

was also played, at times, in a manner resembling that of the modern "jackstraws." The writers above mentioned all confirm the statements of the Jesuits as to the infatuation of the savages for this and other forms of gambling, and their accompanying evils.

6 (p. 83).—*Naiz percez* (Nez Percés): the Beaver tribe (Algonkin, *Amiskou*, "a beaver;" French, *Nation du Castor*). These were the Amikouas, an Algonkin nation with headquarters near La Cloche and the outlet of Spanish River (in the present district of Algoma), on the north shore of Georgian Bay. Their location is made clear by Le Jeune (*Relation* of 1640, chap. x.), and also on maps of that period—Galinée, 1670; Senex, 1710; etc. They should not be confused with the modern Nez Percés of the Rockies.—A. F. HUNTER.

St. Lussou and Perrot, who at Michilimackinac took possession of the western regions in the name of France (June 4, 1671), spent the preceding winter with the Beaver tribe. Missions to these savages were undertaken by Louis André (in the spring of 1671), and Henri Nouvel (1671-72).

7 (p. 83).—*Aweatsiwaenrrrhonons*: the Nipissiriniens (vol. v., notes 19, 51). The French term, *gens puants*, was also applied to the Winnebago tribe. The confusion thus arising in the identity of these tribes may have been occasioned from the fact that numerous places were marked on the early maps as "puant,"—presumably meaning "alkaline." For instance, Cattaraugus Creek, near Chautauqua, N. Y., is named on one of Sanson's maps *R. à la terre puante*.—A. F. HUNTER.

8 (p. 95).—Contarea, one of the principal Huron strongholds, was situated close to a small lake in Tiny township, now known as Lannigan's Lake, the position of which is indicated on Du Creux's map. Brébeuf mentions this water as distant from Ihonatiria a day's journey; but it is not more than ten miles from the mission headquarters. Laverdière, arguing from a remote similarity in names, suggests the identity of Contarea with Carmaron, seen by Champlain in 1615 (*Voyages*, Laverdière's ed., p. 515); but it is not probable that any Huron town or village continued to exist at one place for so long a period as twenty years.—A. F. HUNTER.

9 (p. 103).—*Citrouilles*: the summer squash (*Cucurbita polymorpha*); it is figured on Champlain's map of 1612. Boucher (*Hist. vérif.*, chap. viii.) thus describes them: "Citrouilles, of a species different from those of France; they are smaller, and not so unsubstantial; their flesh is firmer and less watery, and of a better flavor."

10 (p. 103).—Concerning the use and preparation of corn as food, see vol. v., note 28.