

wandered in search of adventures and peltries, going as far northwest as Lake Assiniboine, and later in the season returning to their home on the Lower St. Lawrence.

When Radisson's party went to Lake Superior, in the autumn of 1661, they were accompanied as far as Keweenaw Bay by a Jesuit priest, Father Pierre Ménard, who established there a mission among the Ottawas. The following June, disheartened in his attempt to convert these obdurate tribesmen, Ménard set out for the Huron villages on the upper waters of the Black and Chippewa, but perished on the way.¹

It was not until August of 1665, three years later, that Father Claude Allouez, another Jesuit, was sent to reopen the abandoned Ottawa mission on Lake Superior. He chose his site on the southwestern shore of Chequamegon Bay, possibly at the mouth of Vanderverter's Creek, not far from the spot on which Radisson's hut had been built, four years previously, and called his mission and the locality, *La Pointe du Saint Esprit*, which in time was shortened to *La Pointe*.²

miles long and two broad, comprising the western end of the island."— (*Minn. Hist. Colls.*, v., p. 96.) They remained in this large town "for the space of three generations, or one hundred and twenty years," but for various reasons (see *Ibid.*, p. 108 *et seq.*, for the details) evacuated the place, and settling on the adjacent mainland came to regard *La Pointe* Island (now *Madelaine*) as an abode of evil spirits, upon which, it is said, until the days of *Cadotte*, no Indian dare stay over night alone. Gradually, as the beaver grew more scarce, the Chippewas radiated inland, so that at the time of Radisson's visit the shores of the bay were almost unoccupied, save during the best fishing season, when Chippewas, Ottawas, Hurons, and others congregated there in considerable numbers.

¹ The route which Ménard took, is involved in doubt. Verwyst, following the Jesuit *Relations*, thinks he ascended some stream flowing into Lake Superior, and portaged over to the head-waters of Black river. Others, following Tailhan's *Perrot*, believe that he crossed over to Green Bay, then ascended the Fox, descended the Wisconsin, and ascended the Mississippi to the mouth of the Black. If the latter was his route, his visit to the Mississippi preceded Joliet's by eleven years.

² Neill (in *Minn. Hist. Colls.*, v., p. 116) is of the opinion that Allouez "built a bark chapel on the shores of the bay, between a village of