

tribes. He accordingly sent two of his order, François Dollier de Casson and René de Bréhant de Galinée,—who had come with Queylus to Canada in the year preceding,—to travel with the explorer La Salle, to seek the Mississippi river, and to open the way, among hitherto unknown tribes, for Sulpitian missions. In pursuance of this commission, the two priests spent the winter of 1669-70 on the north shore of Lake Erie,—alone, since La Salle, on account of illness, returned to Montreal in the preceding October,—where they took possession of the country in the name of Louis XIV.; and made earnest but unavailing efforts to reach the Mississippi. But they met with disasters, which obliged them to give up the attempt. They proceeded to Sault Ste. Marie, and returned to the St. Lawrence in the spring of 1670. Galinée then made a map of the region which they had explored: Lake Ontario, Niagara, the north shore of Lake Erie, Detroit, and the east and north shores of Lake Huron—the first chart thereof known to exist.]—*Jes. Relations*, 1, pp. 320-321.

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1670: JESUIT MISSIONS AMONG THE WISCONSIN TRIBES.

[From the Jesuit *Relation* of 1669-70.]

[Synopsis: Much of this year's *Relation* is occupied by the report of the Ottawa mission, made by Dablon to his Quebec superior. He mentions its three centres of work—at Sault Ste. Marie, Chequamegon, and Green Bay; and gives a separate account of each; of its topography, resources, and inhabitants; and of the state of each mission.

Sault Ste. Marie is a resort for nineteen different tribes, most of whom come hither to fish during the summer. Some of these come from the region of Hudson Bay; and intercourse with them has led the missionaries to plan a journey to that distant land—partly to open the way for missionary work among those peoples, partly to discover a land route to the great and still mysterious “North Sea,” and perhaps also the Japan Sea. They have, moreover, heard of the Mississippi river, and of the Illi-