bacco Indians,) joined in their flight. After a short stay on Charity Island, a part descended to Quebec, and there formed a village, which still subsists; another part, with the surviving Tionontaties fled to Wisconsin, and struck south-east to the Mississippi, where they were met by the Sioux, and driven back. They were found, in 1659–60, by some French traders, six days' journey south-west of Lake Superior. After this, they came back to the Noquet Islands at the mouth of Green Bay, where they were, about 1660, when Father Menard set out to visit them. Soon after they removed in a body to La Pointe, where the Jesuits had established a mission. Here they remained till a war with the Sioux, in 1670, forced them once more to emigrate, and they passed to Michilimackinac with Father Marquette. Their next removal was to Detroit, from which they passed to Sandusky, and became known to the English Colonists as the Denondadies, (Tionontaties). They were removed to the West, early in the present century. The period of their wandering in Wisconsin was probably from about 1652 to 1670. They were all Christians at the time of their arrival there, having been converted in their own country by the zealous missionaries, Brebeuf, Daniel, Jogues and others, many of whom perished amid their labors; but their wandering life, and intercourse with Pagan tribes, tended to revive superstition among them.

Illinois—Called Eriniouai* in the Jesuit Relation, 1639–40; Liniwek, in that of 1655–56; Abimi8ek, Rel. 1659–60; Ilimouek, (Rel. 1666–67); Ilinois and Illinoues, (Rel. 1669–70); Ilinois by Allouez and Marquette. They originally lay beyond the Mississippi, covering, also, Wisconsin and Illinois with their bands and temporary villages. They comprised a number of tribes, viz.: The Peorias, Moingwenas, Kaskaskias, Cahokias, and Tamaroas; and subsequently incorporated the Metchigameas, a tribe of different origin,

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*Ois was pronounced like our *way*, so that *ouai, ois, wek, ouek*, were almost identical in pronunciation.   J. G. S.