Also in the final remark on p. 186, the group should be the universal covering of the group of rigid motions instead of the group of rigid motions.

Correction to

TWO-GROUPS AND JORDAN ALGEBRAS

JAMES E. WARD, III

Volume 32 (1970), 821–829

The figure summarizing the inductive definition of A_{k+1} when A_k is known which appears on page 824 of my paper is wrong. It should be:

If the $2^{k+1} \times 2^{k+1}$ matrix A_k is known and is given in block form by

$$A_k = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} B_1 & B_2 \\ \hline B_3 & B_4 \end{array}\right]$$

where the B_i, $1 \leqq i \leqq 4$, are $2^k \times 2^k$ matrices, then A_{k+1} is the $2^{k+2} \times 2^{k+2}$ matrix given in block form by

$$A_{k+1} = \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} B_1 & B_1 + I + 2^k & B_2 & B_2 + 2^k \\ \hline 0 & B_1 & 0 & B_2 \\ \hline B_3 & B_3 + 2^k & B_4 & B_4 + I + 2^k \\ \hline 0 & B_3 & 0 & B_4 \end{array}\right].$$

Here O and I are the $2^k \times 2^k$ zero and identity matrices, respectively, and if $C = B_i$ or $B_j + I$, $i = 2, 3$, $j = 1, 4$, then $C + 2^k$ denotes the $2^k \times 2^k$ matrix obtained by adding 2^k to each subscript of the matrix C under the conventions (1) $a_0 = b_2$ in B_2 and B_3, and (2) if an entry of C is zero then the corresponding entry of $C + 2^k$ is also zero.