

mound builders was further back in the world's history than is generally supposed.

Of the origin of the Sioux, or how long they had inhabited and hunted over this country before the whites came to it, we have no means of determining. They claim—and their traditions, together with the traditions of the Chippewas and the earliest history of both by the whites, sustain the claim—the earliest occupancy of the country to which any known history or tradition refers.

In 1639, Nicolet found the Pottawottamies in the vicinity of Green Bay. But in 1641, they were at Sault Ste. Marie, fleeing before the Sioux, who, claiming the country, as far at least as to that point, were driving the intruders from their soil and country. In 1642 a missionary was killed near Ke-wee-we-na, by the Sioux, as an intruder upon their territory. From 1652 to 1670, the Hurons appear to have been wandering about the country, between Green Bay and La Pointe, when they were expelled by the Sioux. In 1667, the Kiskakons, a band of the Ottawas, were driven, by the Sioux, from the western shore of Lake Michigan, south of Green Bay.

In 1660, Father Maret and others established a mission among the Sioux, on Che-goi-me-gon Bay, which lies south of La Pointe. In 1668, there appears to have been a large gathering of the floating bands of the Algonquin or Chippewa race, who were encroaching upon the territory of the Sioux, at this mission, amounting to eight hundred warriors, for a kind of protracted religious meeting. The Jesuit missionaries coming to the country through Canada, first became acquainted with the Algonquins, and being kindly received by them, of course felt partial to them; and knowing that the Sioux and they were enemies, it would be natural for them to favor their early friends, and gathered them around their mission, notwithstanding they were intruders in the country.

Not a Sioux appears to have been there at the meeting, and the preaching was in the Algonquin tongue. But this meeting