

various maps of that region,—some of them on a large scale, and giving careful details of local topography,—among these, the maps of De Fer and De Lisle, both dated 1718; the latter may be the one here characterized as inaccurate in its location of the Chetimacha tribe, who appear thereon near the Gulf coast, S. W. of the Mississippi.

48 (p. 305).—An allusion to the skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*). Cf. Le Jeune's description of this animal (vol. vi., p. 315); Sagard's, in *Grand Voyage* (Tross ed.), p. 217; and Charlevoix's in *Journ. Hist.*, p. 133. The appellation given in these citations, *enfant du diable* ("child of the devil"), is still in popular use in Canada; as is also that mentioned in our text, *bête puante* ("stinking beast").

49 (p. 309).—The Capuchins were brought to Louisiana by the Company of the West (later, "the Company of the Indies"), to take up the missionary work previously carried on by the Jesuits. The first record of their appearance in Louisiana is the signature, in the Mobile church register (Jan. 18, 1721), of Father Jean Mathieu, as parish priest; but it was not until 1725 that a formal diploma was issued to the order for occupying that region. It was soon evident that their zeal was greater than their strength; and the Company decided to give them the charge of the French colonists in the various settlements, placing the Indian missions in care of the Jesuits. The latter order therefore returned to Louisiana (*note 41, ante*).