

which almost annihilated the Winnebago tyrants, the survivors retreating to the borders of Lake Winnebago.

Soon after these events, the all-conquering Iroquois, engaged in devastating raids upon the tribes dwelling along the eastern shores of Lake Huron, drove northward the Hurons and Ottawas, who established themselves at Mackinac, at Thunder Bay and Point Keweenaw on Lake Superior, and on the islands at the mouth of Green Bay. About 1653-55, the Iroquois pursued the fugitives into these hiding-places, and drove them still farther westward, although not without some severe reverses. The new retreat of the Hurons and Ottawas was on the western waters of Wisconsin, where at last they were comparatively safe from Iroquois incursions. Upon both sides of the upper Mississippi they found powerful Sioux tribes, disposed to welcome the newcomers, who brought to them articles of iron obtained from French fur-traders who had not yet penetrated to the Sioux. But the impolitic fugitives repaid their kind hosts with base treachery, and the latter turned upon them with fury. This led the Hurons and Ottawas to seek seclusion at the headwaters of the Black and other west-flowing rivers, and on the isolated shores of Chequamegon Bay. It might have been presumed that the strangers would now learn to keep the peace; but finding that the Sioux did not follow them, they sent against the latter war-parties, which frequently met defeat, although the Sioux were singularly indulgent and allowed the ungrateful fugitives thereafter to live in peace for several years.

This was the situation when Radisson and Groseilliers came to Wisconsin (1654-61), and traded on Chequamegon Bay and explored the interior; when the Jesuit Ménéard established (1660-61) the first mission on Lake Superior, at Point Keweenaw, and met death on the upper waters of Wisconsin river while attempting to reach the Hurons encamped on the headwaters of the Black; when Allouez founded (1665) the Jesuit mission of La Pointe on Chequamegon Bay; and when Marquette succeeded Allouez at La Pointe (1669). Soon after Marquette's arrival, the Hurons and Ottawas again goaded the Sioux into anger, and were obliged, with their missionary, to flee (1671) from the threatened storm—the Hurons to Mackinac, and the Ottawas to Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron.