

his mission became endangered by hostile savages, and he withdrew to Mobile. In 1725, Davion returned to France, where he died, Apr. 8, 1726.

Julien Binneteau (Binteau) was born at La Flèche, March 13, 1653, and entered the Jesuit novitiate at Paris, Sept. 7, 1676. He was a student at La Flèche in 1680-81, and at Paris in 1685-89; the rest of the period 1678-90 was spent as instructor at Rouen, Nevers, Amien, and Caen, successively. In 1691, he came to Canada, and two years later was serving the Acadian mission. Rochemonteix says (*Jésuites*, t. iii., pp. 538, and 539, *note* 1) that Binneteau spent two years at St. François de Sales; and that he then went to Michillimackinac, and thence (1696) to Kaskaskia. He remained in the Illinois mission until his death, which occurred (according to Rochemonteix, *Jésuites*, t. iii., p. 541) Dec. 24, 1699. The hardships which cost him his life are described by Marest—*Lettres édifiantes* (Toulouse ed., 1610), t. vi., p. 274; see our vol. lxvi., p. 253.

8 (p. 73).—The *assimines* here mentioned were the fruits of the papaw (*Asimina triloba*); the *piakimines*, those of the persimmon (vol. lix., *note* 32). Cf. vol. lxiv., *note* 21.

9 (p. 73).—Allusion is made to the opossum (*Didelphys Virginiana*).

10 (p. 87).—The Abenaki village referred to was Naurakamig, as written by Vincent Bigot (Rochemonteix's *Jésuites*, t. iii., pp. 438-439, *note*); or Narankamigouk, by Rale (*Maine Hist. Colls.*, vol. iv., p. 102). It was established by that Father in 1698, in order to provide a suitable location for teaching them agriculture. He was replaced by his brother Jacques, in September, 1698.

11 (p. 101).—This removal of the Kaskaskia tribe from their old home (vol. lix., *note* 42; vol. lxiv., *note* 28) was to the site of the modern village of Kaskaskia. These savages at first intended to migrate to the vicinity of Iberville's new post in Louisiana; but Gravier induced them to remain at the above place. The village was called by them Rouensac, after their chief Rouensa; the Jesuit mission therein was named for the Immaculate Conception. A French trading post was soon established here; most of the traders and voyageurs took Indian wives, and thus formed the nucleus of the village of Kaskaskia.—See *N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, vol. ix., pp. 886, 891; Shea's *Church in Colon. Days*, pp. 544, 557-559; Doherty's "Kaskaskia the Ancient," *U. S. Cath. Hist. Mag.*, vol. iv., pp. 31-45; Wallace's *Illinois and Louisiana under French Rule* (Cincinnati, 1893), pp. 198-205.

The appellation "Illinois du détroit" is explained by Mermet (vol. lxvi., doc. clxxx.), as referring to the Peorias. As Lake Peoria is