

14. Various royal decrees (issued from 1699 to 1724) concerning engagés, may be found in *Recueils de réglemens . . . des Colonies Françaises* (Paris, 1765), part ii., pp. 34-65.

9 (p. 37).—The Jesuits solicited from Bishop St. Vallier the exclusive direction of the French posts in Louisiana, and powers of vicar-general for the superior of their mission there. This he refused, and withdrew those powers from Gravier, conferring them upon Colombière and other Seminary priests engaged in that mission. The Jesuits had also complained to the king about the intrusion of these priests into their field of labor; this matter was referred to an ecclesiastical commission, which decided (June 4, 1701) that the Tamaroa mission (at Cahokia) belonged to the Seminary. The disagreements about the Louisiana missions could not be quieted; the Jesuits there were accordingly recalled (vol. lxx., note 13) in 1703. See Roche-monteix's *Jésuites*, t. iii., pp. 563-587; and Shea's *Church in Col. Days*, pp. 543, 544.

10 (p. 39).—Charles Juchereau de St. Denis (vol. lxx., note 28) is here referred to. Winsor (*Miss. Basin*, p. 70) thinks that his post was near the site of the modern Cairo, Ill.

Jean Mermet was born at Grenoble, France, Sept. 23, 1664; and became a Jesuit novice at Avignon, when 19 years of age. A student at Embrun in 1685-86, he spent the usual term as instructor at Carpentras, Roanne, and Vesoul, in succession; and completed his studies at Dôle (1692-96). After another year, spent in Salins, he came to Canada (1698). Mermet aided Aveneau at the Miami mission on St. Joseph River, until the autumn of 1702, when he went with Juchereau to the Ohio River,—where, besides acting as chaplain to the French, he endeavored (but with little success) to evangelize a band of Mascoutens who had wandered thither. After the death of Juchereau, Mermet went to Kaskaskia, and became the colleague of Gabriel Marest. He spent there the rest of his life. Sommervogel says that Mermet died Sept. 15, 1716; but Shea (*Church in Col. Days*, p. 585), in 1718.

11 (p. 39).—Thomas Gouye (Gouiz) was born at Dieppe, Oct. 17, 1650, and entered the Jesuit novitiate at the age of 17 years. He was a teacher of mathematics in various Jesuit colleges, and composed several mathematical works. He died at Paris in March, 1725.

12 (p. 41).—Nicolas Foucault, ordained at Quebec in 1689, was sent by the Seminary to the Arkansas mission, in 1700. On his way to Mobile, in 1702, he and his French companions were murdered by their Indian guides.

13 (p. 45).—"Sillery, where the Abenakis had been installed in