

Rivière des Pitchibourouni (East Main River). Such location does not agree with the description in our text; for that lake and river could not be reached from the Metaberoutin (St. Maurice), without making a long journey N. E. from the latter river, and crossing the Rupert.

The route pursued by the Nipissing Indians would, via the Ottawa and Lake Temiscaming, reach Lake Abittibi, the outlet of which, Abittibi River, unites with the Moose River, near the discharge of the latter into James Bay. By a similar route, to the west of the Abittibi, the Algonkins at the north end of Lake Huron could easily reach Moose River; and those dwelling north and west of Lake Superior found ready access to Hudson Bay via Lake Winnipeg, and Nelson River. The interior route to Three Rivers mentioned in the text, probably followed the network of rivers and lakes lying between the Ottawa and the St. Maurice, of which the principal streams are the Gatineau and the Ribbon.

21 (p. 249).— In this survey of the Northwestern tribes, the central point of view is a Pottawattomie village called by the Jesuits St. Michel, although it is not recorded that they had a residence therein. It is impossible to locate this place accurately, but it was apparently at some point on the west shore of Lake Michigan. Here one of the numerous Pottawattomie bands was sojourning, together with some of the Petun (Tobacco) Hurons, who had fled from the rage of the Iroquois. Their nearest neighbors were the Kiskakons, an Ottawa tribe; and the Negawichi, a band of the Illinois. This last "nation" is mentioned in the text as the Aliniwek, the most populous of all; they then occupied S. W. Wisconsin and the greater part of Illinois. North of these Pottawattomies dwelt the Winnebagoes, around the south end of Green Bay; the Menomonees, on the west shore of the bay, as far down as the river which bears their name; and, beyond, the Noukek, or Nouquets (cf. Roquai, vol. xviii., p. 231), who have given name to Bay de Noquet in Delta county, Mich. The Menomonees were known to the French as *Folles Avoines*, "the people of the wild oats,"—the wild rice, a grain (*Zizania aquatica*) mentioned in this paragraph, for the first time in the *Relations*.

Inland from St. Michel were the Mascoutens and Outagamies or Foxes (Fr. *Rénards*),—the former along the Upper Fox River, the latter northward along the Wolf. "The two Frenchmen" mentioned as visiting these tribes were Radisson and Groseilliers. The Oumamis, or Miamis were located in a nearly opposite direction, across the lake, in S. W. Michigan.

The Poulalak (vol. xlii., note 12) must have been at this time in Eastern Minnesota, along the west shore of the Mississippi; their relatives, the Assinipoulalak, dwelt west of Lake Nipigon (Alimi-