

are informed by the *Journal*, under date of July 5, 1652. Laverdière (in index to *Journal*) regards this as a variant of Akrakwaé; he probably has in mind the Akhrakuaeronons mentioned in *Relation* of 1640 (vol. xviii., p. 233).

*Teot'ondiaton* (Teotongniaton): the Neutral village where was located the mission of St. Guillaume (vol. xxi., *note* 18). As we have now reached, in this series, the time of the destruction of the Neutral tribes, we may here add to the information already given in our Notes the following letter received from Mr. James H. Coyne (dated Apr. 22, 1898), regarding the sites of Neutral villages. Referring to Sanson's map (1656),—which is doubtless based upon reports made by the Jesuit missionaries sent to that tribe, and upon Rague-neau's map (mentioned in vol. xviii., p. 235),—and its general accuracy, Mr. Coyne says: "The location of the Indian villages near the north shore of Lake Erie, and the absence of any indication of the Thames River, coupled with its fairly accurate knowledge of the Lake Erie tributaries, would seem to point to a highway of Indian travel, nearly coinciding with the present Talbot Road,—which latter, as we are told by early settlers, followed an Indian trail. (Cf. Mitchell's map of 1756 or 1757, and Galinée's *Journal*.) N.-D. des Anges, Alexis, St. Joseph, and St. Michel would be all on or near this main trail, except the first, which would be on the trail from Brantford to Port Dover. According to Sanson's map, Alexis coincides with the Southwold Earthwork; it is the only village on the map answering the description of Tsohahissen's village" (vol. xxi., *note* 17).

50 (p. 143).—Reference is here made to a Denis (Denys) family of whom Sulte gives a sketch (*Canad.-Français*, t. iii., pp. 56–57). Its head was Simon Denis, sieur de Vitré, born (1599) at St. Vincent de Tours, France—probably a brother of Nicolas Denys, governor of Acadia; he had recently come to Canada with two sons of manly years, and a second wife, by whom he had a numerous family. In 1650, he obtained from the Jesuits a tract of land on which was constructed, within this (nineteenth) century, the present citadel of Quebec. His eldest son, Pierre, married (1655) a daughter of Jacques de la Poterie, and was prominent in military affairs. The second son, Charles, was a member of the Supreme Council of New France.

51 (p. 145).—For sketch of De Lauson, see vol. vi., *note* 2. The marriage with Anne Després, there noted, was not his, but that of his son Jean (see following note).

52 (p. 145).—*M. le Senechal*: Jean de Lauson the younger, eldest son of the governor. A new office had been recently created in