

whom Marquette found on the Mississippi. The Illinois were first visited by Father Marquette on the western bank of the Mississippi and in Illinois; and he subsequently founded a mission among them. Previous to this, bands of them were temporarily at La Pointe, and in the Fox and Mascoutin towns. After La Salle's establishment in Illinois, they seem to have centered permanently in the limits of the State that now preserves their name.

Keinouches, evidently an Algonquin tribe, are mentioned by Father Marquette in Rel. 1669-70, p. 40, as forming part of his mission at Chegoimegon. Their name I have not met elsewhere.

Kickapoos,—(written also, Kikabou, Kikapou, Quicapou). This tribe, which still survives, and has been so long prominent in the wars and negotiations of the North-West, is scarcely mentioned in the earlier French accounts. In the *Relation de la Nouvelle France*, for 1639-40, is the first list of Western tribes, made up from the statements of Nicolet, an early *voyageur*, and in that of 1641-42, an account of Wisconsin and Upper Michigan, given by Father Isaac Jogues and Charles Raymbaut, who had just visited Sault St. Mary's, but in neither does the name *Kikapoo* appear. Menard, who next explored that section, and perished in the wilderness on his way from Lake Superior to Green Bay, makes no mention of them in his letters, nor does Father Allouez allude to them* before the *Relation* for 1669-70, when, in his narrative of his visit to Green Bay, he mentions them as lying on the Wisconsin river, four leagues from the town of the Maskoutench. They formed a village with the Kitchigamich, and both spoke the Maskoutench language. About the same time Perrot, in his manuscript, entitled *Moeurs, Coutumes et Religion des Sauvages dans l'Amerique Septentrionale*, mentions them with the Foxes and Maskoutens,

*See Relation, 1666-67.