

by his brother Louis le Moyne, sieur de Châteauguay — born in January, 1676, and slain at Fort Nelson Oct. 4. 1694.

20 (p. 121).—It will be remembered that the Sulpitians had directed the religious affairs of the Montreal colony since 1657, when they came to replace the Jesuits; and that they had been, since 1663, seigniors of the island (vol. xii., *note* 13). The Jesuits reestablished a residence at Montreal in 1692. The Récollets had preceded them by ten years; Le Clercq relates (*Gaspésie*, pp. 568–571) that in 1682 he went thither, by command of his superiors, to secure a piece of land (which was granted by the Sulpitians) whereon a residence might be established for priests of their order.

21 (p. 135).—The bread here mentioned as "made of medlars or services" was probably composed of the dried fruit of the persimmon (*Diospyros Virginiana*). Gravier, in his *Voyage* of 1700, mentions cakes of *piakimine*, presented to him by the savages — apparently the same as the "bread" described in our text.

22 (p. 139).—Pierre François Pinet was born at Périgueux, France, Nov. 11, 1660; and entered the Jesuit novitiate at Bordeaux, Aug. 29, 1682. He was an instructor at Tulle, Périgueux, and Pau, successively, from 1684 to 1690; he then completed his studies at Bordeaux, and departed for Canada in 1694. He was at first sent to Michillimackinac; but in 1696 he went to Illinois, and founded the mission of the Guardian Angel at Chicago, among the Miami bands located there. This mission was broken up in the following year — according to Jesuit writers, through Frontenac's hostility, but Laval's influence procured Pinet's return thither. The latter went, probably early in 1700, to the Tamaroas, an Illinois tribe located on the Mississippi, not far from the mouth of the Missouri — a place known later as Cahokia. By letters patent of May, 1698, St. Vallier deprived the Jesuits of this mission, bestowing it upon priests sent out by the Séminaire des Missions Étrangères. This proceeding was strongly opposed by the Jesuits, and they did not consent to the change until 1701. Meanwhile, Pinet remained with the Tamaroas (by order of his superiors, according to Rochemonteix) until probably the spring of 1702, and then labored among the Kaskaskias. According to Shea (*Mississippi Voyages*, p. 53, *note*), he died at Cahokia, about 1704.

Rochemonteix's account of Pinet's mission (*Jésuites*, t. iii., pp. 550–554, 568–572) differs in some points from the above; we have followed allusions in contemporary documents, and Shea's account as given in *Church in Colon. Days*, pp. 537–539.

23 (p. 141).—Regarding Pierre Moreau, see vol. lix., *note* 44. Jean Bouillet, sieur de la Chassaigne (Chassagne), a native of Paray,