

ance with Indian usage, the last syllable has an emphasis, as in the aboriginal pronunciation of Michigan, but how about the previous aspirate and diphthong?—Eds. *Sunday Telegraph*.]

January 9, 1881.

It would seem that the weight of evidence points out the present Pewaukee Lake as the ancient Lake Sakaegan. Baraga's *Chippewa Dictionary*, corroborated by several Michigan historians, shows that Lake Michigan has its origin in Kitchigama, or Michigama, meaning *Big Lake*; as the word Mississippi originates in Mitch-sepe—*Mitchi* big, and *sepe* river. The terminal *gan*, or *goma*, or *gama*, according to Schoolcraft and other authorities, signifies *a body of water*; and prefixing Kitchi, or Mitchi, to it, we have the idea of quantity or size—hence *Big Lake*. Baraga also informs us, that *Sagaigan* means *Little Lake*. Sakaegan is unquestionably a corruption, or variation of Sagaigan—a slight change not uncommon in an unwritten aboriginal language. The Sauks preserved its original name; but the Pottawatomies, or some other Indians succeeding them, gave to this little lake the modern name of *Pee-wau-kee-wee-ning*, or *Lake of the Shells*—not Snail Lake, says Lapham, for the great quantity of shells found on the land along the shore are not snail shells which are a land, not an aquatic animal. Hence, says Lapham, Snail Lake, as it is sometimes called, is an incorrect translation of the Indian name.

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