

NOTES TO VOL. XLVII

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

1 (p. 51).—The term *bois blanc* ("white wood") is still in use among the French-Canadians to designate various trees, "the wood of which is whitish, and not very compact, such as poplar, aspen, etc." (Clapin's *Dict. Canad.-Fran.*).

2 (p. 59).—*Rigueronnons*: Eries (vol. viii., p. 302; vol. xxi., p. 313).

3 (p. 83).—This youth was the son of Jacques Hertel (vol. ix., note 3), and was at this time but nineteen years of age. He had entered the militia at Three Rivers at least three years previously, and was long prominent in the military affairs of Canada. In 1664, François (who bore the title of sieur de la Frenière) married Marguerite de Thauvenet, by whom he had thirteen children. He died in May, 1722.

4 (p. 87).—Quentin Moral de St. Quentin, a lieutenant of the king, married (1652), at the age of thirty, the widow of Jacques Hertel; they had four children, all daughters. St. Quentin died in May, 1686.

5 (p. 89).—Louis Guimont, a native of Perche, married in 1653, at Quebec, Jeanne Bitouset, by whom he had four children. The exact date of his death is not recorded.

6 (p. 91).—The lad mentioned in the text was evidently connected with the family of Christopher Crevier, sieur de la Meslé (vol. xxxviii., note 13). According to Tanguay, no son of the latter was named Antoine; but this name may have been a part of the name of Christopher's eldest son, François (born in 1640), who, Sulte says, was slain by the Iroquois.

7 (p. 107).—Reference is here made to some tribe of the Algonkin stock, allied to the Mohegans—possibly the Sokokis, or the Delawares. Brinton remarks (*Lenâpé*, p. 19), concerning the Eastern Algonkin tribes: "By the western and southern tribes they were collectively known as *Wapanachkik*—'those of the eastern region'—which in the form *Abnaki* is now confined to the remnant