

20 (p. 187).—The tribes here named belong to the chief branch of the Maskoki (Muskogee) family. The Cha'hta (Tchactas, Choc-taws) were the original group of tribes,—in historic times, settled in the middle portions of the State of Mississippi; from them had earlier migrated (vol. lxvi., note 28) the Chicasa (Tchicachas, Chickasaws) people, who settled in Northern Mississippi, and various smaller tribes (vol. lxvi., note 29), who wandered to the west and south. Both these nations are now located in Indian Territory, where they cultivate the lands allotted to them, and are prosperous and fairly civilized. The Chicasa language served as a medium of commercial and tribal intercourse to all the tribes of the Lower Mississippi; it is, accordingly, usually styled "the Chicasa trade jargon."—Gatschet's *Migration Legend*, pp. 52, 90–100.

For interesting early maps of New Orleans, see Waring and Cable's report on the social statistics of that city, in *Tenth U. S. Census*.

21 (p. 195).—Diron d'Artaguettes had come to Louisiana in 1708, as royal commissioner, in which or similar capacity he acted for many years. As early as 1719, he owned a concession at Baton Rouge. The reference in the text is to Pierre d'Artaguettes, a son (or, according to some writers, a younger brother) of the commissioner; he was an officer in the French troops, and served with distinction in both Illinois and Louisiana. He was commandant in the former district from 1734 until the time of his death. That was a tragical event; for in 1736 he came to the South, with a body of Illinois warriors, to aid Bienville in an attack upon the Chickasaws. Wounded in battle, his Illinois savages fled; and D'Artaguettes, with several other Frenchmen, including the Jesuit Antoine Senat, were burned at the stake by their Chickasaw captors.

22 (p. 197).—Michel Baudouin was born in Canada March 8, 1692 (according to the *Catalogues*), and entered the Jesuit novitiate at the age of twenty-one. Coming to Louisiana in 1726, he was soon assigned to the Choctaw mission, where he spent eighteen years. From 1749 until the expulsion of the Jesuits from the colony, Baudouin was superior of the Louisiana missions. When that event took place (1763), he was allowed to remain, instead of being sent to France, a planter in the colony having offered the aged priest a home on his estate.

Were it not for the different date of birth (March 27, 1691) given by Tanguay, and his omission of mentioning the man as a priest, this Jesuit could be identified as a son of Gervais Baudouin, a physician at Quebec (*Dict. Général.*, t. i., end of p. 30).

23 (p. 199).—This was done in the fear that the negro slaves in the colony would everywhere revolt.