

has made. The very earliest European to set eyes upon Shippegan, so far as the records show, was Jacques Cartier, one of the greatest of all the great navigators of France, who, in exploring the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in July 1534, passed in sight of Shippegan Island on his way to round Point Miscou and enter Bay Chaleur. Cartier's most interesting narrative of his voyage is in existence, and has been published in English in Hay's *Canadian History Readings*, printed at Saint John in 1900 (page 9). After Cartier's voyage the harbor was no doubt often visited by fishermen, traders, and missionaries, though it seems never to have had the importance of Miscou, as is conclusively shown by the absence of Shippegan from the early historical records which refer often to Miscou. It was a trader and fisherman, who established the first settlement having any connection with Shippegan. This was Nicolas Denys, afterwards proprietor and governor of all the Coast of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence from Canso to Gaspé, and his settlement was founded in 1645 on the south side of Miscou Harbor at Little Shippegan, where its remains can still be seen near the ferry landing. The history of this settlement, however, belongs rather with Miscou than with Shippegan, and I have already given some account of it in my earlier paper on Miscou. It was captured by enemies of Denys in 1647 and no doubt soon afterwards destroyed. Happily one interesting relic of this establishment, an article probably owned by Nicolas Denys himself, has escaped destruction. A few years ago there was found in the ruins of the establishment, a bronze flagon which is now among the treasures of the Museum of the Miramichi Natural History Society. Though the courtesy of Dr. Philip Cox, I am able to present the two accompanying photographs of this relic, one of the most interesting of all those remaining to us