

Harbor, to the west of Shecatia Bay,¹ visiting and naming several harbors on the way. At Cumberland Harbor he turned back and retraced his steps to the port of Brest, the present Old Fort Bay.² Thence, on June 15th, he crossed to Newfoundland, making land in the vicinity of the present Point Rich. From this place he coasted to the south-west, visiting and naming several bays and capes, until he reached the present Cape Anguille, which he sighted in a storm on June 24th, and named Cape St. John.

Up to this point, Cartier's narrative is so clear that there never has been any doubt, except in a few minor instances, as to the course he followed. From this point until he reached Bay Chaleur, however, there has been great difference of opinion as to his route. As traced in the present writer's former paper, it is as follows:—

Leaving Cape Anguille, he came next day to the Bird Rocks and later to Brion Island, all of which he describes fully and faithfully. Then he approached North Cape (*cap du Dauphin*) of the Magdalene Islands, and on the 27th of the month coasted along the western side of the larger of the group, until Entry Island was reached, one cape of which was named St. Peter. The present Deadman's Island, off to the west, was named Allezay. The course was now laid to the west, and he sailed forty leagues before again coming in sight of land. On the morning of June 30th, he saw to the south-west what appeared to be two islands, but what proved later to be really firm land lying S.S.E. and N.N.W., on which was a cape named Cape Orleans. He entered the mouth of a beautiful but shallow river which he named River of Boats (*ripière de Barques*) and describes very fully the shores and banks of the region. The land, like two islands, was the high land near Grenville; the River of Boats was Richmond Bay; Cape Orleans was Cape Kildare; and the Cape of the Savages,³ visited and named by him later, was the present North Cape.

After landing at the latter point, he coasted nine or ten leagues along the land, finding

¹ All writers hitherto have considered Shecatia Bay to be the Port of Jacques Cartier, and a small inlet to the east of the mouth of the latter (*B. du Petit Port*) to be the River of St. James. They are so marked in the excellent French and English charts of the last century, which give both Cartier's and the modern names. The reason for my view is, that Cartier describes St. James as a very large river, "bonne ripière plus grande." This would by no means apply to the small inlet referred to, but it would apply well to Shecatia Bay which on the charts does look like a river. Again, the Port of Jacques Cartier was clearly a harbor, not a river, and Cumberland Harbor would be more likely to be spoken of as a harbor than Shecatia Bay. See good modern charts of the coast. It is worth noticing by the way, that Kingsford, in his History of Canada (i. 3), suggests that "Shecatia" is an Indianized survival of Jacques Cartier, an improbable supposition it seems to me.

² There is some question as to the exact locality of Brest. Thus Hind (Labrador, ii. 352), Packard (Bull. Am. Geog. Soc. xx. 352), Rev. M. Harvey (Ency. Brit. xiv. 177) say that Brest was on Bradore Bay, a few miles from Blanc Sablon, and that it was founded in 1500 (Packard), or 1520 (Harvey). Yet Cartier's narrative is quite clear on this point. Bradore Harbor he entered and called its islands the Islettes. He mentions no town there. Brest, he says, was ten leagues from the Islettes. The conclusion must be that Cartier's Port of Brest was really Old Fort Bay, and that the town of Brest, if on Bradore Harbor (where its ruins are said to be) must either have been founded later, or else was unknown to Cartier. The latter can hardly be credited.

³ It seems probable that this word survives, in an altered form, in Cape Tormentine on the Strait of Northumberland coast of New Brunswick. During the early part of the seventeenth century a large number of maps were published in Europe, which followed Champlain's 1612 or 1613 map, neither of which showed any trace of Prince Edward Island. Some of these retained Cartier's names, which, of course, had as a consequence to be on the mainland. Later, however, Prince Edward Island was added to them (following, no doubt, Champlain's 1632 map), but naturally the names were left where they were and not removed to the island. Hence "River of Boats," "Cape of the Savages," etc., appear on some maps on the New Brunswick coast, even with Prince Edward Island clearly shown. De Laet's map of 1632 is a conspicuous example, the name "C de Sauvages" being applied by him to Point Escumenac and "Fleuve de Barques" to Baie Verte. Some maps of the last century have "C of