

52 (p. 213).—Regarding the wax-tree, see vol. lxii., *note* 19. Bartram (*Travels*, ed. 1792, pp. 403, 404) calls it *Myrica inodora*.

53 (p. 217).—As early as 1685, Frenchmen had established a trading post on the Arkansas River, about fifty miles above its mouth—where, earlier, Marquette had visited the Kappa (Quapaw) villages. It was called *Poste aux Akansas* by the French; and by the English, Arkansas Post, a name which it still retains.

54 (p. 223).—Regarding the mines here mentioned, see vol. lxvi., *note* 50; also Thwaites's "Notes on Early Lead Mining in Galena Region," in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, vol. xiii., pp. 271–292.

55 (p. 225).—*Panismahas*: the Skidi, one of the Pani (Pawnee) tribes, originally located between the Niobrara and Arkansas rivers.—See Coues's sketch of the Pawnee group, in his *Lewis and Clark*, pp. 55–57, *note* 7.

The Indian tribes, generally, enslaved their captives taken in war (vol. lix., *note* 25); and these slaves were also transferred to the whites, especially the French. So many were obtained (largely by the Illinois) from the Pawnees,—who were, early in the 18th century, settled on the Missouri River,—that Indian slaves were everywhere known by the general term *panis*. This bondage prevailed throughout Canada and Louisiana, beginning almost with the first French settlements in Illinois; and was authorized by an edict of Jacques Raudot, intendant of New France, dated at Quebec, April 13, 1709. Slavery was abolished in Upper Canada in 1793, by act of the provincial parliament; and in Lower Canada it had practically ceased by 1800—the few remaining slaves being freed by an imperial act in 1834. The last public sale of a slave took place at Montreal in 1797.—See Lafontaine's "L'esclavage en Canada," *Montreal Hist. Soc. Proc.*, 1858; and Hamilton's papers on this subject, published by the Canadian Institute of Toronto—"Slavery in Canada," *Transactions*, 1890, pp. 102–108; and "The Panis," *Proceedings*, 1897, pp. 19–27. See also T. W. Smith's "The Slave in Canada," in *Nova Scotia Hist. Soc. Colls.*, 1896–98.

56 (p. 227).—Fort Chartres was built in 1720, by Pierre Dugué, sieur de Boisbriant (vol. lxvii., *note* 15), royal commandant in Illinois. It was erected at the expense of the Company of the Indies (vol. lxvii., *note* 37), at a spot about sixteen miles N. W. of Kaskaskia, and a mile from the Mississippi. The fort was at first built of wood; but it was rebuilt in heavy stone masonry (1753–56), at a cost of over 5,000,000 livres; it was thenceforth, with the village which had grown up around it, called New Chartres. The fort was occupied by the Illinois commandant, and, later, by a British garrison. In 1772, a great freshet in the Mississippi submerged the