

there if we were masters of the Iroquois and could go through their great lake."

²² Called by the French Ile Royale.

²³ Pigeon Bay on the northwest coast of Lake Superior.

²⁴ Montreal River now. It is only thirty miles long. From there a trail leads to the sources of the Chippewa. Montreal River springs at eight hundred feet above Lake Superior and forms the limit between the States of Wisconsin and Michigan, then falls into Chegowanegan Bay, 112 miles from Fond-du-Lac.

²⁵ Oak Point in the County of Ashland.

²⁶ Chagouamigon Bay.

²⁷ So they did, as we shall see afterwards. It was on Oak Point, looking on Chagouamigon Bay.

²⁸ Near the towns of Ashland and Washburn, in the State of Wisconsin.

²⁹ To Namakagon Lake. Somewhere in the vicinity of Lake Courte Oreille.

³⁰ From the time of the arrival of the French and until 1700, if not later, the territory which the Sioux considered as their own property embraced not only the sources of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi, but all the Wisconsin to Escanaba on the east, and Madison on the south.

³¹ Chouart and Radisson spent the winter of 1661-2 in the neighbourhood of the Chippewa River and Lake Courte Oreille. In the early spring they went to meet the Christinos, probably near the City of Duluth or some other spot at Fond-du-Lac.

³² From the present City of Duluth to Lake Mille Lacs.

³³ The whole country north of Lake Superior was the home of the Christinos.

³⁴ Kathio, southwest of Lake Mille Lacs. Duluth, who saw the people of this place in 1679, calls them Isanti, which means those who first obtained iron implements or tools from the French. Hennepin was a prisoner there in 1680.

³⁵ This was at the end of the winter. During the summer the town became nearly empty because the hunters went to the south.

³⁶ Pierre Boucher adds in the report above quoted:—

"They informed me also that beautiful blue stones, believed to be turquoises, are also to be found there. Green stones like emeralds are found there also. There are diamonds there also, but I do not know if they are pure ones or not. They were not able to go to the place where these stones are because the Indians were not willing to guide them to it without being paid for doing so, seeing that it was pretty far off, and they being poor, did not dare to risk the expense, not being sufficiently well informed on the subject to be able to judge whether the stones were valuable or not. Red stones of two shades of colour are found there also, some being scarlet and others of the colour of the blood of an ox; the Indians make calumets or pipes of them, for smoking tobacco, which they think a great deal of."

³⁷ Ashland.

³⁸ On Oak Point. Their fort was on that site, as already stated. The *courcours de bois* adopted the rather pompous expression of "fort" when