

drawn from similar or the same originals. Such may have been copied directly from Cartier's own notes and draughts, and in them this west coast may have been defaced in any one of a dozen possible ways.¹

B.—*Early Cartography of the Magdalenes and Cape Breton Island.*

I believe a somewhat similar reason is to be found at the basis of my second question, but in order to make it clear, I must introduce another map. This is the so-called Jomard map of uncertain date, but supposed to belong between 1550 and 1560. It is in manuscript and a much reduced copy, from which this sketch is taken, appears in Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America," Vol. IV, p. 89.



FIG. 8.—The Jomard Map, 155—(?).

No doubt it has suffered in the reduction from the original, and it has suffered in my transference from "America." But its strong resemblance to the map of Rotz given above must at once strike one. The two are identical in their topography as far as the Rotz map goes, except that the Jomard map has Anticosti separated from the mainland. Now what is the meaning of this immensely broad peninsula occupying the position of Cape Breton? And where is the group of the Magdalenes explored by Cartier on his first voyage? We may get some light on the difficulty, if we examine in connection with these our Hemi II map. There we find an island marked "ye aux margaulx" corresponding to No. 1 on Rotz and 5 on Jomard, "ye brion" to 2 on Rotz and 6 on Jomard, "alezay" to 4 on Rotz and 8 on Jomard, and a northern coast on the large island corresponding with the coast, 3 on Rotz and 7 on Jomard. My idea is that here we have the Magdalene group fused with the mainland, or rather with Cape Breton, just as Prince Edward Island was throughout the century. Rotz's map shows Cartier's first voyage only, with no trace whatever of his second. Now, on his first voyage, Cartier explored this group on its northern and western sides, and he knew nothing at all about the coast of Cape Breton² to the south, nor about the eastern coast of the Magdalenes. I believe, therefore, that on

¹ This tends to show that these early map-makers relied chiefly upon Cartier's maps in constructing theirs and made little use of the narratives. One could more easily reconstruct his course on Newfoundland from his narrative than in any other part of the journey.

² This is shown by the fact that he did not even know on his first voyage of the passage between Newfoundland and Cape Breton. In the narrative he says: (Relation originale, p. 20.) "Je présume mieulx que aultrement, à ce que j'ay veu, qu'il n'y aiet aucun passage entre la Terre Neufve et la terre des Bretons. Sy ainsi estoit, se seroit une grande abreviation, tant pour le temps que pour le chemyn, se se treuve perfection en ce voyage." Clearly he did not know the passage and therefore he could not have known the coast inside of it. What could he do but leave that coast unrepresented?