

agreement was then made that they would hunt in peace on the prairies above the Sauk River.

#### FLAT MOUTH'S VISIT TO SAULT STE. MARIE A. D. 1828

The civil chief of Leech Lake, Aish-ke-bug-e-koshe, or Flat Mouth, in July, 1828, made his first visit to Sault Ste. Marie. His youth had been passed as a hunter, in the British possessions, west of the Red River of the North, and his first medal was received from William McGillivray of the Northwest Company, after whom Fort William<sup>1</sup> at the mouth of the Kamanistiguia was named. This medal in 1806, he delivered up at Leech Lake, to Lt. Z. M. Pike.

#### CATAWATABETA.

The same month, arrived the Sandy Lake chief, Catawatabeta, by the French, known as the Breche, and by the English, Broken Tooth. He was the oldest of the Ojibway chiefs on the Upper Mississippi, and had in 1822 visited Sault Ste. Marie. He was a small boy, when the Ojibways in 1763 captured Fort Mackinaw. He mentioned to Agent Schoolcraft, that he had until lately in his possession a French flag which had been presented to his ancestors, but he had given it to a British trader, Ermatinger, whose wife was his daughter, and that he had taken it to Montreal.<sup>2</sup>

#### CHIANOKWUT.

Among others from Leech Lake was the principal war-chief Chianokwut, called by the French, Couvert du Temps (Cloudy Weather).

<sup>1</sup> Neill's *History of Minnesota*, 5th edition, 1883, p. 886.

<sup>2</sup> Schoolcraft's *Personal Memoirs*, pp. 293, 295, 305.