

Gatschet and M. Chamberlain both use the standard alphabet of philologists, in which the vowels are sounded for the most part in the continental manner. All of the words from Father Rasle's *Dictionary* are to be read as French.

Canso.

LOCATION AND APPLICATION.—The name of a Harbour, an important fishing center, at the extreme eastern end of the peninsular part of Nova Scotia; also a Cape on an Island south of the entrance to the Harbour; also a Town on the southwest shore of the Harbour; also the Strait, or Gut, which separates the Island of Cape Breton from the mainland of Nova Scotia; also formerly applied by the French to the Bay now called Chedabucto Bay. Its spelling, CANSO, expresses precisely its local pronunciation, the A being short, the O long, and the accent on the first syllable.

HISTORY OF THE NAME.—It makes its first known appearance in 1609 in the *Histoire de la Nouvelle France* of Lescarbot, where it occurs many times and always in the form CAMPSEAU, applied especially to the Harbour, but also to the Bay which we now call Chedabucto Bay, and to the Strait. As to the Strait, Lescarbot uses in the explanation to his map this expression,—“Passage or Strait of the Bay of Campseau,” showing that the name did not belong originally to the Strait but was applied thereto descriptively because it communicated with the Bay of Campseau. The name next appears in Champlain's *Voyages*, of 1613, first in the form CANCEAU, which spelling is used also on his map; but later, and oftener, as CAMPSEAU. He applies the name, however, only to the Harbour, while he leaves the Bay unnamed, and gives two different names to the Strait,—“Passage, as the French called it. In a later edition of his works, in 1632, and upon his map of that year, he uses the form CANCEAU for Harbour and Passage, and CAMPSEAU for the Bay. Both Champlain and Lescarbot show that the Harbour was a place of resort for fishermen, implying that the name had already been previously in use. Father Biard, in his *Relation*, uses CAMPSEAU and CAMPSEAUX. De Laet, who follows Champlain closely in most matters, adopts CAMSEAU for the Harbour, on his map of 1630; Creuxius, on his map of 1664 in his *Historia Canadensis* uses the Latinized form CAMPSEIUM for both Port and Strait; Denys, who knew this region well, and describes it fully in his well known *Description . . . de l'Amerique septentrionale*, of 1672, applies the name CAMPSEAUX to Port, Bay, and Passage, though on his map the Bay is confused with the Port by the engraver. With Denys, however, the use of the name for the Bay disappears. The published map of Canada by Du Val of 1677 uses CAMSEAU for the Passage and CANZEAU for the Port; Jumeau, in his fine map of 1685 (published in the Champlain Society's edition of Father le Clercq's *New Relation of Gaspesia*, 10) has CANCEAU, but applied only to the Cape, while the great De Meulles-Franquelin map of Acadia, of 1686, still unpublished, has CAMCEAUX for the Cape, though the Passage here bears its temporary name of Fronsac, which appears also upon some later French maps. Naturally the later maps by Franquelin, of which several exist in Ms., have the form CAMSEAU, which appears also on the fine map of Canada by De l'Isle of 1703. With this map and those that it influenced, however, the M disappeared, to be replaced by N, for Bellin, in his very influential and widely-copied map of Acadia of 1744, in Charlevoix's *Historie de la Nouvelle France*, adopted CANCEAU, and his authority soon made this the prevailing form upon all of the later French maps. In thus abandoning the