

Another misprint is apparent in the sentence, "From 1763, he had devoted himself to the Illinois missions;" the date should probably be 1743.

39 (p. 233).—Reference is made here probably to the establishment of the parish, and perhaps to the village organization, of Ste. Geneviève, in what is now the State of Missouri. The first settlers had gone there at an earlier date—most of them being miners, who followed up the explorations of Philippe François Renault. He came to Fort Chartres in 1720, with 200 miners and artisans, and 500 negro slaves. Thence he sent out prospecting parties, who opened the lead mines in the Ste. Geneviève district and elsewhere; the ore was smelted there, and conveyed by pack-horses to Fort Chartres, and thence down the Mississippi in boats. Renault pursued this industry until 1744; he then returned to France, selling his slaves to the colonists.

The general local tradition is that Ste. Geneviève was settled by the French as early as 1735. The village was built on the river bottom, three miles from its present site; but it was inundated in the great flood of 1785, and the people were driven for safety to the higher land, where they built the present town.—See Switzler's *Hist. Missouri* (St. Louis, 1879), pp. 142, 143; Dunn's *Indiana*, p. 258; Billon's *St. Louis*, pp. 225, 226.

40 (p. 235).—Various dates (from 1702 to 1735) have been assigned for the founding of Vincennes; but the most probable is that assumed by Dunn (*Indiana*, pp. 54–61), 1727. It received its name from its founder, François Margane (Morgan) de la Valtrie, sieur de Vincennes (a seignior in the present Bellechasse county, Que., granted to the Bissot family in 1672); he succeeded to this title in 1719, at the death of his uncle, Jean Baptiste Bissot (born in 1668),—a French officer, who was prominent in Illinois and Detroit affairs and possessed great influence with the savages. François (born in 1672) was sent in 1720 to the Miami village of Kekionga (vol. lxix., *note* 47), where Bissot had died; and later (about 1727) was induced by Périer, governor of Louisiana, to establish a fort on the lower Wabash River, in order to counteract English influence with the savages, and to secure for the French the control of the fur trade. Accordingly, he established Poste Vincennes, or Poste du Ouabache, as it is variously designated. Some Canadian families settled there, a few years later, and thus began the town of Vincennes. François Margane remained in command of this post until 1736, when he joined the Louisiana troops in their campaign against the Chickasaws; being, with his leader D'Artaguiette, captured by those savages, he was burned at the stake (vol. lxviii., *note* 21).

He was succeeded in the command at Poste Vincennes by his lieu-