

Menomonees.—Oumalouminek, (Rel. 1669-70); Maroumine, (Rel. 1639-40); Malhominies.

The name is the Algonquin term for the grain *Zizania Aquatica*—in English, Wild Rice. The French called both the grain and tribe Fol Avoine—Wild Oats.

Their language is a very corrupt form of the Algonquin. According to Schoolcraft, (History, &c., i. 304), they were long at war with the Chippeways; but from the time of French accounts, they were almost uniformly peaceful. In 1718, they numbered only from 80 to 100 men—N. Y. Colonial Documents, ix. 889.

Miamies.—Oumiamiwek, (Marquette); Oumamis, (La Hontan, and Rel. 1669-70). They comprised, according to De la Potherie, ii, 245, the following tribes—Ouiatenons or Weas, Pepikokias, Pouankikias or Piankeshaws, Mangakekias, Kilitaks and Tchiduakouongues. Charlevoix says, (vi. 143), that they came from the Pacific; and in another place, (v. 277), that they were originally near Chicago, where indeed Perrot found their king Tetinchoua, in 1671, (manuscript memoir). The Jesuits found some tribes living with the Mascoutins on Fox River, in 1669. A part seems to have lain at the south of Lake Michigan, and in La Salle's time, 1680, were on the St. Joseph's river. By 1721, they seem to have removed entirely from Wisconsin, dwelling on St. Joseph's river, the Maumee and Wabash—(Charlevoix v. 277). They were known to the English colonists as the Twightwees. Little Turtle's account (Bancroft, iii) is at variance with the French historians.

Mikissioua—Are mentioned in the manuscript Relation, 1672-73, as a tribe near the Foxes.

Nantoue—Are mentioned in the Relation of 1670-71, as a tribe near the Foxes. *See Makoueoue.*

Noquets.—According to Nicolet, (Rel. 1639-40), the Noquets were, at the time of his visit, in 1639, on the shores of Lake Superior. The map in Ducreux's History of Canada,