

1700: LOUVIGNY PUNISHED FOR ILLICIT TRADING WITH IROQUOIS.

[Documents relating this affair are given in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, v, pp. 67-77.]

1700-02: LE SUEUR'S FORT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

[Pénicaut's¹ Relation in Margry's *Découv. et établ.*, v, pp. 414-421, 425, 426.]

Advancing a league on that river [Blue Earth], we found a point of land a quarter of a league from the woods; and upon this point Monsieur Lesueur resolved to have his fort built, since we could not ascend farther on account of the ice, and as

other Dakota band were the Chonkasketons (Songasquitons), "the fortified villages"—also supposed by some to mean "of the strong, or brave." Before the Siouan people obtained firearms, they used arrow-heads and knives of sharp-edged flint, which they found on the banks of the Thousand Lakes—called by them Isan-ta-mde, "Lake of Knives." From their residence there, the Eastern Sioux were called Isan-ya-ti, now modified to Santee. Included under this name are the Wahpetons (Ouaepetons), and Wazi-kute (Ouasicoutetons). The Ihañktonwan, or Yankton, are the division from which the Assiniboin separated; they claim to have been divinely appointed as guardians of the great Red Stone quarry, and are probably the same as the Hinhanetons of Le Sueur. The other tribal appellations in his list cannot be identified, or have disappeared in the course of time. Valuable information regarding the history, organization, customs, and present status of the Siouan tribes, is given in the annual *Reports* of the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology—especially in that for 1885-86, J. W. Powell's "Indian Linguistic Families," pp. 111-118; and in that for 1893-94, W. J. McGee's "Siouan Indians," pp. 157-204, and J. O. Dorsey's "Siouan Sociology," pp. 213-244. See also S. R. Rigg's "Dakota Grammar, Texts, and Ethnography" (edited by Dorsey), vol. ix of *U. S. Geog. and Geol. Survey of Rocky Mountain Region* (Washington, 1893); and Neill's *Dahkotah Land* (Phila., 1859), and *Hist. Minnesota*.—Ed.

¹Pénicaut came to Louisiana with Iberville in 1699, when he was not more than twenty years old. His "Relation de la Louisiane" covers the history of that colony, and the explorations made by its pioneers, from 1699 until 1721, when Pénicaut, having lost his sight, was compelled to return to France. The "Relation" was first published by Margry.—Ed.