

instructor in the college of Quebec. "In 1716 he had charge of the library; that is the first time when such occupation is noted in the status of the College." His theological studies completed, Laure was ordained a priest on June 23, 1719. In the following year, he was sent to reopen the Saguenay missions—which, for lack of missionaries, had been abandoned for a score of years. The remainder of his life was spent in that field; he died there Nov. 22, 1738. To his work as a cartographer (vol. lix., note 5), Laure added much exercise in the art of painting (*Bull. Rech. Hist.*, May, 1900, pp. 152, 153).

15 (p. 145).—Gatschet (*Migration Legend*, pp. 181, 182) says that this war-medicine, or "war-physic," was a decoction of the button snakeroot; but he neglects to state whether he means *Liatris* or *Eryngium*, to both of which genera the above popular name is applied. The custom of drinking this medicine is mentioned also by Charlevoix (*Journ. Hist.*, p. 425). Gayarré (*Louisiana: French Domination*, vol. i., p. 317) says that it was "a fermented liquor, made with the leaves of the Cassia berry tree."

16 (p. 155).—*Sicicouet*: evidently the Algonkin word—written also *chichikoué* and *cicikwan* (Cuoq)—used to designate the rattle or small drum used by Indian medicine-men in their incantations (vol. xx., note 3). See Cuoq's *Lexique Algon.*, p. 87; and Ferland's *Cours d'Histoire*, t. i., p. 112, note 1.

17 (p. 165).—Vivier states much more forcibly (in his letter dated Nov. 17, 1750) the cause of the revolt of the Natches, as "the tyranny of the French commandant" at their village, one Chopart. Dumont, in his *Mémoires historiques de la Louisiane* (translated by French in *La. Hist. Colls.*, part 5), describes (pp. 62–72) Chopart's character and conduct, and the resulting massacre of the French. See also Gayarré's *Louisiana: French Domination*, vol. i., pp. 396–423.

18 (p. 167).—Marc Antoine de la Loire des Ursins came to Louisiana as early as 1713, and was afterward an official of the Company of the Indies; in 1722, he was in Illinois, and later owned a concession near Natchez. The concessionary Koli (Kolly) is mentioned by Du Poisson in his letter of Oct. 3, 1727 (vol. lxvii., p. 281). Des Noyers was manager of the concession of Terre Blanche, near Natchez; it belonged to one Le Blanc, French minister of war (Dumont, *ut supra*, pp. 19, 22).

19 (p. 173).—The Koroas (Corroys) were a tribe living, when visited by La Salle and other early explorers, on the west side of the Mississippi, above the Natches; later, they were found on the Yazoo River. They were finally merged in the Choctaws, although their language was unlike that of the latter.—See Gatschet's *Migration Legend*, pp. 47, 48.