

villages, and as it was the centre of all the nations of these countries, because fish are abundant there, which forms the principal subsistence of this people. We have erected there a small chapel of bark." Franquelin's Map of 1688 places a settlement near the southwestern extremity of the bay. There was no village on the island near the entrance.<sup>1</sup>

BANDS IN A. D. 1665, AT CHAGOUAMIGON BAY.

Among the refugees from the Iroquois at this time at Chagouamigon Point were the Tionnontatcheronnons, formerly called Hurons of the Tobacco Nation, the three bands of Ottawas, Ottawa Sinagos, and Kis-ka-kons.<sup>2</sup> There also came to trade the Ousakis<sup>3</sup> (Sauks) and Outagamis (Foxes), an allied people who spoke a difficult Algonquin

<sup>1</sup> The Map of Lake Superior, which is attached to the *Jesuit Relations* of 1670-71, marks the projection into Lake Superior, forming the west shore of Chagouamigon Bay as *La Pointe du St. Esprit*. By the voyageurs it was called La Pointe. It is not until the 19th century we find La Pointe, or Madaline, applied to the island, about three miles from Bayfield, Wisconsin.

This island on Franquelin's Map of 1688 is called Isle Detour ou St. Michel. Bellin's complete French map of Lake Superior, which is in Charlevoix's *Histoire et description générale de Nouvelle France*, Paris, A. D. 1744, shows Ance [Bay] de Chagouamigon, and marks a little bay, within this, near the modern hamlet of Washburn, Baye St. Charles, in compliment to Charles Beauharnois, then governor of Canada; the then long sandy peninsula, the eastern arm of Chagouamigon Bay, now become an island, is called Pointe de Chagouamigon. The group of islands is called the Apostles, and the two, in front, of the town of Bayfield, are named St. Michel and La Ronde, the latter after a French officer. At the bottom of Chagouamigon Bay, is the mark O, the sign of a trading post or Indian village with the remark that there was once there an important village "Ici étoit une Bourgade considérable." In the map of Canada, in De L'Isle's Atlas, corrected by his son-in-law Philip Buache, in A. D. 1745, a "Maison Française," French trading house, is indicated at Pt. Chagouamigon.

<sup>2</sup> La Mothe Cadillac in 1695, commander at Mackinaw, wrote, that the Ottawas were divided into four bands, the Kiskakons or Queues Coupées; the Sable so called because their old residence was on a sandy point; the Sinago; and the Nassauaketon, or People of the Fork, because they had resided on a river which had three forks or branches, perhaps the Chippeway River of Wisconsin. Nassauaketon was the Algonquin word for a river which forked.

<sup>3</sup> Lake Osakis or Ousaukee in Minnesota has its name from this tribe.