

PLACE-NAMES ON MAGDALEN ISLANDS, QUE.

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PLACE-NAMES

ON

MAGDALEN ISLANDS, QUE.

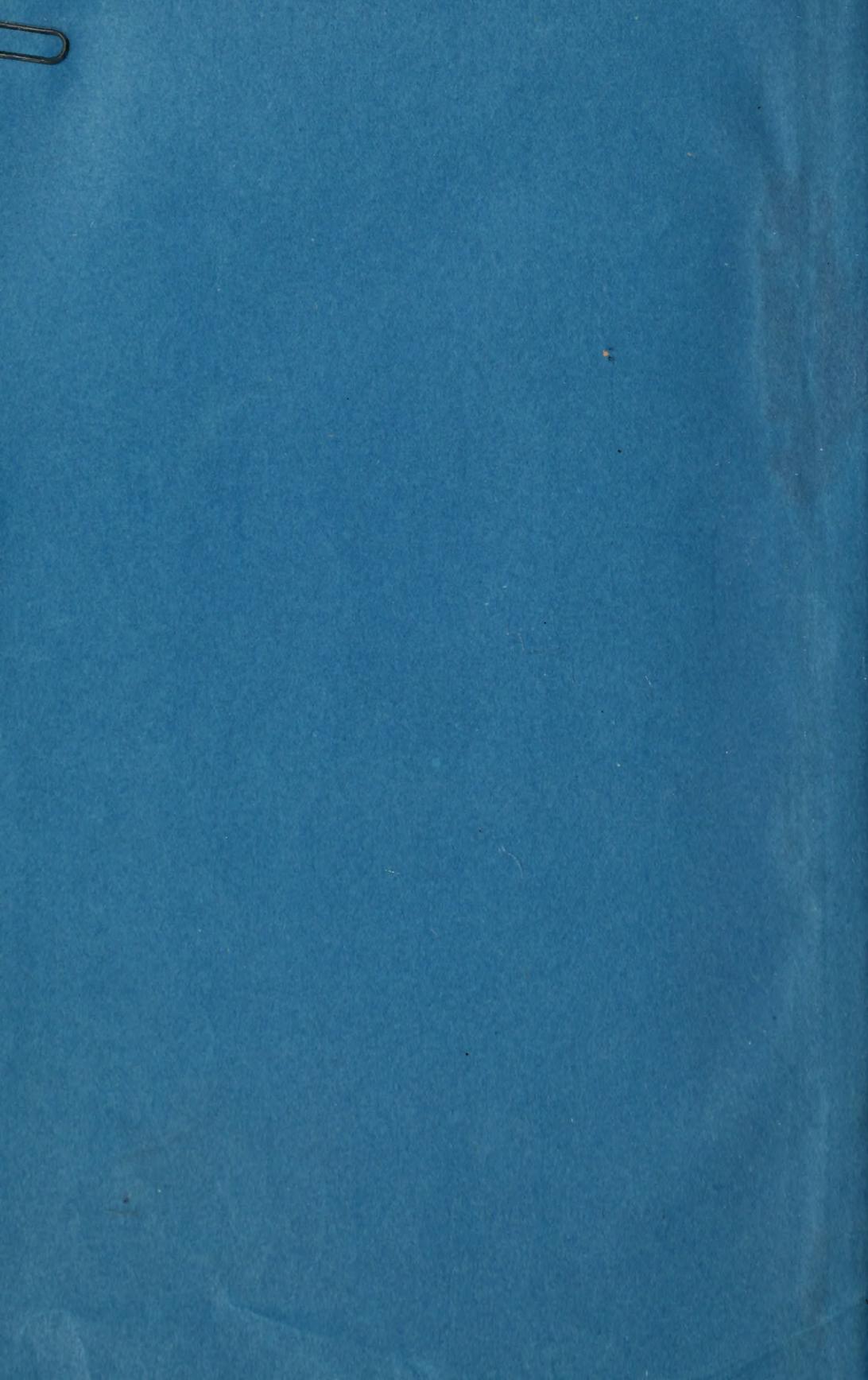
COMPILED BY

R. DOUGLAS, M.A.

Secretary Geographic Board of Canada

Reprinted from the 17th Report of Geographic Board.

OTTAWA
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PART IV

PLACE-NAMES ON MAGDALEN ISLANDS, QUE.

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In the first edition, 1837, of "Sailing Directions for the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence," Bayfield, the British Admiralty surveyor, mentions that of earlier charts, those of Major Holland, republished by Des Barres, are the least inaccurate. The Holland survey of the Magdalen islands was made in 1765, the chart of Des Barres was published in 1778 and that of the Admiralty in 1838. It is on these charts that most of the place-names in use to-day are first found. The Admiralty chart is based on surveys made in 1833 by Lieut. P. E. Collins, R.N., under Bayfield's direction. Of it there have been several editions. That consulted by the writer is dated 1916.

The earliest names date from Jacques Cartier's 1534 voyage, namely Brion island and Bird rocks. To Champlain seems to be due the name Magdalen. His 1632 map is the first to show it. It is not possible to identify the names used in the narratives of certain voyages made to the islands between 1591 and 1597 and contained in Richard Hakluyt's "The Principal Navigations Voyages Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation." (Glasgow reprint, 1904.)

The descriptions in these voyages are so vague and the distances and directions so definite that it is hopeless intelligently to follow the wanderings of the voyagers. Isle Duoron of the voyage of the Bonaventure, 1591, is in all probability Entry island. The harbour of Ramea is probably Basque harbour, and the river where 1,500 sea oxen were killed House Harbour channel. By a vivid stretch of the imagination the sky lines of both Entry and Alright islands might be likened to the French emblem, fleur de lys; Alright island is probably the isle "like unto the Floure de lice." The location of isle Hupp "twentie leagues in circuit and like the edge of a knife" with "neither wood nor grasse" upon it would be near Grindstone island, but the description is more like that of a sand dune. The circumference of Grindstone island is approximately "twenty leagues" but its appearance cannot be reconciled with that of the edge of a knife and as regards vegetation it was, in the days of early settlement, the most heavily wooded island of the group and to-day has scattered groves of stunted spruce and its slopes and meadows are mostly covered with grass and hay. The description of isle Blanche might apply to Alright island whose southeast cliffs are composed of a gray hard sandstone with patches of gypsum, and in some lights this side of the island has a grayish-white appearance. Its cape Alright might be the narrator's Cape du Chapt, as from the haven or anchorage off House harbour its appearance is "great and red towards the Sea." Also, the misleading nature of this shore, "judged by the reason of the highness, of the land, that there had been above thirty fathoms water, which was nothing so;" would apply here, for there is shoal water off her, including Alright reef. The narrator seems to refer to a second isle Blanche at cape Gridley, whose cliffs

have a somewhat grayish appearance. His isle of Cormorants is probably cape Gridley which is shown by Holland as an island. It is not unlikely that before it was inhabited its cliffs were the nesting grounds of cormorants. The second harbour mentioned by the narrator was probably Amherst harbour. Halabolina harbour of the voyage of the Hopewell, 1597, is probably Basque harbour. The other harbour mentioned is probably House harbour and isle Blanch is probably Alright island.

Following are the titles of the principal maps referred to:—

A sketch of the Islands Magdelene in the gulph of St. Lawrence in Latitude 48d 10m north, 1756. (Copy in Dominion Archives, Ottawa.)

A plan of the Magdalen, Brion, Bird, Entry and Deadmans islands in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Surveyed in 1765 under the directions of Captain Holland, Surveyor General of the Northern District of America by Lt. Frederick Haldimand, his deputy. Sd. Samuel Holland, Sd. Peter Frederick Haldimand, his deputy.

The Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. J. F. W. DesBarres, 1778.

Isles Magdelaines, golfe St. Laurent levées en 1765. (Undated map, in Dominion Archives), evidently French edition of English one.

Map of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada with the adjacent parts of the United States of America. . . . J. Bouchette, H.M. Surveyor General of the Province of Lower Canada. London, 1815.

Carte de la Province de Québec. . . . Département des Terres de la Couronne. Eugène Taché, assistant commissaire, Québec, 1870.

Les Iles-Madeleine. Map accompanying a pamphlet by Senator Pascal Poirier entitled "Voyage aux Iles-Madeleine." Publisher and date of publication not given. This map reproduces the names on the provincial cadastral plans.

Magdalen Islands. Surveyed by Lieut. P. E. Collins, R.N., 1833. Published. . . . Admiralty, April 12th, 1838, No. 1134. (1916 edition.)

Cadastral plans published by the Crown Lands Department, Quebec, as follows:—Amherst island, 1875; Grindstone island, 1884; Entry island, 1888; Brion island, 1890; Alright island, 1890; Coffin island, East island, Bird rock and Grosse île, 1890.

In comparing the maps it is seen that quite noticeable changes have occurred in the configuration of the islands since they were first charted. The islands have always been of rock foundation, with a double row of sand dunes connecting them and enclosing lagoons that extend from Amherst island almost to the northeast extreme of the group. In the older maps openings through the north dunes are shown into Basque harbour, House harbour and Grand Entry harbour, today these do not exist, and Egg island, on the south side of Basque harbour, has become part of a continuous dune.

Lieut. Haldimand who made the Holland survey of the islands accompanied his map by a report of some 4,500 words on the islands which is dated from St. John's (Prince Edward) island, September, 1765. In this the walrus or sea cow fishery of the islands which produced 900 barrels of oil in the spring of 1765 is fully described. Both map and report were sent to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Trade in London.

It may be added that the survey of the Magdalens was part of that of the British Empire in North America undertaken by the government after the treaty of Paris, 1763. Captain Holland, who had served in the army at the siege of Louisbourg, was allotted the northern of the two districts into which the country was divided. Reaching Canada in 1764, he surveyed Prince Edward Island in that year. The Magdalen Islands were surveyed in the spring and summer of 1765 and later in the year Cape Breton Island was surveyed. On the latter survey Lt. Haldimand was drowned, 16 December, by falling through the ice. He was in his 24th year.

During the summer of 1921, a resurvey of the islands was begun by the Department of the Naval Service. But for information supplied by Mr. R. J. Fraser, the officer in charge, the publication of the present list in a complete form would not have been possible. Much assistance has also been received from Mr. Paul Hubert, inspector of schools, Rimouski, a native of the islands who takes great interest in all that pertains to them. He is the authority for the meanings marked "H."

A number of names, mainly of smaller features, given in the list are not shown on the map.

Alright; island, lying east of Grindstone island, also cape, south point of the island and reef of white rocks, two miles eastward.

The name is first found applied to the cape which is called Allwright, Holland map, 1765, Alright French map, 1765, and Alright 1756 map. Bayfield is the first to use the name for the island. The island is described by Hakluyt, English Voyage, 1591, as "an isle like unto a floure de lice" and named isle Blanche or Blanch, Hakluyt, 1591; Saunders island, Bouchette map, 1815. Sir Charles Saunders was admiral in command of H.M. Ships at the taking of Quebec, 1759. Compare Grindstone island, called Wolfe island after General Wolfe on Bouchette map, 1815. Cap aux Maisons is a French name for the cape and Pierre du Cap aux Maisons for the reef. Pointe Basse is the local name and describes the character of the cape—a low jutting promontory. The cadastral plan, 1890, applies the name Alright to a cape to the west, while locally it is applied to the high cliff to the east. This cliff the cadastral plan calls cap Adèle.

Amherst; island, the most southwestwardly of the Magdalen group, also harbour, east extremity of the island.

After Jeffrey, Lord Amherst (1717-97) Governor General of British North America, 1761; Amherst gave Gridley (cape Gridley) authority to settle on the islands. Called La Magdalene on Champlain map, 1632. The name Amherst island is first found on the Holland map, 1765. The island was considered by the travellers mentioned by Hakluyt as the main portion of Ramea and they had no separate name for it. The name Amherst harbour is found on Holland map 1765. The harbour is called Harbour Ober on 1756 map. The Post Office Guide names the post office at the settlement on the shore of Painchaud cove, Havre-Aubert.

Andromache; rocks, north of Entry island.

Name on Admiralty Chart. Roches Andromaque is the form on a French chart.

Anthony's nose; cape, Brion island.

Anthony's nose on cadastral plan, 1890.

Aubert Harbour } municipality, including Amherst island, Entry Island and Deadman island,
Havre-Aubert } formed 1874.

Aurigny; post office near the Basin, Amherst island, opened 15 September, 1896.

Aurigny is the French name of that one of the Channel islands known in English as Alderney.

Barachois (Le); pond inside the lagoon at the extreme northern end of Grindstone island.

A "barachois" is a pond within a bar of sand, which the sea enters; often situated at the mouth of a stream.

Basin (The) }
Bassin (Le) } ; large pond in the south part of Amherst island.

Name used by Bayfield, 1837. Holland map, 1765, calls it Brant pool.

Basque; harbour, between the sandbars connecting Amherst with Grindstone island.

Frequented by Basque fishermen (Hakluyt, 1593). Has displaced the names Hayward, Des Barres chart, 1778; Halabolina, Hakluyt, 1597. The present name is on the Holland map, 1765. Havre aux Basques is the form on the map of the "South Part of Province of Quebec," Quebec, 1914.

Belle (anse); bay, west of cap au Trou, Grindstone island.

Name on cadastral plan, 1884.

Bird }
Oiseaux (roches aux) } ; rocks sixteen miles east of Brion island.

From the immense numbers of sea-fowl nesting there. Named Isles de Margaulx (Gannets) by Jacques Cartier in 1534; Ye aux Margaulx, Dauphin map of Desceliers, 1546; isles of Aponas, Hakluyt, English voyage, 1591, meaning Great Auk islands. Islands of Birds, Hakluyt, English voyage, 1597, Isle aux oyse, Champlain map, 1632.

Boudreau; island, forming the southern boundary of Oyster pond, Coffin island.

Name on cadastral plan, 1890.

Brillant (cap); western cape of Grindstone island.

Name on cadastral plan, 1884.

Brion; island, nine miles north of the main Magdalen group.

Named by Cartier in 1534 Ile de Bryon, after his patron Philippe de Chabot, Seigneur de Brion, amiral de France; Isle Brion on Champlain map, 1613, often misspelled Brian, Brioch, Bryon and Byron; called Cross island on Des Barres chart, 1778. Ile Brillante is a modern French name, according to P. G. Roy in "Les Noms Géographiques de la Province de Quebec."

Cabane (anse à la); bay between South and Southwest capes of Amherst island.

Name used by Bayfield, 1837. From a Micmac Indian cabin, the first house in the region. H.

Canards (anse aux); bay in the lagoon west of Wolf point, Wolf Island.

Name on cadastral plan, 1890. Canard is French for "duck."

Cap-Chat (ruisseau du); brook, flowing into Leslie cove, Grindstone island, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile east of pointe de l'Echouerie.

Name on cadastral plan, 1884.

Caps (étang des); pond, northwest coast of Amherst island.

Name on cadastral plan, 1875.

Cap-Vert (baie du); bay on west shore of Grindstone island in the lagoon.

Name on cadastral plan, 1884.

Chèvres (ile aux); island, off Nelson point, within the entrance to House harbour.

Name on cadastral plan, 1884. Chèvre is French for "goat."

Clarke; bay in the lagoon north of East island.

Baie de Clarck on cadastral plan, 1890.

Clarke; shoal, 9 miles southeast of Old Harry head, Coffin island.

Named 1920 after a resident of Coffin island.

Cochons (ile aux); island, House harbour, near the Alright island side inside the lagoon.

Pigs (French, cochons) were kept here in a common park; no fences were required. Poirier map has ile aux Pores.

Coffin; island, one of the main Magdalen group near its northeast end about twelve miles from Grindstone island.

A fee simple in the Magdalen islands was granted in 1787 to Capt. (later Sir Isaac) Coffin in recognition of his services during the war of the revolution. Coffin island is the name used by Bayfield, 1837; Coffin's is the form on Haliburton's History of Nova Scotia map, 1829. Grosse Ile and Coffin island together form Coffin's island on Bouchette map, 1815, and are called isle Royale or Magdalen by Bouchette, 1832.

Columbine; shoals, lying southward off Coffin island.

Name used by Bayfield, 1837. Also known locally as Southwest breaker.

Cormorandière (La); Entry island. The extreme northeast of the island is a high bold cliff, the breeding place of cormorants. Cormorandière is French for cormorant breeding place. Name on cadastral plan, 1888.

Dandy; head, Brion island.

Name on cadastral plan, 1890.

Dauphin (cap du); cape, the north point of Grosse Ile.

The name was given by Jacques Cartier, 1534 (cap du Daulphin) after the Dauphin and according to Intercolonial Railway Guide book, 1901, is still used by French-speaking islanders; cap Dolphin, Cartier in Hakluyt; North cape, Bayfield, 1837, etc.

Dauphin (rochers du); rocks, west of cap du Dauphin.

North Cape rocks on Admiralty chart.

Deadman

Le Corps Mort

} islet, eight miles west of Amherst island, Magdalen group.

Resembles a dead body laid out for burial, Adams before Quebec Literary and Historical Society, 1830, See Vol. III, 1837. Called Allezay by Jacques Cartier in 1534; Dead Bodys, Bowen map, 1752; Le Corps mort, d'Anville map, 1755; Deadman's island, Holland map, 1765; ile du Mort, Quebec provincial map, 1914.

Demoiselle; conical hill, north east shore of Amherst island.

Name used by Bayfield, 1837. Called Mt. Pleasant, misprint for Pleasant, on Holland map; 1765. There are two smaller hills. The three are sometimes referred to as Les Demoiselles.

Diablo (cap au); cape, east coast of Entry island.

Shown on cadastral plan, 1884. Not identified.

Doyle; reef, six and three quarter miles from East point, East island.

Name used by Bayfield, 1837. "Examined and laid down by us for the first time."
After a family of this name. H.

East; island, the most northeasterly island of the main Magdalen group, also point, the east extreme of the island.

Names used by Bayfield, 1837.

East; pond, near East point, East island.

Name on Holland map, 1765.

Echouerie (point de l'); point, east of Red cape, Grindstone island.

Name on cadastral plan, 1884.

Echoueries. Six échoueries, or walrus landing places are shown on the Holland map—two on Coffin island, East echouerie just to the east of Old Harry head and La Manche échouerie to the west, a third on Grindstone island near its southern point and three on Amherst, one east of South cape and the other two between South cape and Southwest cape. La Manche échouerie and Grindstone Island échouerie are the only ones now familiar to the islanders. The former is locally known as Grande échouerie and the latter as Petite échouerie. Lt. Haldimand in his description of the seacow fishery already referred to describes an echouerie as follows:—the places where they (seacows) are taken are called échoueries, being a space of ground consisting from 1 to 600 feet in superficies situated upon the top of a bank from 10 to 60 feet high up, which is a natural slope.

Egg

Oeufs (île aux) } ; island, between Basque harbour and Pleasant bay.

Egg on Holland map, 1765. This is now a continuous sand beach. Named from the large quantity of terns' eggs found here in spring; the nests covered the ground from one end to the other of the sand bar. H.

Entry

Entrée (île de l') } ; island, east of Amherst island in the Magdalen group.

Called Entrée on Bellin map, 1744; Taohé map, 1870; Entry on Holland map, 1765; Des Barres chart, 1778; Bayfield, 1837. Probably isle Duoron, Hakluyt English voyage, 1591.

Entry Island; post office near northwest spit of Entry Island.

Etangs (anse aux); bay, west of Red cape, Grindstone island.

Name on cadastral plan, 1884.

Etang-du-Nord; post office and light station in the vicinity of etang du Nord, Grindstone island.

Etang-du-Nord (l'); municipality including Grindstone island, formed 1874.

Etang-du-Nord (baie de l'); bay, southwest shore, Grindstone island.

Firman; cove, southeast of cape Alright, Alright island.

Local name. Also called anse à Elie.

Flagstaff; head, Brion island.

Name on cadastral plan, 1890.

Fort; point northwest point of East island in the lagoon.

Name on cadastral plan, 1890.

Glawson; patch, 5 miles west of cap du Dauphin, Grosse île.

Named 1920 after a resident of Grosse île.

Goodwin; shoal 72 miles south by east of Old Harry head, Coffin island.

Named 1920 after a resident of Coffin island.

Goose; lake, about midway on the sand dune connecting Wolf island and Grosse île.

Name on Holland map, 1765. Known also as Grand lake or Grand étang.

Goulet (Le) } ; a shallow passage through the northwest sand bar joining Amherst and Grind-

Gully (The) } stone island. There was another through the sandbar northeast of Alright island opposite Wolf island. This passage is now closed but flats near are still called Old Gully flats.

The sea sometimes overflows the sand-dunes here (H). Shown as a channel on Holland map, 1765.

Grande (baie); bay, north shore of Alright island, in the lagoon. Name on cadastral plan, 1884.

Grand Barachois (Le); north shore of Alright island in the lagoon.

Name on cadastral plan, 1890. See Barachois and Petit Barachois.

Grand Entry; harbour, formed by the lagoon enclosed by Grosse île, East island and Coffin island.

More particularly it is the deep water immediately inside the sand bars at the west end of Coffin island.

Called Grand Entrée, 1756 map; Jupiter's harbour Holland map, 1765 and French map 1765; Bouchette Topographical Dictionary, 1832; Grand Entry harbour, Bayfield, 1837.

Grand Entry; channel leading into Grand Entry harbour. Grand Entrée on Poirier map.

Grand Entry; post office at settlement on the sand spit on the east side of the narrow entrance to Grand Entry harbour.

Gridley; cape, on the north side of the entrance to Amherst harbour.

Name on Admiralty chart. In 1762 Captain Richard Gridley, who had served with distinction under General Shirley at the siege of Louisbourg "asked confirmation of a grant of the islands of Madelaine, where he alleged he had made an establishment and improved a considerably fishery for seals and sea-cows." Unfortunately for the perpetuation of his holding, Gridley took sides with the Americans during the revolution. Gridley was a settler on the islands for a number of years. He was there in 1765. In this neighbourhood was isle of Cormorants, Hakluyt 1591.

Grindstone } island, one of the Magdalen group, ten miles northeast of Amherst
Meules (île aux) } island.

Name Grindstone island used by Bayfield, 1837. Probably the isle Hupp of Hakluyt, 1591. Named Wolfe island, Purdy's Cabotia, 1814 and Bouchette map, 1815; île aux Meules, Taché map, 1870; île du Cap aux Meules is the French form used in proclamation of municipality of L'Étang-du-Nord, 1874. "Noms Géographiques de la Province de Québec", Quebec, 1921 claims that the island owes its name to the resemblance of two of its hills to haycocks and that the name Grindstone is a mistranslation of the word "meule", which is French for both "grindstone" and "haycock". However, the English name Grindstone is applied to the cape on Holland map, 1765, and French map of the same date, while the earliest occurrence of the French name for the cape or island is on the Admiralty chart published, 1838.

Grindstone Island; post office on Grindstone island.

Gros cap (Pierre de); reef, four miles north from Etang-du-Nord lighthouse, Grindstone island.

Grosse (île); island, near the northeast end of the main Magdalen group; connected by sand dunes with Wolf island and East island.

Name used by Bayfield, 1837; called Grand île d'Anville map, 1780; Grande île, French map, 1765.

Grosse-île; head, south point of Grosse île in the lagoon.

Name on cadastral plan, 1890.

Gull; a small island, south of étang du Nord, Grindstone island.

Name used by Bayfield, 1837. Called Seal island on Holland map. 1765, île du Sceau, a mistranslation, on French Department de la Marine map, 1780.

Grosse-île (baie de); western bay of Grosse île in the lagoon. Name on Poirier map. Baie de la Grosse-île on cadastral plan, 1890.

Havre-Aubert; post office on Amherst island.

Herissée (pointe); point with lighthouse on it, west shore of Grindstone island.

Shown on Poirier map. May be cap l'Eperon of Richardson. (Geo. Sur. Rep. 1879-80.) Unnamed on Admiralty chart. The lighthouse has always been known as Etang-du-Nord lighthouse.

Hospital; cape, north extreme of Grindstone island, also bay, east of the cape. Cape name used by Bayfield, 1837. Cape called Fox point on Holland map, 1765. Compare Wolf point. Pointe à l'Hôpital and anse de l'Hôpital are French forms on cadastral plan, 1888.

Tradition runs that the crew of a wrecked ship, found contaminated with smallpox were cared for here by an islander who himself had had the disease.

Hospital; lake, near Hospital cape, Grindstone island.

Name on cadastral plan, 1884.

House }
Maisons (havre aux) } ; harbour, entrance to lagoon between Grindstone and Alright islands.

Called Harbour Maison, 1756 map; Haywood's harbour on Holland map, 1765, which calls the lagoon to the eastward as far as the narrows Flat bay; port Maison, 1765 map; havre des Maisons, d'Anville map, 1780; Haywood or House, Lt. Baddeley before Quebec Literary and Historical Society, 1832; Haywood, Bouchette, Topographical dictionary, 1832, House, Bayfield, 1837.

House Harbour } ; municipality including Alright island, Wolfe island, Grosse-île,
Havre-aux-Maisons } Coffin island, Brion island and Bird rocks formed in 1874.

House Harbour; channel, leading into House harbour. Name on Poirier map.

Jaquis; rock, a cable to the eastward of the northeastern point of Entry island.

High rock on Admiralty chart.

Keaten (pointe à); northwest point of Grosse île in the lagoon. Name on cadastral plan, 1890.

- La Cyr**; post office, north shore of Coffin island, opened June, 1921.
After Mrs. J. A. Cyr, teacher, Grand Entry.
- L'Anse-a-la-Cabane**; post office on Amherst island.
Anse-à-la-Cabane is better.
- Lapeyrère**; post office, le Barachois, Grindstone island, opened 1 October, 1906.
- La-Vernière**; post office on Grindstone island, opened 1 September, 1899.
From the alder trees (vernes) which grow in abundance in the vicinity. H.
- Le Boutiller** (île); name applied on cadastral plan of Grindstone island, 1884 to the peninsula cut off by étang du Nord and terminating in cap Brillant.
- Les-Caps**; post office on Grindstone island, opened 1914.
From the high cliffs in the vicinity.
- Leslie**; cove, on east shore of Grindstone island.
Name on Admiralty chart. After Wm. Leslie who established a fishing industry here fifty years ago. H.
- Leslie**; post office Grosse île. After R. J. Leslie, ex. M.P.P.
- Long**; point, north point of Coffin island.
Longue pointe on cadastral plan, 1890.
- Long Spit**; ridge of sand extending off East point, East island. Name on Admiralty chart.
- McPhail**; bay, south of Fort point, west coast of East island, in the lagoon.
Name on cadastral plan, 1890.
- Magdalen**
Madeleine (Les îles) } ; islands, gulf of St. Lawrence.
From the name, La Magdalene, applied on the Champlain map 1632, to Amherst island, whence it has extended to include the group which has had the following alternative names. Les Araynes, Jacques Cartier, 1535; Isle of Ramea, Hakluyt, 1591-3-7; Isle Ramée, Champlain map, 1613 and Jean Boisseau map, 1643; Isles Ramées, N. Denys, 1672; Isle d'Arènes, Y de Sabloen, Y de Sabloes and Dorean (a corruption of d'Arenes) quoted by Dawson, "The St. Lawrence Basin," p. 137, as early forms; Îles de la Madelaine, Taché 1870; Menquit, and Indian name; and Munagesunok, "The surf-lashed island," Micmac name recorded by Rand.
- Martinique (La)**; name applied locally to a point and a bay north of a channel leading from Pleasant bay into Basque harbour just south of Grindstone island. Name also applied to the channel.
The name île Martinique is shown hereabouts on De Meule map by Franquelin, 1686.
- Meule** (cap); cape, on east shore of Grindstone island. Grindstone wharf is located here.
Cape Grindstone on Holland map, 1765, and on French map, 1765; cape Meule, Admiralty chart. Cape Moule, Bayfield, 1837. See Grindstone island.
- Meule** (roche); rock a third of a mile southeast of cape Meule.
Meule rock on Admiralty chart.
- Montagne** (la); the main ridge running east and west on Amherst islands.
- Mounette**; cape, small rounded cape on west shore of Alright island in House harbour.
After Mounette Thériault, H.
- Narrows** (The); narrowest part of the channel in the lagoon between House harbour and Grand Entry harbour.
Called Seal channel on Holland map, 1765.
- Negre** (le buttreau du); sand hillock, southwest of Wolf island.
The legend is that a negro found dead on the shore was buried in the sand. Shortly afterwards he was unburied by the wind which on these shores blows strongly sometimes for weeks. They reburied him. Again he became unburied. He was reburied face downwards. At last the grass started to grow on his grave and he was never seen any more.
- Nelson**; point, western entrance to House harbour, Grindstone island.
Name on cadastral plan, 1884.
- Noddy**; head, Brion island.
Name on cadastral plan, 1875.
- Nord** (étang du); more northerly of two ponds near Etang du Nord post office, Grindstone island.
- Nord** (étang du); pond or lagoon on southwest shore of Grindstone island.
Name used by Bayfield, 1837. Called Dog pond on Holland map, 1765.
- North**; dune, the sands between Grindstone island and Grosse île.
Name on cadastral plan, 1884.
- Northeast**; cape, the north extreme in the lagoon of East island.
Name used by Bayfield, 1837.
- Northwest**; cape, with light thereon, Grindstone island.

Northwest spit; a long tongue of sand running out from Entry island.

Called pointe Nord on cadastral plan, 1888.

Old Harry; bay in the lagoon on the north side of Coffin island, abreast of Old Harry head.

Called Seacow on Holland map, 1765. The name Seacow is now applied to the bay south of Old Harry head. Baie des Chenaux on cadastral plan, 1890. Present name reported by Department of the Naval Service.

Old Harry; head, east extreme of Coffin island.

Old Harry on Des Barres chart, 1778 and 1765 map. Old Harry head, Bayfield, 1837; Rolph map, 1852.

After a Scotsman named Harry Clarke, long the only resident at the head. The majority of residents near the head to-day are Clarkes. H.

Oldman rock; southeast coast of Entry island.

Oldwoman rock; southeast coast of Entry island.

Two adjacent rocks resembling an old man and his wife. Not known locally; may have been washed away. Referred to by G. G. W. Benjamin in "The Cruise of the Alice May," Century Magazine, April, 1884.

Oyster

Huitres (lac aux) } ; pond, south side of Coffin island.

Name used by Bayfield, 1837. Name still in use, but no oysters found here now.

Painchaud; cove, between Shea point and Demoiselle hill, Amherst island.

J. B. Painchaud resides here. Name on Admiralty chart.

Pearl } ; reef of white-pointed rocks, five miles northeast from Entry island. Les Perles

Perle (1a) } on French map, 1765.

Peléés (battes); group of rounded hills on southeast side of Alright island.

Percé (cap); cape, a mile east of South cape, Amherst island.

Name on Rolph map, 1852 and Admiralty chart and cadastral plan 1875. Not used locally.

Petit Barachois (Le); north shore of Alright island in the lagoon.

Name on cadastral plan 1890. See Barachois and Grand Barachois.

Piailleur (cap); cape, south coast of Coffin island. Shown on cadastral plan, 1890, as about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile west of Old Harry head. Not identified.

The name means "bawling" cape, so called from the noise made by the sea as it rushes into an immense hole nearby called "le trou du piaillard." H. There are a number of caves and holes that might answer the description. The shore is being changed by the action of the sea.

Platre (anse au); bay near Portage du Cap post office, Amherst island.

Name on cadastral plan, 1875. Plâtre is French for "gypsum."

Pleasant

Plaisance (baie de) } ; bay, enclosed by the main Magdalen group.

The present name appears on the Holland map, 1765. A French chart has baie Plaisante; Taché map, 1870, baie de Plaisance.

Pointe-Basse; post office and government wharf with light on the southeast shore of Alright island.

The wharf is .73 nautical miles west (true) of Cape Alright. St. Lawrence Pilot, 1906 calls it Pointe à Elie. See Alright, cape.

Portage (butte du); hill, on north shore of Amherst island.

Called butte de Portage by Bayfield, 1837.

Portage-du-Cap; post office at étang des Caps on Amherst island.

Red; cape, southwest extreme of Grindstone island. Misspelled Read cape on Holland map, 1765; cape Rouge, French map, 1765.

Descriptive name. Called by French-speaking residents Gros cap. Jacques Cartier's cap St. Pierre, 1534, was probably hereabouts.

Renards (anse aux); bay in the lagoon east of Wolf point, Wolf island.

Name on cadastral plan, 1890.

Richard; point, in the lagoon, west shore of Grindstone island.

Name on cadastral plan 1884.

Rockhill; point, west point of Grosse île in the lagoon.

Name on cadastral plan, 1890. A cliff.

Ronde (butte); hill, on south side of Alright island.

Name used by Bayfield, 1837.

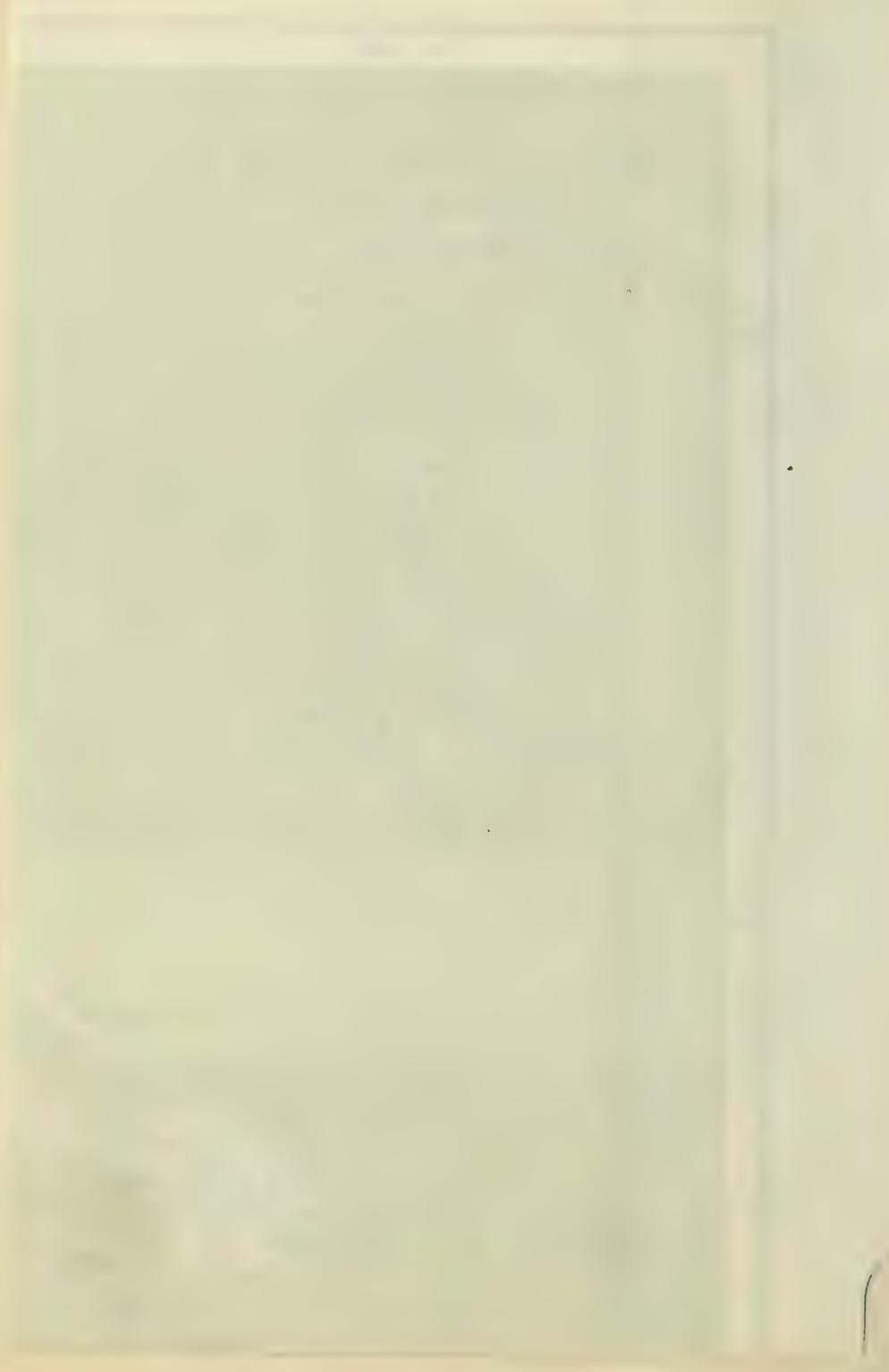
Rouge (cap); cape, south coast of Entry island.

Shown on Poirier map. Not identified.

Rouge (cap); cape, north point of Alright island in the lagoon.

Name on Poirier map.

- Rouge** (île); small island in House harbour; also small island in lagoon northwest of Rockhill point, Grosse île.
- Sable** (anse au); bay, southeast coast of Grosse île, in the lagoon.
Name on cadastral plan, 1890.
- Sandy Hook**; sand reef, running out from the east extreme of Amherst island. La Digue is a French form.
- Sandy Hook**; channel, between Entry island and Sandy Hook.
Name on Holland map, 1765. La Passe is a French form.
- Seacow**; bay, south of Old Harry head, Coffin island. The beach or landing place in this bay is known as the Grande échouerie.
Holland map, 1765, gives the name to the bay between Old Harry head and East point, East island.
- Seacow**; rock, between West cape and Southwest cape of Amherst island.
Name on Holland map, 1765, which describes it as "constantly covered with sea cows."
Name not known locally.
- Seal**; island, in the lagoon near Old Harry bay.
Local name. Ile aux Loups-Marins on cadastral plan, 1890. Ile Jaquis on French map, 1765.
- Shag**; island, between Coffin and Alright islands on the south side of the sandbars.
Called Shag rock on 1756 map; ile aux Cormorans, d'Anville map, 1780. Shag is synonym for cormorant.
- Shea**; point, four cables northwest of cape Gridley, Amherst island. The site of a Government wharf and light.
Name on Admiralty chart. After the Shea family whose homestead occupies the summit of this cape.
- Sillons** (Les); sand ridges to the north of Alright island.
Name on cadastral plan, 1890.
- South Beach**; post office on east shore of Alright island. The name also includes the stretch of sandbars from Alright island to Grand Entry.
- South**; cape of Amherst island. Site of lighthouse, known as Amherst Island light.
- South**; dune, the sands between Alright and Coffin island.
- Southwest**; breaker, name sometimes given to shoaliest part of Columbine shoals, southwest of Old Harry head, Coffin island.
- Southwest**; cape, southwest point of Amherst island.
- Spring**; cove, west of Flagstaff head, Brion island.
- Sud** (baie du); bay, Grindstone island inside the lagoon.
- Sud** (étang du); more southerly of two ponds near Etang du Nord post office, Grindstone island.
Name on cadastral plan, 1884.
- Taureau** (falaise au); cliff, half way between cap Meule and Nelson point, Grindstone island.
Cap au Taureau on cadastral plan, 1884.
- Tower**; rock, of red sandstone joined to the northern end of Entry island.
Name used by Bayfield, 1837. No rock answering the description to-day; the north shore of Entry island is honeycombed with caves and the soft sandstone cliffs are being washed away.
- Trou** (cap au); cape, on northwest shore of Grindstone island. Name on cadastral plan, 1884.
Called cape le Trow by Bayfield, 1837.
Name not known locally, but older residents remember a perpendicular hole on the coast hereabouts which travellers were warned to avoid.
- Vert** (cap); cape, northeast point of Grindstone island in the lagoon on the northeast side of the island. From the green sward.
The name is loosely applied to include the lesser point immediately south of it which is separately known as Richard point.
- West**; lake northwest side of Amherst island.
Called West pond on Holland map, 1765. Etang de l'Ouest is a French form.
- White Horse**; reef, six miles west from Etang-du-Nord lighthouse.
Called Cheval Blanc on Taché map, 1870. A white reef resembling a horse lying down.
- Wolf**; island, in the northwest face of the Magdalen group, ten miles northeast of Grindstone island and connected with it and Grosse île by a continuous chain of sand dunes.
- Wolf**; point, southeast point of Wolf island in the lagoon.
Name on Holland map, 1765; Wolfe point, Des Barres chart, 1778 and Bouchette map, 1815; point du Loup, d'Anville map, 1780; pointe aux Loups, Poirier map. Origin is evidently from the animal, not the general. Both Fox point and Wolf point are on 1765 map. See Hospital cape. Maps later than the Holland one apply the name wrongly to a point on the northwest side of the island.



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