

written at this period. On this map a fort is conspicuously marked, not far from the site of the present Penetanguishene, as suggested to be built there, not simply as a bar to the English, but as a bulwark against the Iroquois invaders, now threatening the very existence of the colony of New France. In the letter which alludes to the map, the proposed fort is described as being "at the mouth of the Bay of Toronto upon Lake Huron;" and this is the name given at full length on the map to Gloucester and Matchedash Bay: "Baie de Toronto." In this manner, what Denonville meant by "the Pass at Toronto, the other end of Lake Huron," is determined with great certainty. On the same map, which, no doubt reproduces earlier maps in the possession of the authorities at Quebec, our Lake Simcoe is Lake Toronto, and the Indians inhabiting its shores are the Torontoguerons, the Toronto nations; that is, the Hurons, or Wyandots, as we shall hereafter learn. (Sagard in his *Grand Voyage du pays des Hurons*, writes the word Houandates.) It is thus proved that in 1686-9, the dates of Denonville's despatches and Lahontan's letters and map, the name Toronto was largely identified with the environs of the present Lake Simcoe; while, at the same period, no such name is applied to any locality on the shores of Lake Ontario in any known map or document, printed or manuscript. Herman Moll, also, in his large map dated 1720, and based on the best authorities of the period, uses the local nomenclature just indicated.

A few years later, the water-communication eastward, between Lake Simcoe and Lake Ontario, by way of the rivers Otonabee and Trent, is marked on maps as "Toronto river;" while the Humber, a line of communication southward between Lakes Simcoe and Ontario, is designated by exactly the same title.

Recalling now what has just been narrated, that Matchedash Bay was also "Bay of Toronto," we can account for the language of the maps only by supposing that there was an important interior district generally known as the Toronto region, to and from which these water-communications were regarded as highways, on the west, north-west, east and south respectively.

After a further lapse of time, a change takes place in the wording of the maps. The name Toronto vanishes from the environs of Lake Simcoe, and appears attached to a locality on Lake Ontario, the spot to which it still adheres. The change can be explained thus: the large Huron or Wyandot population, which had given rise to the expression TORONTO, was now dispersed by the incursions of the Iroquois, and the country rendered comparatively a desert. The region was, therefore, no