

other, being very hungry, made a hearty meal on his capture—indeed, devoured it altogether. But his appetite was no sooner satisfied than he became fearfully thirsty. He betook himself to the springs; but the more he drank the more thirsty he grew. His agony became so intense that in desperation he waded into Fourth Lake. Then behold a new wonder! As soon as the water rose above his middle his thirst ceased, but returned the moment he ventured where the lake was more shallow. The truth was he had become a fishified man—and was never known to draw near the shore again. Strange noises, however, heard on the bluff, were for ages regarded by the Red Men as made by their fishified brother—at midnight beating his war drum in the deep water off Maple Bluff. The last of these nocturnal manifestations was coincident with the first settlement of whites in the Maple Grove.

How early the aboriginal name had been translated into Four Lakes by our pioneers, I can not ascertain. In 1817, the name "Four Lakes" was already in use. In that year, Maj. S. H. Long, in the midst of a voyage up the Mississippi, in a six-oared skiff, to the Falls of St. Anthony, writes, in a volume first published in 1860: "Rock River in high water is navigable about three hundred miles to what are called the Four Lakes." The name must then be older than 1817, albeit it is not set down on Melish's large map, five feet by three, of the year before. It is not unlikely that the word Four Lakes will turn out to be a translation of the old French name. Rock River certainly is, appearing on our old maps (1750) as *Rivière de la Roche*. Rock River was called by the Algonquins Sinsepe, and by the Winnebagoes Weroshanagra. Both these Indian terms have the same meaning with the English name. As the whites adopted an aboriginal name for the river, it is not unlikely that they obtained from the same source their collective name for the group of lakes on its head waters.

Although the name Four Lakes was mentioned by Long in 1817, it may not have been much used. In the minute account of his march in 1823, in a direct line from Chicago to Prairie du Chien, striking Rock River at the mouth of