

8 (p. 203).—This was Cape Forillon, at the entrance to Gaspé Bay (vol. iii., note 45). George Johnson, Esq., of Ottawa, Dominion statistician, who has made a specialty of Canadian place-names, says of it: "Forillon extends about three miles into the sea, between the cove of Cape Rosier and the bay of Gaspé. It is the remains of a mountain, the half of which has fallen into the sea, after being eaten away by the ice and water; what is left is as perpendicular as a wall. Possibly the name conveys the idea of the mountain being thus cleft by the action of the water, boring holes in its substance. The peninsula, extending three miles into the sea, looks like a gigantic drill, such as is used in blasting rock; this also may have suggested the name. From either standpoint, we are warranted in deriving 'Forillon' from the French verb *forer*, 'to bore,' or 'to pierce.'"

9 (p. 205).—Concerning Montreal Island, see vol. xii., note 13.

10 (p. 207).—These early inhabitants of Montreal are supposed to have been the Iroquets (vol. v., note 52).

11 (p. 239).—For sketch of Richard, see vol. viii., note 17.

12 (p. 267).—This method of fire-making is mentioned by Le Jeune in vol. vi., page 217, as also that by percussion of flint and iron (vol. xii., note 8). Both methods are fully described by Hough, as cited in preceding reference (*U. S. Nat. Mus. Rep.*, 1887-88, pp. 531-587).

13 (p. 269).—These Frenchmen were the Jesuit donnés, René Goupil and Guillaume Cofiture, concerning whom fuller information will be given subsequently.

14 (p. 285).—*High mightinesses*: a title applied to the members of the States-General of Holland; Vimont apparently refers not only to these, but to the Dutch officials in the settlements along the Hudson River.

15 (p. 289).—Concerning the resuscitation of the dead, see vol. xvii., note 7.