

Trente, Aug. 10, 1644; and, upon attaining his majority, became a Jesuit novice. In 1678, he came to America; two years later, he was in Mexico, and then went to Lower California and New Mexico, where he established several missions among the native tribes. He also made extensive explorations in that region, and demonstrated the fact that Lower California was a peninsula, not an island. Kino died at Magdalena, March 15, 1711. He had, according to Sommer-vogel, during his missionary labors "baptized 40,000 idolators." The map referred to in the text shows the upper part of the Californian peninsula and gulf, northwestern Mexico, and part of Arizona. It is found in *Lettres édif.*, facing Picolo's report, as cited in note 39, *ante*.

42 (p. 263).—Regarding the name and seigniorship of Sault St. Louis, see vol. xii., note 11. See Chauchetière's history of the mission, in vol. lxiii., pp. 141–245.

43 (p. 277).—Reference is here made to the last French expedition sent against the Sacs and Foxes. It left Montreal in August, 1734, and found those savages intrenched on the banks of the Des Moines River, in Iowa. The attack was a failure, and finally ended with some negotiations for peace, half-hearted on both sides; the French expedition returned to Montreal without having accomplished any definite result. It was commanded by Nicolas Joseph de Noyelle, of Montreal. In 1735, a peace was concluded between the French and those tribes, after a war which had lasted twenty-five years. See Hebbard's *Wis. under Dom. of France*, p. 142.

44 (p. 281).—Armand de la Richardie was born at Périgueux, Jan. 4 (June 7, according to the *Catalogues*), 1686; and entered the Jesuit order at Bordeaux, Oct. 4, 1703. His studies were pursued at Limoges, Bordeaux, and Marennes; he was an instructor at La Rochelle, Luçon, and Saintes successively (1705–14); and, after his ordination in 1719, at Angoulême for six years. In 1725, he came to Canada, and apparently spent two years at the Lorette mission. In 1728, he was sent to the Hurons at Detroit, who "had had no missionary for 14 years" (Rochemonteix's *Jésuites*, t. i., p. 345, note 2); his labors with them were long fruitless, but by 1735 he could announce that they were all converted. He remained among them till about 1753, his last years being spent at Quebec, where he died March 23, 1758.

45 (p. 283).—*Le Detroit*, "the Strait," was the name given to the shores on both sides of the river.—A. E. JONES, S. J.

When Cadillac founded Detroit in 1701 (vol. lxx., note 36), a Récollet priest went with him as chaplain for his troops and pastor for the colonists—a post which was filled by Récollets during the entire