

volume seven of the above-mentioned collection, that on the south side of the lake also, in some of the Iroquois dialects, the same term was in use to denote an interval or space between two waters, as between two branches or forks of a river. Now, along the north shore of Lake Ontario there were, of course, many points where trails leading back to the northern and north-western waters came out. Each one of these would be a Teiaiaigon. (The English term Landing came to be applied to such points. Dickinson's Landing, Holland Landing, the Landing at Queenston, will be recalled. Prince Arthur's Landing is the commencement of what used to be styled the Grand Portage between the head of Lake Superior and the chain of smaller lakes leading to the North-West trading posts.)

Two of the Teiaiaigons of the north shore of Lake Ontario appear to have been especially noted, namely, that which led from the outlet of the River Ganaraska, now Smith's Creek, by Port Hope, to Rice Lake and the back lakes generally, and that which led from the outlet of what is now the Humber, but called on Lahontan's map Tanaouate, to Lake Toronto (Lake Simcoe) and the Huron country. Evidently these are the two Teiaiaigons that have become mixed on the old maps. They should have been distinguished, as doubtless they were in practice, by the designations of the rivers near which they were severally situated—as, the Ganaraska Teiaiaigon and the Tanaouate Teiaiaigon. The mind of the modern reader would then not have been confused, and a theory of the migration of a proper name from one point to another on the shore of the Lake would not have been needed.

The map which illustrates the journal of Charlevoix marks the present site of Toronto as Teiaiaigon; but I do not observe that Charlevoix himself anywhere uses the term. That observant missionary passed up from Fort