

*argument* is simply as follows:—The country has been called Acadie from early times; in this country are many native place names ending in akadie; therefore they are one and the same. There is not one bit of historical, cartographical or any other sort of support for it.

Let us, however, examine the subject in the light of the history of the word as shown in early documents; and we may best trace it backwards. Passing back through the last century, and through the preceding one to the time of Champlain, we find that the very earliest known use of the word is in the Commission to the Sieur DeMonts of 1603, where it appears as *La Cudie*. In Champlain's Narrative, however, of 1613 he has sometimes *Acadie* and sometimes *Arcadie*, with other forms, and here in going backwards we first find an *r* in the word. Yet more important and remarkable is the fact that Champlain in his narrative of his voyage of 1603 invariably spells it *Arcadie*, never failing to insert the *r*. Going still farther backwards we next find the word in a "Cosmographie" by Thevet in 1570 where it again appears as *Arcadie*. In the sixteenth century there are numerous maps which place the word in its proper place and without any exception they have the forms *Arcadia* or *Larcadia*. Such a map for example may be seen in the Translations of the Royal Society of Canada, Volume III, section ii, page 345, and others are given in Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America," Volume IV. I could give, if such a list would have interest for the reader, the names of several good maps between 1548 and 1590 which thus mark *Larcadia* or *Arcadia*, and moreover these maps all belong to the Italian type which influenced more strongly than any other the place-nomenclature of this coast. But I need only say here that in all the cases of its