

word is not to be found in any dictionary, all here [Montreal] agree with me in this interpretation."

## VOLUME LXV.

P. 188. Title of document: for "Louis Hector de Callières," read "Jean Bochart de Champigny." This correction is made from information kindly furnished Nov. 8, 1900, by Abbé A. H. Gosselin, the Canadian historian. He notes that Carheil mentions (pp. 249, 251) the wife and children of his correspondent, and the appointment of the latter to the position of intendant at Havre—circumstances which apply to Champigny, and not to Callières, who was not married, and who died at Quebec in 1703.

## VOLUME LXVI.

P. 203. Lines 7–10 from end: the Jesuit missions to the Onondagas and Senecas were abandoned in 1709. Two years later, a French expedition built a blockhouse at Onondaga, and had "other wood ready to build a chapel" (*N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, vol. v., p. 249; see also vol. ix., pp. 829, 836, 838.)

## VOLUME LXVII.

P. 332. Line 5: for "1710," read "1712."

P. 335. *Note* 15: for "1718–24," read "1718–26." *Note* 20: the culture of the sugar-cane and that of the orange-tree were introduced into Louisiana (about 1744) by the Jesuits.—Shea's *Church in Colon. Days*, p. 581; Wallace's *Ill. and Louisiana*, p. 297.

P. 337. *Note* 23: see preceding citation in reference to St. Castin (under vol. lxiii., p. 299), for further information as to his son Anselm.