

quality, this cement is much like the *Vicat*, a standard article, manufactured and much used in France. The distance was too great, and the transportation too difficult, for the Jesuits to have brought the cement from Europe; consequently, the raw material must have been discovered at or near the mission, and manufactured on the spot."

9 (p. 167).—Ste. Anne is also mentioned by Lalemant (*Huron Relation* of 1643, chap. iii.) as near Ste. Marie; its site would, accordingly, be near the present town of Penetanguishene. The new memorial church at that place bears the name of Ste. Anne (vol. v., p. 297; see illustration of the building, facing p. 295).

St. Denis is evidently the same as the place located by Du Creux, under the Latinized name of St. Dionisius, on the east bank of Hogg River. A considerable part of that neighborhood is still wooded, and the sites have not yet been exposed by cultivation.

St. Jean is placed by Du Creux on the east side of Sturgeon River, near its outlet, and there are sites which correspond with this position; but it has not yet been clearly distinguished.

The location of St. Louis is uncertain, as there is some reason to believe that this mission, like many others, had been shifted, and that the St. Louis of 1640 was not the one captured in 1649. At least three different sites have been assigned, in modern times, to this ill-fated village: (1) Du Creux's map, which shows the missions as they existed about 1640, places it on the east side of Hogg River, near its mouth,—a location accepted by some antiquarians. (2) Others regard the Errington farm, in lot 10, third concession, Tay township, as the site of St. Louis,—a large bonepit being discovered there in the autumn of 1878, and its distance from Ste. Marie being about a league. The late Rev. J. W. Annis (vol. v., p. 297) who examined this site, and collected relics thereon, held the same opinion. It seems more probable, however, that this bonepit indicates merely one of the historic ten-year accumulations of human remains, than that it was the result of a massacre. (3) On lot 12, in the fifth concession of Tay, are the remains of a village which some have thought to be St. Louis. When the occupant of the farm, named Evans, built his house, many years ago, he found numerous indications of early Indian occupation,—deposits of ashes, remains of corn enclosed in birch bark, charred remains of palisades indicating destruction by fire, and numerous tomahawks, knives, and other articles. Examination of this site, a few years ago, induced A. C. Osborne (vol. v., p. 297) to conclude that it was that of the St. Louis of 1649.

It may be frankly admitted that our present knowledge is insufficient to decide which of these three sites is the true one. It is not