

*Mackinac* (Lansing, Mich., 1896), and Cook's *Mackinaw in History* (Lansing, 1895).

A chart of St. Ignace and vicinity, probably the earliest published, is given in La Hontan's *Voyages* (2nd ed., Amsterdam, 1728), t. i., p. 136.

4 (p. 105).—Simon François Daumont, sieur de Lusson, was a French gentleman who had probably come to Canada with Talon in 1670, as his name does not appear in its records until that year. He was then sent to the Northwest—partly to take possession of that region for France, as recorded in our text; partly to search for copper mines. Soon after his return, he was ordered (about September, 1671) to make explorations in Acadia. In the month of November, he was sent by Talon to France, as bearer of official despatches to the king; this is apparently his final departure from Canada.—See *N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, vol. ix., pp. 72–75.

5 (p. 107).—The tribes were gathered at Sault Ste. Marie for this important occasion by Nicolas Perrot, one of the most prominent among the early voyageurs. Born in 1644, he was employed by the Jesuits from 1660 to 1665, and, a year later, by the Sulpitians. Apparently from that time to 1671, he was engaged in the Ottawa fur trade; he became well acquainted among the Northwestern tribes, and readily gained their confidence and good will. It was probably soon after his return from St. Lusson's expedition that he married Madeleine Raclot, by whom he had nine children; his residence was near Becancour, where he had obtained a grant of land. During the next ten years, he was engaged in trade, and often acted as interpreter for the Algonkins. From 1684 to 1699, he was one of the chief figures in the upper lake region—exploring its rivers, trading with the savages, negotiating with them for alliance with the French, and holding them to their professions thereof. In 1685 he was appointed, by the governor of Canada, commandant in the Northwest—charged to maintain peace among the savages, and between them and the French; to maintain their loyalty to the French, and secure their armed support in case of war; and to regulate commerce, and discover new countries. He was also appointed, on special occasions, a confidential agent for the Canadian authorities in their dealings with the Indians. Twice during this adventurous career did he narrowly escape death at the hands of irritated savages; and he ran hazards innumerable, of both life and property. About 1693, he discovered the lead mines on the Mississippi. Meanwhile, Perrot met enormous losses. His goods were twice plundered by the savages; in 1687, a great quantity of furs, which he had stored at the Jesuit mission at De Pere, were destroyed by a fire which consumed the mission buildings; and, finally (1697), the