

"Marquette had now reached the country of the warlike Chicachas [Chickasaws], whose territory extended several hundred miles along the banks of the Mississippi, and far to the eastward, where they carried on a traffic with tribes who traded with Europeans."—French's note, *ut supra*, p. 43.

38 (p. 151).—The Mitchigameas were located about the mouth of the St. Francis River in Arkansas. As for the latitude given to this place by Marquette, it varies somewhat, as might reasonably be expected, from that of modern surveys.

39 (p. 153).—"It is probable that Akamsea was not far from the Indian village of Guachoya, where De Soto breathed his last, one hundred and thirty years before; and Mitchigamea, the village of Aminoya, where Alvarado de Moscoso built his fleet of brigantines to return to Mexico" (1543).—French's note, *ut supra*, p. 46.

Later (1886), Shea locates Guachoya, following De l'Isle's map of 1707, at the mouth of the Red River; see his paper on "Ancient Florida," in Winsor's *N. & C. Hist.*, vol. ii., pp. 253, 294.

40 (p. 157).—Regarding the pottery manufactured by the tribes of this region, see Holmes's "Ancient Pottery of the Mississippi Valley," in *U. S. Bur. Ethnol. Rep.*, 1882-83, pp. 360-436; it contains numerous illustrations of specimens obtained from mounds and other sources in the Central States. See also Butler's "Prehistoric Pottery—Middle Mississippi Valley," and Seever's "Prehistoric Remains in St. Francis Valley,"—both papers describing and illustrating the pottery collection in the museum of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin,—in *Proceedings* of that Society for 1893, pp. 70-78. Cf. Thomas Wilson's "Prehistoric Art," in *U. S. Natl. Mus. Rep.*, 1896, pp. 475-480. It is probable that the earthen jars and vessels used by the Arkansas tribes at the time of Marquette's visit did not essentially differ, in form, process of manufacture, or use, from the specimens now on our museum shelves, obtained from mounds. Holmes says (*ut supra*, p. 371): "There can be no reasonable doubt that the manufacture of this ware began many centuries before the advent of the white race, but it is equally certain that the art was extensively practiced until quite recent times. The early explorers of Louisiana saw it in use, and the processes of manufacture are described by Dumont and others." And Hoffman (*U. S. Bur. Ethnol. Rep.*, 1892-93, p. 257) says: "Earthenware is no longer made by the Menomini, though some of the oldest women remember when pottery-making was engaged in."

41 (p. 161).—Reference is here made to the Illinois river; from its upper waters, the traveler obtained access to Lake Michigan by several portages. That between its northern fork (the Des Plaines