

the American Philosophical Society (of which he was president) and the French naturalist Cuvier. This locality was known to the whites as early as 1729. Salt was made at these springs by the Indians, doubtless from a very early period, and afterward by the whites.—See Collins's *History of Kentucky* (Covington, Ky., 1874), vol. ii., pp. 51–55; and Thwaites's *Afloat on the Ohio*, p. 197. The latter work contains (pp. 320–328) a list of journals of travel down the Ohio, dating from 1750 to 1876.

The “fort of the Miamis” was located at Kekionga (or Kiskakon), on the Maumee River, at the site of the present Fort Wayne, Ind. The Indian name is that of an Ottawa clan (Kiskakons—see vol. xxxiii., note 6), who probably had a village there, early in the 18th century. The Miamis had moved eastward to the Maumee by 1712; and Fort Miamis was early erected by the French, in order to protect their trade with the savages of that region. As a result of a conspiracy among these Indians against the French, Fort Miamis was captured by them and burned (1747); but it was soon afterward rebuilt. This post was surrendered to the English in 1760; after various vicissitudes of possession, Gen. Anthony Wayne's army encamped there (1794), and a strongly-garrisoned fort was established—named, in honor of him, Fort Wayne.

48 (p. 193).—The Ottawa and Huron bands here referred to had come to Detroit with Cadillac in 1701. The latter tribe had at first settled near Fort Pontchartrain; but removed their village (probably about 1746) to the Canadian side of the strait, near the Ottawa village, where now stands the town of Sandwich, Ont. La Richardie had since 1728 ministered to these and other Hurons settled in that region. A band of these savages, under a war-chief named Nicolas, had settled (ca. 1740?) at Sandusky Bay, where they soon established commerce and friendship with English traders. Nicolas was the head of the conspiracy against the French, mentioned in the preceding note; after its failure, he abandoned Sandusky, and in 1748 removed to the Ohio River. He was no longer living in 1751.

49 (p. 203).—Apparently the Peoria mission is here meant.

50 (p. 205).—Pierre de Vitry was born May 2, 1700, and entered the Jesuit order Oct. 18, 1719. Coming to the Louisiana mission in 1732, he spent therein the remainder of his life—mainly at New Orleans; he was superior of the mission from 1739 until his death, April 5, 1749.

51 (p. 211).—For reproductions of various old plans and maps of the city, see Waring and Cable's *Hist. of New Orleans* (Washington, 1881; a part of the *Tenth Census Report*). Among these are maps dated 1728, 1763, 1770, and 1798.