

1668. } quin nation, in which both men and women have the custom of piercing the nose, in order to hang from it wampum beads, and other like trifles. After concluding their trade, they returned to Chagouamigon, whence they had started.<sup>1</sup> The missionaries not finding here enough to occupy all their time, Father Allouez proceeded to establish his post in the bay of Lake Michigan<sup>2</sup> (what is called the Bay des Puants).<sup>3</sup> There he labored assiduously; but, during the first years, he reaped but little fruit of his toil.<sup>4</sup>

Talon  
returns to  
France.

This same year Mr. Talon returned to France,<sup>5</sup> and was relieved by Mr. de Bouteroue,<sup>6</sup> who was especially counselled to moderate wisely the excessive severity of confes-

nals, which cover from 1645 to 1668. The subsequent journals were in the hands of Wm. Smith, the historian, and have never since appeared. This volume was thrown into the street as rubbish, but fortunately picked up by one who saw its value. F. Nicolas returned, accompanied by another Father and a lay-brother: M. Mary. These were evidently Father James Marquette and Brother Louis le Boesme: *Relation de la Nouvelle France*, 1668, p. 20; 1669, p. 29; 1670, p. 79.

<sup>1</sup> The *Relation* (1668, p. 21) says: "Some of these nations have appeared this summer in our settlements, to the number of 600." It does not give any name, and would seem to imply that the flotilla was made up from several tribes. M. Mary of the Incarnation does not call them Nez-Percés. She says a tribe of Indians who had never seen Europeans, and who all had their noses pierced: *Letter*, Sept. 1, 1668. The tribe was apparently that of the Amikouek or Beaver. The missionaries among the Hurons in 1636, speak of the Beaver tribe as Nez-Percés (*Rel.* 1636, p. 92). They lay on the mainland, north of Manitou-

line. See Perrot, *Mœurs et Coutumes*, p. 20.

<sup>2</sup> Lake Michigan is called, in the earlier accounts, Lake of the Illinois (*Rel.* 1667, p. 18; 1670, p. 92): although the name Machihiganing is given in the *Relation* 1670, p. 97, and Mitchiganons in *Relation* 1671, p. 25. The simpler form, Michigan, is Illinois, and means Great Lake (Mitchi-gami): *Le Boulanger, Dictionnaire*.

<sup>3</sup> The Bay des Puants is Green Bay; and was so called from Puants, the name given by the Algonquins to the Winnebagoes. See note, ante, p. 106. The helots among the Natchez, so called, were perhaps a conquered Dakota tribe.

<sup>4</sup> Father Allouez left Sault St. Marie for his first visit to Green Bay Nov. 3, 1669: *Rel.* 1670, p. 92. French traders were already there when he reached it, Dec. 2. He then ascended Fox River to the lake, and began his labors among the Sacs, Foxes, Miamis, and Maskoutens.

<sup>5</sup> *Relation de la N. F.*, 1668, p. 3.

<sup>6</sup> See Bouteroue's commission, dated April 8, 1668: *Edits et Ordonnances*, iii. p. 38.