

After the year 1703, owing to the hostility of the Renards (Fox Indians), the French abandoned all their existing posts in the "La Baye" district of the upper Mississippi, and, with the exception of a few lawless voyageurs left the country. By the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, France yielded to Great Britain all the country around Hudson's bay, and after this the former power turned its attention to the region west of Lake Superior and the discovery of a route to the Western ocean. In July, 1717, Lieutenant La Nune¹ was ordered to establish a post at the extremity of Lake Superior, and to explore the chain of lakes westward, and Captain Paul Saint Pierre² in 1718, was ordered to Chagouamigon bay and Lake Superior. Pachot, an ensign, at the same time was sent to the Sioux to persuade them to make peace with the Cristinaux. Soon after Pachot's return to Saint Pierre's post at Chagouamigon, the Sioux attacked the Indians near Kamanistigouya³ and killed seventeen, which so alarmed the Saulteurs (Ojibways) of Chagouamigon bay that they began to prepare to go to war against the Sioux. Saint Pierre directed the officers, Pachot and Linetot, to visit the Sioux and censure them for their hostility to the Cristinaux, but they found that they had formed an alliance with the Renards (Foxes), and were implacable.

Pachot in a letter to the French government, dated Quebec, Oct. 27, 1722, suggested that as the Sioux were hostile to the Lake Superior tribes, a trading post for their benefit should be established near the Falls of St. Anthony, and that the officer of the post with the traders' canoes should first proceed to Chagouamigon bay, and then to the Neomissakonete (Bois Brûlé) river. At that period the "Outabatonha," or "Seioux of the Rivers," dwelt in the valley of the Saint Croix river, fifteen leagues below Snake river. Charlevoix, a learned Jesuit, in 1721, under the auspices of the French government, visited Canada and Louisiana, and upon his return urged the establishment of a trading post and sending two missionaries among the Sioux to learn the language, in the belief that through their country a route to the Pacific ocean could be discovered. His suggestions were favor-

1. Killed in 1734, by a band of Iroquois.

2. Captain Paul Legardeur, Saint Pierre was the son of J. Baptiste Legardeur, who on the eleventh of July, 1656, married Marguerite, the daughter of the brave explorer, Jean Nicolet, the first white man who in 1634-5 visited Green Bay and vicinity in Wisconsin.

3. Also written Gamanetigoya and Kamanietigoya. Baraga in his Ojibway dictionary defines Ningitawitigweling as the place where a river divides into several branches.