

France, was born in 1659. In 1690, he commanded the garrison at Lachine; in 1698, he became governor of Montreal, and in the following year married Marie Anne, daughter of Charles le Moyne. Later, he was governor of Three Rivers. He died at Montreal in January, 1733.

24 (p. 143).—The Jesuit missions to the Illinois tribes were early extended to the Miamis, located between lakes Erie and Michigan. The St. Joseph River was a favorite route for the voyageurs from Michillimackinac to those tribes, and a site at its mouth was chosen by the missionaries as a suitable location for a residence. They obtained from Denonville a grant upon the river, twenty arpents square (Margry's *Découvertes*, t. v., p. 35). Aveneau was residing there as early as 1690 (vol. lxiii., note 11).

25 (p. 147).—The two Jesuits who came to Canada in 1694 were Pinet and Gabriel Marest; the latter was the one chosen to act as chaplain for the Hudson Bay expedition of that year.

26 (p. 149).—Reference is here made to Antoine Dalmas, vol. lviii., note 18.

27 (p. 149).—The word *basnage* is not to be found in the standard lexicons. A correspondent suggests that it may be *tournage*—citing for this Rochemonteix's *Jésuites*, t. iii., p. 559, note 1, where the latter word is used in a similar manner, but is not explained. None of the standard lexicons give a meaning of this sort to *tournage*.

28 (p. 161).—The fort here mentioned was apparently at the same place as La Salle's Fort Crèvecoeur (vol. lvii., note 2), near the present Peoria (St. Cosme, in *Rel. du Mississippi*, Shea's ed., p. 26). Here was located the village of the Peorias and Kaskaskias, to whom Gravier ministered; it had evidently been removed from its earlier location which Marquette visited (vol. lix., note 42).

29 (p. 161).—The Osages and Missouris are Siouan tribes, who were formerly located on the rivers thus named. A paper by J. O. Dorsey, "Migrations of Siouan Tribes" (*Amer. Naturalist*, vol. xx., pp. 211–222), gives the best available information regarding the origin and history of these peoples. He thinks that, ages ago, all the Siouan race dwelt east of the Mississippi,—in various regions, but as allies,—and gradually moved westward. Five tribes—the Omahas, Ponkas, Osages, Kansas, and Kwapas—were then together as one nation; they were called "Arkansa" by the Illinois tribes, and lived near the Ohio. At the mouth of that river they separated (prior to 1540), the Kwapas descending, the other tribes ascending, the Mississippi. For a long time, the latter abode on the lower Missouri; but finally, having gone farther up that stream, another separation occurred. The Omahas and Ponkas crossed the