

Croix, "Lac Pepin;" shows the lead mines above "Des Moines on Moingona River;" places a post above the St. Croix River; another below Lake Pepin, on the west side; and Fort l' Huillier, on a tributary of the Minnesota River. The position of the last is correctly given, while that of the others is incorrect.

In *Carte du Canada* of De l'Isle, revised by his son-in-law, Philip Buache, 1745, Fort Le Sueur, built, in 1695, upon an island above Lake Pepin, is marked as below the lake, and destroyed, and no other post is shown on the banks of the Mississippi above Rock Island.

named Franquelin. He is as skillful as any in France. * * * He is at work on a very correct map of the country, which I shall send you, next year, in his name."

Harrissee speaks of a drawing of a map, in the archives of France, signed Johannes Ludovicus Franquelin, pinxit, and thinks it was drafted in 1681—a tracing from the original is in the Parliament Library of Canada. Upon this map is an attempt to fix the residences of tribes north of Miskous, perhaps intended for Miskons, or Wisconsin River. The Chaiena (Cheyennes), allies of the Sioux, are marked as dwelling in Northern Minnesota, as they did at that period.

In 1684, Franquelin finished the map to which Gov. De la Barre alluded, based upon the observations of twelve years. In 1688, he drew another map of North America, an engraving of which first appeared in 1882, in the fourth edition of Neill's *History of Minnesota*, based upon sixteen years of observation; and, in 1689, he drew yet another map, according to Harrissee.