

24 (p. 201).—In Europe it is customary for persons at particular seasons to retire for a time from the world, to give themselves up entirely to prayer and meditation. Some part of the season of Lent is generally selected for this purpose, and many, for the sake of more entire seclusion, take up their residence during this time in some religious house. This is called going into "retreat," and is the custom to which Father le Petit here refers.—Kip's *Jesuits in America*, p. 302, note \*.

25 (p. 203).—Chikagou, the Illinois chief here mentioned, was induced by Beaubois to go, with several other chiefs of Western tribes, in company with him to Paris, in 1725. The *U. S. Cath. Hist. Mag.* reprints (vol. iii., pp. 160–166) from the London *Post Man* of Jan. 27, 1726, an account of the visit of these "four Savages of Mississippi," reporting the speeches made by them, and the gifts made to them by the Company of the Indies. Cf. citation from *Mercure*, referred to in our vol. lxvii., note 41.

26 (p. 205).—*Padouka* (Paduca): the early name of several tribes dwelling in the great interior basin of the United States, S. W. of the Missouri River; they are considered by modern writers as mainly belonging to the Shoshonean family, and include the Shoshones (or Snake Indians), Utes, Comanches, and others. In 1724, Bourgmont visited one of these tribes, apparently the Comanches, on the Upper Kansas River; see account of his expedition in Margry's *Découv. et établ.*, t. vi., pp. 386–449. Later in the eighteenth century, they ceased to be known under the name Padouka; it is probable that, to escape their enemies, they migrated northward, and broke up into various bands bearing the names of subdivisions of the Padouka nation. The north branch of the Platte River has also borne the name of Paducas Fork; and a town in Kentucky is called Paducah. The family appellation Paduca is, among modern writers, used mainly by R. G. Latham (cited by Powell in *U. S. Bur. Ethnol. Rep.*, 1885–86, p. 108), who thus designates a number of tribes belonging not only to the Shoshonean family but to others.—See Coues's *Lewis and Clark Expedition*, pp. 60, 478.

27 (p. 209).—Michel (Louis Ignace, according to Shea) Guignas was born at Condom, France, January 22, 1681, and became a Jesuit novice at Bordeaux, Dec. 9, 1702. He came to Canada in the summer of 1716; and, after spending a year at Quebec, was sent to the Ottawa mission at Mackinac. In 1727, Guignas undertook to begin a new mission, that among the Sioux of Minnesota; he accompanied the expedition sent by Governor Beauharnais in 1727, to build a fort at Lake Pepin, Minnesota. In the following year, the French were obliged to leave this post, on account of the hostility of the Foxes;