

referring to any of their temporary camps or places of rest. There was nothing military in it.

⁴⁹ Here they found themselves at the beginning of May, 1662, in the Bay of Chagouamigon, quite prepared to explore Hudson Bay or James Bay and to return to Canada the next year, which plan they carried out exactly.

⁵⁰ Pigeon River, also called Grand Portage and Rivière des Grosseillers. It is the limit between Canada and the United States.

⁵¹ Moose River? It was in the early part of June, 1662. Here the reader will meet with an unexpected document which must not be omitted by any means. Father Jérôme Lalement writes the following entry in the *Journal des Jésuites*:

"I left Quebec on May 3rd, 1662, for Three Rivers. I came across des Grosseillers, who was going to the North Sea. He passed during the night before, Quebec, with ten men, and, having arrived at Cap Tourmente, he wrote to the Governor."

If the date of this note is correct, the voyage of Radisson may be open to doubt.

⁵² Father Louis Hennepin, in his edition of 1698, page 290, states that:—

"The Great Bay of the North was discovered by Mr. Desgroselliers Rochechouart (sic) with whom I often travelled in canoe when I was in Canada."

⁵³ During his exploration of Lake Pepin and Upper Mississippi, part of the summer of 1659, also during his residence amongst the Sioux, in the winter of 1659-60, Radisson was looking solely for the grounds where the best beaver skins could be obtained. (Royal Society, 1903, Section I, pp. 32, 35, 37, 41). This time the two men had found what they wanted, and soon decided to abandon the route of Lake Superior and go to James Bay in the future, either by ascending the Saguenay or sailing to Hudson Bay from the Atlantic Ocean. This is what they told the Indians of James Bay and Chagouamigon in plain terms.

⁵⁴ River Assuapmouchan? This remark is from Dr. N. E. Dionne (Royal Society, 1893, Section I, p. 132). Radisson was not far from the source of that river, which is a prolongation of the Saguenay.

⁵⁵ Radisson and Chouart already knew that the Indians who used to visit annually the north shore of Lake Superior, visited just as frequently the Great Bay of the North. Noël Jérémie, alias Lamontagne, says positively, that Chouart "being in the country of the Outaouas (Lake Superior) advanced so far from there that he acquired a knowledge of Hudson Bay," which we may take also for James Bay.

⁵⁶ They were called Gens des Terres (Island people) and Christinos or Cristinos and Killistinons.

"On the 5th of July, 1664," says the *Journal des Jésuites*, "we got news that 220 Sauvages des terres had arrived at Montreal with plenty of rich skins; amongst them were eighty Kristinons. They asked for a missionary."

⁵⁷ At Moose Factory the temperature is such that celery, carrots, pumpkins, peas, cauliflowers, lettuce, etc., are growing easily and well.

⁵⁸ I assume that they had left Lake Superior at Michipicoten (the Big Mushroom) to follow Moose River, which allowed them to reach James Bay. Coming back they ascended Albany River, passed to the Kenogami, Lake Long, Black River, then to Lake Superior or Upper Lake.