

Missouri, and, after many wanderings to the north and west, finally settled in Nebraska. The Osages settled on the river bearing their name; and the Kansas on the Kansas River.

The Tamarouas (Tamarois) and Cahokias (Kaoukia) were Illinois bands dwelling on the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Missouri. Their village was known, later, as Cahokia, and the two bands apparently became merged in one. The Jesuit missionaries labored among them until the expulsion of the order from Louisiana (1763-64).

30 (p. 179).—Michel Accault (Ako), who married the daughter of the Kaskaskia chief, was a French trader, who in 1680 was at Fort Crèvecoeur with La Salle, and in that year accompanied Hennepin in his voyage on the Upper Mississippi.—Hennepin's *Nouvelle Découverte* (Paris, 1684), p. 187 and elsewhere.

Shea says (*Church in Colon. Days*, p. 537, note 1), regarding Accault: "The records of the baptisms, etc., in his family, beginning Mar. 20, 1695, are the first extracts in the ancient Register of Father Gravier's mission preserved at Alton. They show that the descendants of the young convert of Father Gravier were long prominent in Illinois." An English translation of the entry recording the baptism, on the above date, of Accault's infant son (the first entry in the register) is given by Wallace in his *Illinois and Louisiana*, p. 204.

31 (p. 231).—The fruit here referred to is probably the "sea-bean" or "Florida bean;" a round, polished, scarlet seed obtained from the West Indian "bead-tree" or "necklace-tree"—*Ormosia dasycarpa*, of the order *Leguminosæ*.

32 (p. 239).—"This letter of Father Jean de Lamberville is found in the British Museum at London—Add: 16913, fol. 173. It is dated Jan. 23, 1695, at Paris, where the Father had resided for three years; and is addressed to a Father, a missionary of the Society of Jesus in China—probably to Father Jean de Fontaney, his friend."—Rochemonteix's *Jésuites*, t. iii., p. 185, note 1.

33 (p. 247).—Governor Thomas Dongan brought with him to New York (1683) an English Jesuit, Father Thomas Harvey; and, within a year or two, Father Henry Harrison and Father Charles Gage also were sent thither. The intention of the English authorities in sending these men was to counteract the influence exerted upon the Indians by the French Jesuits, and to form a village of Catholic Indians under English influence. They also acted as chaplains to the governor, and for a time maintained a Latin school. This school was to be the nucleus of a Jesuit college in New York; but all these plans failed, on account of the Revolution in England, and the