

presented the horse to Marie de Medicis. The ship which carried it being wrecked, the horse remained a year at the bottom of the sea; but in 1614 it was taken thence, and conveyed to Paris. A statue of Henry IV. was placed upon this horse, with several accessory figures, forming an imposing monument — which was not, however, completed until 1635 — standing upon the Pont Neuf (vol. xxxv., note 26).

5 (p. 59).—*Gannaouens* (Connoys, Kanawhas): the same as the Piscataways (*N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, vol. iii., p. 322); a tribe in Maryland, friendly to the English. At the early settlement of the colony, these Indians were living near Chesapeake Bay; but the colonial assembly, some time before 1674, removed them to the upper waters of the Potomac.

6 (p. 67).—A letter written (July 19, 1681) by Charles, Lord Baltimore, describes one of these Iroquois raids into Maryland (Scharf's *Maryland*, vol. i., pp. 285, 286).

7 (p. 95).—Lamberville had, at the date of this letter, heard only rumors of Frontenac's recall (vol. lix., note 51). The latter was replaced by Le Fèvre de la Barre, a military officer advanced in years. His administration was a failure, especially in his vacillating and timorous policy toward the Iroquois; and in less than three years he was recalled to France. With him came to Canada a new intendant,—de Meulles, who held that office four years.

8 (p. 103).—Belmont (*Canada*, p. 17) mentions this chief as Horchouasse. He was among the Iroquois treacherously seized by Denonville in 1687, and sent to France; but Frontenac, returning to Canada as governor in 1689, brought Oréouahé back with him. This chief formed a strong attachment to Frontenac, and spent most of his remaining years in Canada — rendering valuable service to the French on various occasions, notably in the English invasion of 1690. He died early in 1698.

9 (p. 129).—The island of Anticosti lies in the mouth of the St. Lawrence, between 49° and 50° N. latitude. It is about 140 miles long, and its breadth averages 27½ miles. As we have already seen (vol. i., note 19), this island was given to Louis Joliet in 1680. Its natural resources are great — excellent soil, good timber, supplies of peat and salt, abundance of game, and, above all, fisheries of great value.

Le Clercq (Shea's ed., vol. ii., p. 205) mentions, among the Récollet missionaries who accompanied La Salle on his expedition to the Mississippi in 1684, Father Maximus Le Clercq, as having served in the Canadian missions for five years, especially at the Seven Islands and Anticosti.