

NOTES TO VOL. LXVIII

(*Figures in parentheses, following number of note, refer to pages of English text.*)

1 (p. 27).—The reference here is evidently to the trading company founded by Law, called the "Western Company," which was afterward styled "Company of Indies" (vol. lxvii., *note* 37); to this association was entrusted the farming of the revenues in both France and the colonies.

2 (p. 29).—Laure himself made, later, a map of the Saguenay region (vol. lix., *note* 5). Cf. the missionary map reproduced by us in vol. lxxv.

3 (p. 41).—See sketch of Malherbe in vol. xlvi., *note* 11. The mission station here referred to is that of Métabetchouan (vol. lx., *note* 31).

4 (p. 43).—The river here described is apparently the Peribonca (a name defined by Lovell as "singular, or curious"), one of the chief tributaries of Lake St. John. Lake Albanel is one of the divisions of Lake Mistassini (vol. lvi., *note* 14).

5 (p. 49).—Cf. with this the Iroquois belief in "False-faces" (vol. lxiii., *note* 29).

6 (p. 77).—In June, 1720, a vessel from Sidon brought to Marseilles the infection of the Oriental plague, which quickly extended not only over the city, but throughout the entire province. In Marseilles alone the pestilence destroyed over 50,000 lives.

7 (p. 79).—This veneration for the cross is described at length by the Récollet Le Clercq (*Rel. Gaspésie*, pp. 169–199); but Dionne thinks (*Jacques Cartier*, p. 237) that the missionary was imposed upon by the savages. Cf. Emmanuel Jumeau's map of Eastern New Brunswick (1685), reproduced by Ganong in his "Cartography of New Brunswick" (*Canad. Roy. Soc. Proc.*, new ser., vol. iii., sec. 2, pp. 363, 364); the title of the map mentions the cross as "divinely received from heaven, long before the arrival of the French in that country." But cf. also our vol. lix., *note* 19; and vol. lxi., *note* 7.

8 (p. 79).—On the MS. is written in French, on the margin: "To be seen in the room of the father procurator."