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TO / A

November 29, 1963

DATE

Suggested Indian names, Volume II (1701-40?)

RE / SUJET

- ADARAHTA**
Fl. 1690 (Cut Nose, Nez Coupé, called Adarahta by Colden, and Gagniegon, or Red Bird, by some French writers). Chief spokesman for Frontenac's delegation in the peace parley with the Five Nations, 21 Jan. 1690, at Onondaga. 300-500
- ADARIO** See KONDIARONK 700-1000
- ANNENHAC**
Fl. 1681 Outstanding Seneca chief, captured by Ottawa warriors and brought to Michilimackinac, September 1681. His death at the hands of Illinois refugees in an Ottawa encampment had serious repercussions on the fur trade. ?
- AOUENANO**
Fl. 1701 Iroquois chief, present at the great conference in Montreal, beginning 25 July 1701, and which marked the end of Iroquois-French hostilities.
- AUMANIMEK**
Fl. 1689 Chief of the Amikwa (Algonkian tribe on the north shore of Lake Huron opposite Manitoulin, Indiana, until 1672; scattered to French settlements afterwards, some of them going to Green Bay). It was to this chief that a visiting Mohawk revealed the plot between the Petuns and the Hurons against the Ottawas.
- BOMAZEEN, Capt.**
Fl. 1740 Abenaki chief, whose wife was captured by the English on their way to Norridgewock and who gave them information as to the situation and site.
- "CHARLES"**
Fl. 1730 Pawnee soldier and mutineer, brought as a slave from the basins of the Mississippi and the Missouri.
- CHICAGO**
Fl. 1725 Illinois chief.
- CHICHIKATALO**
Fl. 1701 Miami chief, present at the great conference of all the tribes, held in Montreal, beginning 25 July 1701, and which marked the end of Iroquois-French hostilities.
- CHINGOUABE**
Fl. 1695 Chief of the Sauteurs, residing at Chequamegon, one of the deputies of the tribes from the upper country to whom Frontenac gave audience 18 and 29 July 1695. Revealed in his speech that the Sioux were at war with the Outagamis and the Mascoutens and that the Sauteurs were inclined to take sides with the Sioux against the latter tribes.
- CHINGOUESSI** Ottawa chief, present at the great peace conference of all the tribes, held in Montreal, beginning 25 July 1701, and marking the end of Iroquois-French hostilities.
- # ATONTINON, Marie-Barbe** Iroquois, one of the first two Indian girls to become nuns in New France, the other being an Algonkin, Marie-Thérèse GANNESAGOUAS (q.v.)

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- CHRISTIAN Mohawk with English raiding party at Norridgewock, who returned secretly to set fire to the church and houses.
- CUT NOSE See ADARAHTA
- DEKANISSORE
D. c. 1730 Onondaga sachem, spokesman for the Five Nations, intermediary between the French and English governors.
- GAGNIEGATON See ADARAHTA
- GANNENSAGOUAS,
Marie-Thérèse, Algonkin, one of the first two Indian girls to become nuns in New France. See also ATONTINON, Marie-Barbe.
- GOUENTAGRANDE
Fl. 1738 Iroquoise chrétienne, qui sauva la vie du Père Millet, missionnaire, et de plusieurs autres prisonniers lors de la captivité du Père Millet chez les Iroquois (1689-97). *Sydney*
- GREY LOCK
Fl. 1723 Noted Micmac? Abenaki? chief, attacked Rutland and killed Joseph Willard, minister.
- HAGUATCHOUATH
Fl. 1701 Chief of the St. Francis Abenaki, who was present at Montreal during the great peace conference, beginning 25 July 1701, which marked the end of French-Iroquois hostilities.
- HASSAKI
Fl. 1701 Present at peace parley above.
- HOONHOUENTSICHTAGUET,
Etienne, fl. 1710 Christian martyr. Mohawk who lived at Sault Saint-Louis and who was captured by a Mohawk war party and carried back to the Mohawk valley, where he refused to join in the customs of his nation. Setting out to return to the Sault, he was pursued by a party of young men and slain. *DeCharlevoix*
- JACKISH
Fl. 1722 Indien qui comparait devant le conseil de la Nouvelle-France en 1722. Sa femme et ses enfants étaient prisonniers. Il se soumet au gouvernement.
- KIRKIRINOUS
Fl. 1683 Mascouten chief who entertained Perrot.
- KONDIARONK
D. 1701 (Le Rat, the Rat, Adario, Sastaretsi). Huron chief, whose machinations were responsible for the Lachine massacre.
- LA PETITE RAGINE
1688 Ottawa chief, present at the peace council held by Denonville with the Iroquois June 1688.
- LE BARON
1690 Huron chief, who, at the meeting between Frontenac and the representatives of all the up-country Indian nations, August 1690, exhorted Frontenac to press the war against the Iroquois as well as the English.

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LE BLANC,
Jean, fl.
1701

See OUTOUTAGA

LE BROCHET
Fl. 1685-86

Ottawa chief, with Outoutaga, one of the two most prominent chiefs of his time. Can he be the same person as Brochet, the *coursur de bois*, who in 1678, at the head of a band of Ottawas, pillaged two northern tribes of their furs? (Eccles, Frontenac, 91).

LE PESANT
Fl. 1708

Ottawa chief, received at Detroit by M. de La Mothe. The Hurons and the Miamis were so incensed at seeing him there that in the spring of 1708 those two tribes with a score of Iroquois who were returning from a raid to the plains country, laid a plot to massacre M. de La Mothe and all the Frenchmen, as well as the Ottawa savages settled there.

LE RAT

See KONDIARONK

LE TALON
MADO KAWANDO
MAKISABIE
Fl. 1722

See OUTOUTAGA
(fl. 1675). *Pendseet Chief, father-in-law of Jean-Vincent de LaBarre, War chief of the Pottawattamies, who came to reinforce Dubuisson at Detroit with other tribes.* *Baronde Saint-Etienne*

MOGG
Fl. 1723

Abenaki chief at Norridgewock, killed together with Father Bale in the English raid under the leadership of Captain Harmon. His wife and child were also murdered.

"
NASOASKOQUET
Fl. 1687

(Nansoaskohet). Ottawa chief who took the side of the French. With 30 of his men, he decided to join the French-Indian force which was to meet Denonville at Niagara in the 1687 expedition against the Senecas. He was slain among the Osages.

NATHANIEL, Capt.
Fl. 1720

Noted Abenaki chief.

NEZ COUPE

See ADARANTA

NORO
Fl. 1701

("The Porcupine"). Outagami (Fox) chief, present at the great conference held in Montreal, beginning 25 July 1701, which marked the end of the French-Iroquois hostilities. — *Chamney*

OCHAGACH
Fl. 1731

Indian guide to La Vérendrye in his search for the Pacific.

"
ONKIMAOUASSAM
Fl. 1683

Outagami (Fox) chief; persuaded by Perrot to relinquish Sauter slave girl, held hostage by the Fox for the death of a Fox chief.

OUAGIKOUGAIGANEA
Fl. 1685-86

Great Miami chief.

OUANABOUCHIE

Nipissing chief who accompanied the French on their raid to Schenec-

Fl. 1690

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tady, January 1690.

OUNANGUISSE
Fl. 1701

(Ounanguicé). Potawatomi chief, spokesman for all the Wisconsin tribes at the great peace parley, held at Montreal, beginning 25 July 1701, which marked the end of the French-Iroquois hostilities. He requested the Callières, the governor, send Perrot back to the west.

OUEMEMEK
1716-17

Potawatomi chief.

OUABANQUE
Fl. 1701

Head of the Chippewas of the Sault, who was present at the great conference of all the tribes held in Montreal beginning 25 July 1701.

OUSHALA
Fl. 1722

Principal Outagamie war chief, whose nephew was taken by the Illinois and burned alive.

OUTOUTAGA
Fl. 1701

(Le Talon; Le Blanc, Jean). Ottawa chief, present at the great conference of all the tribes held in Montreal, beginning 25 July 1701.

PAUGUS
Fl. 1724

War chief of the Pequawkets, killed by Ensign Wyman in Lovewell's fight.

PEMOUSSA
Fl. 1712

Outagamie chief, who surrendered at Detroit.

PERRE
Fl. 1716-17

Potawatomi chief.

Perre fl. 1736 Chief of Cape Sable Indians. Seems to have had good relations with Lawrence Armstrong.

"THE PORCUPINE"

See NORO

RED BIRD

See ADARAHTA

ROUTINE
Fl. 1691

Ottawa chief, who rallied the Ottawa allies at the side of the French, under Valrennes and Le Ber, when they defeated an English and Iroquois assault on La Prairie, 10 Aug. 1691, led by Peter Schuyler of Albany.

SAGUINA
Fl. 1712

Ottawa war chief, who reinforced Dubuisson at Detroit.

Albade de
SAINT-CASTIN,

Fl. 1716 Bernard-
Anselme, 1689-
1720

Half-breed officer, son of Baron Vincent de Saint-Castin and his wife, a Penobscot squaw, lieutenant and Abenaki chief, attested and brought to Boston by the English, subsequently released.

SAMUEL, Capt.
Fl. 1720

Abenaki chief.

SASTARETSI

See KONDIARONK

SECOUMART, Paul
Fl. 1727

Abenaki? Micmac? Indian examined by the Nova Scotia Council about the murder and piracy committed by the Indians.

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- SINAGOS
Fl. 1665-70
Ottawa chief who was treacherously betrayed by the Sioux chief who had "sung the calumet" to him, in connection with the restoration of Huron captives captured by the Sioux.
- SOULIER
Fl. 1727
Abenaki? Micmac? Indian examined by the Nova Scotia Council about the murder and piracy committed by the Indians.
- TAHANTAKOUT
Fl. 1701
Iroquois chief, present at the great conference of all the tribes, held in Montreal, beginning 25 July 1701, and which marked the end of Iroquois-French hostilities.
- TALON
Fl. 1678
Coureur de bois, who, at the head of a band of Ottawa, pillaged members of two northern tribes of their furs. Is he, by any chance, the same person as Le Talon (q.v.), the Ottawa chief. Eccles, Frontenac, 91.
- TAREHA
Fl. 1690
Peace delegate to Frontenac and a leading Oneida chief.
- TAXOUS
Fl. 1692-96
D. 1720-21
(Tayoux, Taxou). Acadian chief adopted by Villebon as brother. Also had connection with Father Rale.
- TEGANISSORENS
Fl. 1680-1700
Celebrated Iroquois orator, ally of the British, ambassador to Frontenac, who housed him in the Château Saint-Louis, instrumental in bringing about the great peace of 1701, which ended Iroquois-French hostilities.
- TEGARIOGUEN
Fl. 1728
Chief of the Sault Saint-Louis, returned from Albany 1726, also at Oswego, 1728.
- TEKANBOT
Fl. 1701
Iroquois chief, present at the great conference of all the tribes held in Montreal, beginning 25 July 1701.
- TETINCHOUA
Fl. 1671
Miami chief encountered by Perrot at Sault Sainte-Marie.
- TIOSKATIN
Fl. 1695
Sioux chief, who participated in one of the various conferences held by Frontenac and his successor Callières with the deputations of Indians who came to Quebec to settle their affairs with the governor. He was the first of the tribe to visit Canada and was brought there by Pierre C. La Sueur, who afterwards made explorations on the Upper Mississippi.
- WIMURNA
Fl. 1716
Norridgewock chief, spokesman of his people at the council of Georgetown at the mouth of the Kennebec. He did not succeed in achieving unity and was replaced by another orator.