

Toronto, but I find nothing in early French writers to support the assertion. The Sacs certainly were never much to the eastward of Lake St. Clair.

Winnebagoes.—Ouinibegouc; Ouinipegouec, (Rel. 1659-60;) Ouenibegoutz, (Rel. 1669-70.) They are a Dakota tribe, and this name is that given by the Algonquins, and means "Fetid." The French translated it by the word "Puants," giving it as a name to the tribe and to Green Bay, (Sagard.) The early missionaries, (Rel. 1639-40, Rel. 1647-48, p. 64; Rel. 1653-54, p. 43; Rel. 1655-56, Rel. 1659-60; Bressani, p. 64, and Marquette,) all state that they were so called by the Algonquins as coming from the Ocean or Salt-water, which the Indians style "Fetid water." Nicolet called them more properly "Gens de mer," and "Gens des Eaux de mer."*

The Hurons called the tribe Aweatsiwaenr-rhonons, (Rel. 1636); and the Sioux, Otonkah (Schoolcraft); but they call themselves Otechagras, (Charlevoix), Hochungara or Ochungarand—that is, the Trout nation, (Schoolcraft, iii. 277; iv. 227); or Horoji, (Fish-eaters).

The Algonquin tradition makes them, as we have seen, emigrants from the Pacific shore, and their approach to the Lakes seems to have been resolutely opposed, especially by the Illinois, the dominant Algonquin Confederacy in the West. According to Father Claude Allouez, (Rel. 1669-70), the war lasted till about 1639, or thereabouts, when the Winnebagoes were all killed or taken, except one man, who though badly wounded, escaped. Charlevoix, (v. 431), says, that they were driven from the shores of Green Bay to Fox river, and a party of 600 setting out on the lake to attack the Illinois, perished in a storm. The victors took compassion, according to the account of Allouez, and creating the survivor chief of the nation, gave up to him all the captive Winnebagoes. If this strange event took place at all, we must ascribe it to an

* Lake St. Clair is on some old maps, called *Lacus Aquarum Marinarum*, apparently confounding it with Green Bay. J. G. S.