

an appellation of the Lake Simcoe region, it probably denoted in French *Lieu ou il y a beaucoup de gens*—a place where there is a numerous population. (In another connection Sagard gives the word as O-toronton. In Lahonton's "*Quelques mois Hurons*," it is A-toronton.)

Other waters besides those of Lake Simcoe sometimes had the term Toronto applied to them. Thus in some old maps, the lakes leading to the River Trent and Bay of Quinté are called the Toronto Lakes, one of the highways to the Toronto region from the south-east lying through them. Sometimes the river Humber was spoken of as the Toronto River, its valley and that of the Holland River containing a well-beaten trail to the great Huron rendezvous. The intricate, island-studded inlet of the Georgian Bay, on Lake Huron, at the mouth of the Severn River, now known as Gloucester and Matchedash Bay, was styled the Bay of Toronto, its waters penetrating far into the Toronto region. This extensive estuary, drawn, however, with only an approximation to its real shape, figures conspicuously as "The Bay of Toronto" on Herman Moll's Map of 1720, a map constructed from authorities of a much earlier date. Lahontan, in 1692, says (*Voyages*, etc., ii. 19.) "It was called the Bay of Toronto because it received a river which ran out of a small lake of the same name"; so that if we chose to press the point, it might be maintained that Lake Couchiching is Lake Toronto proper. But our present distinction between Lake Couchiching and Lake Simcoe is not carefully observed in the old maps, and the whole of Lake Simcoe is in them unmistakably "Lake Toronto." In some maps the name of this lake appears as *Ouentaronk*, evidently the same term with a nasal prefix common in Indian words, but which in other names besides Toronto disappeared in the lapse of time. (Thus, for example, Niagara is properly Ony-akara; Choueguen, Ochoueguen; Alaska, Onalaska.) It is