

peway tribe of Indians ceded sixteen square miles of land,<sup>1</sup> Sassaba<sup>2</sup> refused to sign,<sup>3</sup> and Little Pine signed under another name, Lavoine Bart.

Governor Cass learned that Leech Lake, Sandy Lake, and Fond du Lac were the chief places of residence of the Ojibways. At Leech Lake, Flat Mouth was chief, and it was estimated there were two hundred men, three hundred and fifty women, and about eleven hundred children; at Sandy Lake, the chief was Bookoosaingegum, by the French called Bras Casse, by the English, Broken Arm. At this point were eighty-five men, two hundred and forty-three women and children, and thirty-five half-breeds; at Fond du Lac, Ghingwauby, the Deaf Man, was chief, and the band numbered about forty-five men, sixty women, and two hundred and forty children.<sup>4</sup>

#### LA POINTE ISLAND.

La Pointe Island, called by the voyageurs Middle Island, because half way between Sault Ste. Marie and Fort William, and also Montreal Island, was only a transient trading post until after the United States military post was established at Sault Ste. Marie, and the American Fur Company organized. John Johnston, in 1791, stopped on the island with some goods, and traded with the Indian village, then about four miles westerly on the mainland.

Governor Cass visited it in 1820, and Schoolcraft, who was his companion, in the *Narrative of the Expedition*, wrote: "Passing this [Bad] river, we continued along the sandy formation to its extreme termination, which separates the

<sup>1</sup> See *Indian Treaties of United States*.

<sup>2</sup> Sassaba used to walk about Sault Ste. Marie naked, except a large gray wolf's skin with the tail dangling on the ground. On Sept. 16, 1822, he was drowned in the rapids while under the influence of liquor.

<sup>3</sup> Schoolcraft's *Narrative*.

<sup>4</sup> Doty's Report, Sept. 1820, to Governor Cass. Vol. vii. Wis. Hist. Soc. Collections.