ry adjacent) when conquered by the Kristeneaux, is not now known, as not a single vestige remains of them. The latter and the Chipewyans, are the only people that have been known here; and it is evident that the last [illegible] therefore as strangers, and seldom remain longer than three or four years, without visiting their relations and friends in the barren grounds, which they term their na-
p.57 tive country."

"When the Europeans first penetrated into this country in 1777, the people of both tribes were numerous; but the small pox was fatal to them all, so that there does not exist of the one, at present more than forty resident families; and the other has been from
p.57 about thirty to two hundred families."

p.58. Missinipi or great Waters. perhaps more literally "the whole water."

Kristeneaux Indians.

These people are spread over a vast extent of country. Their language is the same as that of the people who inhabit the Coast of British America on the Atlantic with the exception of the Esquimaux, and [illegible] trimes along the Coast of Labrador and the gulf and banks of St Lawrence to Montreal. The line then follows the Utawas (Ottowa) river to its source; and continues from thence nearly west to along the highlands which divide the waters that fall into Lake Superior and Hudson's Bay. It then proceeds till it strikes the middle part of the river Winipic, following that water through the Lake Winipic to the discharge of the Saskatchewine into it; from thence it accompanies the latter to St George when the line, striking by the head of the Beaver River to the Elk river runs along its banks to its discharge in the Lake of the Hills; from which it may be carried back east to the Isle a la Crosse and so on to Church ill by the Missinipi. The whole of the tract between this line and