

improbable, however, that several missions of 1640 had been shifted before 1649; and St. Louis may easily have been moved from the east to the west side of Hogg River.—A. F. HUNTER.

Martin (*Jogues*, p. 232) locates St. Louis "near the mouth of the little river which empties into Hog Bay."

In a MS. map prepared by Rev. Arthur E. Jones, S.J., after several years' careful study of the field,—and which we expect soon to publish in this series,—he places St. Louis about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles above the mouth of Hogg River. St. Jean, he locates about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile S. W. of Fesserton; St. Denis, a mile N. of Vasey; and Ste. Anne, about a mile farther north, but a little to the west.

10 (p. 185).—These were, respectively, the villages of Teanaustayaé, Scanonaenrat, and Tahenhatontaron.

11 (p. 209).—Du Creux locates St. Charles on a small peninsula, apparently between Penetanguishene and Midland harbors. Sites have been found there corresponding to this. He places St. Francis Xavier on the west side of Wye River; and the *Relation* of 1642 states that it was near Ste. Marie. These data point to the vicinity of the modern village of Wyebridge, and Jesuit relics have been found there; but there are three or four distinct sites in that locality, and it is not yet possible to decide which of these is that of St. Francis. A short sword, bearing the date 1619, was found near one of these sites, about seventeen years ago; and various other relics found at all of them suggest early French occupation.—A. F. HUNTER.