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Parkman mentions the circumstance that an old chief named Kenjockety, who claimed descent from an adopted prisoner of the Neutral nation, was recently living among the Senecas of Western New York.

It is stated in the "History of the County of Middlesex" that over sixty years ago "Edouard Petit, of Black River, discovered the ruins of an ancient building on the Rivière aux Sables, about forty miles from Sarnia. Pacing the size he found it to have been 40 x 24 ft. on the ground. On the middle of the south or gable end was a chimney 18 ft. high in excellent preservation, built of stone, with an open fireplace. The fireplace had sunk below the surface. This ruin had a garden surrounding it, ten or twelve rods wide by twenty rods in length, marked by ditches and alleys. Inside the walls of the house a splendid oak had grown to be 3 ft. in diameter, with a stem 60 ft. high to the first branch. It seemed to be of second growth, and must have been 150 years reaching its proportions as seen in 1828-9."

This must have been the mission of S. François, shewn on Sanson's map.

After the expulsion of the Neutrals the north shore of Lake Erie remained an unpeopled wilderness until a century ago. It was described in maps as "Chasse de Castor des Iroquois." The unbroken forest teemed with deer, bears, racoons, foxes, wolves and wild turkeys, and beaver dams still remain in large numbers to justify the cartographers of two centuries ago. Dollier de Casson and Galinée portaged from Burlington Bay to the Grand River in the autumn of 1669. La Salle, who had been with them, turned back, and left them to proceed without him. They met Jolliet, who gave them valuable topographical information. Then they descended the Grand River to Lake Erie. They built a hut on the bank of a stream opposite Long Point (doubtless Patterson's Creek) and wintered there. After a sojourn of over five months they proceeded westward along the north shore of the Lake. Losing a canoe in a storm and their two canoes being unable to carry more than four men, five of the party had to travel by land.* They proceeded up the lakes to the Sault. Galinée mapped out the north shore of Lake Erie from his own observation.† Before leaving their winter abode, however, they had set up a cross with an inscription, the *procès verbal* of which translated is as follows:

"We, the undersigned, certify that we have seen affixed on the lands of the lake called Erié the arms of the King of France, with this inscription: The year of salvation 1669, Clement IX. being seated in St. Peter's chair, Louis XIV. reigning in France, M. de Courcelle being Governor of New France, and M. Talon being intendant therein for the King, there arrived in this place two missionaries from Montreal, accompanied by seven other Frenchmen, who, the first of all European peoples, have wintered on this lake, of which, as of a territory not occupied, they have taken possession in the name of their King by the apposition of his arms, which they have attached to the foot of this cross. In witness whereof we have signed the present certificate.

FRANÇOIS DOLLIET,

Priest of the Diocese of Nantes, in Brittany.

DE GALINÉE,

Deacon, of the Diocese of Rennes, in Brittany."

* Near one of the creeks (probably Kettle Creek or Catfish Creek) in the County of Elgin, they found the canoe Jolliet had hidden, and the difficulties of their journey were lessened.

† H. refers to Sanson's map in his account of the exploration.

‡ (C.I.)