

mean time, and where Champlain indicates populous tribes we find here only Hurons, Eries, &c., "nation detruite."

The last map relating to Upper Canada is not copied from any old map, but represents Lake Ontario as it is, with the various names which are given in different maps and descriptions to localities on its shores, and I have added to it a somewhat enlarged copy of Creuxius' topography of the Huron villages near Lake Simcoe.\* There is considerable confusion in these different names. One name which is variously written as Tejajagon, Teyogagon, Terraiaagon, &c., is generally placed in the neighbourhood of Toronto, but Hennepin gives a similar name to a place 17 leagues above Kingston, and one of the maps to a place on Burlington Bay. Another place called Ganaraské is apparently Port Hope, but Lahontan gives that name to Burlington Bay also. As for the names given in Creuxius's map, bearing date 1660, either to places on our shore of Lake Ontario, or to the Huron villages round Lake Simcoe, I have hardly been able to identify one of them with any name which appears elsewhere. The carrying place to Lake Simcoe does not appear to have been at Toronto, but at some place considerably to the east of it, at the Rouge perhaps, and its name with various modifications of spelling, may be called Ganatchikiagon. As for the name Toronto, in the earlier maps it is always given to Lake Simcoe, and in the Huron language seems to have meant *much* or *multitude*, but Creuxius calls Lake Simcoe Lacus Ouentaronius. I do not find Toronto applied to its present locality till a map, which illustrates the campaign which ended in Braddocks defeat in 1755, when there appears to have been a French Fort here.

The remaining map belongs to Lower Canada exclusively, and to a portion of it which, being under lease to the Hudson's Bay Company at the munificent rent of £50 a year, is hardly at all known at present. It bears date 1735, and professes to be the first map that ever was made of that region, which was the Crown domain. It is compiled by a Jesuit living at Chicoutimi, and if it is not more accurate at a distance than it is within 30 or 40 miles from his own door, the great detail into which it enters cannot be much relied upon. It is, however, a curious map, with a very flowery dedication to the Dauphin,

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\*The accompanying map, engraved for the Journal from the original in Father Ducreux's *Historia Canadensis*, Paris 1664, represents the region around Lake Simcoe as laid down in 1660. Unfortunately the narrows which form the junction between Lake Simcoe and the little Lake Couchiching have been omitted, probably through the carelessness of the engraver, but in other respects the outlines are surprisingly accurate. The Indian names, however appear to be hopelessly corrupt and their Latin dress adds to the difficulty of identifying them. Lacus Ouentaronius may perhaps be read Ouen-tarontus in accordance with the name elsewhere assigned to Lake Simcoe.