

and fruits: "Probably *Cactus opuntia*, several species of which grow in the western states; *Diospyros virginiana*, or persimmon-tree; *Castanea pumila*, or chincapin."

33 (p. 141).—Parkman says (*La Salle*, p. 59, note 1): "The rock where these figures were painted is immediately above the city of Alton [Ill.]. The tradition of their existence remains, although they are entirely effaced by time. In 1867, when I passed the place, a part of the rock had been quarried away." But Amos Stoddard observes, in *Sketches of Louisiana* (Phila., 1812), p. 17: "What they [Joliet and Marquette] call *Painted Monsters* on the side of a high perpendicular rock, apparently inaccessible to man, between the Missouri and Illinois, and known to the moderns by the name of *Piesa*, still remain in a good state of preservation." Parkman mentions (*ut supra*) a map made for the intendant Duchesneau, soon after Marquette's voyage, "which is decorated with the portrait of one" of the monsters, "answering to Marquette's description, and probably copied from his drawing."

34 (p. 143).—This supposition of Marquette's has been confirmed by later explorations, which show that the headwaters of the Platte, tributary to the Missouri, closely approach those of the Colorado, which falls into the Gulf of California.

35 (p. 145).—*Ouaboukigou* (Ouabouskigou, on the maps of both Joliet and Marquette): corrupted by the French into Ouabache, and Anglicized as Wabash. By early writers and map-makers the name was applied to both the present Wabash river and the Ohio below their junction; it was also called by the French Rivière de St. Jérôme. By 1746, we see on D'Anville's map of that date "Ohohio, ou la Belle Riv.," applied to the entire course of the Ohio, and "Ouabache" to the Wabash, as now known; and Winsor cites (*Mississippi Basin*, p. 17) James Logan, of Pennsylvania, as making that discrimination as early as 1718.

36 (p. 145).—*Chaouanons*: the Algonkin name, meaning "people of the South," for the tribe now known as Shawnees (a corruption of the above word); also called Ontouagannha; see vol. xlvii., note 9. Shea, in his note (*Disc. of Miss. Valley*, p. 41) on this passage of our text, argues that this tribe is that of the Eries after their dispersion by the Iroquois. Cf. observation on the Attiwendaronk in vol. xviii., note 19; also vol. viii., note 34, and vol. xxi., note 11.

37 (p. 149).—"The missionary gives no name to this tribe or party, but from their dress and language, apparently of the Huron-Iroquois family, they may have been a Tuscarora party, and referred to the Spaniards of Florida with whom they traded in trinkets for skins."—Shea's note in *Disc. of Miss. Valley*, p. 44.