

sequently Kiskakons. They are sometimes called Queues-coupees, and even Culs-coupees. They are almost invariably mentioned in connection with the Ottawas and Outaoua-Sinagos. Their stay at Chegoimegon was not of long duration. They fled from Manitouline, to escape the Iroquois, about 1653, but were compelled by the Sioux to leave Wisconsin about 1667. The Ottawas in Michigan, now represent them. Were not the existence of the Kiskakons, as a tribe, demonstrated, we might suspect *Kiskakons*, a misprint for Kickapous, and *Queues-coupees* for Quicapous.*

Kitchigamick, or Ketchigamins, are mentioned in Relation of 1669-70, as lying four leagues from the Mascoutins, and speaking the same language, and by Marquette in that year, as lying S. S. W. of Chegoimegon. In the manuscript Relation of 1672-73, they are mentioned as west of the Foxes.

Makoua are mentioned in the manuscript Relation of 1672-73, p. 72, as a tribe near the Foxes.

Makoueou are mentioned in the Relation of 1672-73, as a tribe near the Foxes; but may be the same as the Mantoueouec of the map attached to the Relation of 1670-71, or the Nantoue mentioned in the body of that Relation, as being near the Foxes. The Mantoue are mentioned as early as 1639, (Rel. 1639-40,) as a tribe near Lake Superior; and as this information evidently came from the explorer Nicolet they were probably then a powerful tribe.

Marameg are mentioned in the Relation of 1672-73, as being near the Mascoutins.

Mascoutins.—Machkouteng, (Rel. 1669-70); Machkoutens, (Rel. 1670-71); Maskoutens; Mascoutins, (Charlevoix) were called by the Hurons Assistagneronons, and Assistaectaronons, which means the Fire-Nation, (Sagard, Champlain.) The etymology of Mashkoutenec is disputed. Allouez and Marquette translate it as the Hurons did, Fire-Nation; deriving

* Reference is also made to the Kiskakons in Mr. Shea's *Exploration and Discovery of the Mississippi Valley*, p. 1, 61. L. C. D.