

always been united in interest." (Charlevoix, *Histoire de la Nouvelle France*, ii, 252.)

Towards the beginning of the eighteenth century, they seem to have moved eastward. In 1712, a party settled on the Ohio and Wabash, (*Lettres Edifiantes*, xi.); another band near St. Joseph's river, were attacked by the Ottawas under Saguima, and 150 men and women cut to pieces. A third band, with the Foxes and Kickapoos, were beleaguering the French post, Detroit.

Six years later, 1718, a document puts the Kickapoos and Mascoutins on Rock river, near Chicago, the two tribes not having over 200, (N. Y. Colonial Documents, ix, 889). In 1736, they were said to number 60 on Fox River; though in 1764, Bouquet put down the Maskoutens on Lake Michigan, at 500, (Doct. Hist. i); but a list, in 1763, mentions them on the Wabash. See the History, &c., by Schoolcraft, iv, 244; Jefferson's Notes, 173, N. Y. Colonial Documents, vii, 582—x, 780; Western Annals, 205; Dillon's Indiana, 144).

The part in Wisconsin is mentioned by Imlay, correct or not, in his travels in 1792, and the part on the Wabash, still later. These last were then, as in Marquette's time, in the same village as Kickapoos and Miamis.*

Gallatin thought that they never were a distinct tribe, but they are clearly traced; and seem to have left Wisconsin almost entirely, about 1720, as Bouquet and Imlay are not supported in their statements. Their totems are said to be the Wolf and Stag. The Foxes now call themselves Musquakies, which is interpreted, *red land*; may this not be M'ashkooteaki, *Fireland*?—in other words, do not the Foxes comprise the remnant, and bear the name, of the Mascoutins? The Kickapoos certainly comprise a second branch.†

* In 1763, the village contained 180 Kickapoos, 100 Piankeshaws, 200 Weas, and only 90 Maskoutins. J. G. S.

† See note, p. 13, *Discovery of the Mississippi*, for a further notice of the Mascoutins. L. C. D.