

16 (p. 129).—These priests were Jean Torcapel and Philippe Pelierin. The former officiated in the parish church; the latter, at the Ursuline convent. Both returned to France in October, 1660.

17 (p. 149).—François Pelletier was a son of Nicolas (vol. xxxvi., note 39). In April, 1660, he married a Christian Indian girl, named Dorothee, who died at Quebec a year later. In September, 1661, François was again married, to Marguerite Morisseau; they had ten children. The date of his death is not recorded.

18 (p. 157).—The defeat here mentioned was that of Dollard and his companions at the Long Sault (vol. xii., note 29); it is fully described in the *Relation* of 1660, chap. iv.

19 (p. 219).—Reference is here made to Lake Nipissing.

20 (p. 221).—The "turquoises" described by the Indian were amethysts, which are abundant in the rocks of that region. The alleged grains of gold were doubtless iron pyrites. "St. Joseph's chapel" evidently refers to the mission of that name at the Huron villages of Ihonatria and Toanché (vol. v., note 61).

21 (p. 223).—The name St. Esprit (Span., *Espiritu Santo*) appears on the Franquelin map (1684) at what is now Mobile Bay. The early Spanish explorers applied the same name to either Matagorda or Galveston Bay.

22 (p. 223).—Hendrik Hudson discovered the bay which bears his name, Aug. 3, 1610. In 1612-13, Sir Thomas Button, an English commander, visited Hudson Bay, wintered on its shores, and thoroughly explored the bay and Southampton Island. He discovered the Nelson River, and at its mouth, which he called Port Nelson, he made his winter abode.

23 (p. 235).—The two Frenchmen here referred to were Radisson and Grosseilliers, who had just returned from their second western voyage, after an absence of two years. See Radisson's account of this expedition, in his *Voyages* (Prince Soc.), pp. 134-172.