

22 (p. 125).—Cf. Marquette's description of the calumet and its dance, vol. lix., pp. 129–137, and *notes* 27, 29; and Allouez's, vol. li., pp. 47, 49.

There is in the archives of St. François du Lac (the Abenaki mission near Three Rivers) an unpublished MS. volume by the Jesuit missionary Jacques (Eustache, according to Charlevoix) le Sueur (in Canada from 1716 to 1760), dated 1744, which contains a curious chapter on the "History of the Calumet and of the Dance." From this it appears that the calumet dance was introduced, about 1720, among the Abenakis of St. François de Sales, whom the Fox Indians of Wisconsin were then endeavoring to seduce from their French alliance. The missionaries used all their efforts to suppress it, but it obtained a strong foothold among the Abenakis. This chapter on the calumet dance was printed in *Soirées Canadiennes*, vol. iv. (1864), pp. 111–135.

23 (p. 129).—The "river of Tounika" was the Yazoo River, in Mississippi. On its banks were several Indian villages in 1700, the Tonicas (Tounikas) dwelling nearest its mouth. Half a century later, they were located on the east shore of the Mississippi River, south of Red River. By 1817, most of the tribe had ascended the latter stream to Avoyelles, 90 miles from its mouth.

The Ounspik are, more correctly, Ouispes or Oussipés,—the name applied to them by Iberville and Pénicaut. Yakou (? *yashu*, "a leafy tree") seems to indicate a tribe bearing the same name as the river.—See Gatschet's *Migration Legend of the Creek Indians* (Phila., 1884; no. iv. of Brinton's "Library of Aboriginal American Literature"), pp. 39–41, 97–99. This valuable work is a careful, detailed, and scholarly study of the aboriginal ethnography of the Gulf region between the Carolinas and Texas; it is probably the best authority now extant upon this subject.

24 (p. 133).—In regard to the manufacture of pottery among these tribes, see vol. lix., *note* 40. Cf. *Peabody Museum Reports*, 1875, pp. 18–21, 28–45; 1878, pp. 317–328, 343–360.

The canes so often here mentioned by Gravier are the stems of *Arundinaria macrosperma*—a tall, woody grass allied to the bamboo. It grows throughout the Southern States, forming dense "cane-brakes."

25 (p. 137).—The Taensa tribe were located in what is now Tensas county, La., on the east side of the Mississippi. When Iberville visited them (1700), they had seven villages, grouped around a lake, probably Lake St. Joseph. Soon afterward, part of these people removed to the vicinity of Mobile. This tribe is now extinct.

The Naktche (Natches) had nine villages, at the place where now stands the city of Natchez, Miss. A French settlement was early