

of the other name. Most of its inhabitants were Shawnees, although many Iroquois and Northern Algonkins had joined them, as at Logstown.

The Great Miami River was called by the French Rivière à la Roche ("Rocky River"), on account of its numerous rapids. Rivière Blanche is a name applied by them to several streams which had unusually clear waters; in this case, the distances would suggest that reference is made to the Little Miami. Dunn (*Indiana*, p. 65, *note 1*) thinks that it was the stream now called White Oak Creek. Céloron buried the last of his plates at the mouth of the Great Miami.

45 (p. 185).—*Kaskaské* (Kushkushkee, Kuskuskis): a Delaware town—on Beaver Creek, according to Parkman; but more exactly located by Darlington (*Gist's Journals*, p. 101) thus: "On the Mahoning, six miles above the forks of Beaver, where Edinburgh, Lawrence County, now stands. Old Kuskuskis stood on the Shenango, between the Forks and the mouth of the Neshannock (where New Castle now stands), on the wide bottom on the west side. Kuskuskis was divided into four towns, some distance apart."

46 (p. 187).—At the time of Céloron's expedition, a band of Miamis had recently settled on the Great Miami, near the mouth of Loramie Creek. At their head was the leading chief of the Miami confederacy, known to the French as "La Demoiselle," and to the English (whose firm friend he was) as "Old Britain." Céloron urged these savages to return to their old settlements on the Maumee, but La Demoiselle refused to do so, and induced so many of his tribesmen to settle in his village (called by the English Pickawillany) that it became one of the largest and most important Indian towns in the West; it was also a center of English trade and influence. In June, 1752, it was attacked by a strong force of Ottawas from the Upper Lakes, under the command of Charles Langlade; they captured the village, killed and ate La Demoiselle, and made prisoners of five English traders, who were taken by Langlade to Quebec.—See Parkman's *Montcalm and Wolfe*, vol. i., pp. 51, 52, 83-85; and Darlington's *Gist's Journals*, pp. 124-126. For biography of Langlade, see Tassé's "Memoir of Langlade," in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, vol. vii., pp. 123-187.

47 (p. 189).—Reference is here made to the salt springs and "lick" in Boone county, Ky., about twelve miles south of Burlington. The place is called "Big Bone Lick," from the bones of mastodons and elephants which have been found there in great abundance. Various collections of these fossil remains have been made—one by Thomas Jefferson, about 1805; he divided it between