

tion of the harbour he had given us." This was near the entrance to the "Bay of Mines" (Minas Channel and Basin), which they purposed to visit afterwards and investigate more completely. They retraced their steps, and, rounding the "cape of the two bays," crossed the other bay (Chignecto), to where "there are two rivers" (Cumberland Basin and Shepody Bay). Thence they sailed west to Quaco River and Cape. Champlain mentions the mountain (Theobald), a short distance inland from Quaco, having the shape of a cardinal's hat (*Le Chapeau de Cardinal*). Sailing southwest they came, eight leagues farther on, to "a fine bay running up into the mainland . . . at the mouth of the largest and deepest river we had yet seen, which we named the River St. John, because it was on this saint's day that we arrived there. By the savages it is called Ouygoudy."¹ Champlain did not explore the river farther up than the islands at the head of the Falls, but continued his westerly course to Passamaquoddy Bay. [His description of finding the Island of St. Croix and wintering there is given in Leaflet No. I. of this series].

The spring and summer of 1605 was spent in exploring the coast of New England as far south as Cape Cod. Finding no place suitable for a settlement, and determined to seek another location after their sufferings on the Island of St. Croix, de Monts transported the framework of the houses to Port Royal. After a careful search no place was found more suitable than that on which they had encamped for a few days the previous summer, being slightly elevated and with good springs of water around it.

When most of the preparations had been made for winter, de Monts returned to France, leaving Pont Gravé, his lieutenant, in command. The winter of 1605-6 proved milder than the previous one, and the sufferings from cold and sickness much less; although, out of the number of forty-five, twelve died from scurvy (*mal de la terre*). The following is Champlain's brief reference to the events of the winter:

On the 20th of December it began to snow, and some ice passed along before our settlement. The winter was not so sharp as the year before, nor the snow so deep, nor of so long duration. Among other incidents, the wind was so violent on the 20th February that it blew over a large number of trees, roots and all, and broke off many others. It was a remarkable sight. The rains were very frequent, which was the cause of the mild winter in comparison

¹ The true Indian name of the St. John is *Wool-as-took*. Ouygoudi (or Wigudy) means simply a camping-ground or village site. Champlain must have mistaken this name of the Indian village at St. John for the name of the river.