

map are all colored yellow, like a Portuguese escutcheon placed on the map. This, however, would have carried Fagundes up the St. Lawrence River farther than Harris is inclined to believe; and he would rather substitute for the island of Orleans the Magdalen group or some peninsula of the gulf mistaken for an island. Harris also applies rather neatly what may be termed the "liturgical" test in respect to all the names mentioned in the patent; and he finds that the corresponding saints' days in the Roman calendar run from June 21 to October 21. This would seem to indicate that it was in the summer and autumn, probably in 1520, when these names were applied, in accordance with a habit, common with explorers in those days, of naming landmarks after the saint on whose day they were discovered. Another proof of the voyage, also worked out by the same writer, is that names which appear on no map antedating this patent are later found for this coast on the maps known by the name of Maiollo (1527), Verrazano (1529), Viégas (1534), Harleian (1542), Cabot (1544), Freire (1546), and Descelliers (1550).

This is the nature of the evidence which makes Harris give a map, tracking the progress of Fagundes from the time he passed near the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. By this it would appear that he coasted north the west shore of Newfoundland, and at the Straits of Belle Isle turned and followed the Labrador coast well within the St. Lawrence River, and then returning, skirted the New Brunswick coast, that of Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, and Nova Scotia to the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, where he bore away seaward, and returned to Portugal. Few, we suspect, will accept this route of Fagundes as proved. Most will be content to acknowledge the fact of an acquaintance with the gulf and its neighboring waters rather than such an extent of the acquaintance.

The advocates of these Portuguese anticipations of Cartier point to the melons and cucumbers which that navigator found among the natives of the gulf region as indicating that Europeans had left the seeds of such fruits among them. They also think that Cartier's own recitals leave the impression that the Indians of the St. Lawrence had become used to European contact before his advent. It is known, however, that the In-

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