

where the letter was written, seems to have been a favorite residence of the missionary at his times of comparative leisure; it is an island lying off the south shore, opposite the entrance to the Saguenay River. "On this island the first lighthouse on the St. Lawrence was placed, in 1809" (Lovell's *Gazetteer*).

13 (p. 65).—French legal terms relating to the seigniorial tenure are never translated in Canadian statutes and public documents. *Papier-terrier* is thus defined by Bescherelle: "A register containing the enumeration of all the lands held by a seignior, and of all the persons holding such lands, with details of the tenures, *cens*, and rents due therefrom." This is equivalent to the "land-roll" under English tenure.—CRAWFORD LINDSAY.

"Château St. Louis" was the name given to the governor's residence at Quebec; the original edifice was begun by Maisonneuve, in 1647, within the enclosure of the fort. In 1694, it was demolished and rebuilt by Frontenac; but this building was destroyed by fire in 1834. Its historic name was, however, transferred thereafter to the Château Haldimand (an edifice adjoining the fort), which was begun in 1784 by General Haldimand, then governor of Canada. The Château was finally razed to the ground in 1892, and a large hotel known as "Château Frontenac" has been erected, partly on its site and partly on adjoining ground. In one of the hotel façades is placed a stone, found by Haldimand's workmen in 1784, on which is cut a Maltese cross and the figures 1647—evidently a relic of Maisonneuve's original structure.—See Ernest Gagnon's valuable work, *Le Fort et le Château Saint-Louis* (Quebec, 1895); it is fully illustrated with plans and views (from old engravings and sketches) of the various buildings which have borne that name.

14 (p. 67).—*Droit du franc-fief*: a phrase thus defined by Bescherelle: "A payment irregularly levied by the seignior upon the *roturier* proprietors of fiefs;" and, elsewhere, "a tax paid by a *roturier* when he acquired a fief." He adds: "From the time of Charles V., this tax was due to the king alone."—CRAWFORD LINDSAY.

15 (p. 69).—An *arrière-fief* is a fief which is a dependency of another fief.

16 (p. 73).—*Coutume* is the appellation, in French jurisprudence, of "laws which are established by usage, and which are conserved, without being written, by long tradition." Various French provinces had these *coutumes*, each peculiar to itself; that of Paris was followed in Canada from its first settlement, almost entirely to the exclusion of any other. The *coutume* of Paris was compiled in 1510, and amended in 1580; the former code is called "the old *coutume*," the latter "the new *coutume*." In 1770, such of its