whom he could shape and bend howsoever he would, with a skill that can hardly be matched.—Jesuit Relations (Cleveland reissue), xxiii, pp. 275-279.

BETWEEN 1640 AND 1660: TRIBES AND TRIBAL WARS ABOUT GREEN BAY.

[From Bacqueville de la Potherie's Histoire de l'Amérique Septentrionale, published at Paris in 1722, and again in 1753. The author was a French historian of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. In 1697 he visited Hudson Bay as royal commissioner.]

This [Green] Bay is forty leagues in depth; its width at the entrance is eight or ten leagues, gradually diminishing until at the farthest end it is but two leagues wide. The mouth is closed by seven islands, which must be doubled in voyaging to the Islinois. The Bay is on the Northwestern side of the lake, and extends toward the Southwest; at the entrance is a small village, composed of people gathered from various nationswho, wishing to commend themselves to their neighbors, have cleared some lands there, and affect to entertain all who Pass that way. Liberality is a characteristic greatly admired among the Savages; and it is the proper thing for the Chiefs to lavish all their possessions, if they desire to be esteemed. Accordingly, they have exerted themselves to receive Strangers hospitably, who find among them whatever provisions are in season; and they like nothing better than to hear that others are praising their generosity.

The Pouteouatemis, Sakis, and Malhominis² dwell there; and there are four Cabins, the remains of the Nadouaichs, a tribe

¹All citations in this volume from the *Jesuit Relations* refer to the above edition.—Ep.

²These are variants of the names Pottawattomies, Sacs, and Menomonees. Puans (Puants) was the name applied by the French to the Winnebagoes; the word was an erroneous translation of the Algonkin word Ouinipeg, which appears in the modern names Winnipeg and Winnebagoes. See Jes. Relations, xv, pp. 155, 247; xvi, 263; xviii, 231; xxxiii, 151; xxxviii, 239; xli, 79, 185; xlv, 219.—Ed.