

## NOTES TO VOL. XXXIII

(Figures in parentheses, following number of note, refer to pages of English text.)

1 (p. 63).—Several historians have stated that this is the first recorded mention of the cataract of Niagara, under that name. It appears, without a name, on Champlain's map of 1632 (vol. xxi. of this series, note 12), and he there briefly describes it. Lalemant, in his *Relation* of 1641, mentions the river, but not the falls, under the name Onguiaahra (vol. xxi., p. 191). The first illustration of the cataract was, according to Winsor, that given by Hennepin, in his *Louisiane* (ed. 1697).

2 (p. 63).—Regarding the Cat Nation, or Eries, see vol. xxi., note 11.

3 (p. 81).—Concerning the Arendaenronnon clan, see vol. viii., note 24.

4 (p. 99).—This defensive armor is described in vol. xiii., note 18.

5 (p. 149).—Lake Superior is here mentioned for the first time in the *Relations*, and apparently first receives here that appellation. Champlain's map of 1632 attempts to locate a lake of which he had had reports, N. W. from the "Mer douce,"—"a lake at which there is a Copper mine." This was evidently Lake Superior, though vaguely and incorrectly located.

6 (p. 151).—*Kichkagoneiak*: the Kiskakons. These people, though often mentioned in the *Relations* as a nation, were not a separate tribe, but only constituted the "Short-tailed Bear" clan of the Ottawas. The name *Kichkagon* is derived, not from any root suggestive of the bear as their totem, but from the Algonkin word *Kiska*, "to cut,"—alluding to the abbreviated tail of the bear; hence the French soubriquet *Queuës coupées*, "Cut tails," sometimes given to this clan.—J. G. HENDERSON.

Late in the 17th century, these Kiskakon Ottawas were at Sault Ste. Marie and Mackinac; in 1745, they had extended as far southward as Detroit. The *Relation* of 1669 (chap. vi.) mentions the labors among them of Ménard and Allouez.

7 (p. 167).—Antiquarians differ as to the site of St. Ignace. The