

We weare wellcomed & much made of, saying that we weare the Gods & devils of the earth; that we should furnish them, & that they would bring us to their ennemy to

event occurred during his visit to the Mascoutins. In 1634, these Indians gave Nicolet an account of "the great water" to the west, but he did not take advantage of the information; and he went no further in that direction (*Jesuit Relations*, 1640, p. 36; 1654, p. 30; 1670, pp. 99-100). Radisson and Groseilliers, however, were careless of time, and apparently only desirous of satisfying their curiosity,—"to be knowne with the remotest people," as the narrator puts it. The season they spent with the Mascoutins was the only time they could have made the visit to the Mississippi, for the narrative fully explains their movements during the rest of the third voyage, and leaves them no other opportunity to reach the great river. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that the notable discovery was made in the spring or early summer of 1659; and that the approach to the Mississippi was made up the Fox river and down the Wisconsin,—the route pointed out by the Mascoutins to Nicolet, twenty-five years before.

Upon the conclusion of their visit to the Fire Nation, the adventurers returned via Green bay and the straits of Mackinaw, in company with a party of the Mascoutins, to Sault Ste. Marie. After cruising along a portion of the southeastern shore of Lake Superior and in the neighborhood of the Sault, they returned to Lower Canada by way of the Ottawa river, arriving at Three Rivers about the first of June, 1660. Our selections from the third of *Radisson's Voyages* (Prince Society, Boston, 1885) cover the period from leaving the Manitoulin islands to visit what was afterwards Wisconsin, until the return of the adventurers to the Sault in company with the Mascoutins (pp. 147-150); and the paragraph of reminiscence relating to the discovery of the Mississippi (pp. 167-169).

Radisson's fourth voyage, again in the company of his brother-in-law, was commenced in August, 1661. Skirting the southern shore of Lake Superior, they discovered the Pictured Rocks, portaged across Keweenaw point and visited a party of Christinos who were located northeast of Montreal river; near this river, some of their Huron companions left them to proceed overland by a well-worn trail to their village about the sources of the Chippewa river; the Frenchmen pushed on with the remainder of the Hurons and after a portage across what is now known as Oak point, in Ashland county, Wis., entered Chequamegon bay. They built a rude fort at "the end of" the bay. About a fortnight later, the Frenchmen proceeded to the Huron village at the head of the Chippewa and passed the winter of 1661-62 in that vicinity. In the spring of 1662 they visited the Bœuf (or Buffalo) band of the Sioux for six weeks and then returned to Chequamegon bay, venturing as far northwest as the Christino villages at Lake Assiniboine. They appear to have returned to Three Rivers in August, 1662. Our selection from the fourth voyage cov-