

mentioned Nations tattoo their bodies with all sorts of figures and designs. Nations of this Sort do not kill much beaver. As regards games, they have the same customs as all the other nations. They live on the bank of the jlinois River. These Nations fasten exceedingly well everything that they make—garters, Belts, and cords for powder-horns. They make these to perfection and with great ingenuity, and work figures on them. Their women are comely, and not at all black. They spin the Wool of the buffalo, and make with it all these articles. These jlinois people also make cabins with *apaquois*, with which they also shelter themselves from rain and snow. They are very clever.

On this same jlinois River is a village called pimytesouy, occupied by jlinois, and about fifty leagues or more from le Roche. At about the same distance on this same River are the caokias, who are jlinois. They have as missionary a priest named Monsieur Varlet,<sup>1</sup> who is to return there next spring, 1718. He Has gone to find a priest to go thither with Him. This nation Is thirty Leagues from the Village of Roinsac, where The fathers are, which is called cascaskias; they all are jlinois, and all have The same customs. The French who are settled at this Village say that it is The most prosperous mission among all The Savages; its people are very devout and an example to the French. This nation Is quite populous. They have all The same customs; they are very Industrious, and do a great deal of work. In those regions they raise a great many French Melons, which have green flesh inside, and are very excellent. The climate Is delightful. The Savages, besides raising a great deal of indian corn, also produce a great deal of French wheat. There are three flour-mills; one a wind-mill, one a horse-mill, and one a hand-mill. They have oxen, cows, pigs, horses, chickens—in fact, everything necessary for their subsistence. The French wheat thrives very well here; it is Sown in autumn, and The climate is milder than in France.

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<sup>1</sup> Dominique Marie Varlet was sent to the Illinois by the *Seminaire des Missions Étrangères* of Quebec; he labored with them from 1712 to 1718, when he was recalled to France.—Ed.