

garrison at Fort Ste. Anne; these duties he fulfilled until 1693, aided during the last year and a half by Dalmas (vol. lviii., *note* 18). In that year Silvy returned to Quebec, where he spent the rest of his life; he lived at the college of Quebec, acting for a time as teacher of mathematics, then for ten years as minister. He died there in 1711 (probably Oct. 12).

12 (p. 73).—Acadia was at this time a field that had been abandoned by the Catholic religious orders since 1655, when the Capuchin mission was expelled (vol. xxx., *note* 22).

13 (p. 75).—It will be remembered that Massachusetts had passed an act (1647) expelling Jesuits from its territory (vol. xxxvi., *note* 11). At the time of Pierron's visit to the English colonies, the governor of Maryland was Charles Calvert, son of Cecil, the second Lord Baltimore (vol. v., *note* 11). The Jesuits in Maryland had been driven out in Clayborne's rebellion (1644-45); afterward returning to their post, their mission was again broken up in 1655. The few who remained after this dwelt in the English colonies only in concealment or on sufferance; and the triumph of Protestantism in England prevented the renewal of Catholic missions in the colonies.

14 (p. 75).—"The *Assistancies* are the grand divisions of the Society of Jesus. Each Assistancy has a representative at Rome who is called *assistant*. Five Assistancies are reckoned: the Assistancy of Italy, and those of Portugal, Spain, France, and Germany. England forms a part of the Assistancy of Germany."—Martin's note in Douniol ed., t. ii., p. 10.

15 (p. 89).—"The gulf of California was called by the Spaniards *Mar de Cortes*, or more commonly *Mar Bermejo*, from its resemblance in shape and color to the Red Sea. . . . In ignorance of this fact, the French translated *Bermejo* by *Vermeille*, and English writers *Vermillion*." "Theguaio, or commonly *Tiguex*, and sometimes apparently *Tejas*, and *Quivira* . . . [which] lay east of the country north of the river Gila, and are probably the present New Mexico and Texas, were first made known by the attempt of a Franciscan missionary [Fray Marc, in 1539] to reach the rich countries of the interior."—Shea's notes, *Disc. of Miss. Valley*, p. 4.

Winship, in his admirable monograph on Coronado's expedition (*U. S. Bur. Ethnol. Rep.*, 1892-93), locates *Quivira* (following *Bandelier*) in N. E. Kansas, beyond Arkansas River, and more than 100 miles N. E. of Great Bend; and the village of *Tiguex* at or near the present town of Bernalillo, N. Mex. (*ut supra*, pp. 391, 394-399).

The wording of this passage would indicate Joliet as the official leader of the expedition; but the authorities doubtless regarded Marquette as a valuable assistant to the enterprise, on account of his