

to be knowne wth the remotest people. The victory that we have gotten¹ made them consent to what we could desire,

not generally accessible. Mr. Scull furnished a biographical and critical introduction, and a few valuable explanatory notes; but not a sufficient number of the latter to render the narrative easy reading or the course of the travelers apparent to any but antiquarian experts. Not a scholar, and writing in an age when even the orthography of the learned was uncertain and their literary style often clumsy, and writing, too, in a language with whose grammatical forms this wild Frenchman was ill acquainted, it is not surprising that Radisson's narratives are unique specimens of "English as she is wrote;" and that one who attempts to critically read his pages and trace the intricate wanderings of these adventurous explorers, upon a modern map, must often trust to inference.

In *Minn. Hist. Coll.*, v., pp. 401-403; *Wis. Hist. Coll.*, ix., pp. 292-298, and *Mag. West. Hist.*, vii., pp. 412-421, Edward D. Neil has given brief popular sketches of the romantic career of Radisson and Groseilliers, based on Scull's introduction. Radisson's first "voyage," in 1652, an individual experience, was in the character of prisoner, a party of Mohawks having captured him in the neighborhood of Three Rivers and carried him with them to their village, where he was adopted; but he ran away, October 29, 1653, went to the Dutch at Albany and from Manhattan sailed for Holland. In May, 1654, he was back again at Three Rivers. In July, 1657, he accompanied the Jesuit Fathers, Paul Ragueneau and Joseph Inbert DuFeron, to their mission among the Onondagas, which was clandestinely abandoned on the night of March 20, 1658. This constituted Radisson's second "voyage."

"About the middle of June, 1658," Radisson and Groseilliers, who had now formed a brotherly partnership "to travell and see countreys," began a journey up the Ottawa river, to Lake Huron and beyond. They started in company with twenty-nine other Frenchmen; but being attacked by the Iroquois, all returned except Radisson and Groseilliers, who pushed on with the Huron "wildmen" who served as their guides to the upper country. Dr. Neill, in his article in *Mag. West. Hist.*, p. 415, makes the curious mistake of combining the incidents of this third voyage of Radisson with those of the fourth.

Upon arriving at the mouth of French river, the Indians divided their party; "seven boats went towards west northwest and the rest to the South." The two Frenchmen proceeded with the south-bound fleet, and

¹Soon after their arrival in the Manitoulin islands, Radisson and Groseilliers assisted their Huron friends in vanquishing a party of eleven Iroquois, eight of whom were killed and three captured alive. "The dead weare eaten & the living weare burned with a small fire to the rigour of cruelties," calmly writes Radisson.—ED.