

as absent from the council of tribes held at Saut St. Mary's, on the 5th of May, 1669. In the unpublished *Relation* for 1672-73, it is stated that the Kikabous were at the Maskoutench town, in the proportion of 30 Kikabou families to 50 Maskoutench. Marquette, in his *Journal*, and the unpublished *Relations* from 1673 to 1679, mentioned them as in this locality, always near or united to the Mascoutins. The Recollect missionaries who attended La Salle, next give their accounts. Hennepin, in his *Relation de la Louisiane*, and Membre, in his *Journal* published by Le Clercq, in his *Etablissement de la Foi*, also mentioned them as near the Mascoutins, and one of their number, the aged Father Gabriel de la Ribourde, was actually cut off by a prowling band of Kickapous, while all accounts attest the hostility of the Mascoutins to La Salle.

At a later period, De la Potherie, in his *Histoire de l'Amerique Septentrionale*, vol. ii, p. 48, alludes to them as Allouez had done in connection with the Miamis and Maskoutench. Charlevoix, in his *Histoire de la Nouvelle France*, vol. v, 277, (which is, in fact, his *Journal*,) speaks of the Kicapous and Mascoutins as lying together, between the Fox and Illinois rivers, and mentions them as being reduced in number, (*tres peu nombreuses*).

As we have elsewhere stated, the name Mascoutin soon after disappeared, while that of Kickapoo maintains its prominence; and we find them arrayed with the Sacs and Foxes, in every war against the whites, whether French, English or American. This leaves little room to doubt the probability of a supposition, first advanced, we believe, by Mr. Schoolcraft, that the Kickapoos and Mascoutins were bands of one tribe, known first to the French by the latter name, but subsequently to the English and to us by that of Kickapoos, under which alone they figure in our annals.

Kisakons—First mentioned in the *Relation* of 1666-67, by the name of Kiskakoumac; in 1669-70, Kiskakonk, sub-