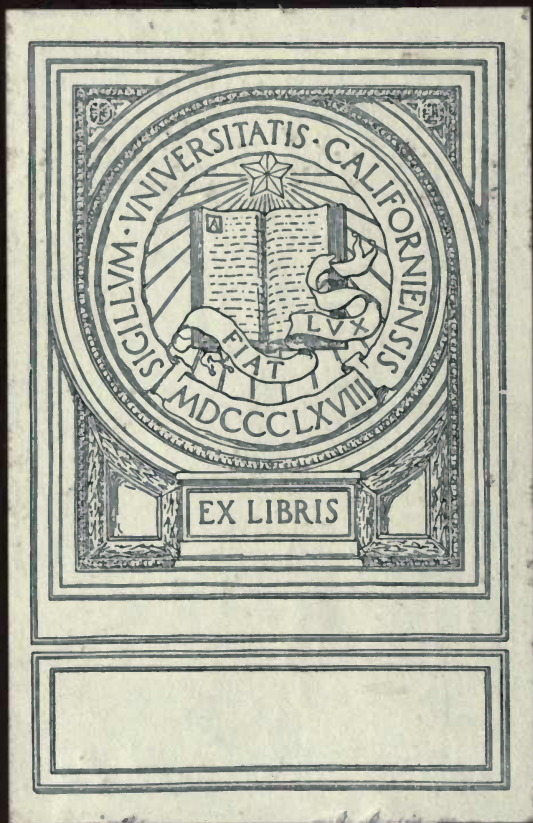


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EARLY MAPS OF OHIO AND THE WEST.

By C. C. BALDWIN, SECRETARY.

It seems strange that America was not sooner known. The world is lately convinced that it has been discovered time and again. There were navigators who took journeys much longer than to America; they circumnavigated Africa, and there was a large trade with the East, including India, China, and Japan.

In the voyages of Columbus and many after, that route to China and Japan was sought which is only just completed by the Pacific Railroad.

The course of nearly all settlement and discovery has been by sea, lake or river; and the first investigation of the West, was made by following up the St. Lawrence. It took long to do this.

The early history of the St. Lawrence is handsomely illustrated by numerous maps in the new volume published by the Maine Historical Society, assisted by the State of Maine. No more interesting publication could be made than a collection of later maps showing to the eye at a glance; the progress of discovery, until the colonies came under the complete domination of the English.

The first consciousness that there was a vast interior, appears in a map by

JUAN DE LA COSA, DATED 1500.

He was a companion of Columbus, and celebrated for his after voyages. The lower part of the United States seems pretty correct. Newfoundland appears as part of the main land; there is nothing that appears like a trace of the St. Lawrence; there appear small lakes in the interior, which from their situation would seem to show that

some Indian had told Cosa or his informant that there were lakes in a vast background.

The following maps however, show no consciousness of any such bodies of water.

PEDRO REINEL IN 1505,

a Portuguese pilot of great fame, made a map wherein Greenland, Hudson's Strait, and for the first time, the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are laid down with some approach to accuracy, and it would be impossible to mistake his chart for the western coast of Asia.

The learned Geographers however, represented the matter quite differently.

PTOLEMY'S GEOGRAPHY OF 1508,

represents an open sea between South America and the Cuban Islands extending clear to Asia. Above the Cuban Islands, we again find a clear passage by water to that continent, and the navigator sailing in the direction of Lake Erie would first reach Bengal, with Thibet behind it; while from the latitude of the St. Lawrence extending northward, he would find Gog and Magog.

The learned

JOHANN SCHONER, IN 1520

lays down Newfoundland with a broad sea between that and "Terra de Cuba," which Mr. Kohl supposes to be an exaggeration of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. West of Canada, is a great open sea, through which is easy access to the fabled "deserts" of Asia and the Island of Zipangi, (Japan) close behind the "Terra de Cuba." The "Terra de Cuba," ends at latitude 50 with the words "ulterius incognita," which adjective might extend on

this map in any direction from "ulterius" and certainly include all the great lakes.

Other nations prosecuted discoveries on the northern coast of America, and followed the fisheries with zeal, but the French were destined to follow up the river whose source was long to remain in obscurity.

Yet Cartier, who entered the northern mouth of the Gulf in 1534, after cruises in the Gulf alone, did not know that the St. Lawrence was only a river, but returned to France to get a new outfit to pursue the sea channel, a passage to the west. The prospect of the western passage was alluring, and the next season on the 10th of August, the day of St. Lawrence, he entered a little bay named by him from the day.

The Indians told him that it was a river called "Hochelaga," and at "Canada," very narrow, and that further on (probably rapids) only small boats could pass. He still looked for a passage to Asia, and finding the beautiful Saguenay, to be very deep, thought it a passage to a northern sea.

He turned however, and ascending the St. Lawrence to "Hochelaga" made the first tour around the mountain and saw the Lachine rapids near by, impeding further navigation, and called the mountain Mount Royal.

The Indians reported to Cartier that there were three large lakes, and a sea of fresh water without end. The great Francis of France, and Cartier supposed this discovery one of the northwestern part of Asia, and for 60 years discovery was not carried substantially, beyond the limit of Cartier in 1535, though the whole region was from that time called

"NOUVELLE FRANCE,"

for 60 years a name, then for 160 a reality. The name however, appears on the coast on some maps before Cartier's discovery; as on that in

PTOLEMY OF 1530

"Francesca," and in 1550 in the Italian map of Gastaldi with a river running clear around it and with the St. Lawrence running from the northwest.

Many Geographers seem, during the earlier part of the 16th century, to have considered the country as not Asia, though they generally made North America quite narrow, often with a great bay covering all Canada. Witness the Ptolemy of 1530; other maps of about that period of which that of Ruscelli in 1544 is most specific; that of Agnere in 1536 most accurate in the real distance from Asia.

MICHAEL LOK,

born in Leyden represents in 1582 a broad river, or great bay, on which were Saguenay

and Hochelaga, with the "Mare de Verra Zana" dividing the continent of North America almost in two, and coming to the Mountains in New England.

The French maps from the time of Cartier, until the conquest of Canada by the English in 1700, continued generally to be far superior to those of any other nation.

One in 1543 is quite accurate, and represents the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence proper, and excels in accuracy, a fine English one of 1544.

A map of

DIEGO HOMEN, A PORTUGUESE,

in 1558, is remarkable for laying down what in shape resembles Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, but only accidentally so, the upper of them is Lake St. Peter in the St. Lawrence below Hochelaga.

The broad sea is just beyond and parallel to the St. Lawrence. A broad river flows to the southwest, in position something like some of the affluents of the Mississippi; but no doubt a mistaken representation of the Hudson, as described to Cartier by the Indians.

In the Library of the Historical Society, is an early atlas, published in Venice in 1572, of the Islands of the world, entitled "L'Isole Piu Famose del Mondo descritte da Thomaso Porcacchi da Castiglione," engraved by Girolamo Porra, a Paduan.

On page 157, appears a plan of the city of Mexico.

Page 161 contains a map of the Islands and lands of the "Holy Cross" or "New World," followed by a description.

The sea to the north is all open. The straits of Anian, much better represent Behring's, than the after maps for very many years.

A large lake appears, with a river flowing south. It lies with "Ochelaga," site of Montreal, on the north and between Labrador on the northeast, Canada west, and "La Nova Franza" south of west. "Larcadia" lies to the southwest of the lake and river. What was the lake and river? Hudson's River with Lake Champlain, or more likely the St. Lawrence with some faint idea of great waters beyond.

Japan lies in mid-ocean.

There follow maps of the West India Islands.

The map of

1569 BY G. MERCATOR,

drawn upon the projection named from the author, represents the St. Lawrence as a long, narrow river, draining all the Upper Mississippi Valley. It is remarkable for first laying down with some accuracy, the Alleghanies, connecting however in a chain with the mountains of New England.

The name Appalachia, afterwards applied to the whole Alleghanies, appears on what would be the west of South Carolina. as "Apalachen."

Nearly 600 miles above the St. Lawrence, and nearly as wide, is the eastern end of a sea of fresh water "dulcium aquarum," of the extent of which the inhabitants of Canada, drawing their information from the Indians of Saguenay, are ignorant.

In subsequent Mercator maps, this lake was omitted, probably because careful Geographers did not like to take it upon Indian report.

On the atlas of Hondius, based on Mercator edition 1633, (American Geographical Society) all the lakes are omitted.

In the latter part of the 16th century, lived a celebrated Geographer named Ortelius, of whose atlases there were several editions, all now scarce. The edition of 1573 is in the Library of the Am. Geog. Soc.

North America, curiously appears more accurate in detail, than as a whole; looking as if parts of it were drawn on different scales and then placed together.

The continent is much too wide.

There are several rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, difficult to identify.

As in Mercator, a range of mountains runs parallel with the Gulf, making the rivers flowing south short, and throwing the vast interior of North America drained by the Mississippi, into the valley of the St. Lawrence, which is separated by a range of mountains from the stream "Tiguas Rio" flowing into the "Mar Verméio" or Red sea, being the Gulf of California.

Hudson's Bay is a strait running from Ocean to Ocean.

The name Nova Francia—New France—appears to be the name given to the country drained by the St. Lawrence, until it came under the dominion of the English. although Charlevoix in his history, says it was first bestowed by Samuel de Champlain in 1609.

Mr. Shea in his valuable edition and translation of Charlevoix says, the name is first known upon the Copper Globe of Ulphius in 1542; and appears next in Cartier 1545 who speaks of Hochelaga and Canada, otherwise called by us New France, showing the name to have been somewhat common.

Mr. Parkman says the name was first used, after the return in 1524 of Verrezano to France.

Ortelius in the map described, omits Lake Huron, though in the much less accurate map from Hakluyt, (ed. 1587) it reappears.

In the last map the country lying north of the St. Lawrence is called "Bacalaos," a word meaning codfish, intending Newfoundland.

For many years however, after the discoveries of Cartier little or no progress was made in the interior geography of the parts of America drained by the St. Lawrence and Mississippi.

France was too much absorbed in wars, religious and other, to prosecute discovery. First came the war with Charles V. in 1552. In 1562 the first Huguenot war, in 1572 the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, and a constant state of tumult until the Edict of Nantes in 1598, when France began to rest.

In 1603 two tiny vessels, one of 12 and one of 15 tons, sailed up the St. Lawrence. The expedition was commanded by De Chastes, but his companion was Champlain; a man whose energy and achievements in the discovery and settlement of the great unknown wilderness, entitled him to the appellation of

"THE FATHER OF NEW FRANCE."

The expedition sailed up as far as Montreal. Champlain tried to pass the rapids above but failed, and the Indians made rude plans of the river above, which were so indefinite that Niagara was understood to be a rapid only.

The French, like all nations making early discoveries, had keen eyes for commercial growth. Champlain had, before the expedition of 1603, urged the plan for a canal across the Isthmus of Darien,—renewed in our own day. In 1608, he again sailed up the St. Lawrence, himself in command of a vessel, to make a settlement upon the Saint Lawrence and a search for the inland passage to the East Indies.

They commenced the city of Quebec in 1608. In 1609, Champlain in behalf of an Indian party from the Ottawa River, met in battle the Iroquois upon the western border of the lake that has ever since borne his name.

He published a wood-cut of the battle,—found in his works,—where it looks easier for him to knock over the Iroquois with the but-end of his gun than to shoot them, such is the defiance of perspective. He also published a map in which this lake appears. The eastern end of Lake Ontario is seen for the first time as Lac St. Louis. The map is generally in the French language but is somewhat amusing in using names and remarks in other languages in a manner that shows the author was not as good a linguist as traveller. It is common in the old maps to find on the same sheet, names in French, Dutch, English, Latin and other tongues. In this map Hudson's Bay reaches far down, near the St. Lawrence, with a note at the bottom, "The bay wher hudson did wente."

It's position with the Saguenay would make us think that the "Mer Douce" of

Mercator was here merged with Hudson's Bay.

In 1609, after his fight with the Iroquois Nicholas de Vignan, offered to return with the Indian allies and winter with them. He was not seen again for some months, and in 1612 appeared in Paris, telling large stories about his passing up the Ottawa, crossing a great lake, finding a great river flowing north, descending it and finding a shipwrecked English vessel.

In 1613, Champlain retraced the route with him, but up the Ottawa Vignan became a convicted liar. He had remained on the river with the Indians, and his travels were imaginary. Champlain returned discouraged; but in 1615, made a second excursion up the Ottawa reaching Lake Huron, that immense body of water from the borders of which had come his guides and hosts.

Champlain on his return, crossed the lower end of Lake Ontario, advanced to the westward, and near one of the lakes of middle New York again met the Iroquois.

He was not as successful as before, owing to the want of steady courage in his allies, the Hurons, who wished to wait for a war party of 500 men from the tribe from which Lake Erie took its name.

His intrepid interpreter

ETIENNE BRULÉ,

visited this tribe to hasten the reinforcements. He descended a river, evidently the Susquehanna to the salt water, returned, was captured by the Iroquois, and returned to the French in 1618. The Eries inhabited a country reaching south of the lake of that name.

His story appears in Champlain's narrative of his voyage in 1618; but is omitted in the condensed edition of 1632, which is the one a reprint of which is in the library of the Historical Society, with copies of the original maps.

It is said, that in 1621 Champlain had an interview with the Iroquois and drew topographical maps of their country and the circumjacent places, "so that since that time the territory of these Indians, is seen in the maps to be comprehended within that of New France,"* thus beginning that geographical aggression which after led to the use of much ink, and shedding of much blood.

IN 1632, CHAMPLAIN

made the first attempt to map out the Great Lakes. The map and a description of it in French, appear in his works. A copy of it with a description if it in English, together with a portion of his description of his expeditions of 1609 and 1615 is in the 3rd

* Memoir of 1699 on the Encroachments of the English, N. Y. Col. Documents.

volume of the "Documentary History of New York"—by Dr. O'Callaghan.

The map is indeed interesting: Lake Ontario runs northeast, and Niagara is a "very high waterfall" descending which, various sorts of fish become dizzy.

Lake Erie, unnamed, is little but a very wide irregular river leading from Mer Douce (Lake Huron) to Lac St. Louis, (Ontario). One would infer that it was doubtful if Brulé really stood on its banks, though he visited the people living there. The direction of Lake Erie is a little south of east. The Peninsula between Lake Ontario, Erie, and Huron, is a mere tongue of land, the outlet of Lake Huron being near its western end and the lake being large, and stretching from east to west some 650 miles.

The effect of the whole is to leave it very doubtful what knowledge, if any Champlain had of Lake Erie.

There empties into Lake Huron from the west, "Grand Lac," supposed to be Lake Superior, by a sault of which he gives such a description as to well identify Sault St. Mary. From the north there empties by the river "des Puans" another smaller lake, where, says our author, "there is a mine of red copper," and in the Lake is placed an island where there had been seen a mine of copper.

This description makes one think of Lake Superior and Isle Royale, yet the direction and shape of the larger, represents Superior best.

He knew these lakes, as appears by his explanation, from the reports of the Indians and rightly making two lakes has divided the characteristics of the one, between the two.

Champlain places the "Puants" among the upper lakes, who belonged after, and apparently at that time, around Lake Michigan, and Green Bay which was long called "Bay des Puans."

Champlain died in 1635, and was buried in Quebec; and with him died the energy of discovery that seemed to have been born in his coming.

After his death, New France suffered much from Indian wars, in great degree the legacy of Champlain, and resulting from his interference between the Iroquois and their enemies. The Jesuits and the traders lived among the Indians.

In after years they labored upon Lake Huron and Michigan, and explored Lake Superior and they prefixed to their relation of 1671 (Jesuit Relations' reprint, Quebec 1855 Hist. Soc.) a map of Lake Superior exceeding in accuracy that of any of the lakes then published.

This map has also been reprinted in Foster and Whitney's Geological Report of

Lake Superior, in Bancroft's United States, Vol. 3, and Monettes Mississippi Vol. 1.

But the Geographers seemed to learn very slowly of the labors of Champlain.

PETER HEYLIN—(ENGLISH) 1600—1663,

in his *Cosmographie*, London 1626 says: A chain of mountains below latitude 40, separates all the streams into the Gulf of Mexico, from the territory north.

He separates America into Mexicana and Peruana; and just about in the vacant position of the Lakes appears the name "America Mexicana."

Lower California long before joined to the continent, is now, with the superior learning of later geographers become a huge island, with the "Mare Vermiglio" (Red Sea) flowing between it and the main land. The west coast, which in former times had reached far to the west, runs north, and in latitude 60 is a dim outline of Behrings Straits, which were in after maps as "Anian" brought nearer and nearer to the immense island of California.

Our author speaks modestly of the "Streits of Anian, if such streits there be." He elsewhere places in the northwest corner of America the supposed kingdom of Anian whence the name of the strait "thought by some to part America from Asia, the very being of such a kingdom and of such streits being much suspected," the river Canada (St. Lawrence) "hath its fountain in the undiscovered parts of this Northern Tract sometimes enlarged into great lakes, and presently reduced to a narrower channel." His map notices none of the great lakes and leaves it doubtful whether the author meant more than the occasional widening of the St. Lawrence proper. The English feeling is shown in the statement that the French are "shut up in a few weak forts on the North of the Canada."

He places Canada or Nova Francia north of the river, and Virginia is liberally bounded "on the North, Canada; on the South, Florida; on the East, Mare del Noort; the western boundaries not known."

A large river flows into the Gulf of Mexico, located much like the Mississippi.

It is called the "Canavera," a name given in after maps to the river flowing into Mobile Bay, (to wit: Senex Atlas, 1722). De Soto had found the lower Mississippi in 1542, and its character no doubt transferred to the Mobile river. In most of the early maps a long line of coast between Mobile and Mexico was omitted. The "Canavera" connects in its branches with the San Spirito, as if there were some inkling of the great western branches of the Mississippi. The "San

Spirito" was the early name for the Mississippi after De Soto's discovery.

HEYLIN'S MAP AND BOOK OF 1652,

are similar to the edition of 1626, this "earned" man having learned nothing in the meantime.

A French map of 1656 published by N. Sanson d'Abbeville, an industrious and famous Royal Geographer of France, gives parts of Lake Superior and Michigan. This map (Harvard College Library) is referred to by that too little known writer the late Rev. J. H. Perkins, in N. Am. Review Jan. 1839, and he suggests the publication of a copy of that and several other maps.

In a map of Sanson's dated 1669 in his Atlas (Am. Geog. Soc.) "Lac. Erie" is not far out of shape, and Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior appear, the last not being defined, towards the west.

This map represents California as an island.

On a map of Gerard Valk and Peter Schenk of Amsterdam, in the Hist. Soc., no date, but prior to 1703, it is also laid down as an island, with the careful statement that by former Geographers it has always been made a part of the continent, and so taken by Dutch from Spanish maps; but now known to be an island &c &c.

This error became general, long before 1700 and as late as 1767 an edition of Lord Anson's Voyage Round the World (in possession of H. C. Gaylord Esq.) makes the same blunder, giving the fancied island the same square end towards the north it generally received.

A MAP OF 1658, JOHN JANSSON,

of Amsterdam, taken from his Atlas of 1658, represents the lakes on a very small scale, inaccurately; the Niagara River is longer than either of the lakes, and Superior and Huron are supposed to be disconnected from the others, and empty separately into the St. Lawrence.

California is a peninsula and America stretches to the west, as in the earlier maps.

Meanwhile the progress of discovery was steady, though slow. The Jesuits were pursuing their missions. I have already referred to their map of Lake Superior, with parts of Huron and Michigan, in 1670 and 1671. It is minutely and nicely laid down—Lake Necipigon is more accurately laid down than it has been in the maps of our own time, until since the Canadian survey some 40 years ago. Isle Royale (Minong) is down but once, while after maps often had it down twice, probably because it can be seen from the north side of the lake and also

from the long peninsula running from the south far into the lake.

The Indians talked much of the great river to the west, and the reverend fathers occasionally mentioned it, Father Allouez in 1666, conjecturing that it empties into the Sea by Virginia and calling it the "Missipi."

It was generally thought, however, that it emptied into the Gulf of California or the Gulf of Mexico; and that the discovery would give the French the knowledge and possession of the Southern or Western Sea.

In the Relation accompanying the map last described, Father Dablon speaks of the great river called the "Missipi which can have its mouth only in the Florida Sea."

He seems to have appreciated its size, saying it seems to encircle all our lakes, and emptying into the Red Sea (Gulf of California) or that of Florida.

In 1673, the good fathers on Lake Superior planned its discovery. Marquette was of the party and the only one whose narrative of the expedition is preserved.

His map is published in Shea's "Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi," in facsimile, from the original preserved in Montreal accompanied with a translation of his Journal.

The map gives all of Lake Superior or "de Tracy," but the extreme north; the west shore of "Lac des Illinois" (Michigan) and the River "de la Conception" (Mississippi) by the Wisconsin by which river he entered, past the "Pekittanoui" or Missouri and the "Wabonkigon" (Ohio) to a village called Akansea. The travellers returned by the Illinois which is also laid down on the map. One can also recognize the early forms of many familiar names.

A map published in this same year, and to be found in Blome's Britannia, London, seems almost the complement of that last described. It is said to be designed by "Monsieur Sanson, Geographer to the French king, and revised into English, and illustrated by Richard Blome, by his Majesties especial Command."

The relative positions of Lakes Erie and Huron, are much improved from former maps, and the peninsula between them much better given. The direction of the shores of Lake Erie (not named) are given more correctly than in most after maps until the present century. The whole lake is sunk too far to the south. Only the eastern end of Superior is given, and quite incorrectly.

Lake Michigan proper is ignored, there appearing; Green Bay as "Lack of Puans" reaching far west but not completed. There are the usual ranges of mountains dividing

the rest of the continent from the lower Mississippi Valley, the river appears without name, and emptying into the Bay of "Spirito Santo."

The Glacial Sea a branch of Hudson's Bay, is not far north-west of Lake Superior. The west coast of America is given only a little above the blunt northern end of the Island of California.

Our Author thinks that there is some likelihood it may be discovered that Lake Superior "disburthens itself into the sea by two or more different courses, one towards us, which is that of Canada, another towards west and above California, the third towards the north and into the Christian Sea; and that the mouth of this may show us the way we have so long sought, to go to the East Indies by the West."

Christian Sea, is another name for Hudson's Bay, which no doubt was supposed to open freely by the "Glacicke Sea" already mentioned, to the west.

Sanson was no doubt much indebted to maps, still in manuscript, of which what is now known is contained in the appendix to Mr. Parkman's Discovery of the Great West; an appendix very valuable upon the subject matter we are now pursuing.

THE MAP OF GALINEE 1670,

gives the Upper St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, River Niagara, North Shore of Lake Erie, Detroit River, and the East and North Shores of Lake Huron, with considerable accuracy. He claimed to have visited these shores.

About 1672, another map was made supposed to be by La Salle.

All the great lakes, says Mr. Parkman, are laid down with considerable accuracy.

Opposite the site of Chicago is the statement in effect that by a portage of a thousand paces one can go to the River Colbert (Mississippi), and thence to the Gulf of Mexico.

The whole length of the Ohio River is laid down, with the name it now bears; so called by the Iroquois, on account of its beauty, which the Sieur de la Salle descended.

It is a pity these two maps are yet unpublished. The Mississippi must have been laid down from a fortunate guess, as La Salle himself was yet some years after to trace its course.

In 1669 or 1670, he had entered within a few miles of Lake Erie, a branch of the Ohio; and descended as far as Louisville. In 1670, he embarked on Lake Erie, sailed through Huron passed through into Green Bay, and by that, into the main body of Lake Michigan.

Did he sail along the hitherto unexplored south shore of Lake Erie, and was that the origin of the improved map?

But very little was known of these journeys. La Salle was so eminent as an explorer that his is one of four portraits of discoverers in the Capitol at Washington.

He spent wealth, years, and wonderful energy in his travels. The Jesuit Annual Relations are our general authority for early Canadian history. He had ceased to belong to their order, and is never mentioned in these accounts.

There are published no journals of his earlier travels. Others attempted in the accounts of his adventures, most widely circulated after his death, to steal his glory and vilify him. He was finally murdered by his own men.

There are however, in existence in France many documents, papers and maps of these times yet unpublished. Mr. Pierre Margry, of Paris, is especially noted for his knowledge of them. No one can investigate these early times without indebtedness to him. These valuable documents are soon to be given to the world, by Mr. Margry with the especial request and at the expense of the United States. I will state in this connection that this plan of publication originated with the Historical Society at Cleveland.

O. H. Marshall Esq., of our neighboring city of Buffalo, has recently visited Mr. Margry, and the result, is a very interesting address delivered before the Buffalo Historical Society, which tell us in substance that:

In 1669, La Salle, with Gallinee and another, was among the Senecas wishing to explore the Ohio and Mississippi, and after a present of "two coats, four kettles, six hatchets, and some glass beads," declared they had come "to see the people called by them 'Toagenha' living on the River Ohio," and desired a captive of that nation as a guide.

They inquired about the route, and were told it required six days journey by land, of twelve leagues each. "This induced us to believe that we could not possibly reach it in that way, as we would hardly be able to carry for so long a journey our necessary provisions, much less our baggage. But they told us at the same time that in going to find it by the way of Lake Erie in canoes, we would have only a three days portage before arriving at that river, reaching it at a point much nearer the people we were seeking, than to go by Sonnoutononan."

If they were to go by portage from the westerly end of Lake Erie, the "Toagenha" were probably well down the Ohio, and were no doubt the Shawnees.

They finally got two guides, one of whom—a Shawnee—fell to La Salle. The party

went to the head of Lake Ontario, crossed to the Grand River, of Lake Erie, and there La Salle left them. They prosecuted a journey along the north shore, and by a roundabout way, back to Montreal. It was from this excursion, that Gallinee made his map.

Where was La Salle during the next three years? Perhaps Mr. Margry's papers will tell us more fully. He was exploring, it is thought, during a portion of the time, the Ohio, and some of its branches. It is even thought by some, that he reached the Mississippi, which he called "Colbert," after the Prime Minister of Louis XIV.

Mr. Margry, in a letter addressed to Col. Whittlesey, President of the Historical Society, after expressing in the kindest manner his thanks, for the influence exerted here in behalf of his project, communicates the following extract from an unpublished letter of La Salle; (no date) which translated reads:

"The river which you see marked on my map, of the southern coast of this Lake (Erie), and towards the extremity, called by the Iroquois, 'Tiotontaenon' is without doubt the passage into the Ohio, or Olighira Sapon, as it is called in Iroquois, or in Ottawa 'The Beautiful River.' The distance from one to the other is considerable, and the communication more difficult; but within a days journey from its mouth at Lake Erie, (washing as it flows a beautiful country,) and at a musket shot from its banks, there is a little lake from which flows a stream, three or four fathoms (toises) wide at the outlet from the lake one fathom (toise) in depth. It soon changes however, into a river by the junction of a number of other streams, which after a course of a hundred leagues, without rapids, receives another small river that comes from near the Miamis, and five or six others quite as large, and flowing with greater rapidity along the declivity of a mountain and discharging into the Illinois (Ohio?) two leagues below a village and from thence into the River Colbert. It is called Onabachi or Aramouni."

The original of this letter, was sent to Mr. Parkman, who kindly returned it with the following note.

JAMAICA PLAINS, Mass., 9 Sept., 1872.

"DEAR SIR: With regard to the extract from La Salle's letter, one or two points, are worth attention. It looks like an account made from hearsay. On the map described on pp. 406, 7 of "Discovery of Great West," the Maumee river is clearly laid down, with a portage direct to the Ohio, which is brought close to Lake Erie. This map is clearly anterior to 1680. On the map of Franquelin, 1684, made after data furnished by La Salle, the Maumee is also laid down, with a branch of the Wabash, designated as

R. Agonasake, closely approaching it. Now I have little doubt that "la rivière que vous avez vue marquée dans ma carte," is the Maumee, the natural route "pour aller à la rivière Ohio ou Ol'ghin (Alleghany) Sapon."

"The distance to the portage at Fort Wayne is certainly far more than "une journée," but accuracy is scarcely to be expected. After crossing the portage, La Salle speaks of a stream "qui se change bientôt en rivière par la jonction de quantité de semblables (et) qui après le cours de plus de 100 lieues sans rapides reçoit une autre petite rivière qui vient de proche celle des Miamis." Such a "petite rivière" is laid down on Franquelin's map.

It flows into the Wabash, and answers to the Tippecanoe. The "rivière des Miamis," on Franquelin's and the other contemporary maps, is the St. Joseph of Lake Michigan. La Salle goes on to say that the main river in question, called by him "Ouabache or Aramoni," "constant le long au penchant d'une montagne, se va descharger dans celle des Illinois deux lieues au dessous du village, et de là dans le fleuve Colbert" (Mississippi.)

"He begins with professing to indicate the way to the Ohio, but ends with bringing the traveller not to the Ohio, but to the Illinois. I can see no other explanation of the passage, than that of a slip of the pen on La Salle's part, (or that of some copyist,) writing Illinois for Ohio. I can think of no other way of making the passage intelligible. This solution derives some support, from the circumstance that on Franquelin's map an Indian village Taarsila, is laid down a little above the mouth of the Wabash (Ouabache.) La Salle, you remember, says, that the mouth of his river is "two leagues below the village."

"The river is called by him "Aramoni ou Ouabache." He speaks a few years later, of another Aramoni, identical with the Big Vermillion, a branch of the Illinois. One of the branches of the Wabash, is also now called "Big Vermillion," and the name Vermillion is given to the county of Indiana, where this branch joins the main stream. The coincidence is worth remarking. Vermillion is mentioned in La Salle's time, as among the chief articles of Indian trade, and possibly Aramoni may be the Illinois or Miami name for it.

Yours very truly

F. PARKMAN.

It is, as is seen, very difficult from the brief description, to trace La Salle's route.

A common passage, in after years, was by the Maumee into the Wabash, by a portage at Fort Wayne. In fact the Ohio and Wabash were frequently confounded. This portage was much easier than those farther east.

La Salle's portage may have been by some branch of the Maumee into some small lake, not easily found at this day.

No doubt, M. Margry's maps and books will help us to locate more accurately this description of a journey through a portion of Ohio into the river that is its southern boundary.

La Salle in August 1679, launched into the Niagara river, above the falls, the first sail vessel navigating the lakes, called the Griffin. His plan was to sail through Lake Michigan, build another vessel on the Illinois, and follow down the Mississippi. Shea has suggested, that he had better have built a vessel on the Alleghany, and sailed down the Ohio; but he may have anticipated interruption in building his vessel and the portage was too long. He wished to build at Niagara a fort, but the Senecas would not allow it. He sailed to Green Bay. His vessel was wrecked on her return, his men deserted. He began on the Kankakee a branch of the Illinois, the erection of Fort Broken Heart. "Creve-cœur"

He sent Father Hennepin to explore the Illinois to the Mississippi, who in 1680, explored the Mississippi north, as far as the falls named by him in honor of St. Anthony of Padua. Hennepin returned to France, and in 1683 published "Description de la Louisiane," with a map, of which more presently.

La Salle entered the Mississippi, February 6th, 1682, with three canoes. He followed its course and on the 9th of April 1682 entered the Sea. He returned up the stream.

The next year he sailed from France, to reach the mouth of the river by sea, having sent Tonty down the stream to meet him. They were never to meet again. La Salle passed the mouth, and after great disheartenings was killed by his own men, on a branch of the Trinity River, in Texas.

Tonty returned disappointed, and his letter left with an Indian chief for La Salle, was delivered, fourteen years after to Iberville.

Joutel, a fellow-townsmen of La Salle, was his companion in his last unfortunate expedition, and its historian. His journal, with a map, was published in Paris in 1713, and an English edition of 1714, is in the Historical Room.

An account, however, by Father Douay, was also published in 1697, by Le Clercq, which was suppressed. Hennepin learned something of the narrative, and in 1697, published "Nouvelle Decouverte d'un tres grand Pays situé dans l'Amérique," containing his former work and other matter. He has stamped himself as a wonderful liar, claiming to have himself, descended to the mouth of the Mississippi in 1680, with such circumstances as would of themselves show

his tale impossible; and habitually, making larger the stories of his first book. This was published in Utrecht, with a new map Hennepin having retired from France, and in 1798, an edition still enlarged, was published in London, with the same map; both dedicated to William, king of England. It so happened that Hennepin's books received a wide circulation, and for a long time the expeditions of La Salle were known mostly through them. Hennepin did a good deal to debase the geographical accuracy of the maps of North America.

His two maps correspond with his change of claims. His first shows the upper part of the Mississippi, having in the lower part a dotted line as a guess into the Gulf of Mexico. The other is carried to the Gulf, much abridged in length, but with the characteristic curves, islands, and cut offs. The upper Mississippi is much alike in the two maps, though in the last Lake Superior is more correctly shaped, and Lake Michigan less sprawling.

The river Seignalay becomes the Illinois, and Fort des Miamis and the river it was on, now St. Joseph, is moved from the east and correct side of Lake Michigan to the west. The portage is marked alike in both.

Lake Erie reaches down in the first, to latitude 34, like a well filled round sack with its bottom to the south, and its south shore is wonderfully inaccurate to follow so closely other maps based upon La Salle's. In the second Lake Erie is hardly mended, reaching like a narrow bag to latitude 37. A range of hills is below it, and from its source nearly to its mouth the "Hohio" flows west. The Missouri appears as the "Otenta," reaching far from the west, and as in Marquette's map the name the river now bears appears among the people upon its banks. The Ohio is in another place called the "Ouye," and below it are the mountains "Apalache."

The Falls of Niagara, called in the first map the Grand Fall—and said in his first book to be 500 feet high—have grown in the second map to be more than 600.

Lake de Conty, or Erie, of the first map, is in the second Lake Erie, or "du Chat," the ancient Eries having been otherwise called Nation of the Cat.

The tribe themselves Erieckronois (Erie Nation) are well along the lake.

Several rivers appear; but the whole lake and country included in Ohio are so incorrectly given that there is no place for a river to flow correctly or be identified.

The Sioux appear where they were first heard of. They were feared in the West much as the Iroquois in the East; and continued to inhabit much the same place where

they made war as late as 1865, two hundred years after they are first heard of.

The map in Joutel's "Journal of La Salle's Last Voyage," London, 1714, is little more than a sketch. The lower part bears marks of actual observation, though the the Mississippi is not as correctly given in its course as in Hennepin's even. It is called Mississippi, or Colbert, with a note that in the year 1712 "it changed its name and is called St. Louis."

The Missouri appears by that name. The river "Ullinois or Seignely" is too far east. A branch, the "Ramany," reaches below the west end of Lake "Eria," the direction and position of which is more correct than in Hennepin's, but it has square ends. The river "Douo or Abacha" (Ohio or Wabash), is far too small and too far south.

M. Joutel returned along the Illinois. On the 19th of August, 1687, he passed the "River called Houabache" (Ohio), "said to come from the country of the Iroquois towards New England." He thought it a very fine river, extraordinarily clear, and its current gentle.

His Indians "offered up to it by way of sacrifice some tobacco and beef steaks, which they fixed on forks, and left them on the bank to be disposed of as the river thought fit."

If Hennepin had a rival in literary fame, it was the

BARON LA HONTAN,

whose maps were as mendacious as the other's books. His travels, published at The Hague in 1705, have only a small map of the lake region, where Lake Ontario is not far from round, and Lake Erie has a very square, broad end towards the east.

He reports to have traveled up a large river, emptying into the Mississippi about where St. Paul now stands. After travelling up this river for eighty days, he returned, having found many and civilized tribes of Indians, and being informed that the river continued its course from the west until with a short portage connection was made with another large river, flowing westward and emptying into the salt sea.

His river was called according to some people the "Dead River," because of its slow current, while others called it the "Long River."

He has a large map on a smaller and wider scale in the edition published at the Hague in 1715.

Lake Superior is not badly-shaped though it turns too much to the northwest.

Lake Illinois has more nearly its proper shape than on most contemporary maps, though its south part is carried too far west.

The passages to the Mississippi by the head of Lake Superior by the Wisconsin

river, and by the Saint Joseph and Illinois, are all well marked.

The "Ouabach" does not show its origin.

This literary imposture seems more remarkable than Hennepin's. The latter seems to have been moved by malice toward La Salle, and vanity for himself to claim discoveries of real objects though with a strong exaggeration in describing them. He doubtless expected his claims to be successful.

La Hontan apparently drew purely upon his imagination in falsehoods which must necessarily be detected. The account of Long river is contained in a letter purporting to have been written in 1689 in Michilimacinae.

As the Indians told Nicholas de Vignan tales of western waters, and the missionaries of the Mississippi, the "Great Water," so they may have told La Hontan stories either not well understood or perhaps purposely misleading, as Indians have always been wont to do. The Baron was in his day considered a man of respectability abroad, and was afterwards Governor of New Foundland. His book ends with a conjugation of the verb to love, in the Indian tongue. The upper end of his river was singularly enough a salt lake, in latitude 45, and supposed to be far over towards the west coast, and the furthest Indians he saw, knew the Spaniards. One might think he had ascended the Missouri and the Platte, and been told of the Salt Lake and the Spaniards beyond, except that he carefully tells that after returning from the Long River he descended the Mississippi and then ascended the Missouri. The Baron's Dead River and Salt Lake had life enough to creep into the maps of many highly respectable geographers. One

ENGLISH GEOGRAPHER, HERMAN MOLL,

several of whose maps are in the Historical Room, evidently believed in him fully. The lakes appear much larger than in La Hontan's maps, but all in the same peculiar forms as in La Hontan; while the "Long River" and the Salt Lake are all laid down with express reference to our imaginative traveler.

Moll's dated maps range from 1711 to 1720. The Ohio is called the Sault River; the Wabash the Oubach or St. Jerome; the name Ouabach in one instance covering the lower Ohio.

In the map of 1711, the Upper Ohio is called Ochio, and takes its origin in Oniasont Lake (Chautauqua).

The map of 1720 makes the Wabash rise in this lake. It flows along parallel with Lake "Irrie or Chat," and not fifty miles south of it.

In fact, a correct knowledge of the Ohio was yet far off, and for many years it was yet to be represented nearly parallel to the lake, and too near it. Where white men travelled through the present State of Ohio at all, they took portage on the rivers at the west part of the State, the portages being much easier, and the travel safer for the French.

A map of Peter Schenck, Amsterdam, 1708, makes the river Ouabach, otherwise called Ohio or Belle River, with a portage from the Maumee. This map is evidently taken from the French, and is superior in general knowledge to others of the same map maker of date apparently not long previous.

JOHN HOMANS

was a celebrated geographer of about this date, of Nuremberg, and it seems singular that a town so inland should have been so famous in geography as Homans and his heirs, and others made it. His large atlas, in four thick folio volumes, is in the library of the American Geographical Society. A general map of North America is in the room of our own Historical Society. It is a photograph taken by Mr. E. Decker, of our city, from the original owned by him. La Hontan's River and Lake are down, but Lake Erie is more like Hennepin's, reaching far to the South. Lake Superior has a long arm to the West. Maps on a larger scale in the grand atlas represent the lakes better. The rivers Wabash and Ohio are one. John Senex, F. R. S., (English), in 1710, gives a better representation of the lakes. He makes the Wabash, Ohio or Belle River, all the same. He has the Long River down, and the lake beyond it. He gives a brief account of its discovery, but with a suspicion of the truth, says: "Unless the Baron La Hontan has invented these things, which is hard to resolve, he being the only person that has traveled into those vast countries."

In the room of the Historical Society is the General Atlas of the World of

JOHN SENEX, LONDON, 1721,

a huge folio volume.

A map of 1719 is quite inaccurate. Lake "Erius, or Felis als Cadaraqua," looks like a flight of steps, such are its sinuosities. The west end has so narrow a strait into the rest of the lake that it seems a most a separate lake.

The Felians (Cats, or Eries,) appear in large letters, while the tribe then really holding the country modestly appears in small pica as the "Sinneks," on a small stream. Oneida Lake empties into Lake Erie by a river named "Onydas."

The Ohio is laid down very imperfectly, with only the name—Sabsqungs—to that branch, the Ohio above the Wabash. Neither

Ohio or the Wabash rise as far east as the west of Lake Erie.

A map of Louisiana and the Mississippi, inscribed to William Law, however, is quite full and satisfactory, and up to the learning of the times. It is plainly based upon the maps of the French geographer De L'Isle.

The Ohio, or Belle, rises well up as it should. After the union with the Wabash, it is called the "Ouabache, or St. Jerome." Lake Sandouske appears by that name with the islands.

"Chicagou" appears with houses meant for Indian huts, but looking as if our neighbor, settled so late and grown so fast, was then something of a town.

La Hontan's river does not appear, though he is not infrequently quoted in the text.

"Louisiana," or what the French call "West Canada," and the Spaniards "Florida," includes all the West.

The Mississippi scheme was then in full favor.

Our author says the French King gave a grant of this country to M. Crozat, 14th September, 1712, N. S.; the River Mississippi being then called St. Louis, and the country, Louisiana, and the country *now* given to the "United French East and West India Companies," "the shares of whose stock by the management of Mr. Law, a Scotch gentleman, rose in 1719 to 1200 per cent., by which many people in France and elsewhere got vast estates."

He describes all the lakes except Erie, and not badly.

He places south of the Ohio River by his map, "a desert 160 leagues in compass, where the Illinois hunt 'cows,' meaning buffaloes.

The time was now approaching when the geography of our interior was to be more thoroughly studied. The French had long completed their chain of occupation through the lakes and the Mississippi, and were gradually establishing other posts further to the east.

The English had taken the Iroquois under their nominal protection.

The next map I shall mention is in a "DESCRIPTION OF CAROLANA," LONDON, 1727, by Daniel Coxe. Our author is careful to state in the first line of his book that "Carolana and Carolina are two distinct though bordering provinces, the east of Carolana joining to the west of Carolina," and the title of the book indicates that Carolana is but another name for the Spanish Florida and French Louisiana, claimed to be English property and granted by Charles 1st to Sir Robert Heath and then belonging to persons holding under his title.

The Ohio in this map makes from its source "back of New York," a much more proper curve in its course than any of the maps we have mentioned, instead of the general direction near Lake Erie. The "Ouabache" has its source about the middle of Lake Erie and close to it, and joins with the Ohio in a lake twenty miles long and ten miles above the Mississippi.

Mr. Coxe was a believer in what he calls the "faithful and judicious history of the Baron La Hontan." The Long River and the great interior lake, appear on his map, and the long journey, the civilized nations, the great ships and well built houses in his book.

The Long River he calls otherwise the Mitchagona, and the Moingana (Des Moines), (a river suggested by other early geographers as being the "Long River" itself,) takes a diagonal from it to the Mississippi.

He thinks that if ever it comes to be settled, there will be easy communication with the Pacific by a branch of the Great Yellow River across a range of hills little north of New Mexico to a river flowing into a great lake.

The Yellowstone really has its source very near the Lewis; but it is doubtful if this fact was then known. Coxe suggests that the lake is the same as the Baron's.

A geographer very celebrated in his time, was

WILLIAM DE L'ISLE, ROYAL GEOGRAPHER

to the French King. He was born in 1675 died in Paris in 1726; and is considered the most learned geographer of France. He produced a large number of excellent maps, having wonderful industry, and was the authority for map makers of all other countries.

He seems to have worked modestly, and at his death was preparing a new map of America which he hoped to be much better than those he had made already.

Governor Burnet of New York, in his memoir to the Lords of Trade governing the English colonies, Nov. 26 1720, (V. N. Y. Col. Doc. 577) complains that De L'Isle in his map of 1718, makes encroachments on the King's territories from his map of 1703 complaining that "All Canada is taken in fifty leagues all along the edge of Pensilvania and New York more than in the former map."

It is instructive to see how often De L'Isle's maps are mentioned in the Colonial dispatches, and how many plans even of the English territories taken from them, were sent to England.

Gov. Colden, who was excellent authority, in his memoir on the Fur Trade, Nov. 18 1724 (V. Col. Doc. p. 726) refers to this

encroachment of the maps, and speaks of the French as being indefatigable in discoveries and commerce with (Indian) nations of which the English know nothing but what they see in French maps and books. In another place he describes the map of 1718 as being the best he had seen. As late as 1755 we find Palairé describing a new chart drawn by Mr. Buache from the memoirs of M. de L'Isle, and published in 1750.

The maps of De L'Isle in the Historical Room are, one from Covens' and Mortier's atlas, published at Amsterdam in 1722; and a fac-simile of one with no date, but evidently late in De L'Isle's life, found in the Hist. Collections of Louisiana, by B. F. French, part 2, 1850.

The very maps discussed by the colonists in their complaints, would be of great interest.

The lakes in the two maps above named, are much alike, and approaching accuracy; Ontario is somewhat round and Erie too round at the west end.

On both maps the Ohio flows too near the Lake. The last only extends east to the half of Lake Erie. The first shows the Ouabache, otherwise called the Ohio or Belle River, rising in the Oniasonke Lake, brought down nearly to the northern boundary of Maryland.

The colony of New York has very narrow limits by the colored lines, the French territory being bounded by Lake Champlain, a line from its south end striking New Jersey and then following the bounds of New Jersey to the northern line of Pennsylvania which turns south long before it reaches lake Erie.

On this map appears La Hontan's Salt Lake and Long River called here the "Moingona."

In the other map, which is a better one, the lake and Long river are left out, and the Moingona appears with the alias "Des Moines." The Wabash and Ohio are better, the Ohio being a branch of the Ouabache or St Jerome. In neither of these maps is the course of the Ohio as correctly defined as in Coxe's map.

Coxe's travels were in the southern part of our country, and there is nothing in his books to show how he arrived at this knowledge of the Ohio. The course he gives it does not seem the work of chance.

I suspect that Coxe was after all considerably indebted to De L'Isle.

South of the Ohio appears the same desert "where the Illinois hunt cattle."

The location of tribes, forts, and mines, is quite full. In fact, most of the early map makers had a quick eye for promise of mineral wealth.

The last map shows the St. Peter or Mini Sota rising in a lake of some size. Not

far off is a smaller lake, with an outlet to the north, as if to lend color to Mr. Perkins' surmise that La Hontan's river may have been the St. Peter widened with its waters set back, and rising near Red River, flowing through Lake Winnepeg and Nelson River into Hudson's Bay a salt sea, supposed on report to be the desired route to the East. (N. A. Review, Jany., 1839 writings of J.H. Perkins Vol. 2 p 167.)

The English were now giving much attention to the interior of America.

In 1701, the Iroquois made a deed to the King of Great Britain, speciously claimed by the English to convey the right of sovereignty to that monarch.

In 1726, Governor Burnett sends to the Board of Trade, a deed dated Sept. 14 of that year, from three of the Five Nations, confirming the deed of 1701 and also claimed to grant land said to extend from the Cuyahoga River east. (V Col. Rec. 800) This deed is recorded in Albany, and the Governor sent to England two maps with the places named marked in red ink.

The English maps, however, were yet based on the French and not with the best of judgment.

There lies before me an atlas of "America Septentrionalis" (North) by Henry Popple, published in London in 1733, and now in the Historical Room.

These maps were undertaken with the approbation of the Lords of Trade, using all the maps, charts, and observations that could be found; and especially the authentic records and actual surveys transmitted by the governors of the British Plantations. They are certified to strongly as more accurate than any extant by "ye Learned Dr. Edm Halley" of Oxford, and F. R. S. The engraver has bestowed much labor upon them, but the progress is backwards. Lake Ontario or Frontenac forms two well shaped steps toward the northeast. Lake Erie is long and runs due east and west; Lake Huron is much too short north and south; Lake Illinois is drawn too short; Lake Superior is drawn too far north with a great square bay below its whole east half.

Our old acquaintance the Long River, reappears as Moingona. The Ohio, is as usual, near the lake with a branch from the south from the Chautauqua Lake there not named.

A consciousness, slightly intelligent, appears of the bays and rivers flowing north into Lake Erie and 'I Sandoski.' The Miami and Muskingum, not named, appear as branches of the Ohio; the Miami having appeared much larger and named previously in the maps of De L'Isle.

The scale on which the larger maps are drawn is very satisfactory; and the various

portages showing routes of travel are laid down with care.

Chicagou appears with its houses and its river of that name with Fort Miamis or Ouamis, which was really located on the St. Joseph on the east side of Lake Michigan, there called Illinois.

On the west side of the lake appears the "Melleky" River, (Milwaukee?)

A map by Emanuel Bowen, of the European settlements in America 1774. is of interest as being published with the book of that name, of which Edmund Burke was the principal author. It is too small to be valuable.

Behrings Straits appear in latitude 45, as the "supposed Str. of Annian."

FATHER CHARLEVOIX,

a French Jesuit of sense and ability published in 1744 a History of New France in six volumes, illustrated by maps and plans of great value. This is the edition in the Historical Room. The work has been translated within a few years, with copious and very able notes by Dr. John G. Shea, a gentleman well known to scholars by his many services to the learning of ancient America and to a wider public by his occasional publications, and as the author of all the articles on Indian matters in the new American Cyclopaedia.

This edition is in the city library. It is to be regretted that it does not secure a larger audience by being published in less expensive, and more compact form.

The work contains an excellent introductory bibliographical notice by Charlevoix of the geographical and historical works used by him.

Charlevoix was born in 1682, and died 1761. He was sent as missionary to Canada, and his journal in the form of letters of his journey through Canada, the country of the Illinois, and down the Mississippi, covers 1720 to 1722.

The map in his Journal is too small to compare in value with those in his History.

Vol. 1 of that work contains a general map reaching nearly to the north of Lake Huron; and Vol 5, a map of the great lakes. In general accuracy they are a great advance on former maps. The author modestly attributes this in great degree to N. Bellin, engraver of the department of Marine and the charts and plans accumulated there.

Lake Ontario is still too round, Lake Erie with a broad round end east, and the middle of the lake lowest rounding easily towards each end. Lake Michigan lies too much towards the southeast, and Lake Superior is too broad.

Isle Royal still appears twice; once under that name, and again as I. Philippeaux or

I. Minong, the name given to it by Champlain.

Charlevoix speaks of the mines of Lake Superior as having been re-discovered in his time after being forgotten for 70 years.

La Hontan's river is dropped not again to appear, and a note on the map says that the sources of the Moingona are not known.

Chicagou has become a "Port"

Among the affluents of the Illinois appears the river "des Iroquois," a fact alleged afterwards as illustrating the extent of the occupation of that tribe.

The river "Ouabache ou St. Jerome" takes its rise in lakes near the Maumee much reduced in size reminding one of La Salle's letter before quoted.

The Maumee is called Miamis.

The present Miami and the Scioto both rise very near the lake with each a portage. The first is called the Chionouské, the second the Chiagués.

The mastodon had apparently been found, for near the falls of the Ohio is a note that here were found in 1729 the bones of an elephant.

The upper branches of the "Oyo ou La Belle" are liberally represented; and along them and the Ohio appear Indian Villages. The ancient Eries, "who were destroyed by the Iroquois," are fairly located between the lake and the river.

The source of the Ohio is carried east and opposite the end of Lake Erie.

On the one map a branch from the north flows from the Chautauqua Lake called Lake Niatacnon, the stream from it Little Kannavagon, flows into Great Kanavagen, becoming in Evans' map 1755, Canavagy Creek, and still called Conewango Creek; on the other map this becomes the portage and Lake of Kanavangon.

River "au Beufs" (Buffalo River) starts from a lake near Erie, and represents French Creek.

On this as on previous maps is a marked bay with two small rivers which I have no doubt is an exaggeration of the curve of the Lake at Cleveland.

In the west end of Lake Erie are Ratt'esnake Islands, "des Serpens Sonnettes."

I have said early in these papers that the south shore of Lake Erie was the last part of the Lake region to become known, a fact illustrated by our author's notes along it—"all this shore is nearly unknown."

That the English had begun to work over the mountains, appears in the English posts and names on the Cherokee river and its branches, now the Tennessee.

Charlevoix left Niagara to go by the north shore of Lake Erie, May 21, 1721. He says the course by the south shore was much more agreeable, but longer by half. His

scription of Lake Erie is in the second volume of his Journal.

I may be pardoned for mentioning that my copy published in London, 1761, has in it the autograph and arms of Sir. Wm. Johnson. Born in Ireland, he settled in central New York, in 1746 was made a war chief of the Iroquois; in 1755 a baronet of Great Britain, in 1756 "Colonel, Agent and sole Superintendent of all the affairs of the Six Nations and other northern Indians." His life was for some time before his death half the history of New York. He died just as the Revolution commenced, and his children and hereditary influence carried the Iroquois against us in that contest. He negotiated the treaties under which the British claimed the country of the Ohio.

The arms are supported on each side by Indians with bows and arrows, surmounted by flags, spear, and tomahawk. The crest is an uplifted hand with an arrow. The motto is "Deo Regique Debeo." I owe duty to God and the King. The coat of arms caused me first to suspect the book once his.

1755, the year of Braddock's defeat, was a fruitful year for maps.

In 1748, the Ohio company had been formed with the design to settle beyond the Alleghanies or "Endless mountains" as named time and again in the maps.

In 1750, Gist their surveyor traveled down the Ohio.

Early in the year 1753, the English learned that the French had crossed Lake Erie, fortified Presque Isle, (now Erie) and settled upon the branches of the upper Ohio.

WASHINGTON

was sent to see them. His journal commencing Oct. 31st, 1753, was published in London, 1754, accompanied by a map the author of which does not appear.

It is evidently based upon that of Charlevoix but with additions.

Lake Erie has at its east end more its proper course. At Presque Isle appears a French fort with a portage fifteen miles to another on "Beef River or French Creek."

The Mahoning River appears as Great Beaver Creek, the name Beaver now existing in the lower river and eastern branch.

Two streams appear, one called Yellow Creek, between that and the Muskingum, called with its branch to the north (Tuscarawas River), White Woman's Creek. Tuskaroras is a village upon the east branch. Muskingum, and White Woman's Town, are two villages at the junction.

Farther southwest we find the Hockhoking (Hocking), with a village of the name upon it.

The "Sikader" River (Scioto) is well defined. Then the Little Miami without name,

the "Great Miyamis" with name, both quite incorrectly, with an English post "Pikkavalinna" (Pickawilliny) upon the Great Miami.

From a small stream at the east end of Lake Erie to the Miamis, entering at the other end, no stream appears on the south shore of Lake Erie.

A criticism appears, that the space between the "Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi is too great in the French maps." I do not see that in this or in the French maps the space differs materially from the fact.

In 1755 was published at London "The History of the Five Indian Nations" by C. Colden, Surveyor General of New York. Although the book is valuable and in 1750 Governor Burnett supposed Colden "to know the geography of this country better than any other person," the map in the second volume of this work is of little value, and carries one back in Ohio to the old mistakes.

There are in the rooms of the Historical Society, two maps dated 1755, designed especially to show the dispute between Great Britain and France

One published by R. and J. Otteus, Amsterdam, is in a reprint of Mitchell's atlas of that date published at Amsterdam by Covens and Mortier, and presented by Rev. E. A. Dalrymple the, Secretary of the Maryland Historical Society, to our own.

The other is engraved by Thomas Kitchen and sold in London, but even the title is French. These maps, as well as one in the Historical Rooms published at Amsterdam 1752 were, I am satisfied, the 14th of the Atlas Methodique of J. Pal'viret "agent of their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Province &c., and described in his "Concise Description" for the better explaining of the map, London 1755.

The territory marked disputed, is bounded north by the Lower St. Lawrence, the Ottawa, a line north of Lake Huron and turning south to the Lake near its west end, thence by Lake Huron, Michigan, and the Illinois River, to and down the Mississippi River; Thence along the Gulf to Pensacola Bay, thence irregularly north stretching towards the east, and west, again north through the middle of Tennessee, thence south of and nearly parallel to the Ohio and about seventy miles distant nearly to its source, thence about thirty or forty miles west of present Buffalo to Lake Ontario, thence along its south shore and in a line with it to the head of Lake Champlain and nearly to the Connecticut River thence up to opposite the outlet of Lake Champlain, thence nearly east to the sea.

In these maps the bay which I have spoken of as in other maps intended for the depression in Lake Erie at Cleveland, is called

Canahogue Bay, and a settlement upon the east side of the river Gwahoga.

At "Sanduske" is a French fort.

LEWIS EVANS

was an American geographer and surveyor, born about 1700, and died June, 1756. His home was in Pennsylvania, and he was much employed there and elsewhere.

He published a map of the Middle Colonies in 1755, with an analysis. The map itself is an epitome of history and geography. It was engraved by Jas. Turner and printed by B. Franklin and D. Hall in Philadelphia. It was dedicated to Governor Pownall, who in 1776 published a folio (also in the Historical Room) with an enlarged analysis but the same map, in which the Governor stood stoutly by his deceased friend against other maps pirated or other.

The advance in local knowledge in this map is large.

The Cherage River marked "deep," lies in such a position that it must be the Conneaut. Between that and the Cuyahoga is a small stream called the Elk, which may be either the Grand or Chagrin.

The Cayahoga is laid down with local but not accurate knowledge; it is said to be muddy and pretty gentle. Up stream on the east are the "Tawas." Opposite is a French House with a Mingo town just above it. It rises in a pond with a portage of one mile to a branch of the Muskingum.

The next river west is the "Guahadahuri," not far from the Sandusky River, and seemingly too far west to be the Black although the name sounds a little like the "Canasadahara," the name given to the Black by James Smith, prisoner in the country just south of Lake Erie in 1755.

The Sandusky River has Wiandot on the east, Fort Sandusky on the west; above them is a round lake, the river flowing directly north. The inference would be that the lake was intended for the bay, and the village and fort were situated respectively on the south and north side of the narrower part of the bay.

Above the lake on the east is "Junandat" built 1754, and a Wyandot village.

A portage of four miles leads to the Scioto, and one of ten to the Miami.

Lake Erie is too square at its ends, and too near east and west.

This map is partly reproduced and described in Col. Whittlesey's History of Cleveland.

The land between the Cuyahoga and Conneaut Rivers is "level rich land intermixed with swamps and ponds."

The Beaver has two branches; the east in-

terlocks with the "Cherage" and "French Creek," the other (Mahoning) westward with Muskingum and Cuyahoga; on this, flowing nearly due east, are many salt springs about thirty miles above the forks." Mr. Evans thinks the swamps and ponds prevent a good portage to the Cuyahoga, "but will no doubt in future ages be fit to open a canal between the waters of Ohio and Lake Erie."

Cuyahoga is "muddy and middling swift" but nowhere obstructed with Falls or Rifts. As this has fine land, and extended meadows, lofty timber oak and mulberry fitted for ship-building, walnut, chesnut, and popular for domestic services, and furnishes the shortest and best portage between Ohio and Lake Erie, and its mouth is sufficient to receive good sloops from the Lake, it will in time become a place of consequence."

The Muskingum has coals, white clay and freestone, marked on the map. Whetstone, freestone, coal, salt, and petroleum are marked in such a way as to show an intelligent examination by his informants, for Mr. Evans says his knowledge of the Ohio country was from traders and others.

Opposite Wheeling Creek are antique sculptures.

The map has many trails and portages with distances marked, which are not noticed here as that may be the subject of a future paper.

Opposite Sandusky are laid down three islands stretching at regular distances across the lake, where the Indians cross from Canada to trade.

A map which was repeatedly printed, much used and long authority, was Mitchell's.

JOHN MITCHELL, M. D. F. R. S.,

came to Virginia early in the 18th century, as a botanist. He lived long in America, and died in England in 1768.

His large and elaborate map has a certificate from John Pownall, Secretary of the Board of Trade and brother of Governor Thomas, that it was undertaken at his request, composed from drafts, charts and actual surveys, transmitted from the different colonies by the governors thereof. This certificate is dated July 1 1755.

The various editions of the map generally have no date but this. It continued to be much thought of, and was used by the Commissioners in making the treaty of peace in 1783 by which our country became a nation. The copy thus used was not long since presented by the English Government to Hon. Chas. Francis Adams who gave it to the American Geographical Society; and it hangs as a principal ornament in its lecture room in New York City.

There are three copies of Mitchell's map in

the Historical room, one published in London and the other two in Holland.

A copy of Mitchell's map belonging to Mr. Barras of E. B. Hale and Co., seems, as far as I can judge, to be of the edition used at the treaty.

The governors no doubt had given a good deal of pains to make accurate returns.

Governor Moore of New York, in 1766 writes to the Earl of Dartmouth "I must knowledge to your lordship that upon mentioning a map I cannot help being under some kind of terror from the remembrance of what I suffered in the last attempt of this kind; the breach which was then made in my small fortune is by no means repaid."

Many places were laid down from observations. William Smith, the early historian of New York, declared it to be "the only authentic one extant at the time;" and it certainly appears to be a great advance upon previous attempts. It is nearly as full in comments as Evans' covering much more territory. The whole map is more artistic and less stiff than Evans'. That part of it covering Ohio is sometimes more accurate than Evans', and sometimes less so.

No river is named between Presque Isle and present Cleveland. The Conneaut has not its proper curve from the east to the north. Then two smaller rivers, likely the Grand and Chagrit; then the Gwahago River with Gwahoga, an Iroquois town thirty miles from its mouth between its branches. The river empties into "Canahogue Bay, middle of the Lake."

It is forty miles by trail from the Cuyahoga to the Sandusky River; and the country between called Canahogue, is the seat of war, the mart of trade and chief hunting grounds of the Six Nations on the lakes and the Ohio.

Ple.ty of salt ponds appear about thirty to forty miles south of the Lake.

Sandusky Bay not named, is the bottom of the lake; the river is named "Blanc" (White). Junandat appears as a town named Ayonanton, between a branch to the east and lake of considerable size called Otsanderket, which seems like a repetition of Sandusky Bay although it is made the source of a principal and eastern branch of the Muskingum or Elk River. These names occur in a letter dated Aug. 10, 1751, from Marquis de la Jonquière to Governor Clinton which says that three Englishmen were arrested at Ayonontout, the place selected in 1747 by Nicolas, the rebel Huron Chief, as his strong hold near the little lake of Otsanderket (VI N. Y. Col. Doc. p. 733). This is supposed by the editor of the Col. Doc., to be the same place with Junandat which post was built in 1754.

The Ohio River has an alias of "Splawaci-

piki;" but the first name has maintained its ground.

The Scioto is also called the "Chianotho." Evans' knowledge of Ohio from the reports of the traders and agents traveling over the mountains and into that country, was more practical and reliable than that from the officials of New York.

The general form of Lake Erie is the best in Mitchell.

The Maumee is best in his map.

There are English factories in Ohio.

The territory claimed by the English is bounded by the western and northern limits of Palairet; and it is claimed that since the year 1672, when the Iroquois overcame the Shawnees they were in possession, and granted their rights to the English in 1701, renewed in 1726 and 1744.

The bounds of the province of Pennsylvania include most of central New York State reaching as far north as Niagara R ver, as far east as sixty miles west of the Hudson, and including a corner of Canada. The map is of great value for locating Indian tribes.

The river Melliki appears again with Mis-konakimia at its mouth.

A map of Louisiana, 1757 by M. Le Page Du Pratz and accompanying his *Histoire de la Louisiane*, Paris 1758, is far behind the times. Even the Dead River is raised again and called the Grand. Lake Erie has its old form of a flight of steps. He is fully up with the times in pushing the "Montes Apalaches" pretty well east, and making them everywhere the English boundary.

A map of date 1758, by Captain Pouchot, is sent by him from Montreal, April 14, to Marshal a Belle Isle. The English frontier he lays down "from their best maps." His map is in his "Memoirs on the Last War," and in volume X, N. Y. Col. Doc., p. 694.

The Ohio country shows that he had seen Evans' map, though his own is not on the whole as accurate.

The Cuyahoga is the Gayouge; the Scioto, the Soniobato. From West Virginia the Petroleum River flows into the Ohio. The shape of Lake Ontario in this map is an improvement on the maps then current which generally made it too round, with too small an extension at the west.

Captain Pouchot speaks of the detail of Lake Erie as entirely unknown, and perhaps as navigable for large vessels as Lake Ontario, X. N. Y. Col. Doc. p. 694.

While the British and French were nominally at peace, the quarrel went on about the Ohio; and the French declined to give up their posts connecting from Presque Isle with Fort Du Quesne and down the Ohio. Braddock's ill-fated expedition set out to break the line by force.

James Smith, who had for some time been

a prisoner moving around Northern Ohio, was down with his captors at Fort Pitt. Braddock's army was spied every day; and an Indian showed Smith their close line of march, and anticipated the battle, by saying the Indians would surround them, take trees and "shoot um all one pigeon." (Ind. Captivities, p. 183).

Braddock's defeat was July 8, 1755. The war dragged until Pitt was placed at the head of the English ministry in 1757. In 1758 it was pushed with vigor, and the French disheartened elsewhere, abandoned Fort Du Quesne, November 25. The French meant to attempt its recapture in 1759; but Canada was vigorously attacked, and September 13, 1759, Quebec was surrendered to the English.

September 8, 1760, all Canada was surrendered; the title to be as should be determined at the Treaty of Peace, and in America the strife with France was ended.

In November 1763, a Treaty was agreed to and ratified in February 1763. By this the bounds between the English and French possessions were fixed at the Mississippi River, from its source by one of its eastern branches to the sea.

But the western Indians had been with the French, and it was vastly easier for the French in 1760 to surrender their posts than for the English to take actual possession.

Sept. 12, 1760, Major Rogers was ordered to proceed to the western posts. About the first of November he left Presque Isle with his command, to continue along the south coast of Lake Erie. Nov. 7 they reached the river called by Rogers the Chogage. Here he met a party of Indians from Detroit:

That the Chogage was not the Cuyahoga, as has been supposed, seems very satisfactorily established by Col. Whittlesey in his History of Cleveland. Was it not the Conneaut, called in 1755 on Evans' map and in 1776 in Pownall's description, the Cherage?

That the Cherage was the Conneaut appears from its position on Evans' map and from the statement, that with French Creek (emptying at Erie) it interlaced with the east branch of Beaver Creek.

The supposition that the Chogage was Grand River, carries the conclusion that the river called by the Indians, the Elk River, was the Cuyahoga; but the Elk is placed by all, east of the Cuyahoga, and the last was the best known and surest to be laid down, of all the rivers from the south of Lake Erie except the Maumee, and by names not far different from the present. It, was as we have seen, noted for its easy portage.

The distances cannot be very certain on any mode of settling the question, but distances

in the West in those times were very uncertain.

Rogers makes the Elk fifty miles east of Sandusky, which, if it is east of the Cuyahoga is too little. Yet all the maps place the Elk east of the Cuyahoga, and Rogers in his Concise Account of North America, p. 198, makes the Cuyahoga about forty miles east of Sandusky.

Major Rogers found Pontiac, the able Indian chief of the west, a haughty man, and most of the western Indians dissatisfied. He took possession of Detroit and other posts; but in the Spring of 1763, Pontiac captured most of the posts in the West.

The encroachments of the English had been watched with a jealous eye. One chief had stated the English and French claims and aptly asked "Where lie the Indians' lands?"

Even the Five Nations wavered. They could not understand that the English owned their soil, and it required all the influence and address of Sir William Johnson to keep them from joining the Western Confederacy.

It was plainly necessary for the English to be careful.

A military proclamation was issued in 1762, by Col. Henry Bouquet from Fort Pitt, reserving the land west of the mountains as hunting grounds for the Indians.

The English at home laid out the governments and the Gentleman's Magazine, October 1763, Vol. 33, p. 476, contains a map of them laid down agreeably to the Royal Proclamation of Oct. 7, 1763. The western bounds are the Alleghanies. The lands west are marked, "Lands reserved for the Indians," and the proclamation strictly forbids settlement beyond, or any extension of the old colonies beyond the heads of the rivers falling into the Atlantic.

The Annual Register for 1763, contains the map, proclamation, and comments; giving as the main reason, the fear of alarming the Indians.

The English made two expeditions along the coast of Lake Erie which met with mishaps.

November 7, Major Wilkins, going to the relief of Detroit, was wrecked at Point aux Pins.

This place appears in Mitchell's map of 1755, in Charlevoix of 1744, and Pownall's of 1777, toward the west end of the north shore, and in other maps the name still adheres. Long Point also on that shore, was mentioned in the narrative of the expedition. (See Whittlesey's History of Cleveland, and Hist. Soc. Tract No. 13.)

In 1764, the British government sent two expeditions into the Ohio country; the one commanded by

COL. JOHN BRADSTREET

was, it seems, to go along the southern shore and strike into the Scioto country.

His expedition was unsatisfactory. He was unable to go to the Scioto country; and a letter from one of its officers, intimates that it was from such geographical ignorance as expected boats to sail where there was only dry ground. The real difficulty, was the incapacity of the commander, who allowed the Indians to deceive him, and when undeceived showed no efficacy.

On his return, on the night of October 19 and 20, 1764, a sudden storm overtook him at Rocky River; twenty-five of his boats were destroyed, and much suffering ensued. Many relics of this disaster have been found, most of which are in the room of the Historical Society, and have been described in a careful paper by Dr. J. P. Kirtland in Whittlesey's History of Cleveland.

All that can be found, giving an account of the disaster appears in the paper referred to, and in Tracts thirteen and fourteen of the Historical Society.

There is no doubt of the locality of the disaster.

In May 1765, the schooner Victory was sent to take up the cannon, left by Col. Bradstreet near the "Riviere aux Roches," which is the first use of this name I have noticed, and it is in the French language. The New York Mercury of November 26, 1764, says the night was very dark, and little else could be saved than small quantities of provision.

The army then proceeded to "Grand" River (first appearance I know of that name) where they had another storm. The poor Colonel met with still another on Lake Ontario, and lost effects, "but happily no lives." He was much blamed for his conduct. His own report is not to be found. An officer named Mante published a brief account of the expedition, and said no lives were lost. In the immediate vicinity of the relics, were found in a mound some dozen bodies, with metallic buttons and other evidences that they were whites. Loskiel, in his History of Indian Missions, translation, London 1794, locates this disaster, and says many lives were lost, and in this he is followed by Morse, the American Geographer in 1798. These rocks were in old times quite a terror in navigation by boats and the Indians offered tobacco to appease them.

HENRY BOUQUET'S EXPEDITION OF 1764 into the Ohio country, was a great success. The account of it, published the next year with maps, and reprinted in 1868 in the Ohio Historical Series of Robert Clarke &

Co., of Cincinnati, has a map of Capt. Thomas Hutchins, who accompanied it. The map is very much more accurate than any preceding one, having been laid down from careful observation. Several trails are laid down and carefully described. Mahoning town is on the river now of that name, and 104 miles from Fort Pitt. Thence it is forty-two to the Cuyahoga River, and thence ten miles to Ottawa town on the Cuyahoga.

The course of the Mahoning is very well observed. The Cuyahoga has quite its proper course. Cuyahoga Town is where it turns north from east, and Ottawa Town about fifteen or twenty miles from the Lake.

Sandusky Bay, called Lake, is for the first time in proper shape. Sandusky Fort is on the south side, and Wyandot Town, called "Junandat" in the text, is just south of it. "Junqueindundah" is a town about twenty miles west of it, and upon Sandusky River. The Huron River is called "Bald Eagle Creek," and is sixty yards wide. Between it and Mohicon Johnstown are the remains of a fort built by the Ottawas. The Mineame (Maumee) has also more nearly than usual its proper course. There are unnamed small streams besides, flowing from the south into Lake Erie but not to be identified.

In short, the map does decided credit to the patriotic Captain Hutchins. At the Revolution he was in London. In 1778 he was suspected of correspondence with Franklin and escaped to America. Here he was made geographer of the United States. He organized our system of land surveys, but died in 1788. A sketch of him will be found in Historical Tract No. 22.

In 1778, his Topographical Description was published "for the author" in London. It was mostly from Evans', and would tell the enemy little they could not already know. It refers to his map, which is not in the Historical Room though the book is.

I have referred to the proclamation of 1763. The English were, however, pressing westward. Many capitalists, among them Washington, were thinking that western lands would be valuable, and in 1768 at Fort Stanwix, Sir. Wm. Johnson made a treaty by which the boundary of the Indian Lands was fixed as follows: commencing on the Ohio at the mouth of the Cherokee, (Tennessee) thence up the Ohio and Alleghany to Kittanning, thence across to the Susquehanna, placing a great share of New York State to the Indians. How much, appears in a map dated 1771, made by Guy Johnson, to be found in the 4th Volume of N. Y. Col. History, p. 1090. Yet it was considered that the Indians had made large concessions.

The hard feeling engendered among the Indians, by the aggression of settlers and traders, made them ready to side against the

colonies, during the war for independence.

So little geographical progress was made during the war, that, as we have seen, the map of 1755, was the basis of the treaty of 1783.

A map in some respects showing a curious mixture of knowledge, and the want of it, is

CAPTAIN CARVER'S,

published in London, in 1781, to illustrate his travels on the Upper Mississippi in 1766 and 1767. The general map is on a small scale, but carefully studied. The large one has many details of Lake Superior, and the country west of it. The general map has the west coast, wherein appears Vancouver's Island not named, while the great Western Sea within shows it was not fully explored, and the Straits of "Anian," remind us of the early times when Behring's was confounded with the sea around Vancouver's Island.

Of the maps and books of Revolutionary times, in the library of the Hist. Soc., "The North American and the West Indian Gazetteer," London, 1778, 2d ed., is quite celebrated as a bibliographical curiosity for its account of Bristol, Rhode Island.

Bristol is a county and town in New England, "having a commodious harbor at the entrance of which lies Rhode Island." "The capital is remarkable for the King of Spain's having a palace in it, and being killed there, and also for Crown, the poet, begging it of Charles 2d."

The maps in this 12mo. are very fair for their size.

A map printed in London, 1777, for Robt. Sayer and John Bennett, compiled from Mr. D'Anville's maps, corrected from the original materials of Governor Pownall, gives the relative position and form of lakes and rivers quite accurately, more so than Mitchell's though on a small scale.

All the lakes seem quite natural. The Ohio and its branches from the north are not far enough east, but quite good in form. The draughtsman gives our antipodes credit for some knowledge of the continent. He lays down on the west coast between Lat. 50 and 55 "Fou Sang of the Chinese."

But a map of 1779, "laid down from the latest surveys," and corrected in like manner, goes back to the errors of Evans' in the forms of Lake Erie and Michigan. It is not nearly as accurate as D'Anville's, and is reduced from Evans' and Mitchell's.

THE AMERICAN ATLAS OF THOMAS JEFFREYS published in London, during, and after the Revolutionary war is not uncommon.

One purchased by the writer in Glasgow, Scotland, is on deposit in the Historical Rooms "Composed from numerous surveys,

by Major Holland, Lewis Evans, William Scull, Henry Monson, Lieut. Ross, J. Cook, Michael Lane, Joseph Gilbert, Gardner, Hillock, &c.; engraved on forty-nine copper plates.

The original date was 1776, but by a pasted slip is 1794, and some changes appear.

The Index for maps 5 and 6, describes the map above of 1779, laid down according to the treaty of 1763. The plate is the same, but for the text of the treaty of 1763, passing so much territory from France to England, is substituted a new treaty of 1783 with the "people of the United States."

A map of the United States of 1790, has in colors its flag, but its Lake Erie has gone back a hundred years to the old flight of steps.

"A map of the United States, by Samuel Dunn," improved from Captain Carver, is a good, but small map.

There is also in the Historical Room a large atlas of

FADEN'S.

The first map, "The British Colonies in North America, engraved by Wm. Faden 1777, is a very fair abridgment of Mitchell's.

Two maps of Pennsylvania show a very little of Ohio; one of them has the Hockhoking River or the Long-necked Bottle, too far east. The war did not call for maps of Ohio; but the "Rebel works at Boston," Philadelphia, and Independence Hall, are well represented.

Not long after the treaty of peace, the western country again attracted attention.

In 1787, was formed the North-west Territory.

Anticipating its value,

JOHN FITCH,

of steamboat memory, spent considerable time in surveys, within the bounds of Ohio and Kentucky. He had previously traveled the country as a prisoner among the Indians.

In 1785, he made a map of the "North-western country" based upon Hutchins' and Morrow's maps, but containing original and accurate information. He prepared the copper plate and engraved it himself, and took his impressions in a cider press. He was then living in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and engaged in inventions using steam. The map was sold at six shilling a copy to raise money to pursue his experiments upon steamboats.

This map I have never seen. It is partially described in Col. Whittlesey's life of Fitch, in Spark's Am. Biography, 2d Series, Vol. 6. The positions of the main rivers and great lakes are remarkably accurate. On its face are engraved sentences, as was the fashion at that day, which showed his clos-

knowledge of the country; as—"The lands on this Lake (Erie) are generally thin and swampy, but will make good pasture and meadow lands."

"This country (Illinois) has once been settled by a people more expert in war than the present. Regular fortifications, and some of these incredibly large, are to be found; also many graves or towers, like pyramids of earth."

Fitch's own projected land company was not a success; but other companies were formed, which surveyed and settled the lands west of the Alleghenias.

A valuable atlas presented to the Historical Society, by Mr. Geo. W. Howe of Cleveland, while these papers are being printed, is

"THE UNIVERSAL ATLAS;" LONDON 1796

being a complete collection of the most approved maps extant, corrected with the greatest care, and augmented from the last edition of D'Anville and Robert with many improvements by Major James Rennel and other eminent geographers; engraved on 100 plates in 66 maps, by Thomas Kitchen Senior and others, in one large folio volume.

Plates 56 and 57, are a fine map of North and South America, where the United States are laid down according to the proclamation of peace signed at Versailles Jan. 20, 1783, compiled from Mr. D'Anville's maps with corrections in the British provinces from Governor Pownall's materials.

The Lakes are much more correct than in the English maps. The French maps generally, gave more correctly the position of the lakes, but not so much in detail the country.

Map 58 is our old friend, originally published with the text of the "last treaty" of 1763, republished with the text of the treaty of 1783.

Map No. 63 "of the Middle Dominions belonging to the United States of America," is a very satisfactory map upon a large scale. It is quite distinct from either Evans or Mitchell. The south shore of Lake Erie takes a serpentine direction south of west. Oxbow Bay is just east of the Chérange River and is quite large.

The Elk Creek seems to correspond with the Grand River though quite inaccurate.

The map follows Evans and Mitchell in making the portage from the Cuyahoga to the Muskingum, one mile instead of eight as it should be. Rocky River is small and unnamed. Black River is large and unnamed. Beaver Creek is as it should be, small, and is unnamed. The Guahadahuyi answers to the Vermillion. The Huron appears as Bald Eagle Creek. Sandusky Bay and River (the last is named) are quite proper.

The whole of Ohio shows the author's information to have been accurate and extensive for the times.

It was not until the surveys of the Connecticut Land Company, that the northern coast of Ohio was known. The travelers and gazetteers to be sure gave some knowledge.

There is in the library of the Historical Society, a

MANUSCRIPT MAP BY JOHN HECKEWELDER, the Moravian Missionary, made Jan. 12, 1796. It is from the papers of General Moses Cleaveland of the Connecticut Land Company, and presented to the Society by his daughter, Mrs. Morgan of Norwich, Connecticut. It extends from Presque Isle to the Huron River. Coneyought Creek is just west of the Pennsylvania line, and just within that State, "grant of 2500 Acres of Land to the Moravians."

Up the Mahoning, called Big Beaver Creek, is the "Path from Pittsburg to the Salt Spring, Mahoning old Town, Gajahaga."

The path passes near "Salt Spring," "Mahoning old T.," and a "great deer lick," goes west to "Cajahoga, Sandusky, and Detroit," striking the "Cajahoga R.," some distance above the falls; there the path divides, one goes north-west through a "swamp which will make good meadows," to "Moravian Ind. Town in 1786," located on the east of the Cuyahoga just above a little stream rising from three little lakes or ponds. This was "Pilgerruh" (Pilgrim's rest) where the poor Moravians and their Indian converts after the bloody massacre at Gnadenhutzen, hoped to find rest, but where they were permitted to sojourn only a few months; then going to Black River to locate some five miles from its mouth, and without locating there compelled to settle near Sandusky. Pilgerruh is supposed to have been near the northern line of Independence in this county.

The second path crosses the river just above the falls, running west to "Cuyahoga old Town" on the west side of the river where it turns north; thence, one path leads west to Lower Sandusky, the other north on the west side the Cuyahoga to the mouth, thence close around the shore west. The old river bed appears as a "fine duck pond," a description which settlers not the oldest can verify.

A small stream enters the Cuyahoga from the west, which is—"so far navigable with sloops."

The Cuyahoga and the Muskingum appear as the line between the Indians and the United States.

An Indian path runs "along the Lake" west.

The character of the shore is shown by

“Perpendicular Rocky Bank” marked between the rivers Cuyahoga and Black.

The Rocky, Black, and Vermillion, are marked, but not named.

The Huron River receives more attention and on the east, some miles from the mouth, is an “Old Moravian Indian Town.”

Heckewelder himself lived in this little village on the Cuyahoga, and I cannot without emotion look at this memento of men so pious, selfdenying and long suffering, as the Moravians: men who took constantly their lives in their hands, and were only driven from one place to brave death in another, all for the love of Christ and their fellow-men.

The location of the division between the trail down the Cuyahoga River and to Sandusky, is fixed by a letter in Whittlesey’s History from Colonel James Hillman.

In May 1786, he took the Indian trail for Sandusky until he arrived “at the ‘Standing Stone’ on the Cuyahoga a little below the mouth of Break-neck Creek, where the village of Franklin is now.” There he took a trail “direct to Tinker’s Creek where was a little town built by Heckewelder and Zeisberger with a number of Moravian Indians. They were Moravian preachers.”

The township surveys made by the Land Company, gave for the first time a definite knowledge of the Reserve.

There are in the Historical rooms, several maps of great interest in this connection.

A MANUSCRIPT MAP 1797, BY SETH PEASE, donated by his nephew Horace Pease, Esq., of Dayton, showing the variation of the compass.

A manuscript map of the Connecticut Western Reserve from actual survey by Seth Pease, (from the Walworth papers) was evidently prepared for publication. Connought Creek, Ashtabula Creek, Grand River, Chagrine River, and the Cayahoga are there all properly laid down, together with the trails from the Big Beaver, and Indian paths.

The Reserve west of the Cuyahoga is unsurveyed and subject to Indian claims; and less accurately appear the rivers Rocky, Renihua, Vermillion and Huron. This map was engraved the same year and printed at New Haven.

A map of the Connecticut Land Company’s lands west of the River Cuyahoga, with no date but supposed to be 1806, gives the rivers Rocky, Black, Beaver Creek, Vermillion; names ever since used. Numerous local trails appear which would be of considerable interest to the local historian.

An engraved map, probably of date 1808 by Seth Pease and Abraham Tappan, has the rivers west of the Cuyahoga well laid down in the following order; Rocky, Black,

Vermillion, River la Chappel, Old Woman’s Creek, Huron River and Pipe Creek.

An excellent map of this period was the foreign one of Arrowsmith, a celebrated map maker of London. It is not in our library. A fine French map based on it by P. F. Tordieu, engraver, 1802, gives the following names to the rivers, beginning at the east—Connieaught, Ashtabula not named, Grand, Biche, Shaguin, Boche, (meaning no doubt, Roche), Cuyahoga, Elsabaca, (Rocky) Renesbona (Black), Grus (Beaver Creek) Vermillion, Huron, Portage, and Miami du Lac. This map belongs to Mr. George W. Ford of New York City, to whose courtesy I am indebted for its examination.

The gazetteers of those days furnished little information of the North-west Territory.

The map of

JOSEPH SCOTT, PHILADELPHIA, 1795, is after the Mitchell of 1755, but less accurate.

The text states the boundaries of the treaty of Greenville, 1795, by which the Indians granted all east from the mouth of the Cuyahoga, up the river by the Portage, to the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingam, thence down it to a crossing place above Fort Laurens, thence to a branch of the Great Miami near which stood ‘Lorrimer’s Store’ thence westerly to Fort Recovery on a branch of the Wabash, thence South West to the Ohio River opposite the Kentucky River.

The map of the Northern part of the United States in the “American Gazetteer” of

JEDEDIAH MORSE, D. D. BOSTON, 1797, reprinted London, 1798 is a very creditable outline, showing greater correctness in form and information.

New Connecticut appears as well as the Greenville line, and the additional reserved lands for the forts in various places.

The Cuyahoga has the name “Cayuga,” and Morse in his text calls it the Cayahoga or Cayuga sometimes called the Great (Grand) River: a statement taken by him from Loskiel’s Missions. Mr. J. W. Taylor in his excellent History of Ohio, thinks the names of the Cuyahoga and Geauga Rivers both are from the occupation of their banks by a band of the Cayugas, one of the five Nations.

Mr. William M. Darlington of Pittsburgh, in his notes to Smith’s Narrative, derives it from the Mohawk word for river—Ka-ih-ogh-ha.

The generally erroneous notions as to the south shore of Lake Erie, led to some practical business results in the history of our land titles.

When the State of Connecticut proposed

to sell its "Western Reserve" there was more than one party of gentlemen prepared to bid for it.

The result was a compromise between Oliver Phelps and his associates, afterwards known as the "Connecticut Land Company," and John Livingston and his associates, afterwards called the

"EXCESS COMPANY"

The Excess Company agreed to withdraw all propositions made by them for purchase and to assist their competitors. The Excess Company was to be entitled to the excess over 3,000,000 acres of land, to be released to them and paid for by them at the *pro rata* price of the whole land, and were to be to that extent tenants in common with the Connecticut Land Company. This agreement, a copy of which is in the library of the Historical Society, is dated 12th August, 1795.

The 13th of May 1796, the individuals of the Excess Company conveyed all their title to John Morgan, John Caldwell, and Jonathan Brace, the same trustees who acted for the Land Company, by conveyance quite similar to that of the Land Company, to them. It was provided, however that the joint report of the surveyors then acting in the examination of the new territory should be final as to the quantity of land to be held in common by the Excess Company.

The report of the surveyors was made 28th January, 1797, and it was found that the Land Company had less than 3,000,000 acres, and the Excess Company nothing. General Hull, afterwards so unfortunate in the war of 1812, was a principal stock holder in this company, and the common geographical error of a hundred years nearly ruined him.

The

NAMES OF THE LAKES

seemed to be determined in spite of effort, and are generally Indian names. The first discoverer of Ontario called it "St. Louis." The early French called it "Frontenac," after the Governor, who was not unwilling to be complimented, but it was afterwards "Ontario or Frontenac." The English, as they first claimed dominion, called it "Katarakui or Ontario" (Washington's Journal). Mitchell, "Ontario or Catarakui;" and Pownall, the same: but the name Ontario was always used.

Huron was named from the unfortunate tribe on its shores when it was first discovered, "des Hurons", of the Hurons. From Homans, 1706, and De L'Isle, 1722, it received the alias of "Michigan;" Hennepin in 1698, and Coxe in 1721, called it "Huron or Karegnondi;" Washington's Journal in 1754,

"Ouatoghi or Hurons." No one of the lakes so uniformly received the same name.

Lake Michigan persistently called at first "Illinois," was called "Michigan" in 1719 by Senex, in 1744 by Charlevoix, and it continued generally after this to have that name.

Superior, called by Champlain its first topographer, "Grand Lac" was named by the Jesuits in their wonderful map "Tracy" or "Superior." Called by the English Senex in 1719 and Coxe in 1721, as an alias, after the "Nadoussians" (Sioux) on its shore it uniformly had from the time of the Jesuit map its present name, with occasionally in early maps the name of Tracy.

Lake Erie received its name from the Eries on its bank, and uniformly had that name. The tribe was otherwise called the Cat nation, whence the lake had sometimes the alias of "the Cat," "Felis," "Du Chat." Senex in 1719 called it also "Cadaraqua" the name sometimes given to Ontario. Washington's Journal, Mitchell, and Pownall called it also Okswego.

The Ohio River for many years was confounded with the Wabash, and called either name. The lower Ohio in early discoveries was called "Wabonquigon;" Hennepin called it "Hohio;" La Hontan, "Ouabach;" Joutel, "Douo or Abacha."

The English made their acquaintance with this river from its upper end, and were more inclined to extend the name Alleghany down the river.

Evans in 1755 calls it "Ohio or Alleghany or La Belle, and Palaw Thépiki by the Shawenese. Mitchell calls it "Ohio or Splawcipiki."

The Muskingum was called almost uniformly by that name, sometimes Elk. Mr. Harris in his Tour into the Territory North West of the Alleghanies (1805) says, it is an Indian word meaning The Elk's Eye. This name is given by Mitchell to one of its branches.

Mr. Howe (Hist. Coll. of Ohio, 594), says it is a Delaware word meaning a town on the river side.

The Wauhonding was often called "White Woman's Creek," because a captive white woman lived on it among the Indians.

The Killbuck was named from a Delaware chief.

The Mohican was called Mohican Johns, from Mohican Johns Town formerly upon its banks, no doubt from an Indian of that tribe.

The Hocking was the Hock Hocking, a word meaning,—says Mr. Howe—bottle in Delaware; and one map has an alias to it "or long-necked Bottle."

The name of the Scioto was uniform. In Mitchell's it was "Scioto or Chianotto," apparently the same name.

The Maumee was originally the river of

the Miamis (Indians;) and often called in the books "Miami du Lac" to distinguish it from the Miami flowing into the Ohio. The contraction to Maumee was very convenient to distinguish it.

The name "Sandouski" appears upon Homan's map, 1707, to the bay. The word is said to be Wyand, and meaning "water" or water within water.

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Maps in Possession of the Western Reserve and Northern Ohio Historical Society Including the Lake Region of North America to 1800 Inclusive.

1400 to 1582—Documentary History of the State of Maine, Vol. 1, containing a History of the Discovery of Maine, by J. G. Kohl, Portland, 1869, containing 31 maps.

1529. Mappemundi Hieronimus de Verrezano, reduced copies. Journal of the Am. Geog. Soc. 1872.

Very early, but no date or place of publication.

La Florida (including the Mississippi). Hieron.

Nova Hispania.

Peruviana Auriferæ Regionis Typus.

1572—L'Isolle Piu Famose del Mondo, by Thomas Porcacchi da Castiglione—Venice.

1626—Cosmographie of Peter Heylin, book 4, part 2—(America) London.

1609—Oeuvres de Champlain, reprint Quebec, 1870. Map of Lake Champlain, including east end of Lake Ontario.

1633—Some work—fac-simile in Vol. 6 of Map of the Lakes. Description in French; also Vol. 3rd Documentary History of New York, by Dr. O'Callaghan. Description in English.

1633—Tracing from Hondius' Atlas, based upon Mercator; original in Am. Geog. Soc.

1638—At, or before this date.

Insulae Americanae, Wm. Blaeu, Amsterdam.

Virginia by the same. Amsterdam.

After 1631. Several Sea Charts by John Keulen, Amsterdam.

Northern Part of North America.

Gulf of Mexico.

North and South America.

Also an early Dutch chart of N. and S. America, with the sea currents,—no date.

1652. Heylin's Cosmographie. London. Deposit by Mr. Charles Scott.

1657—8. America noviter delineata, by Joann Janson, from his "Novus Atlas," Amsterdam.

Three tracings from the atlas; original in Am. Geog. Soc.

Nova Hispania et Nova Galicia.

1665—Cosmographie Blavianaë, John Blaeu, Amsterdam. Tracing of general map of North America; original in Am. Geog. Soc.

1670—71. Jesuit maps, with Relation of those years. Reprint of Jesuit Relations, 1870, Montreal. Foster & Whitney's Lake Superior, Part 2. Bancroft's United States, Vol. 3. Monnette's Mississippi Valley, Vol. 1.

1673. Marquette's map. Fac-simile from the original in Montreal, in Shea's Discovery of the Mississippi.

1673 "B'ome's Britannia," map designed by Sanson, London.

1680. Two maps from the "English Atlas" London, Tracings. Original in Am. Geog. Soc.

1681. Map published with Marquette's Journal, by Thevenot. Copy in Bancroft's History of the United States Volume 3, p. 160.

1683. Louis Hennepin, in his "Description de la Louisiana" &c Paris 1688.

1696. Tracing from Atlas of Vanderbest, Amsterdam—original in Am. Geog. Soc.

1697. Louis Hennepin, in his *Decouverte dans L'Amerique*, Utrecht; also in "Hennepin's Discovery of America," London 1698.

"A map of a Large Country Newly Discovered in the Northern America."

1705. La Hontan, *Memoires de L'Amerique Septentrionale*, Vols. 1 and 2.

1706. Tracing from Homan's Atlas, Nuremberg—original in Am. Geog. Soc.

1708. (Prior to). North America, Gerard Valk, and Peter Schenk, Amsterdam.

1708. Tracing from Atlas N. Visscher, Amsterdam.—orig. in Am. Geog. Soc.

1708 America, Peter Schenk, Amsterdam. Mexico, Florida, and Mississippi, same.

Tracing from Atlas of same—original in Am. Geog. Soc.

No date, but about (1708), two tracings from F. Dewitt's Atlas. Amsterdam. Original in Am. Geog. Soc.

1710. John Homan's, Nuremberg. Photograph from his atlas.

1710. North America, John Senex, F.R.S., London.

1713. Journal of Last Voyage of La Salle, by Joutel, London, 1714.

1715. *Nouveaux Voyages &c.*, La Hontan. The Hague.

1715. Map of Dominions of Great Britain, Herman Moll.

South Sea Company's Trade. (no date). North America (no date).

From H. Moll's Atlas: 4 small maps with no dates.

West Indies, Mexico, and New Spain. America.

Florida, or Louisiana.

Louisiana, Mississippi, Canada, and New France.

1720. Parts of North America claimed by France. H. Moll.

1721. General Atlas of the World, with text. Thick folio. John Senex, London.

1722. Description of the English Possessions, Danl. Coxe, London 1727; St. Louis 1840.

1722. Map by William de L'Isle, Royal Geographer to French King, from Covens' and Mortier's Atlas. Amsterdam.

1722. "Historie de L'Amerique Septentrionale." La Poterie, Vol. 2. Paris.

1726 or prior. Louisane et Cours du Mississippi, without date. Wm. de L'Isle. Fac-simile in Hist. Coll. of Louisiana, by B. F. French, Part 2, 1850. Philadelphia.

1733. British North America, with the French and Spanish Settlements Adjacent. Henry Popple, London, 1 Vol. folio.

1744; Carte de la Louisane &c. by N. Belin Histoire de la Nouvelle France by Charlevoix Vol. 1.

Amerique Septentrionale by N. Belen Vol. 5 of same work.

1747. North America, Emanuel Bowen, in "European Settlements in America," by Edmund Burke.

1753. Possessions Anglaise e Francaise, I. Ritter, Amsterdam.

1754. Map of the western parts of the Colony of Virginia as far as the Mississippi, with Washington's Journal, London, 1754. Reprint New York, 1865.

1755. History of the Five Nations, Colden London.

1755. Carte des Possessions Angloises and Francoises du Continent de L'Amerique Septentrionale; inserted in Sener Atlas 1721. Engraved by Thomas Kitchen. This and a similar map printed in Amsterdam, inserted in Mitchell's Atlas, 1755, are described in "A Concise Description of the English and French Possessions in N. America &c. by J. Palareti London, 1755.

1755. A general map of the Middle British Colonies in America, by Louis Evans, accompanied by an analysis of the map by Louis Evans, Philadelphia, 1755, 1 Vol. 4 to.

1755. A map of the British and French Dominions in North America &c., by Jno Mitchell, D.F., with improvements. Printed for I Covens and C. Mortier, Amsterdam. 1 Vol. large folio.

1755. A map of the British Colonies in North America. Inscribed to the Earl of Halifax and the other Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, by Jno. Mitchell. Pub. Feb. 1755, for Jeffreys and Faden, London. Thomas Kitchen engraver.

1758. Map of Capt. Pouchot X. N. Y. Colonial Documents.

1761. Part of North America in Journal of

a Voyage to North America by Charlevoix, London.

1763. Annual Register, London.

1763. Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. 33 p. 476.

1764. A map of the country on the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers by Thos. Hutchins Hist. Account of Bouquet's Expedition against the Ohio Indians, Phil. 1765 Reprint Cincinnati 1868. Also Parkman's Conspiracy of Pontiac, Boston 1868. Pioneer History by S. O. Hildreth Cincinnati 1848.

1768. Map corrected and improved from Evans' by Guy Johnson, VIII N. Y. Col. Documents. Annexed to Report to Board of Trade.

1771. map of the country of the Six Nations proper, by Guy Johnson, IV Doc. Hist. of N. Y.

1774. Complete History of the Late War, Dublin.

1775. History of the American Indians, James Adair, London.

1776. A Topographical Description of such parts of North America as are contained in the annexed map (Lewis Evans) of the Middle British Colonies in North America, by T. Pownall, late Governor &c., London.

1777. A new map of the whole continent of America with the European Possessions as settled after the Treaty of Peace 1763; compiled from Mr. Danville's maps, and corrected in the several parts belonging to Great Britain, from the original materials of Governor Pownall. M. P., with the text of the treaty, London.

1777. Atlas of British Colonies in North America, by Wm. Faden, London, very large folio volume.

1778. A new map of North America. Travels through the interior parts of North America in the years 1766, 1767 and 1768, by J. Carver, London, 1781.

1778. The North American and West-Indian Gazetteer, 2d ed. London.

1778. A Topographical Description of Virginia &c., comprehending the Rivers Ohio, Kenhawa, Scioto, &c.; by Thomas Hutchins, London. No map.

1779. A new and correct map of North America, divided according to the last Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris, Feb. 10 1763; laid down according to the latest surveys and corrected from the original materials of Governor Pownall.

1780. Impartial History of the War in America, by J. Carver, London 1771. Reprint New York, 1838.

1786. North America with the West Indies, by Saml. Dunn, London.

New map of the United States of North America &c. by Saml. Dunn, improved from the surveys of Captain Carver, London.

1788. History of Independence of United States, Wm Gordon, D. D., London.

1789. Travels through the Interior Part of America, by an Officer. London.

1790. Manuscript map of the Battles fought around the Forks of the Maumee River (now Fort Wayne Indiana) Oct. 1790, by Capt Jonathan Heart, 1st. Regt. U. S. Infantry.

1793. Topographical Description by Geo. Imlay, London.

1793. The American Universal Geography by Jedidiah Morse, A. M., Boston.

1794. The American Atlas, or a Geographical Description of the whole Continent of America, by the late Mr. Thomas Jeffreys, Geographer to the King, and others. London.

1794. History of the Missions of the United Brethren among the Indians in North America, by Loskiel, London.

1795. The United States Gazeteer, by Joseph Scott, Phil.

1796. Manuscript map of the Connecticut Western Reserve, made by Rev. John Heckewelder, Jan. 12.

1796. A new Universal Atlas, a complete collection of the most approved maps extant, corrected and augmented from the last edition of Danville and Robert, by Major James Rennel and other eminent Geographers; engraved by Thos. Kitchen, Senr and others. Thick folio. London.

1797. Manuscript map of Western Reserve, showing variation of compass, by Seth Pease. Manuscript map of Western Reserve that part east of the Cuyahoga being laid down from actual survey, by Seth Pease.

The same engraved. New Haven Ct.

1798. American Gazetteer, by Jedidiah Morse, D. D., 1797, Boston. 1798 London.

1800. Atlas, published by J. Stockdale, London.

1804. Map of the State of Ohio, by Rufus Putnam, Surveyor General of the United States in Journal of a Tour into the Territory N. W. of the Alleghany mountains by T. M. Harris, Boston, 1805.

1806. A manuscript map of the Ct. Land Company's Land west of the Cuyahoga, no date, but supposed 1806.

1806. Map of the State of Ohio taken from the returns in the office of the Treasurer General by John F. Mansfield, Oct. 7. Philadelphia.

This is presumed to be the first engraved map of Ohio after its organization as a State.

1808. An engraved map of the Western Reserve, by Seth Pease and Abraham Tappan.

LATE MAPS DESIGNED TO SHOW EARLY GEOGRAPHY.

Aboriginal America East of the Mississippi, Vol. 3, Bancroft's History of United States p. 240. Boston, 1846.

1655. Location of Indian Tribes around Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Georgian Bay. Jesuits in North America, Francis Parkman. Boston, 1867.

1655. Map of the French, English, Dutch, Swedish, and Spanish Possessions or claims, Bancroft's History of the United States Vol. 2 p. 296, Boston 1855.

1745. Map of the French, English, and Spanish Possessions in North America. Hist. of Discovery &c., of Mississippi, by John W. Monette M. D., New York, 1846.

1763. Forts and Settlements in America. Conspiracy of Pontiac, by Francis Parkman, Boston, 1868.

1750 to 1780. Historical Map of the State of Ohio, showing the location of Ancient Earth works, and the country occupied by the principal Indian Tribes between 1750 and 1780, with their principal trails and war paths, by Col. Charles Whittlesey, Cleveland, 1872; published in Walling and Gray's New Topographical Atlas of Ohio, Philadelphia, 1872, and reprinted and published with a Topographical and Historical Sketch, also by Col. Whittlesey, by O. W. Gray Philadelphia, 1872.

Historical and Chronological Map of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio, by John B. Dillon, and in his History of Indiana. Indianapolis, 1859.

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