

Carheil to return to Quebec in 1703; from that time until probably 1718, he ministered to the French at Montreal and other towns. His death occurred July 27, 1726, at Quebec.

Carheil's letter to Callières, the governor (dated at Michillimackinac, Aug. 30, 1702), complaining of the disorders there, will be given in this series. He left two MS. volumes, *Racines Huronnes*; his biographer, Orhand, suggests that this work may be the basis of Potier's *Grammaire Huronne*. Carheil's life and character are described at length by Orhand in *Un admirable inconnu* (Paris, 1890); the work contains numerous letters by Carheil.

22 (p. 197).—This picture given by Tracy still hangs in the church of Ste. Anne de Beaupré.—CRAWFORD LINDSAY.

23 (p. 207).—*Sol marquée*; in old French currency, a copper coin worth 15 deniers (Littre). The statement in the text, that this piece was reduced to 20 deniers, points out an earlier and greater value than that mentioned in the above definition; but it simply indicates one of many successive reductions in the value of a coin that was originally (under Charlemagne) worth the twentieth part of a livre's weight of silver. The ordinance referred to in the text is published in *Arrets du Conseil Supérieur* (Quebec, 1855), pp. 34, 35.

24 (p. 211).—François de Salignac, abbé de Fénelon, a half-brother of the noted Archbishop Fénelon, was born in 1641. He entered the seminary of St. Sulpice at Paris, Oct. 23, 1665. When, a year later, a call came for more missionaries to go to Canada, Fénelon at once responded; and, despite his family's opposition, he came to Montreal in the summer of 1667. In the following year, he was ordained, and at once began, with Trouvé, a mission among the Cayugas at Quinté (Kenté) Bay,—the first Sulpitian mission among Iroquois savages. It was maintained until 1673, when the Récollets replaced the Sulpitians. Fénelon now founded at Gentilly a school for Indian children, in which he was aided by Frontenac. Early in 1674, Fénelon incurred the governor's displeasure by his opposition to Frontenac's proceedings against certain unlicensed fur-traders; and, in the following November, he was sent back to France. He died there, five years later.

Hennepin and some later writers confounded the abbé de Fénelon with his brother the archbishop,—saying that the latter had been a missionary in Canada; but this error has been satisfactorily corrected by modern writers. See Verreau's *Deux abbés de Fénelon* (Lévis, 1898).

25 (p. 215).—Louis de Beaulieu was born at Bourges, in 1635. He became a Jesuit novice at Lyons, Sept. 13, 1651, pursuing his