

TECAMIOUEN, RAINY LAKE.

Here there were one hundred Indians, not Ojibways, of the same tribe as those at Lake Nepigon.

LAKE OF THE WOODS.

The Christenaux to the number of two hundred were in this vicinity. Their device was the Wild Goose.

LAKE OUNEPIGON (WINNIPEG).

In this region were Christenaux to the number of sixty, and south of the lake one hundred and fifty Assinipoëls or Assineboines.

While twenty-one of Véranderie's party, in June, 1736, were camped upon an isle in Lake of the Woods, they were surprised by a band of the Sioux, and among the killed were five voyageurs, a priest, and a son of Véranderie.¹ Four years after this attack, Joseph Le France, a half-breed born at Saut St. Marie, whose mother was an Ojibway, in 1740, by the north shore of Lake Superior and the chain of lakes to Winnipeg, reached the Hudson Bay Company posts, and in his narrative he mentions the tribes he found.

After the discovery of the Rocky Mountains, Véranderie prepared to send his sons toward the Saskatchewan River. They were succeeded by Jacques Legardeur Saint Pierre,²

¹ After this it was French policy to encourage the Ojibways to expel the Sioux between Lake Superior and Mississippi River.

On the map prepared in 1737, to show Véranderie's route, the Red River of the North, and the point of the Big Woods thereon, and Red Lake are marked, and the Christineaux are represented around Lake Winnipeg, and the Assineboines in the valley of the Red River.

² Saint Pierre, born in 1701, was the son of Paul Legardeur, the Sieur St. Pierre, born in 1661. His grandfather married Marguerite the daughter of Jean Nicolet, the brave explorer, who as early as 1634 reached Green Bay, Wisconsin. See Neill's *History of Minnesota*, 5th edition, 1883, p. 863. His interview with Washington is well known. He was killed in battle in September, 1755, near Lake George. His widow married the noted La Corne.