

to the west some six leagues, we reached a little river (Quaco River),* at the entrance of which there is a rather low cape (Quaco Head), pushing a little into the sea: and a little back in the country is a mountain** having the form of a cardinal's hat. In this place we found a mine of iron. There is anchorage there only for shallows. Four leagues to the west southwest is a point of rock (McCoy's Head) pushing a little into the sea, and here are strong tides which are very dangerous. Near this point we saw a cove (at Black River?) of about a half league in circuit in which we found another mine of iron also very good. Four leagues farther along there is a fine bay which enters the country, at the bottom of which there are three islands and a rock (Shag Rock). Two of these towards the west,*** and the other (Partridge Island) is at the mouth of a river, one of the largest and deepest we had yet seen, which we named the River St. John, because it was on that (Saint's) day that we arrived there. By the Indians it is called Ouygoudy.° This

*Although Quaco River (wrongly called Irish River on recent maps) seems to be referred to here, the appearance of Champlain's maps suggests that it was Vaughans Creek (the real Irish River) which Champlain named R. St. Louis. The latter name appears to survive in Point St. Tooley, the name applied locally to the western headland of Quaco Bay. The name *isle perdue* (lost or submerged (?) island) of Champlain's maps appears to have been applied to the rock off Quaco Head.

**No doubt that called locally Porcupine Mountain. There is no *Mount Theobald* in this vicinity, as our maps imply, for the name (Mount Theobald) applies not to a mountain, but to a settlement.

***Viz. the C. St. Jean of Champlain's map, the present Negro Head.

° It is now believed by those who have most carefully studied this subject that Champlain mistook the name applied to the Indian camping-ground on Navy Island for the name of the St. John River. There is no other evidence that the Indians applied this name to the river, and every evidence that they applied it to the sites of their settlements.