

7 (p. 109).—This "South River" was, even then, also known as the Delaware,—a name applied to the bay by Argall, in 1610, in compliment to the first governor of Virginia, although these waters were discovered by Hendrik Hudson in the preceding year. The river was first explored in 1616, by Hendrickson, a Dutch captain. The first settlement was made by the Dutch, in 1623, at Fort Nassau, near the site of the present Gloucester, N. J. Three years later, Gustavus Adolphus granted to a Swedish company (organized mainly by William Usselinx) a charter for lands in this region; but it was not until 1638 that they sent colonists thither. In that year, a Swedish settlement was made at Fort Christina, on the site of the present Wilmington, Del.

8 (p. 109).—Jogues here refers to the French edition of De Laet (Leyden, 1640), and, therein, to chapters treating of New Belgium,—vii., x., and xi., of book iii. At the beginning of De Laet's volume is an extensive "Table des Chapitres qui sont contenus en chaque Livre;" this, no doubt, is "la table" mentioned by Jogues.—V. H. PALTSITS.

9 (p. 111).—Concerning this settlement and fort, see vol. xxiv., note 22.

10 (p. 113).—*Wolves*: see vol. xxvi., note 4.

11 (p. 137).—For sketch of Bourdon, see vol. xi., note 11.

12 (p. 143).—Jean Bonnet—a member of the Jesuit order, 1599–1654, and rector at Saintes—wrote *Image Sacrée de la vie et de la doctrine de Jésus-Christ* (Poitiers, 1634).

Jeremias Drexel was born at Augsburg, Aug. 15, 1581. When barely seventeen, he became a Jesuit novice, and studied at Augsburg and Dillingen. During twenty-three years he was court preacher for the Elector of Bavaria, and died at Munich, Apr. 19, 1638. He was a prolific writer of religious works; among these, was *De Aeternitate Considerationes* (Munich, 1620), which went through numerous editions, and was translated into eight languages.

13 (p. 143).—The telescope was invented about 1609, by Jakob Metzu, of Alkmaer, Holland, whence it was called *lunette de Holland*. The appellation given in our text, *lunette de Galilée*, arose from its use by Galileo, who mentions the instrument in his *Nuncius sydereus* (1610); he made one for himself, after the model of Metzu's, in order to examine the motions of Jupiter's satellites.—Felice's *Encyclopédie* (Yverdon, 1773), t. xxvi., pp. 727, 728.

14 (p. 143).—This was Marguerite Langlois, wife of the pilot Abraham Martin, from whom the "Plains of Abraham" derive their name. Marguerite was probably a relative of the Norman pilot Noël Langlois, one of the early settlers in Canada. Martin had ten