

Of all the Nations toward the North, there are three, among others, who come to trade here; and very recently two hundred Canoes passed some time here.—*Jes. Relations*, liv, pp. 165–167.

1670–73: JESUIT MISSIONS IN THE LAKE REGION; TRIBAL
MIGRATIONS.

[From the *Jesuit Relations* of 1670–71, 1671–72, and 1672–73.]

[Synopsis: In Part III of the *Relation* of 1670–71 are described the Ottawa missions. It opens with a survey of these missions, of the tribes that they reach, and of the regions inhabited by those peoples; this résumé is illustrated by a map of Lake Superior and the adjacent lands, prepared by some of the missionaries. Besides the missions already familiar to the reader of these accounts,—at Sault Ste. Marie, Chequamegon, and Green Bay,—several new ones have been founded. New locations are assigned to several tribes that have been mentioned in previous documents; for the fierce Iroquois on the east, and the Sioux on the west, have made numerous raids upon the weaker tribes, who flee to whatever regions seem to offer even temporary security from their foes.

Dablon then relates how all the North and West has been annexed to the crown of France, the king “subjecting these nations to Jesus Christ’s dominion before placing them under his own.” This is accomplished by a formal ceremony at Sault Ste. Marie (June 4, 1671), at which St. Lusson takes possession, in the name of the king, of the territories “from Montreal as far as the South Sea, covering the utmost extent and range possible.” He plants a cross there, and raises over it the French royal standard, with ceremonies both civil and religious. Representatives of fourteen different tribes are present, whom Allouez addresses in eulogy of the king—“giving them such an idea of our incomparable Monarch’s greatness that they have no words with which to express their thoughts upon the subject.” His speech is reported at length; it is followed by one