

Athens?<sup>1</sup> Moreover, there is no doubt but that the Holy Ghost inspired this neophyte. 1642.

About the same time some Jesuits received a deputation from the Saulteurs, inviting them to visit the tribe. These Indians then occupied the country around a rapid, in the midst of the channel by which Lake Superior empties into Lake Huron. This rapid has since been styled Sault Ste. Marie, and from it we have given these Indians, who are an Algonquin tribe, with a name (Paüoirigoüeieu-hak) very hard to pronounce, that of Saulteurs.<sup>2</sup> The missionaries were not displeased with the opportunity thus presented of knowing the countries lying beyond Lake Huron, which no one of them had yet traversed. Fathers Isaac Jogues and Charles Raimbaut were detached to accompany the Chippeway deputies, and their visit had every success that could be reasonably expected. They were well received by these Indians, who seemed very good people; but the missionaries, having been recalled when they began to instruct them, the seed of the divine word had not time to bear fruit,<sup>3</sup> and the nation, not being as well disposed when the missionaries returned some years later, this happy commencement had no result; so that, down to this day, there are very few Christians among the Indians of the Sault.<sup>4</sup>

Meanwhile the Iroquois, assured of support from the Dutch at Manhattan, who already furnished them with

<sup>1</sup> Strabo, lib. vii.

<sup>2</sup> Pauoitigoueieu-hak, the Outchippoués, Ojibways or Chippeways. We shall hereafter translate *Saulteurs* by *Chippeway*.

<sup>3</sup> Chippeway missions still exist in Canada and the United States—the latter under Bishop Frederic Baraga, of Sault Ste. Marie, author of an Ojibway grammar and dictionary.

<sup>4</sup> They left St. Mary's in September, and, after seventeen days' sail, reached Sault Ste. Marie. Their ob-

ject was, not to establish a permanent mission, but only to see the field: *Relation de la Nouvelle France*, 1642, p. 97. Father Charles Raimbault died soon after, at Quebec, Oct. 22, 1642—the first of his order.

The country on the lakes had already been visited, and to some extent explored, by John Nicollet, who in 1639 made a treaty with the tribes on Green Bay. As to him, see Ferland, *Notes sur les Registres de Quebec*, p. 30; *Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi*, p. xxi.

Excursion  
to the Sault-  
eurs.