

so, the alarm of their approach having been given by some savages; but they seized a box in which Rale kept his most valuable papers, among which was his MS. dictionary of the Abenaki language—the product of his studies during thirty years. The box is now in the possession of the Maine Historical Society; an engraving of it appears in Baxter's *New France in New England*, p. 124; cf. *U. S. Cath. Hist. Mag.*, vol. iv., p. 223. The MS. dictionary, after passing through several hands, finally became the property of Harvard University, in whose library it is preserved. This valuable document was published (1833) by John Pickering in *Amer. Acad. of Arts and Sciences Memoirs*, new series, vol. i., pp. 375–574), with linguistic annotations and numerous typographical aids to its use.

28 (p. 157).—See Allouez's account of this belief, in vol. li., p. 33. Cf. vol. xx., *note* 11.

29 (p. 157).—Regarding the Algonkin clans, see vol. lxiv., *note* 11, and other notes therein cited. For citations regarding Michabou (Manabozho), see vol. v., *note* 41; vol. xii., *notes* 3, 4.

30 (p. 197).—*Sankderank*: apparently the same as Sagadahoc, a name now applied to a county in Maine, of which the capital is Bath. In early colonial history, the Kennebec was called the Sagadahoc (vol. ii., *note* 5).

31 (p. 199).—This "island in the sea" was Arrowsic (more correctly, Arroseeag), now Georgetown (or Parker's) Island; it lies at the mouth of the Kennebec River, and is twelve miles long. Upon it is the town of Georgetown.—See Reed's *History of Bath* (Portland, Me., 1894), pp. 22–36, for information regarding its early settlement.

32 (p. 237).—Rale was slain (Aug. 19, 1724) in an attack of the English upon the Abenaki village of Narantsouak (vol. lxvi., *note* 42).—See Baxter's full account of this affair, in his *New France in New England*, pp. 237–272; he there cites both English and French memoirs.

33 (p. 237).—Michel Sarrazin (Sarrasin) was born in 1659. He came to Canada in 1685, and was appointed, several years later, king's physician for Canada; he was, in 1702, the only bearer of that title in all New France. His salary was but 600 livres a year, without recompense from his patients. He married (about 1712?) Marie Anne, daughter of François Hazeur, *fils* (vol. lxv., *note* 4), and by her had seven children. Sarrazin enjoyed high repute as a physician, and became distinguished as a naturalist; his scientific researches won him a seat in the French Academy of Sciences, and a plant was named in his honor *Sarracenia* (*purpurea*, the "pitcher-plant," is the only Canadian species). He was also a