

celebrated explorers were, in 1678, at the place where Toronto now stands, I think there can be no doubt. Father Hennepin has left us a very circumstantial account of his voyage by way of the great lakes to the undiscovered country in the west. In describing his voyage from Fort Frontenac (Cataraugus) to the head of Lake Ontario, and by the north shore of the lake, he says, (Page 48 of his history):—"On the 26th (Nov., 1678), we were in great danger about two leagues off the land, where we were obliged to be at anchor all the night at sixty fathoms water and above; but at length the wind turning north-east, we set out and arrived safely at the further end of Lake Ontario, called in the Iroquois 'Skannadario.' We came pretty near to one of their villages called Teiaiagon, lying about seventy leagues from Fort Frontenac or 'Kata-rackouy.'"

"The wind then turning contrary, we were obliged to tarry there till about the fifteenth of December; then we sailed from the northern coast to the southern, where the river Niagara runs into the lake, but could not reach it that day, though it is but fifteen or sixteen leagues distant."

In the eighteenth chapter of Father Hennepin's *Book of Travel* is contained an account of his second expedition from Fort Frontenac, accompanied by Fathers Zenobé and Gabriel, in 1679. In it he says, "Some days after the 27th of May, 1679, the wind presenting fair, Fathers Gabriel, Zenobé and I went on board the brigantine and in a short time arrived in the river of the Tossontouans, which runs into Lake Ontario, where we continued several days, our men being very busy in bartering their commodities with the natives, who flocked in great numbers about us to exchange their skins for knives, guns, powder, shot, etc."

"In the meantime we had built a cabin of barks of trees about half a league in the woods to perform Divine Service without interruption, and waited until all our men had done their business. M. De La Salle arrived about eight days after, he having taken his course to the southern coast of the lake to go to the village of the Tossontouans, to whom he made presents," &c.

Hennepin, on page 79, says:—"On the

4th of the said month I went overland to the Falls of Niagara with a sergeant called La Fleur."

These extracts I have given from Hennepin, coupled with La Salle's account of his voyage of 1680, pretty conclusively prove that both he and La Salle visited the spot where Toronto now stands. Teiaiagon was the Indian name of Toronto long before it got the latter title.

"Thus," says Dr. Scadding, in a very exhaustive paper read before the York Pioneers, on October 6th, 1891, "Thus we have in Pierre Magery's *Memoirs et Documents*, Col. 11, p. 115, the following extract from a letter written by the famous La Salle, dated August 22nd, in the year 1680, "To take up again the course of my journey:—I set off last year from Teiaiagon on the 22nd of August, and reached the shores of Lake Toronto, on the 23rd, where I arrested two of my deserters."

From this we see that on the 22nd August he was at Teiaiagon, that is to say, the locality known afterwards as Toronto, and the day following he arrived on the banks of the Lake of Toronto, as he very distinctly states—that is to say, on the banks of Lake Simcoe. We thus see that Teiaiagon and the shores of Lake Toronto (Lake Simcoe) are two different localities, distant a day's journey one from the other.

This same Teiaiagon is again referred to by La Salle in his remarks on the proceedings of Count Frontenac, forwarded by him to the authorities in Paris in the year 1684 (given in the *Documentary History of the State of New York*, Vol. IX., page 218).

He there speaks of Teiaiagon as a place to which Indians from the north, to whom he gives the general name of Outaouacs, came down to traffic with the people from the other side of the lake, that is New Yorkers; and he stated it as an advantage accruing from the existence of Fort Frontenac, that this trade was thereby stopped and drawn to Fort Frontenac.

What is here stated (by La Salle) corresponds with the testimony of La Hontan, a French officer in charge of Fort Joseph, on the west side of the southern entrance to Lake Huron (afterwards Fort Gratiot), as given in his book and in the large map which accompanies it.

De Lisle's map, published at Paris in