

Buffalo, 1879. Blanchard, "Discovery and Conquests of the Northwest," Chicago, 1880; gives a brief account of Joliet's and La Salle's voyages.

Brucker, "J. Marquette et la découverte de la vallée du Mississipi," Lyon, 1880. Thoulet "Cavelier de La Salle et la découverte du Mississipi, d'après l'ouvrage de M. Margry," in Bulletin de la Société de la Géographie, 6e série, tome xx., pp. 435-454, 534-556, Paris, 1880. Hurlbut's "Chicago Antiquities," Chicago, 1881, contains translations from the journals of Marquette, Hennepin, La Salle, and of other travellers, which relate the incidents of visits made to the site of the present city. Neill, "Minnesota Explorers and Pioneers from 1659 to 1858," Minneapolis, 1881. J. Fiske, "Romance of the Spanish and French Explorers," in *Harper's Magazine*, February, 1882. An article by the editor in *THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY*, March, 1882. Gravier's "Sketch of La Salle," in same magazine, May, 1882. Hurlbut, "Review of Gravier's Article," in same for September, 1882. Butler, "First French Foot-prints beyond the Lakes," [Madison, 1882], closes the list of the writings up to the present time. It has not been thought necessary to include general histories of the United States, such as Bancroft's and Hildreth's, and others.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.—The principal bibliographical works used in the compilation of this note are Boimare's "Notes bibliographiques et raisonnées sur les principaux ouvrages publiés sur la Floride et l'ancienne Louisiane" [Paris, 1855]; Faribault's "Catalogue d'ouvrages sur l'histoire de l'Amérique," Québec, 1837; "Field's Essay toward an Indian Bibliography," New York, 1875, and HARRISSE'S "Notes pour servir à l'histoire, à la bibliographie [etc.] de la Nouvelle France," Paris, 1872. O'Callaghan's "Jesuit Relations of Discoveries in Canada, 1632-1672," New York, 1847, has been used for the titles of the Jesuit reports.

The references in Parkman's "La Salle" have indicated many authorities, and the author's characterizations have been helpful. Gravier's "La Salle," Paris, 1871, contains a list of eighty-nine articles upon La Salle. The compiler of this article was unable to examine a copy until after completion of the list. The essential works in it were found to have been noted. Sabin's "Bibliography" is indispensable in verifying titles.

NOTE

THE JOLIET MAP—The Joliet map of 1674, which accompanies the article by Mr. Griffin, is of special value, as he has indicated, for the reason that it is the earliest map representing the Mississippi in connection with the great lakes. It is not, however, the first to distinguish Lake Michigan as a separate body of water, as the Sanson, Du Creux, as well as the Jesuit map of 1672, shows this fact. Du Creux's map shows better the relative position of the great lakes; Galinée's map gives the northern shores of Lakes Huron and Ontario with greater exactitude, and the Jesuit map of 1672 excels as regards accurate representation of the geography of Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior. This latter map is, perhaps, unsurpassed as far as concerns those places by any published map before 1700. Franquelin's map of 1684, which is unedited, shows the course of the Mississippi with some degree of accuracy.

On the Joliet map the Mississippi is called the Buada (see *THE MAGAZINE*, VIII. 156, 226). This map does not show the Mississippi valley water system so well as the map found in Magin's "Histoire Universelle," 1611. Joutel's map (page 20) fails essentially, while the map of 1611 shows the Alabama in its relation to the Mississippi in a way that proves the hydrography of the region to have been known. It resembles that of the last Government survey. The Joliet map does not show the course of the Ohio, but only a portion near its mouth, indicating that Joliet did not believe that La