

66. (p. 233)—Argall's lieutenant, in command of the captured "Jonas." According to Parkman (*Pioneers*, p. 318), he was "an officer of merit, a scholar, and linguist," treating his prisoners with kindness.

67. (p. 251)—Reference is here made to Lake Champlain, the Mer des Iroquois and Lacus Irocoisiensis of the early French cartographers. Richelieu River was at first styled Rivière des Iroquois. In a letter of John Winthrop to Lord Arlington, dated Boston, Oct. 25, 1666, Lake Champlain is referred to as Lake Hiracoies.—*N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, iii., p. 138. See also, Palmer's *History of Lake Champlain* (Albany, 1866), pp. 12, 13; and Blaeu's maps of 1662 and 1685, in Winsor's *N. and C. Hist.*, vol. iv., p. 391.

68. (p. 253)—The gar-pike (*Lepidosteus osseus*). A picture of this "armored fish" is given in Creuxius's *Historia Canadensis* (Paris, 1664), p. 50.

69. (p. 253)—Jouvency plainly refers to what is still known as Bird Island, or Bird Rocks, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, N. W. of Cabot Strait. Authorities disagree in locating the Bird Island of Cartier's first voyage. See *Hakluyt's Voyages* (Goldsmid ed.), vol. xiii., pt. 1, p. 78; Shea's *Charlevoix*, vol. i., p. 112, note; both indicating that what is now called Funk Island, off the eastern coast of Newfoundland, was the Bird Island of Cartier. Kingsford, in *History of Canada* (Toronto, 1887), vol. i., p. 3, identifies it, however, with the present Bird Island of the Gulf. Champlain's map of 1613 has a Bird Island near the mouth of the Bay of Fundy. Anspach, in *History of Newfoundland* (London, 1819), p. 317, says: "Fogo Island [N. W. of Cape Freels] is described in the old maps by the name of Aves, or Birds' Island."

70. (p. 269)—The Montagnais, a wretched tribe of nomads, were, at this time, chiefly centered upon the banks of the Saguenay River.

71. (p. 281)—*Venus mercenaria*, the round clam, or quahaug.