

BERTIN'S PEN PALS,

Secretary of State in the eighteenth century,
 BY HENRI CORDIER (1)
 VII. MICHEL BENOIST.

Fr. Michel BENOIST Tsiang Yeou-jen was born at Autun on 8 October 1715; he entered the Society of Jesus on 19 March 1737 and arrived in Macau on 12 July 1744; he died at Pe King on 23 October 1774 as superior of the French missionaries' residence at Pe King.

He had studied astronomy in Paris with La Caille and Le Mennier; he composed a world map in two hemispheres Kouen in ta'iuouen t'ou offered a manuscript in 1761 at K'ien Loung and woodcut at Pe King in 1767; a General Map of Heaven, and a General Map of the Empire in 104 sheets engraved on copper in 1769 and following years. His translation of the Chou Kng remained handwritten. The Bertin Collection contains eight letters of Fr. Benoist from 1766 to 1770.

I. October 12, 1766.

My lord,

Towards the end of January of this year 1766 the two Chinese Priests, Louis Ko [Kao] and Etienne Yang (2), arrived here at our French Residence of Pe King (3) from where they left on July 7, 1751 to go to Europe, after having been 4 garlic under my direction to learn the elements of our ...

1) See T'oung Pao, May, October and December 1913, July 1914, March and May 1915.

2) See Les Chinois de Turgot by Mr. Henri CORDIER. (Florilegium Melchior de Vogué, 1909, pp. 151-158).

3) The two Chinese returned to Pe King h at the end of January 1766.

...Fr. Yang the continuation of your kindness and to assure you of the deep respect with which I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most humble and obedient servant, Michel BENOIST, J., Superior of the Residence of the Missionaries of Francis at Pe King.

November 20, 1770.

V. Pe King, Nov. 25, 1770.

My lord,

On the 22nd of this month of November came here letters from Your Grandeur, one No. 8 dated December 17, 1769, another which is a duplicate of No. 7 dated January 27 of the same year 1769, with a memorandum containing various questions. Fr. Ko had the honor of replying to the last two articles: but Fr. Ko left for Hou-kouang at the

beginning of last October, as he has the honor of announcing in his reply, since V. Grandeur has informed us that it was his intention that his letters should be communicated to the F.P.s. Le Febvre, Amiot and à moy, and considering what Fr. Ko, on his departure, strongly recommended to me, I will have the honor of responding to the last one from V. G. while waiting for the PPs. Ko and Yang do it themselves: But first I will explain to Your Grandeur both what was the occasion of Fr. Ko's trip and the precautions that were taken so that the obligations he and the whole mission of Françoise would be fulfilled. G. are filled in the same way as if Fr. Ko were here.

As a result of the death of a few missionaries, and the infirmities that put a few others out of action, our Hou-kouang mission found itself without workers. The European Missionaries at Pe King, not being free to leave, Fr. Ko offered to go to the aid of his compatriot, bearing in mind that on this trip he might find an opportunity to make some discoveries that would be of some use to France. In his departure our House has made a real loss; but I hope it will not be for long and that if possible arrangements can be made for him to return to Pe King soon.

Before leaving here Fr. Ko sent three crates to Canton for V. Grandeur; of the three crates, two were made by Fr. Ko himself at his leisure and left by our People who took them to Canton. But since these two crates were made, a person of consideration having made a present of a porcelain writing case given by His Majesty, Fr. Ko, judged that it could be acceptable to Your Grandeur and wished to make a third crate. Fortunately, there is a more immediate opportunity for Canton than our servants will be, so even if the first two do not arrive in time to leave on our ships, I expect this one to arrive in time. Ko's departure that this crate was prepared, I will have the honor of detailing it here, in case of doubt as to whether he will have told V.G. what it contains. The outer wooden case contains a box of damask that has approximately the same dimensions as the inside of the case. The lid of the box, when removed, remains a satin-covered bottom that serves as a support for a porcelain writing case with all the accompaniments that consist of a kind of porcelain shell, which serves as a stone to grind the ink; a vase to put water, whose lid has a small notch to polish let pass the handle of a very small spoon with which one draws the water necessary to dilute the ink. Another small vase of about the same size to put the oil-red used to print seals or stamps, a round and oblong vase to put the brushes, a small fluted table and a rockery-shaped mass to put the ink stick and the brushes used, another oblong and flared vase at the top in the shape of a trumpet used to put flowers or a horsehair or silk stoup. All these parts are placed on the bottom of the box in notches whose shape will easily recognize the parts that fit. In the vault left by the pieces that make up the Writing Room we have put: 1°. ten small porcelain vases of different figures and a new taste that also come from the Palace. 2. in a red purse, a two-divided snuffbox made of a stone named yu (1) which the Chinese consider to be a good example. It comes from a prince of the blood who makes use of it and gives it as a present from hand to hand (we have already sent a memoir on the different species of yu found in China and on their sound and other properties). 3°. Chappelets and odour sachets.

Fr. Ko announced to V. G. for the year coming from the Palace Seeds. However, I think I would like to have some for this year: but under the pretext that I was asking for them fresh and that many are not yet collected, or brought them to me only very late. A dozen or so cash was brought in while the cash register was being set up and

locked in. The next day the crate was gone, and a fairly large quantity was brought in. Without even opening them, I promptly had them wrapped up and sent a run to the Messenger, to whom I recommended that they be handed over to Fr. Le Febvre, who will take the appropriate precautions so that they will surely reach V.G. Another year I will follow the instructions that V.G. sent us for this shipment. Among the species that are in the box, there is one called in Chinese Pa-chan hou, a beard that crawls over the mountains. She looks like currants. The plant it produces is similar to ivy, but the leaf is much smaller, it crawls and attaches itself to the walls, it is much more pleasant to see than ivy and does not have the discomforts of ivy. It is 'perennial, does not fear the cold, likes the north and the shade. Here it grows all the time. It is used a lot in Her Majesty's various gardens to decorate caves, north-facing walls, etc. The benefits that Your Highness has fulfilled both PP. Yang and Ko have brought such great benefits to our mission, that it is only right that all Missionaries should rush to recognize them. All the Missionaries of France in particular will strive to fulfill as much as possible the intentions of V. G. All the more so as they are intended only for the good of the state and the satisfaction that our King will have of it, an object that every good Missionary who has devoted himself to winning souls to God, must not lose sight of the fact that the free time left to him by his occupations as a Missionary, he cannot better use them than for the good of the Society and in particular for the usefulness of His Nation to which he is still indebted for all the advantages that he will be able to procure for it.

In addition to the treatise on the Chinese language and characters which Fr. Ko has the honour of presenting to V. Grandeur, Fr. Amiot sends a box of writings and books which it has been said could be placed in Her Majesty's Library.

A new edition of the Code of Loix, Uses and Customs of all the courts of the Empire and of all the different states under the present Dynasty is currently being printed in the Palace. It contains 280 volumes, having been considerably increased. I got what is already printed and it will be ready for the next monsoon (1).

It is very consoling for us, Monsignor, that our shipments, after some delays, have arrived in the hands of V.G. and it is very flattering that she should deign to testify to her satisfaction. Fr. Amiot was worried about the fate of his Military Art: but the satisfaction which Your G. testifies to have had with this treaty, the ample compensation for past worries and revives his courage to work at sending other works; the attention of V. G. to have the name and the quality of the author put only by initial letters is the means of making the book appreciated for what it can be worth: in the present circumstances we cannot avoid the brilliance too much. The Emperor here often uses them against us with the same kindness. In doing us good he takes precautions to do it without bursting out for fear of arousing envy. Such attentions are truly paternal.

The author of the extract of the conservation of grains was very sensitive to the honourable testimony that V. G. has the kindness to give to his work. In addition to memoirs on how to heat the chambers, on silkworms, on the construction of brick kilns and various others which Your G. has already sent and which Your G. will have already filled, or will be able to receive in the suite, he is still preparing materials. Not only him, but all of us while we are in our French Residence, some by giving memoirs, others by writing them, we will try to help the Fathers. Yang and Ko to fulfill Your Grandeur's intentions and to deserve the honor of her protection to continue to them and to us.

There are many memoirs sent by V. Grandeur to which no reply has yet been received: let this not prevent V. Grandeur from sending them. G. to keep sending them: we start by replying to the articles on which we believe we have had the most success. Besides the fact that some of us are busy at the Palace, we are here very few former French Missionaries. Much of it has only been here for four years. Although these newcomers are assiduously busy at work, this work can now only consist of learning the language and getting acquainted with the subjects on which V. G. asked for clarification.

V. G. asks to which nation the commission was once given to have tapestries made for the Emperor, the dimensions of which have been assigned. That, Monsignor, is what we can't know here. The Court sends its orders to the head of the customs of Canton and no longer inquires by whom or how he has them carried out. It is on the customs officer alone that the credit or blame for the execution falls. The Emperor will praise the nation if the work deserves it: but if the work is not carried out according to His Majesty's intention, she will take only from the one she has charged with the commission: Therefore anyone other than him may no longer interfere: anyone who would attempt to interfere, or would expose himself to business, or at least he would not be listened to.

It is as a consequence of this way of acting, which the Court observes here, that the steps I have just taken for the **Prints of the Victories** have been useless. By the same ordinary by which the letters of V. G. came from V. G. I received from Mrs. du Conseil de la Compagnie des Indes in Canton, the memorandum of M. Cochin on which these Mrs. Cochin and Mr. Cochin had written. Although I am not unaware of the practices of the Court of Pe King, nevertheless, as this memorandum was sent to me directly, and as delaying the hearing of the case and referring it to the customs officer of Canton would have meant delaying the plates and the **Prints of the Victories** by at least one year, I thought I could make some attempts here. The letter from Mrs. du Conseil and the Memorandum from Mr. Cochin arrived very timely, two days before His Majesty's return from his journey to Tartary. In the absence of the Emperor it was not possible to attempt anything. My first concern was therefore to use the two days I have left to translate Mr. Cochin's wise reflections into Chinese. I've been working on a new edition of the maps of the empire in one hundred and four sheets, of which. The Emperor had the plates engraved on copper. I still loaded myself up against my will and only to comply with the strong requests I was given to take care of the printing of these new boards. I say in spite of myself because it was only after having represented that I had never been engaged in this kind of work, that I had no other help than that which can be given by a few writings we have on the way of printing **Prints**, but which do not give the exercise and practice without which it is morally impossible to succeed. Although these plates are infinitely easier to print than can be plates as delicate as those of the **Victoires**, to which an artist as skilful as Mr. Cochin will have given all his care: nevertheless the difficulties of paper, oil, black, wiping the plates, either with the rag or with the palm of the hand, and many others that I am continually witnessing our Palace workers experience, I have set them out in my memoir to confirm Mr. Cochin's reflections. Yesterday, November 24th, I went two leagues from Pe King to the House of Pleasure where the Emperor spends most of the year and where he was to go on his return from Tartary. His Majesty did indeed arrive there around eleven o'clock in the morning. After having consulted with no two Missionary Painters who still remain of the four (1) who drew the **Victory Prints**, so

that they would be in a position to respond and support me in case of need, I saw in the presence of the Eunuchs the two Mandarins who presided over the sending of the **Prints** and presented them with my memoir. They seemed surprised that this year there were no boards, not even any of the tests I tell them were made. After many lectures and explanations, they told me that I should not ignore the fact that His Majesty had entrusted the Head of Customs of Canton with the task of having the 16 designs of the **victories** engraved in Europe, and consequently they could no longer interfere with them, nor could they take any steps in this matter without the participation of the Head of Customs to whom His Majesty had entrusted the engraving of the 16 designs of the **victories in** Europe, and consequently they could not interfere with them, nor could they take any steps in this matter without the participation of the Head of Customs to whom His Majesty had entrusted the engraving of the 16 designs of the **victories in** Europe. That this Chief of the Customs of the Canton should not fail to inform himself of the Europeans who had been charged with the task of engraving the designs of the **Victory** and to know from them in detail where the work was to be carried out and the consequences of this for the law, His Majesty was informed; that I must know how to wish that everything should go through the ordinary channels; that I should thus have only to write to our Sirs Nos. François to address immediately the customs officer of Canton and to make arrangements with him on all that concerns the **Plates and Prints of the Victories**, and that no one can interfere here. As I insisted on the fact that if the thing was not settled here and that it was sent back to Canton, the Vaisseaux de France having to leave in a short time, it was likely to delay the sending of the **plates and the Prints for** at least a year; they answered me that they were doing their duty and that they could not act otherwise than consequently they and I had to be quiet.

Today I give notice of this to Mrs. du Conseil residing in Canton and urge them to contact the customs officer from whom they have accepted the commission to have the **engravings** requested by His Majesty carried out. Only he alone can determine which party they are going to take, and I doubt he would agree to print a thousand copies of each board, especially if it would delay the arrival of the boards. At the present time when the Map of the Empire in 104 sheets is being printed, His Majesty has ordered only 100 copies to be printed, after which the copper plates will be enclosed.

V. G. asks what success the Prints she has sent have had, of those which imitate the designs made in red pencil or Chinese ink; Her Majesty has received two or three, the landscapes, pleasure houses, seaport views and others in the same taste, Her Majesty receives them all and sometimes even sends us to ask for them.

All the acromatic glasses that were presented to him, he received them and they are still worn at his suite. Fr. Ko, before he left, left me one that still remains with him, it will be presented at the first opportunity and probably accepted.

Our entire Maison française continually offers wishes to God for the preservation of Your Grandeur. I have the honor to be with the deepest respect,

My lord,

Your Grace,

The most humble and most obedient servant,

Michel BENO~IST, Sup. of the Residence of the Jesuits François
at Pe King.

November 25, 1770. (date is deleted)

1) Jade.

1) [Good to ask Mr. Bourgeois about it.]

p. 341

V.

Sir,

In the month of January of this year 1773, I received your letters dated December 23, 1771, one from Versailles in which announcing me that M. Bertin deigns to accept the faithful efforts we are making to recognize all the benefits that he brings to our Mission, you promise to continue the protection you have honored us with up to now, and which, according to your intentions, we cannot better recognize than by trying to be of some use to our Holy Religion that we have come to proclaim, and to the State by trying to provide it with some knowledge that may be useful to the sciences and the arts. The other letter from Paris announces dispatches from Mr. Bertin which we received in April with letters from Fr. Yang and Fr. Ko's letters are more than a year old, and since that time we have received no news from either of the two missionaries. By post we communicate easily with Canton: But we have very few opportunities to communicate with the Provinces.

Of the two precious Telescopes of new invention that or had the goodness to send us, last January, one was presented to the Emperor on the occasion of two new Missionaries who were presented to him. The other stayed at home for astronomical observations, which Fr. Collas has been working on tirelessly.

His Majesty, before receiving this telescope, wanted to know what it was and called me. As soon as I was in the courtyard of the apartment where His Majesty was then dining (she always dines at two o'clock in the afternoon), the first two Eunuchs of his presence came to ask me how one uses this instrument. Having pointed it at a building which was the farthest object that could be seen from where we were, these Eunuchs were so surprised to see the object as distinctly as if they had been very near, that they went at once to inform the Emperor; and under the stoop of His Majesty having placed a table on which I pointed the telescope, as soon as His Majesty had finished supper, they invited him to test it. As soon as Her Majesty had tried this instrument, she soon felt its superiority over all the others she had seen until then. In spite of the severe cold it was then, she pointed at many of the different objects she could see from her Perron, and it was always a new surprise to see the objects so close together that one could distinguish the smallest peculiarities. As a token of his satisfaction, besides the soyeries which His Majesty had already gratified the newcomers (1) according to custom, he gave me three large pieces of silk of the first order, one for each of the two newcomers in whose names the telescope was presented and one for me, he appointed two eunuchs to carry it always to his followers and gave me the commission to instruct them how to use it and keep it. In addition to the satisfaction that this new telescope gave His Majesty, I had the opportunity a few days later to make him feel the full cost. As Mr. Panzi, one of the two Missionaries newly presented to His Majesty, had been proposed to him under

the title of Painter, and I insinuated that he was quite successful in portraits, His Majesty ordered me to take him the next day to the interior of the Palace, where she had him painted a Portrait of one of her Pages; on the second day that Mr. Panzi had been proposed to me, I asked me to take him to the Palace, where I had him painted a Portrait of one of her Pages, and on the third day that Mr. Panzi had been proposed to me. Panzi worked on this portrait, His Majesty was so pleased with it that she postponed the work on it so that Mr. Panzi painted His Majesty himself. Panzi paints well: but he paints very slowly; for the portrait of His Majesty, he uses more than seven hours. of time in five or six different sittings, thinking that the Emperor, except for the time he spent reading a few plots or memoirs which were brought to him much less frequently than usual because the Courts were then in recess, during the more than seven hours that the sittings lasted, His Majesty did not cease for a moment to ask him questions on all sorts of different matters with the same kindness and familiarity that a father can have with his children. I sent to our former superior, Mr. Dugad, now Mr. de Vitré, Director of the Carmelites of St. Jacques Street, their relationship (1) both to the various questions that His Majesty put to me and the answers I gave, and to what happened on the occasion of the presentation of the two new Missionaries to His Majesty.

On the occasion of the way in which the stars are observed, about which His Majesty asked me several questions, she spoke of the telescope which was offered to her at the presentation of our two missionaries, and he asked me for an explanation to which His Majesty objected that the hole in the middle of the bottom should reduce the quantity of rays reflected by this mirror; and that the other small mirror opposite the hole seemed to have to hide part of the object: Could we not find a way, says His Majesty, to give the two mirrors a situation that would overcome these two drawbacks. I replied to His Majesty that indeed Newton, one of the most skilful mathematicians that Europe has had up to now, had made a telescope as proposed by His Majesty by placing reflection mirrors in it, but that, besides the fact that it was then difficult to point the telescope at the object, there were other disadvantages which I explained. His Majesty understood very easily that very little added to the circumference of the mirror of the background would add abundantly to what the view from the middle of the mirror could diminish by the quantity of rays reflected from it. I also explained how the small mirror, although opposed to the object, cannot hide anything of the object, even less than a pinhead that is at a certain distance from the eye, could not hide anything from a Mountain that one looked at in the distance the rays of light of a part of the object and reflected by the mirror of the bottom on the small objective mirror which reflects them in its turn to carry them to the eye where they reach only after having crossed achromatic eyepieces, gave me the occasion to explain this new invention. His Majesty greatly praised the inventive genius of the Europeans, and in particular the invention of this new Telescope and of the Mechanism which makes it move with as much ease as promptness to point it at different objects and to follow the one to which it is pointed for as long as one wants to consider it. Her Majesty asked me again if any of these telescopes had ever appeared outside of France and if any had ever been brought here. I replied that the previous year one of our Ministers of State, who is very kind to us and who would like to help us a little to give His Majesty some token of our recognition for all the benefits that we have received from it, had announced this new discovery to us and added that he had not yet been able to obtain one to send it to us; but that, in view of the

orders he had given, this new telescope would surely be finished in time for us to receive it the following year. Thus, I added, it is unlikely that individuals could have obtained and brought here what a Minister of State could not have obtained.

I also had the opportunity to speak to His Majesty about the engravings of the sixteen **prints of the Victory**: this is how His Majesty herself gave it to me.

His Majesty has inquired about the way we come here: is it your King who sends you, His Majesty asked, or is it you yourself who of your own choice come here. A. The Reign of K'ang-hi, when this Prince had gratified the Francis of the Church, where we now live very near here in the palace grounds, our King, as soon as he was informed of this blessing, ordered our Superiors of our Company to choose from among us Mathematicians and various artists, whom he sent here after providing them with instruments and other things which could put them in a position to fill the objects for which your ayeul had gratified us with a Church. At present, our superiors in Europe, whom we take care to inform all the Moussons from here about the subjects we lack and those we need, are trying to provide for them and send them to us. D. When your Superiors have chosen you to send you here, do they need to notify your King. A. It is by order of our King and at his expense that we embark on our ships coming to Canton. D. Your ships are coming to Canton. A. They come and they are the ones who brought the **Prints and Plates of Victories** that Your Majesty ordered to be engraved. D. Apparently it is in your realm that the most skilled engravers are in your realm. A. In some other European Kingdoms there are also very skilful engravers, but the Tsong-tou of Canton has done us the honor of preferring our Kingdom and has entrusted the execution of this work to the chiefs of our ships. D. Didn't the rest of you from here indicate your kingdom and write about it. A. We, who are religious and who have no authority in the world, would not have been careful not to take upon ourselves a matter of such great consequence which concerns Your Majesty; it is true that by his order the Europeans from here made Memoirs which were sent at the same time as the first plans: But in these Memoirs, the Europeans only warn the engraver who was of the total conformity that V. Majesty wished these plates to have the designs sent, the quantity of Prints Your Majesty wished to be made, and other circumstances which V. Majesty herself has indicated. These Memoirs having been sent to the Tsong-tou of Canton with the orders of Your Majesty, the Tsong-tou gave the chiefs of our Francis who are in Canton, the commission to have Your Majesty's orders executed in their Kingdom with regard to these engravings. D. It is not more than 4 or 5 years since the designs for these engravings were sent. A. About that time. As soon as the first plans had arrived, our Court having been informed of them, the Minister who has the department of these kinds of works, wishing that these engravings be executed in a manner as worthy as possible of the Grand Prince who wished them, entrusted this execution to the head of the engravers of our King, recommending him to use for this important work only the most skillful engravers. The first plates having been executed, the Minister judging that however delicate the chisel, the kind of engraving that was used, might not be to the taste of this place, he preferred to sacrifice these first plates and have them begin again in a taste that he himself designated, because he judged that this taste pleased Your Majesty more; this incident must have been the cause that the plates were not accepted and sent as promptly as we had wished.

You have seen, Sir, how three years ago the Emperor received the translation of the Memorandum of Reasoned Opinion in which Mr. Cochin details the difficulties that

there must be here to print engravings as fine and perfect as the **plates of the Victory**. In spite of these difficulties, which I repeated again and again in various memoirs I made on the occasion of an Atlas of the Chinese Empire and adjacent countries in 104 maps which I directed and whose copper plates His Majesty then ordered to be engraved, His Majesty was so pleased with the **Victory Prints**, which she has already received, that as soon as the seven **Victory Plates** which our Vessels brought last year had arrived at Pe King, she ordered that tests be drawn from them, which were presented to her in June before her departure for Tartary; Although in truth these tests cannot be compared with the prints that were made in France, nevertheless, in the judgment of all the Europeans who saw them, they succeeded much beyond what was expected.

I would like to add the following in relation to the Telescope: Last June, when His Majesty left for his yacht house in Ge hol in Tartary, where his ayeul Cang hi went to spend the hot summer months, the Eunuchs in charge of the Telescope asked him if he could be brought back to his home. It is to be feared," replied His Majesty, "that in transporting such a precious instrument, it may be damaged, that it will be left to Pe King. However, His Majesty had not yet arrived at the end of the journey, so she sent a letter with an order to the Governor of Pe King, who is at the same time one of the Grand Masters of the Palace, to send him the telescope promptly, and to have the carrier accompanied by a trusted Mandarin who took all the necessary precautions to ensure that the telescope would not suffer any alteration during the journey. I

therefore felt that Her Majesty, during the four and a half months of her stay in this pleasure house situated on a mountain with the most beautiful view in the world, did not miss a single day to use the Telescope that she had always had with her, and that she often felt the surprising effects and said that such a masterpiece could only be made by the Chin Sien (1), immortal geniuses of Chinese Mythology.

However flattering such praise may be from a Prince as great and enlightened as the Emperor of China, I am convinced that our benefactor will be even more flattered by the hope that the satisfaction which His Majesty shows with the works which come to him from Europe will help to procure for our Holy Religion a peace and tranquillity which we have been tasting for some time and which, among so many enemies, will soon be altered if the Emperor ceases to be favourable to us.

Since Pe King's communication with the Provinces is not easy at present, there was no way to have this year the donkey skin glue process, which you ask me to use in your letter. I'll see if I can get it for you for the coming year.

I sincerely wish to have the opportunity to show you the respect and recognition with which I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

Michel BENOIST, Jesuit.

Pe King, Nov. 16, 1773.

P.S. I will add two words in relation to the Gazette (1) from here that one would like to have some idea of. The Gazette d'ici is but a collection of the principal edicts of the Emperor, of plots and briefs presented by the Courts and by the great Mandarins of the Empire, of charges laid against His Majesty, or of the judgments rendered by the Courts as a result of these charges, in a word of similar things which have to do with the Government. Everything that is put in the Gazette is taken only from the Court of

Ministers, and contains only things emanating from the Emperor or proposed to the Emperor for the good order of the government. Every day a small notebook of 3 sheets is published, containing only some of the documents chosen among those that the different Tribunals have to keep in their archives. Several times I set to work to translate an excerpt that contains 29 or 30 days, or at least to translate a few selected pieces: but the occupations that occurred diverted me from that. I'll try to fill in for next year.

1) Hubert de Méricourt and Joseph Panzi.

1) Ne. de M. Bertin: We will have to ask Mr. de Querbeuf to give us these details if he finds them.

1) King Pao, Court Gazette (of Pe King) - See Bid. Sinica, col. 638-9. Father Contancin had already translated excerpts from this Gazette which appeared in the Edifying Letters, XXI, pp. 95-182, 295-384.