

8 (p. 225).—*Nadouessi*, or Nadouessioux: now known by the abbreviated name of Sioux; the chief tribe of the Dakota stock, occupying the region of the upper Missouri and Mississippi Rivers; hostile to most of the Algonkin tribes.

A. F. Hunter says: "This Algonkin name of the Sioux tribes came to be applied generally to any other Indian nation of different language,—thus, to the Iroquois (see Copway's and Jones's histories of the Ojibways); also to the Hurons, which application of the name is preserved in Nottawa, a village, and in Nottawasaga, river and township, all three in Simcoe Co., Ont., in the district once occupied by the Huron and Tobacco nations. The name exists also in connection with the Nahdoway River, flowing into James Bay."

9 (p. 227).—*Kiristinons*: the Cree tribes (vol. xviii., note 15).

*Irini*: the Illinois tribe, occupying the valley of the river thus named; also of Algonkin stock.

10 (p. 247).—Francesco Gioseppe Bressani was born at Rome, May 6, 1612, and became a Jesuit novice Aug. 15, 1626. His studies were pursued at Rome and Clermont; the customary service as instructor being rendered at Sezza, Tivoli, and Paris. Arriving in Canada in 1642, he ministered for a time to the French at Québec; in the following year, to the Algonkins at Three Rivers. In April, 1644, he set out, with an escort of Christian Indians, for the Huron mission; but, on the way, they were captured by the Iroquois, and carried to one of the villages of the latter, where he was cruelly tortured, at intervals, for over two months. Finally, he was ransomed by the Dutch at Fort Orange, and sent to France, where he arrived in the following November. The next year, he returned to Canada, and, after a short stay at Three Rivers, joined the Huron mission, where he labored until its destruction by the Iroquois, four years later. In the summer of 1648, he came down to Québec for additional missionaries, returning to his field of labor with a reinforcement of five brethren. In the following year, he went with the fugitive Hurons to St. Joseph (Christian) Island; but their situation there was so perilous that Bressani was sent by his superior to Québec to ask for succor,—a vain quest, however, since the authorities there could spare none of their slender force of soldiers. The dangers of the road preventing his return to his flock, he was obliged to remain at Québec, where, at various times, he officiated in the church. Nov. 2, 1650, Bressani was obliged to return to Europe—on account partly of the limited resources of the mission, partly of his own precarious health. Having regained sufficient strength in his own country, he spent many years as a missionary and preacher in the principal Italian cities, and died at Florence Sept. 9, 1672. Soon after his return to Italy, Bressani published his *Breve Relatione d'al-*