

the Neutrals. To the Hurons they were known as Attiwendaronks, "or people of slightly different speech." The Recollet missionary De la Roche Daillon visited them in the winter of 1626-7; the Jesuit Fathers Brebeuf and Chaumonot made a more extensive exploration in the winter of 1640-1. These were the first recorded visits to the Neutrals. There can be little doubt that these pioneer missionaries and explorers traversed what is known as the County of Brant; the records of their travels are translated in Dean Harris's interesting books on the early missions and summarized in Parkman's works. Sanson's map of 1656 must have been based upon the reports of the Jesuits. The Grand River is for the first time outlined upon this map, which also shows a Neutral village on the west bank nearly opposite Brantford. Evidently intended to be the chief post or station in the proposed "Mission of the Angels", which the Jesuits had resolved to establish among the Neutral Nation, the village is designated "Our Lady of the Angels". The map also shows that the priests had extended their missionary tour of exploration through the Counties of Elgin, Kent, Essex, and Lambton, and given names of Saints to at least four Indian Villages in the western part of the peninsula. A copy of the Ontario portion of Sanson's Map is given in Mr. Boyle's last report. Nearly thirty years had passed by, when in the beginning of October 1669 two Sulpitian priests, Galinée and Dollier de Casson, with their followers, after a tedious passage over the long portage extending from Burlington Bay through Westover to the Grand River, arrived at some point between Paris and Galt, passed on down the River to Lake Erie, and then coasted along the shore of the inland sea to Port Dover,* where they sojourned for the winter and took formal possession of the Territory in the name of King Louis the Fourteenth. These were the first white men who descended the Grand River, or who wintered on the shore of Lake Erie. Only a few days before their arrival at the river, the famous Joliet had made a still longer Portage from Port Stanley, or near it, to Brantford on his way to Montreal, and a remarkable meeting had taken place at Westover between him and the equally famous La Salle who had so far accompanied the Sulpitian priests. As a result of Joliet's information, the proposed route and destination of the Sulpitians had been altered, and La Salle had decided to abandon for the time his intended exploration of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Marquette and Joliet's discovery of the latter stream, and La Salle's exploration of the great

* General John S. Clark agrees with the writer in this identification. The General identifies a spot near Westover with the site of the Iroquois village, Tinaoua-Toua, where the meeting between Joliet and La Salle took place.