

poor Menabosho is doomed to disappointment. The beaver breaks through the soft dam and escapes into Lake Superior. Thence the word *chagaouamig*, or *shagawamik* ("soft beaver-dam"),—in the locative case, *shagawamikong* ("at the soft beaver-dam").

Rev. Edward Jucker, a well-known Indian scholar, now deceased, suggests the following explanation of Chequamegon: The point in question was probably first named Jagawamika (pr. *shagawamika*), meaning "there are long, far-extending breakers;" the participle of this verb is *jaiagawamikag* ("where there are long breakers"). But later, the legend of the beaver hunt being applied to the spot, the people imagined the word *amik* (a beaver) to be a constituent part of the compound, and changed the ending in accordance with the rules of their language,—dropping the final *a* in *jagawamika*, making it *jagawamik*,—and used the locative case, *ong* (*jagawamikong*), instead of the participial form, *ag* (*jaiagawamikag*).¹

The Jesuit *Relations* apply the Indian name to both the bay and the projection of land between Ashland Bay and Lake Superior. Our Indians, however, apply it exclusively to this point at the entrance of Ashland Bay. It was formerly nearly connected with Madelaine (La Pointe) Island, so that old Indians claim a man might in early days shoot with a bow across the intervening channel. At present, the opening is about two miles wide. The shores of Chequamegon Bay have from time immemorial been the dwelling-place of numerous Indian tribes. The fishery was excellent in the bay and along the adjacent islands. The bay was convenient to some of the best hunting grounds of Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota. The present writer was informed, a few years ago, that in Douglas county alone 2,500 deer had been killed during one short hunting season.² How abundant must have been the chase in olden times, before the white had introduced to this wilderness

¹ See *ante*, p. 399, note.—Ed.

² See Carr's interesting and exhaustive article, "The Food of Certain American Indians," in *Amer. Antiq. Proc.*, x., pp. 155 *et seq.*—Ed.