

APPENDIX

MAPS SHOWING LOCATION OF INDIAN TRIBES IN THE IOWA AREA

There is practically no critical analysis of seventeenth and eighteenth century cartography that depicted the Mississippi River region. Hence those seeking to find the historic tribes that formerly inhabited certain regions have had to evaluate the maps they used.

A brief description or critical comment on each map consulted is, therefore, presented. This will give a suggestion at least of the authenticity and general value of the map. However, the comment is based on a detailed study of a specific area (that now Iowa) and thus refers only to that area, not to the map as a whole.

Each notation consists of (1) the date, (2) the cartographer or printer, (3) a place the map may be found, (4) the number of the map, if it is a photostat and in the Ayer Collection, and (5) the comment. A question mark following the date or "ca." preceding the date usually indicates that the map has been dated by the library on internal evidence. (A) indicates the Ayer Collection in the Newberry Library, Chicago, and (LC) the map division in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. The originals of many of these early maps are in French libraries.

Marquette, Jacques, 1673: Thwaites's Jesuit Relations, Vol. LIX.

This map was found with the original Marquette manuscript in St. Mary's College, Montreal. Its authenticity has been questioned. See Dr. Kellogg's comment in the *Proceedings of the Wisconsin Historical Society*, 1906, pp. 183-193. It is generally considered, however, to have been drawn by Marquette during or just following his Mississippi voyage. The tribal name "Pahoütet" found in it is thought to refer to the Ioway. — See Hodge's *Handbook of American Indians*, Bulletin of American Ethnology, No. 30, Pt. 1, p. 612. See also Weld's *Joliet and Marquette in Iowa* in *THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS*, Vol. I, pp. 3-16, for discussion of latitudes.

Marquette, Jacques (?), 1673: Thwaites's Jesuit Relations, Vol.

LIX. This map, purported to have been drawn by Marquette, was published in 1681, in Thevenot's *Recueil de Voyages*. It is similar to Marquette's original map but is much less specific.

Jesuit fathers, 1673: B N Estampes Vd. 30¹²⁷ (A). Based on Thevenot's map.

Vander Aa, Pierre, 1673: See 1684.

Joliet, Louis, 1674: Thwaites's *Jesuit Relations*, Vol. LIX. This map was made after Joliet's return to France. He had lost his maps and notes at the end of his Mississippi journey when his canoe overturned. Similar to Marquette's map but more generalized.

Franquelin, Jean Baptiste, 1681: "Carte Gnle. de la France Septentrionale": SH B B4040—11 (A). Based on Joliet's 1674 map, with "Pa8atek" for Ioway (?)

"Carte de la Louisiane", 1682: BN Ge DD2987—No. 8782 (A). This map is said by Margry to be a tracing of one drawn by La Salle. This is dubious. It was probably drawn by someone else but based on information gathered by La Salle. Calls Missouri River "R. des Otatontes" although the Oto are not placed on it.

Franquelin, Jean Baptiste, 1684: "Carte de la Louisiane": Thwaites's *Jesuit Relations*, Vol. LXIII. Based on new information from La Salle but retains features from the 1681 map, thus causing conflicting depictions. Does "Paote" refer to Ioway, the term being analogous to "Pahoutet"? It is often so considered.

Vander Aa, Pierre, 1684: "Land en Volk-ont-ekking in't Noorder gedeelte von America door P. Marquette en Joliet": (LC). Although dated 1673, this map in its conglomerative features, assembled with little discretion, shows many similarities to Franquelin's 1684 map. Thus it is probable that Vander Aa composed his map no earlier than 1684 at least.

Franquelin, Jean Baptiste, 1685: "Carte de l'Amérique Septentrionale": BSH B4040-6 (A). New facts obtained since 1684. Valuable map.

Minet, 1685: "Carte de la Louisiane": BSH B4044-4 (A). Based on Franquelin, 1684.

¹²⁷ Such notations refer to the numbers of the maps and are given for convenience in locating them.

Franquelin, Jean Baptiste, 1688: "Carte de l'Amérique Septentrionale": SH B B4040-6 bis (A). New facts obtained since 1684. Valuable map.

Fonville, 1699: "Nation Canada ou Nouvelle France": SH B B4040-9 (A). Based on Franquelin, 1688.

Louvigny, ca. 1700: "Carte de Fleuve Missisipi, avec les noms des peuples qui l'habitans": SHB C4040-10 (A). Confusing map. Poorly drawn.

Raffeisc, Pierre, ca. 1700: "Parties Les Plus Occidentales due Canada": (LC). Scarcely anything shown west of the Mississippi.

Alvord, C. W., map in Alvord's *The Illinois Country, 1673-1818*, ca. 1700. Identifies the 17th century river of the Ioway with the Iowa River instead of the Upper Iowa. Indefinite.

Delisle, G., 1701: "Carte des Environs du Missisipi": SHB C4040-4 (A). This map shows a placement, supposedly, of the Ioway tribe that is perpetuated in a number of maps. Very little of Iowa is shown, if any, as the top of the map occurs slightly above the Missouri River. But in that area, on a river flowing directly south into "la Rivière des Osages ou des Missouris" are located "les Paoutaova" and "Ajoureova". There is nothing else to bear out the fact that the Ioway were way south at this time. The only explanation that seems helpful is that Delisle heard the tribe was on a tributary of the Missouri but he did not yet understand the course of the Missouri. The river in question was put just opposite one on which were the "Cansa", and above that was a river with Pawnee on it. Not until verification is found for believing the Ioway to be in southern Iowa or Missouri, can this cartographical location be taken as of significance.

Delisle, G., 1702: "Carte de Canada et du Missisipi": Paris, Affaires Etrangères. (A). Shows Ioway as in 1701 with "Panimaha" (Skidi Pawnee) on the river with them. Shows also the Lake site further north, due to Le Sueur (?).

Delisle, G., 1702: "Carte de la Rivière de Missisipi": SHA 138 bis-3-2 (A). Shows only Lake site for Ioway but does not put Oto with them as does 1703 map.

Delisle, G., 1703: "Carte de Canada ou de la Nouvelle France et des Découvertes qui y ont été faites": Paullin's *Atlas*, plate 23 A. A good map, based on Le Sueur. The more southern placement of the Ioway is omitted but "Aioureoua" is placed in that general region.

Franquelin, Jean Baptiste, 1708: (LC). To suggest the condition of this map, it may be pointed out that the following are shown: "Arounoué nation", "Nations des Arounouea", "des Aiaoves", "Pahoute", and "Aiaovecs"—all terms for the Ioway and here located in different places.

Senex, J., 1710: "North America": (A), printed. Similar to Delisle, 1703.

Moll, H., 1712-1714: "North America": (LC). Similar to Delisle, 1703. Dated by its dedication to Queen Anne's Privy Council.

Willdey, ca. 1714: "North America" (LC). Similar to Delisle, 1703.

Fer, N. de, 1715: "La Rivière de Missisipi, et ses environs, dans l'Amérique Septentrionale": (A), printed. Similar to Delisle, 1701.

Le Maire, 1716: "Carte Nouvelle de la Louisiane": (LC). Copied. Relied somewhat on Minet, 1685.

Moll, H., ca. 1717: "A New Map of ye North Parts of America." (LC). Shows only "Aiaoute" in Iowa and they are probably intended to be near the head of the Little Sioux.

Vermale, 1717: "Carte Générale de la Louisiane": SHB C4044-11 K (A). An interesting map in that it does not seem to be based wholly on earlier ones. However, Vermale evidently did not understand the river courses of the Missouri and its tributaries, for it is hard to correlate them with the actual topography.

Delisle, G., 1718: "Carte de la Louisiane et du Cours du Missisipi": Paullin's *Atlas*, Plate 24. Very good map for its time. Published in volume of La Harpe's journeys covering the period 1718-1722. Clearly influenced by Le Sueur. In the *South Dakota Historical Collections*, Vol. I, p. 49; Bureau of Amer-

ican Ethnology, Bulletin 112; and in W. D. Strong's *Introduction to Nebraska Archaeology*, Le Sueur is named as the cartographer of this map and the date 1701 is given to it. Moreover, this same reproduction of the map appears in B. F. French's *Historical Collections of Louisiana and Florida*, Vol. II, as the Delisle, 1718, map. But all these differ from the Paullin reproduction in that they show features added to the original, probably in the 19th century.

Fer, N. de, 1718: "Le Cours du Missisipi ou de St. Louis Fameuse Rivière de l'Amérique Septentrionale . . .": (A), printed. Beautiful map. Rather similar to Delisle 1703 but spells Ioway "Ajabuez".

Fer, N. de, 1718: "Partie Meridionale de la Rivière de Missisipi, et ses environs, dans l'Amérique Septentrionale": (A), printed. Similar to de Fer, 1715, though more decorative.

Chatelain, 1719: (LC). Similar to Willdey, 1714.

Chatelain, 1719 (?): "Carte de la Nouvelle France": (LC). Similar to Delisle, 1703, and de Fer, 1718, "Le Cours . . .".

Anville, 172?: from manuscript in Bibliothèque Nationale, No. 8796: (LC). Confused map of little value. Similar to Beauvilliers, 1720. Shows "Les aroués" west of Missouri River on Platte (?) River.

Beauvilliers, 1720: "Carte Nouvelle de la Partie de l'Ouest de la Province de la Louisiane": SHA B8 bis.-1-8 (A). Like Anville, 172? Based partially on La Harpe.

Moll, H., 1720: "A New Map of the North Parts of America Claimed by France . . .": (LC). Like Moll, 1712-1714, but with spelling of Ioway similar to that on ca. 1717 map.

Senex, J., 1721: from "New General Atlas" by Senex: (LC). Similar to Delisle, 1718.

"A Map of Carolana and of the River Meschacebe", 1722: from Coxe's *A Description of the English Province of Carolana*, (LC). Like none other. Highly questionable.

Delisle, G., 1722: "Carte du Mexique et de la Floride": (A), printed. Like Delisle, 1703.

Popple, Henry, 1727: (LC). Similar to Chatelain, 1719. Shows Long River of Lahontan.

Popple, Henry, 1733: "A Map of the British Empire with the French and Spanish Settlements adjacent thereto": (LC). Similar to 1727 but confusion regarding the Missouri River is definitely shown in that its North-South course is labelled "Pekitanoni R." (Mo. R.) while on the Kansas (?) are placed the Missouri.

Homann, 174?: "Mississipi Seu Provincial Ludoviciannae": (LC). Like Delisle, 1718.

Le Rouge, G. L., 1742: "Amérique Septentrionale Suivant la Carte de Popple": (LC). Similar to Popple, 1733. Perpetuated identification of Missouri with Kansas River and called the latter Missouri River.

Anville, 1746: "Amérique Septentrionale": (A), printed. Similar to Delisle, 1718. Ioway only tribe in Iowa, however.

"A Map of the British and French Settlements in North America", 175?: (LC). Pretty good map. Ioway only tribe in Iowa. No lake site but are at mouth of eastern tributary to Missouri.

"Carte Particulière de Fleuve Saint Louis Dressée Sur les Lieux avec les noms des Sauvages du Pais", 1750: (LC). Quite accurate map. Little immediately west of Mississippi.

Bellin, J. N., 1750: "Carte de la Louisiane et des Pays Voisins": (A), printed. Ioway on lake site similar to that portrayed by Delisle. Spelling differs.

Anville-Bolton, 1752: "North America": (LC). Similar to 1746 but with northern Ioway site omitted. "Improved by Mr. Bolton".

Bellin, J. N., 1755: "Carte de L'Amérique Septentrionale": (LC). Similar to 1750 but with different terms, possibly influenced by Charlevoix's writings.

Bellin, J. N., 1755: "Carte de la Louisiane": (A), printed.

Le Rouge, 1755: "Le Canada et La Louisiane": (LC). Ioway at lake site, only tribe in Iowa.

- Lopez y Cruz*, 1755: "America Septentrional": (LC). "R. de Aiaouez" (Little Sioux) only feature in region.
- Mitchell, John*, 1755: "Map of the British and French Dominions in North America": Paullin's *Atlas*, plate 89. Similar to Delisle, 1718. This was the map used by the peace commissioners in 1779-83. Upon it they drew the boundary lines for the United States.
- Nolin, J. B.*, 1756: "Carte du Canada et de la Louisiane . . .": (A), printed. Undetailed, and not helpful.
- Bellin, J. N.*, 1757 (?): "Carte de la Floride, de la Louisiane, et Pays Voisins": (A), printed. As 1755, "Le Canada . . .".
- Bonne*, 1757: "Carte de la Floride, de la Louisiane": (LC). As Bellin, 1757 (?).
- Covens and Mortier*, 1757: "L'Amérique Septentrionale Dressé Sur les Memoires le plus recens des meilleirs geographes": (LC). As Bellin, 1757 (?).
- Du Pratz, Le Page*, 1757: "A Map of Louisiana . . .": and in Du Pratz's *Historie de la Louisiane*, Vol. I. Missouri River continues straight west, and the "Aiaouez" and "Othouez" are on a short southward flowing tributary.
- Delarochette*, 1759: "A New Map of North America": (A), printed. Similar to Delisle, 1718.
- Bowen, T.*, 176?: "A Map of the British and French Settlements in North America": (LC). Interesting map, with the notation at the junction of the Big Sioux and Missouri (?): "Thus far the French ascend the Missouri".
- Bowen, E.*, 1760?: "A New and Accurate Map of Louisiana": (LC). Similar to Bellin, 1750.
- Jeffreys*, 1760: "A Map of Canada and the North Part of Louisiana with the adjacent countrys": (A), printed. This map was included in Jeffrey's *The Natural and Civil History of the French Dominions in North and South America*, 1720. The text and map are not in accordance. The text regarding the Iowa area is almost verbatim from Charlevoix (with no mention of him) and the map is basically similar to Delisle, 1718, though more vague.

- "A New Map of North America from the Latest Discoveries", 1761. Similar to 175? Anon. Engraved for Smollett's *The History of England*.
- Rocque, J., 1761: "Cartes Generales de L'Amérique Septentrionale": (LC). Similar to Covens and Mortier, 1757.
- Map, 1769, published in J. Carver's *Travels Through the Interior Parts of North America*. So general it is practically meaningless. Does not correlate closely with text.
- Bowles, C., ca. 1774: "North America and the West Indies": (LC). Similar to T. Bowen, 176?.
- Beaurain, 1777: "Carte de l'Amérique Sept^{le}": (A), printed. Similar to Bellin, 1750.
- Bowles, G., 1778: "New Map of North America and the West Indies": (A), printed. Similar to Delisle, 1718.
- Carver, 1778: "A New Map of North America": (LC). Same as Carver, 1769.
- Brion de la Tour, 1779: "L'Amérique Sept^{le} ou se remarquent les Etats Unis": (LC). Rather similar to Delisle, 1718, but without the "Chemin de Voyageurs" and no lakes at head of the (Little Sioux) river.
- Lewis and Clark, 178?: (LC). Poor drawing but original data. Found with some of Clark's papers in Bureau of Indian Affairs. See A. H. Abel's *A New Lewis and Clark Map* in *The Geographical Review*, Vol. I, pp. 329-345, for description of it and the other maps found.
- Delisle, G., 1782: "Carte de la Louisiane Revue, Corrigée, et considerablemt augmentée en 1782": (A), printed. Similar to 1703.
- Delisle, G.-Dezauche, 1783: "Carte de Mexique et des Etats-Unis": (A), printed. Similar to 1703.
- Jeffreys, 1783: "A New and Correct Map of North America". Like Jeffreys, 1760. Included in *The American Atlas of Jeffreys* bearing the date 1782, while this map is dated 1783.
- Sötzmann, 1783: "Die Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-America": (LC). Similar to Sayer, 1786.

- Nolin*, 1783: "Carte Generale des Colonies Angloises": (LC).
Very sweeping in its placements.
- Brion de la Tour*, 1784: "Carte des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et du Cours de Mississipi . . .": (A), printed. This map is especially important to this study in that it shows the "Iowa Town" in Illinois. It also shows two "Fort des Ajoues", one at the mouth of the Little Sioux and a second on the river above. This last placement differs from most in that the word "Fort" is used and because no lake site is indicated.
- Delamarche*, 1785: "Etats-Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale": (LC). Similar to Brion de la Tour, 1784, but with lake village and none on river north of Little Sioux.
- Sayer*, 1786: "A New Map of the Whole Continent of America": (A), printed. Similar to Anville, 1752, but with different spelling of Ioway.
- Anonymous, 1790 (?): (LC). Shows Ioway Towns as does Brion de la Tour, 1784, but no western sites for that tribe.
- Arrowsmith*, 1790: "Chart of the World on Mercator's Projection . . .": (LC). Similar to 1790 (?) Anonymous.
- Sötzmann*, 1791: "Karte Nordlichsten America . . .": (LC).
As 1790 (?) Anonymous.
- Anville*, 1794: "A New Map of the Whole Continent of America . . .": (A), printed. Similar to Brion de la Tour, 1779.
- Russell, J.*, 1794: "A General Map of North America": (LC). Similar to Anonymous, 1790 (?). Shows Little Sioux River but no mound site on it.
- Faden, William*, 1796: "The United States of America": (A) printed. Similar to Delamarche, 1785.
- Güssefeld, F. L.*, 1797: "Charte von Nord America". As J. Russell, 1794.
- Anonymous, ca. 1800: (LC). Found with 178? map in Clark papers. Shows North America from the Mississippi River to the Pacific. Similar to Anonymous, 1790 (?).
- Gallatin*, ca. 1800: "Map of the Indian Tribes of North America":

(LC). Very generalized map to show location of tribes ca. 1800. Made later, of course.

Lewis, M., 1804: In Paullin's *Atlas*, plate 28. Shows "Ayoas Is." on "R. de Moins". Interesting map.

Lewis, M., 1805 (?): "A Map of the continent of North America": (LC). Informative map.

Pike, Z. M., 1810: In Paullin's *Atlas*, plate 31 B. Shows only a Sioux village in Iowa area, hence does not parallel closely Pike's text in his journal.

Clark, W., 1810: In Paullin's *Atlas*, plate 32 A. Illustrates text of journals helpfully. Marks Spirit Lake.

Humboldt, 1811: "Carte du Mexique et des Pays Limitrophes": in Paullin's *Atlas*, plate 30 B. Similar to Brion de la Tour, 1779.

Arrowsmith, 1814: "A Map Exhibiting all the New Discoveries in the Interior Part of North America": in Paullin's *Atlas*, plate 29. Similar to Clark, 1810.

Brué, 1815: "Carte Encyprotype de l'Amérique Septentrionale": (LC). Labels Spirit Lake.

Brué, 1819: (LC). Helpful map. Shows Sauk and Fox villages in Iowa.

Schoolcraft, H. R., 1819: (LC). Similar to Clark, 1810.

Lea, A. M., 1836: "Map of Part of the Wisconsin Territory": in *Lea's Notes on the Wisconsin Territory*. Illustrated Lea's text well. Valuable map.