

the fur trader and the missionary: and of these the fur trader is the greater, for without his presence on this scene there would have been no Indians to convert.

Although Le Sueur was not many years in command upon Chequamegon Bay,¹ we catch frequent glimpses thereafter of stockaded fur-trade stations here, — French, English, and American, in turn, — the most of them doubtless being on Madelaine Island, which was easily defensible from the mainland.² We know that in 1717 there was a French trader at La Pointe, — now the popular name for the entire bay district, — for he was asked by Lieut. Robertel de la Noüe, who was then at Kaministiquoya, to forward a letter to a certain Sioux chief. In September, 1718, Captain Paul Legardeur St. Pierre, whose mother was a daughter of Jean Nicolet,

¹ In July, 1695, Chingouabé, chief of the Chippewas, voyaged with Le Sueur to Montreal, to "pay his respects to Onontio, in the name of the young warriors of Point Chagouamigon, and to thank him for having given them some Frenchmen to dwell with them; and to testify their sorrow for one Jobin, a Frenchmen killed at a feast. It occurred accidentally, not maliciously." In his reply (July 29), Governor Frontenac gave the Chippewas some good advice, and said that he would again send Le Sueur "to command at Chagouamigon." — *Minn. Hist. Colls.*, v., p. 421.

² It is evident that hereafter Madelaine Island was the chief seat of French power in Chequamegon Bay, but it was not until the present century that either the name La Pointe or Madelaine was applied to the island. Franquelin's map (1688) calls it "Isle Detour ou St Michel." Bellin's French map of Lake Superior (in Charlevoix's *Histoire et Description Générale de Nouvelle France*, Paris, 1744) calls the long sand-point of Shagawaumikong (now Chequamegon Island), "Pointe de Chagauamigon," and styles the present Madelaine Island "Isle La Ronde," after the trader La Ronde; what is now Basswood Island, he calls "Isle Michel," and at the southern extremity of the bay indicates that at that place was once an important Indian village. In De l'Isle's map, of 1745, a French trading house (*Maison Française*) is shown on Shagawaumikong Point itself. Madelaine Island has at various times been known as Monegoinaiccauning (or Moningwunakauning, Chippewa for "golden-breasted woodpecker"), St. Michel, La Ronde, Woodpecker, Montreal, Virginia (Schoolcraft, 1820), Michael's (McKenney, 1826), Middle (because midway between the stations of Sault Ste. Marie and Fort William, at Pigeon River), Cadotte's, and La Pointe (the latter because La Pointe village was situated thereon).