



Orange dots = campsites
 Yellow Dots = burial sites
 Green Dot = Holy Site
 Black Dot= Most holy location site of the Spirit Stone

Info from the 1927 Archeological Survey of the Potawatomi by the Wisconsin State Historical Society.

Also - the Thunderbird lived at Conference Point, Sea Monster in Bay and Water Panther as well!

Cedar Point originally was where the Potawatomi worshipped and believed that the souls of their warriors resided in the cedar trees. If you cut down a cedar tree, it was liked you killed the warrior that resided in it all over again. In the early 1900s Fairbank's Woods was a very popular campground, from 1906 until 1916 Cedar Point was the home of the Lake Geneva Yacht Club, and in 1925 Cedar Point Park was organized.



Cigwe (more commonly spelled Chequa or Chequah) is the Potawatomi Thunderbird, a giant mythological bird common to the northern and western tribes. Thunder is caused by the beating of Chequa's

immense wings. According to Potawatomi legend, the gaze of the Chequa is fatal. Although thunderbirds are very powerful beings, Chequa rarely bothers humans, and was treated with reverence by Potawatomi people.



Mishipeshu translates into "the Great Lynx." It has the head and paws of a giant cat but is covered in scales and has dagger-like spikes running along its back and tail. Mishioeshu is a powerful creature in the mythological traditions of some Native American tribes, Particularly Anishinaabe tribes, the Odawa, Ojibew, and Potawatomi, of the Great Lakes region of the United States and Canada.



The Native People called Williams Bay Ke-nago-mak-nebis or "eel water" because the bay used to be black with fresh water eels which was the Potawatomi's go to food for winter when food supplies ran low. Smoked & dried it kept the tribe going til spring. When settlers arrived, they of course, fished it to extinction, sending barrels of them to Chicago where it was considered a delicacy! No more Fresh Water Eels in the Bay!