachusetts House of