

occurrence on maps of the sixteenth century, the word never once appears without the *r*. Finally the very earliest map on which it is known to me to occur is one by the Italian Gastaldi of 1548 (given in Winsor's *America*, IV, 88) where it is *Larcadia*.

Our Acadia then is the direct descendant of the old Larcadia of the sixteenth century maps. What then is its real origin? Can Larcadia be from the Indian? Three facts are against it; first the presence of an *r* in the word, which letter and sound do not occur at all in the Micmac Language; second, it appears on the maps long anterior (i. e. in 1548) to the date of any settlement, and at a time when the intercourse of the natives with Europeans had been of the very briefest and most superficial character, and hence before the abundance of native words ending in *akadie* could have been known; third, of the many other names on these early maps, all are obviously of European origin, and not a single one is of native origin, showing that up to that time only European names had been given in this region. We must then give up the idea that Larcadia can be of native origin, and admit that it is European. But why it was given originally I do not know, nor have I any idea. The presence of the L is against its origin from a repetition of Arcadia in Greece. Further studies may yet give us the clue to its solution, but in the meantime it seems impossible to escape the conclusion that the word is not of Micmac but of European origin.

W. F. GANONG.