

VILLAGE OF THE QUINIPISSAS,¹ April 20, 1685.

1700.

"SIR: Having found the posts on which you had set up the King's arms, thrown down by the driftwood, I have planted another further in, about seven leagues from the sea, where I left a letter in a tree, beside. All the nations have sung the Calumet to me; they fear us excessively since you defeated this village. I conclude by saying that it is a great disappointment to me, that we should return without the good fortune of meeting you, after two canoes have coasted towards Mexico for thirty leagues and towards Florida for twenty-five," &c.

Reassured by this letter, d'Iberville returned to Biloxi Bay, which lies between the Micissippi and Maubile, and there built a fort three leagues from the Pascagoulas, and leaving Mr. de Sauvole as commandant, with Bienville as lieutenant, sailed back to France.²

English on
the
Micissippi.

He did not remain there long being back again to Biloxi

25,) while Iberville was seeking the other outlet of the river. The date in the letter should be 1685. Parkman, *Discovery of the Great West*, p. 386. It is not mentioned by Tonti in his *Memoires*, in *Voyages au Nord*, v., p. 142: in Margry, *Relations, &c.*, p. 24. It is given in substance in the *Journal du Voyage*, March 25; Bénéard de la Harpe, p. 10. Charlevoix, who gives all we have of it, omits part, probably from state motives.

¹ The Indians called Quinipissas by the Chevalier de Tonti are the Bayagoulas and the Mongoulachas. *Charlevoix*. The *Journal du Voyage* says these two formed one village, the chief of the latter ruling the village. Bénéard de la Harpe, *Journal*, p. 10, says that after destroying the Tangibaos (White Corn, Pénicaut) the Quinipissas took the name of Mongoulachas; Sauvole says the Quinipissas and Mongoulachas united under the chief of

the Quinipissas. *Journal*, p. 228. Gravier, *Relation du Voyage en 1700*, p. 50, *Early Voyages up and down the Mississippi*, p. 130, who was more familiar with the river tribes, says the Baiagoula chief massacred the Mongoulacha chief and more than 200 men of his tribe who were very friendly to the French.

² From the Bayagoulas he went up to the Oumas, and then on the 23d of March sailed down, through the Iberville, reaching his ship on the 31st. He next sought a site for a fort, and after one choice soon abandoned, fixed upon the east point of Biloxi bay where, April 8, he began to cut down trees to build the fort, generally called old Fort Biloxi. De l'Isle (*Voyages au Nord*, iv., p. 567.) calls it Fort Maurepas. For a description of Biloxi see Charlevoix, *Journal*, p. 448; Father Anastasius celebrated Easter Sunday (April 19) with mass, vespers and sermon. The fort was completed by the end