

these voyages, there has been much uncertainty and discussion; the subject is exhaustively considered in Campbell's "Radisson and Groseilliers," *Parkman Club Pubs.*, no. 2 (Milw., 1896). He adduces much evidence to show that these two Frenchmen were the nameless explorers mentioned in the Jesuit *Relation* of 1656, who spent the two preceding years in the regions about Lakes Michigan and Superior, bringing back much information about the Indian tribes therein. They again journeyed westward, in the summer of 1659, and spent the winter near Lake Pepin, among the Sioux tribes then located southwest of Lake Superior. On this voyage, they gained information which led them to plan further explorations northward; and, after several unsuccessful attempts to secure aid for this enterprise, they finally obtained ships and men from Charles II. of England, in the spring of 1668. Radisson's ship was driven back by a storm, but that of Groseilliers succeeded in reaching Hudson's Bay, the objective point of this expedition. In consequence, an English fort was established that year, at the mouth of Rupert's River; and, in the following year, Radisson took possession of Port Nelson in the name of the English king. Another result of these explorations was the formation (1670) of the Hudson's Bay Company. Radisson and Groseilliers remained at Hudson's Bay till 1673, in the employ of the English; and would seem then to have gone to France. Five years later, they returned to Canada, and Groseilliers remained for a time with his family at Three Rivers. In 1681, the two friends commanded another expedition to Hudson's Bay, this time to establish a French post there; but, two years later, they returned to Europe, and were induced by the English to reënter the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. Radisson went back to the Bay, and spent several years there; but Groseilliers apparently remained and died in England. By his second wife, he had five children.

33 (p. 233).—Amable Defretat came to Canada in September, 1646; he remained but one year, probably at Quebec and Sillery; and in September, 1647, he was sent back to France.

34 (p. 243).—This was the widow of Jean Nicolet (vol. viii., note 29), and daughter of Guillaume Couillard (vol. xii., note 27). She married Nicolas Macart (Macard), nicknamed "Champagne," from his native province. He came to Canada before 1640, and lived at Quebec, where at one time he was agent for the habitants. His daughters made excellent marriages, and his youngest son became a member of the Sovereign Council. Macart died in October, 1659.

35 (p. 251).—*Le sit*: probably *Le Cid* of Corneille, which had been first represented in Paris about ten years before.