

not improbable, was the cleared ground there, mentioned by Champlain; and that this river is known to have been the great channel of communication of the Indians from the Embouchure and other places to the westward, from Michias River, and the River Saint John. (a)

And it is also remarkable that the Island in the mouth of the Scoudiac further answers Champlain's description of the Isle S^{te} Croix, by having a soil consisting, almost entirely, if not altogether, of a body of sand.

Champlain immediately after his description of the River of the Etechemins begins his

(a) "Riviere des Etechemins, par où les Sauvages vont à Quinbequi, traversant les terres avec difficulté, pour y avoir des saults et peu d'eau, le Sieur de Champlain en 1628 fut par cette découverte, et fut trouvé une nation de Sauvages à 7. journées de Québec qui cultivent la terre appelée 'les Abenaguinoit'. Champlain. Edit: 1632. in Table at the

next Chapter, by calling it the River S^{te} Croix. (a)

But to complete this article of evidence and dispel every doubt from the most incredulous mind, we have the plan of this Isle S^{te} Croix, made by Champlain himself upon the spot, a copy of which is now before the Board, in which that Island, the small Island near the western shore, the surrounding Rocks, the adjacent shores of the River, the brooks & places where the gardens were made upon those shores, the soundings in the river and other particulars are minutely laid down; - all of which correspond with the Island in the mouth of the Scoudiac and the adjacent shores, as they appear at this day with a degree of accuracy, by no means to have been expected, considering the alterations naturally to be supposed from the ravages of time, and the waste from the surrounding Tides and Currents during a period of nearly two hundred years.

By comparing this plan sketched by Champlain, with a plan of the Island in the mouth

(a) "De ladite riviere de Sainte Croix, continuant le long de la coste faisant environ 25. lieues, parsemée par une grande quantité d'isles, bancs, battures & rochers, qui jettent plus de 4. lieues à la mer par endroits, que je nommay les isles rangées, la plus-part desquelles sont couvertes de pins & sapins & autres meschans bois".

Champlain. Edit: 1632. b.2. c.3. p.63.