the Delawares lived.* The other village is, properly, Buck-on-ga-he-las, before mentioned.

16. This village of Tippecanoe was on the Wabash, a few miles below the mouth of the Tippecanoe river.

17. The site of the present Shawneetown, on the Ohio, in Illinois.


19. This trader traded in 1804 with the Kickapoos on the Vermillion, and at Fort Harrison after the war. It is suggested that the name of this trading place thus given is a mistake, and should read Renard, a Kickapoo village, so called after their Chief, [Note 4.]

20. Nothing known of this trader. His trading place was on what is now called Little river, a head stream of the Wabash.

21. In the present State of Michigan.

22. Also in Michigan.

23. Kankakee.


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WILD ANIMALS OF INDIANA.

Apropos to Mr. Lasselle's article on the old fur traders, the editor recalls a small account book and a number of other papers that came to his notice some time since. These records, dated 1859, were left by A. B. Cole, of Noblesville, an agent who purchased of local trappers and transferred his peltries to the Ewing fur company, of Fort Wayne. What animals contributed to this branch of commerce, together with their comparative numbers and values, is shown by these old leaflets, of which the following is a sample:

Invoice of furs and peltries sold Ewing, Walker & Co., by Conner, Stevenson & Cole:

*Mr. Lasselle errs here. The Conner trading post was on White river, four miles below the present site of Noblesville.—Editor.
According to this invoice, raccoon, deer and mink skins were considerably in excess of any other kind. The deer hair was of little use, the value being in the skin, which was extensively utilized for wearing apparel and other purposes. The raccoon and similar furs were largely made into felt and used for a species of hat which went by the name of beaver.

How abundantly our forests teemed with fur-bearing animals will be apparent when we reflect that for nearly a century and a half the fur trade, with its insatiable demands, invaded the territory and carried on the process of extermination. During the French occupancy pirogues of the Canadian wood-rangers carried hence untold thousands of bales of skins. After them the Mackinaw Company, the American Fur Company and John Jacob Astor extended their traffic into this region, drawing to Detroit and Canada, by way of the Wabash, vast quantities of beaver, otter and other less valuable peltries. Yet later (in the twenties) the houses of G. W. and W. G. Ewing were established at Fort Wayne and Logansport, and these houses, extending their agencies through the State, assumed considerable proportions. These two brothers are said to have amassed fortunes that aggregated about two million dollars.

The persistency with which many of the native fauna clung to their once wild haunts long after civilization supplanted the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lot</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cub bear skin</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Second quality fisher skin</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>First lot raccoon skins</td>
<td>2795 $1,871.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Second lot raccoon skins</td>
<td>184 $89.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Third lot raccoon skins</td>
<td>259 $46.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>First lot fox skins</td>
<td>102 $76.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Second lot fox skins</td>
<td>18 $7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>First lot wildcat skins</td>
<td>48 $36.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>First lot wolf skins</td>
<td>3 $1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>First lot deer skins</td>
<td>943 $707.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Winter and towhead skins</td>
<td>112 $35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Spotted fawn skins</td>
<td>75 $15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>First lot mink skins</td>
<td>802 $601.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Second lot mink skins</td>
<td>182 $68.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Third lot mink skins</td>
<td>142 $17.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Cub bear skin</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Second quality fisher skin</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Otter (best) skins</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$3,679.87</td>
</tr>
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</table>
wilderness is worthy of note. In Indiana wolves have been reported from various localities within the last few years; the Canadian lynx has been killed in Tippecanoe and Montgomery counties within the last twenty years; wildcats were occasionally seen in Franklin county as late as 1869, and doubtless much later in some parts of the State; a bear was found in LaGrange county in 1876, and deer have been seen much later. The same is true of the otter and the badger. The red fox is still hunted.

The late George W. Pitts, of Indianapolis, who during the thirties and forties trapped and hunted extensively along White river, has stated to the writer that the larger and rarer animals were driven out of Marion county and the adjoining territory at a comparatively early date. Wolves, he said, had disappeared by 1835; the latest bear he knew of was seen in 1838; his father shot a catamount about 1828. The latter animal was very rare at that date, but wildcats remained until the early forties. Deer were shot as late as 1847; porcupines he remembered seeing in 1835; beavers, once plentiful here, according to him, were extinct by 1830. Beaver at that time led all other pelts in value, being worth from $6 to $10. Otter came next, bringing $2.50 to $3; but a decade or so later otter rose to $10 or $12, by reason of the Russian demand for our best furs.

An odd and somewhat ludicrous wolf trap was described to the writer by Mr. Pitts. A hollow shell of a tree was selected and a hole large enough to admit a wolf's head cut three or four feet from the ground. From the hole downward a slot was made wide enough for the animal's neck to slip down. By way of bait, blood was smeared about the opening and a piece of meat placed in the hollow of the tree. The wolf, in his efforts to get at the meat, thrust his head in at the hole, and, his neck slipping down the slot, was held as if in a stanchion. The rearing up again with his head in the tree was a difficult if not impossible feat.

Another trap, much used by the Indians, was made of such materials as the woods afforded, and was at once simple and effective. A number of sticks were driven in the ground to form a semi-circular pen, at the open end of which were placed two forks or crotches, one on either side. A pole was laid on these forks and another on the ground directly beneath, forming a kind of sill across the entrance to the pen. The next feature
was a heavy pole, or small log, for a deadfall. This was sus-
pended from a piece of grapevine or strip of linden bark, which,
passing up over the pole in the forks, was looped over a trigger.
This trigger was simply a light stick, which reached down to a
third small pole placed against the sides of the forked posts near
the ground, which, preventing the weights from pulling the trig-
ger over the top pole, was in turn held in place by the pressure
of the trigger. The bait was placed in the pen. The game,
venturing in at the entrance, his foot or body pressed down the
small pole over which he must step; the trigger was released
and the deadfall quickly pinned him to the sill on the ground.
These traps would be made of any dimensions, and for all sizes
of game, from rabbits to bears.

SQUIRREL "BURGOO."

THE following description of an old-time squirrel "burgoo"
was gleaned by a newspaper reporter some years since from
Samuel Corbaley, of Indianapolis:

"I was born in Wayne township in 1834, and can remember
when, in the early forties, the squirrels (black and gray) were
so plentiful they almost destroyed the young corn. I think it
was the spring of '43 that my father's neighbors proposed to kill
all the squirrels around his farm if he would furnish the bread
for a burgoo. A day was appointed, and corn bread enough
for a small army baked by my mother and the neighbor women.
Three large iron sugar kettles, filled with water, were hung up
near a spring. Beverly Ballard, a Kentuckian, was appointed
chief cook. The neighbors, with rifles, approached the farm
from every direction, and there was a continuous fusillade until
10 o'clock, when, by agreement, the hunters met, and threw
down not less than two hundred squirrels. As they were skin-
ned and washed, they were handed over to the cook for boiling.
Then followed a feast. Soup was served in tin cups; squirrels
were taken out whole with pointed sticks, and corn pone was
served with soup made hot with home-raised pepper.

"After dinner the targets were set up and there was a test as
to the best shot; and many times the center was hit at a dis-
tance of twenty, forty and fifty yards."