

the 21st he continued on to the eastward until he came in sight of Anticosti, and knew there could be no passage on that coast. Turning to the west again, he returned to Seven Islands, and on the 24th entered the mouth of the river proper. From this time until his return to the Gulf on his way to France in the spring his movements do not concern our present subject. But in May, coming down the river, he passed directly down to Gaspé by the passage which had not before that been discovered, went near Cape Pratto (the present White Head), and crossed thence to Brion Island. He appears to have coasted along the west, and afterwards the east of the Magdalens, from which he went¹ to Cape Lorraine, in Cape Breton Island. This cape was in 46.50 deg. N. lat. and three-quarters of a degree to the north he saw another cape, which he named St. Paul. He does not give us sufficient data for determining the position of these places; if Cape St. Paul be our Isle St. Paul,² Cape Lorraine could hardly be the present Cape St. Lawrence, but must have been some point to the south of it, perhaps at Grand Anse or Cheticam.³ On June 4th he saw the coast of Newfoundland, and entered a harbor which he named "Harbor of the Holy Spirit," which may have been La Poile Bay. Thence he went to Peter's Islands, and afterwards passing Cape Race (*Cap de Race*) to Harbor Rongnoze (undoubtedly Renewse Harbor of to-day⁴), and from this place laid his course for France, where he arrived on July 6th, 1536.

C.—Cartier's Third Voyage.

We have but few particulars of Cartier's course on his third voyage. As given by Hakluyt, he left St. Malo May 23rd, 1540, and after a long, stormy voyage entered the Harbor of Carpoint, in Newfoundland, and on August 23rd, reached the Port of St. Croix. On September 2nd, he sent two ships back to France, but the narrative does not tell us when he himself went, nor by what route.

D.—Roberval's Voyage.

In the account of the voyage of Roberval, we are told that it was by way of St. John's, Newfoundland, in 1542.⁵ We have a very fragmentary account of Roberval's voyage, and it contains nothing of value in connection with our present discussion.

¹ As M. D'Avezac points out (Paris edition of 1863 of *Bref Récit*, p. 64) some versions read "we named this cape," instead of "we reached this cape."

² Dr. Kohl (*Discovery of Maine*, p. 349) and De Costa (*America*, iv, 53 and 67) consider them to be the same, but think the name was given before Cartier, as it appears in this region upon at least two maps before Cartier's voyages—that of Maiollo of 1527 and of Viegas of 1534. But on the former "C. St. Paulo" is on Newfoundland, near St. Pierre, while on Cape Breton is a "Rio de St. Paulo." On the latter "S. Paulo" is on the strait between the island marked Cape Breton and the mainland. It does not seem at all certain, then, that the "S. Paulo" of these maps was the same as the "Saint Paul" of Cartier, and it appears likely that Cartier gave the name anew without knowledge or notice of its previous application in this region.

³ Cartier says at Cape Lorraine: "There is low land, and seems to be the entrance to a river; but there is no harbor of any value." This may help to locate it to one familiar with the locality. According to the charts, the description might apply to either of these localities. Near the latter are two hills, 1,130 and 1,220 feet high, and no height is marked at Grand Anse.

⁴ See Hakluyt, (iii, 155) where it is called "the next harbour unto the northward of Cape Race." Also *op. cit.*, p. 239, also Map of Avalon accompanying Murray's Geological Survey Newfoundland, London, 1881. Also Whitbourne's *Discourse and Discovery of New-found-land*, 1622, p. 53, where "Harbor of Renouse" is said to be six leagues north of Cape Race.

⁵ Hakluyt's account is now known to be erroneous in certain particulars. Cf. De Costa, *America*, iv, 56, 64-66,