

consumed at a formal war-feast — a superstitious rite, adapted, as they think, to increase their courage and hardihood." (Parkman's "Conspiracy of Pontiac," V. I, 357.)

Page 71, No. 1. **Chapter V. (La Salle Finds the Mouth of the Mississippi.)** This chapter also is taken from "La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West." Though it bears some resemblance to the account of Father Marquette's discovery of the Mississippi, it is included because the vivid description of La Salle's one successful expedition lightens to some extent the gloomy story of his life, and because the information about the historic tribe, the Taensas, is particularly interesting.

Page 73, No. 1. **Membré.** See note to P. 58.

Page 75, No. 1. **Calumet.** See note to P. 31.

Page 77, No. 1. **Taensas.** "The Natchez and the Taensas, whose habits and customs were similar, did not, in their social organization, differ radically from other Indians. The same principle of clanship, or *totemship*, so widely spread, existed in full force among them, combined with their religious ideas, and developed into forms of which no other example, equally distinct, is to be found. Among the Natchez and Taensas, the principal clan formed a ruling caste; and its chiefs had the attributes of demi-gods. As descent was through the female, the chief's son never succeeded him, but the son of one of his sisters; and as