

most conspicuous object in the local topography, it gave name to the district; and here, at the time of the Columbian discovery, was the Chippewa stronghold.

2. The mission of La Pointe du St. Esprit, founded by Allouez, was, it seems well established, on the mainland at the southwestern corner of the bay, somewhere between the present towns of Ashland and Washburn, and not far from the site of Radisson's fort. The *point* which suggested to Allouez the name of his mission was, of course, the neighboring Point Chequamegon.

3. The entire region of Chequamegon Bay came soon to bear the name La Pointe, and early within the present century it was popularly attached to the island which had previously borne many names, but which to-day is legally designated Madelaine.

4. When Cadotte's little trading village sprang up, on the southwestern extremity of the island, on the site of the old Chippewa village and the early French forts, this came to be particularly designated as La Pointe.

5. When the American Fur Company established a new fort, a few miles north of the old, the name La Pointe was transferred thereto. This northern village was in popular parlance styled "New Fort," and the now almost-deserted southern village "Old Fort;" while the small settlement around the Indian graveyard midway, where Father Baraga built his first chapel, was known as "Middleport."

La Pointe has lost much of its old-time significance. No longer is it the refuge of starveling tribes, chased thither by Iroquois, harassed by unneighborly Sioux, and consoled in a measure by the ghostly counsel of Jesuit fathers; no longer a centre of the fur-trade, with *coureurs de bois* gayly dight, self-seeking English and American factors, Creole traders dispensing largesse to the dusky relatives of their forest brides, and rollicking *voyageurs* taking no heed of the morrow. With the extinction of game and the opening of the Lake Superior country to industrial and agricultural occupation, its forest commerce