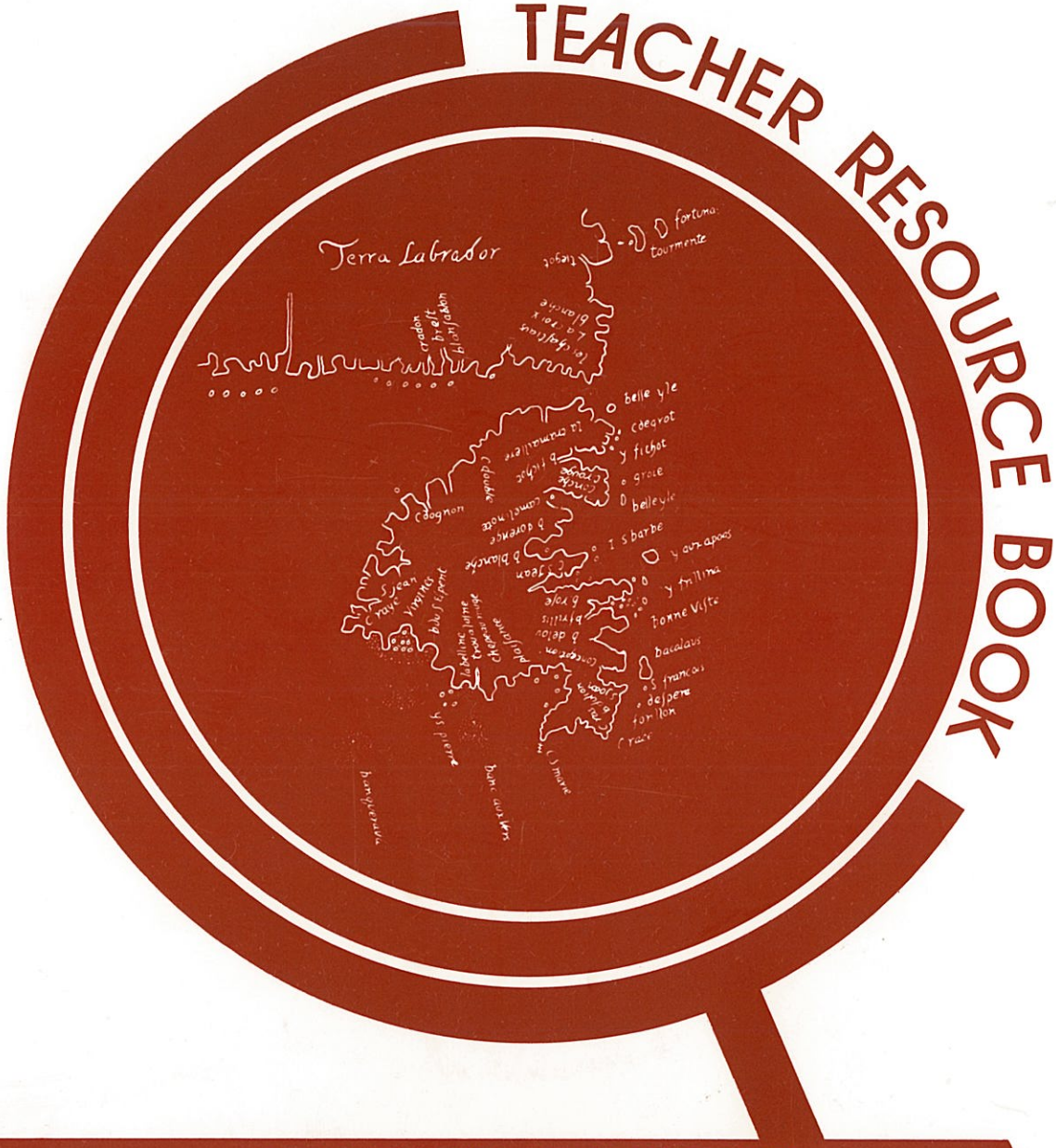
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador

CARTE DE TERRE-NEUVE ET DU LABRADOR

TEACHER RESOURCE BOOK



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Division of Instruction

Authorized by the Minister

CARTE DE TERRE-NEUVE ET DU LABRADOR

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AUGUST, 1984

PREFACE

The publication of *Carte de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador* represents the culmination of a project that was first proposed in 1976. The idea of producing a map identifying placenames of French origin in Newfoundland and Labrador was advanced by René Enguehard, a former curriculum consultant. Mr. Enguehard completed some preliminary research for the project but was unable to pursue it further at the time. However, interest in the *Carte de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador* continued and its nature and significance were periodically reviewed and discussed.

From the beginning, I regarded *Carte de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador* as a particularly worthwhile undertaking; I felt that it would contribute significantly to the curriculum, particularly in the areas of Newfoundland studies and French. Therefore, in 1980 I decided to assume responsibility for the completion of the project. Starting with only a cursory knowledge of the French contribution to the placenames of Newfoundland and Labrador, I reviewed the material compiled, did additional research, and set about to redefine the task.

Carte de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador is an attempt to acquaint students with the French influence in Newfoundland and Labrador, as reflected in a significant number of the province's placenames. The attempt to document placenames and trace their evolution over the last four centuries was at times frustrating but always interesting and challenging. There is an abundance of material relating to the placenames of Newfoundland and Labrador available from a variety of sources; however, information is often inconclusive, incomplete, speculative, or contradictory. The scope and complexity of the task grew as research progressed, until it became necessary to impose some limits. Therefore, the information presented in this resource book is necessarily selective.

I would like to thank the following people for their invaluable contribution to *Carte de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador:* Adele Walsh, former research assistant with Curriculum Section, who completed some research in the early stages of the project; Susan Rendell, Editor, Curriculum Section, who completed additional reseach and edited this resource book; Geraldine Walsh, Stenographer, Curriculum Section, who patiently and professionally typed both the original and final draft of the book.

Patrick Balsom
April, 1984

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Maps reproduced in this book are as follows:

Cover.	Levasseur. Part of Levasseur's world map of 1601 from a reproduction in Ganong, 1964.
P. 5	Giacomo Gastaldi. Printed in a work by G.B. Ramusio, 1556.
P. 7	W.S. Blaeu. *Extrema Americae: Terra Nova, Nova Francia, Adjacentiag.* Amsterdam: 1660.
P. 9	N.B., Ingenieur au Dépot des Cartes et Plans de la Marine. *Carte de L'Isle de Terre-Neuve.* 1744.

INTRODUCTION

Throughout almost five centuries of history, Newfoundland and Labrador has had close links with various European nations. The contact between Newfoundland and Labrador and these nations is reflected in the rich and varied toponymy that our province boasts today. *Carte de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador* attempts to document the significant contribution made by the French (including the Normans, Bretons, and Channel Islanders) to this important aspect of our cultural heritage. The intent of this work is to identify placenames of Newfoundland and Labrador that are of French origin and to trace their evolution as accurately as possible.

Carte de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador consists of a map and this teacher resource book. The map presents placenames in Newfoundland and Labrador of French origin; this book contains useful supporting information. Specifically, this book describes the overall project, gives a brief historical sketch of French involvement in Newfoundland and Labrador, and presents information about placenames included on the map.

These materials are intended for school use. Teachers may use the materials where they consider them to be appropriate; please note, however, that *Carte de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador* is particularly relevant to grade five social studies and to the Ensembles Culturels of the elementary French program.

A study of the origins and evolution of the placenames of Newfoundland and Labrador entails several major difficulties. Such a study must involve some speculation. The speculative nature of the task arises from the sometimes sketchy, sometimes contradictory, and sometimes incomplete information that forms the research basis of the project. This difficulty is further compounded by the inaccessibility of some sources. In view of the complexity of the task, it is likely that the map and this book contain some inaccuracies. However, it is hoped that *Carte de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador* will generate interest in this area.

A major part of the preparation of *Carte de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador* involved the process of identification and selection of placenames for inclusion on the map. The *Gazetteer of Canada,* 1968, was consulted for the official listing of placenames of Newfoundland and Labrador; it provides a comprehensive classification of all named areas ranging from locality - a named area with no permanent population or with a population of less than ten - to village, town, and city. For a name to appear on the map, that name or some form of it must be recognized in the *Gazetteer.*

In view of the *Gazetteer's* all-inclusive listing of named areas, it was necessary to choose a second criterion by which to select placenames for inclusion on the map. The MCR 30 (1975) was chosen for this purpose because it is a recent map with a reasonably up-to-date listing of placenames of concern or interest to the general public. Most placenames included on the *Carte de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador* are listed on the MCR 30. Certain names other than those found on the MCR 30 have also been included because they reflect the important French contribution to the placenames of Newfoundland and Labrador and are of interest in themselves.

A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH

Many placenames in Newfoundland and Labrador can be traced to their European origins; some, however, are far easier to identify than others. These placenames reflect the rich and varied history of what we know today as Newfoundland and Labrador. The historical survey which follows briefly outlines the activities of the various European nations around these shores, providing a context for the discussion of the French contribution to the placenames of Newfoundland and Labrador.

The Newe Founde Launde

As news of the existence of Newfoundland and Labrador spread, they came — a host of adventurers, explorers, and fishermen from various European nations, particularly Spain, Portugal, France, and England. From the early sixteenth century onward they arrived annually to exploit the rich harvest of these coastal waters. While all the major colonial powers were attracted by the abundance of fish, Newfoundland and Labrador represented only a very tiny part of their global interests. Spain, Portugal, France, and England all had major possessions elsewhere in the New World which likewise offered attractive economic prospects.

Possibly because of greater interest in their other possessions or because of the efforts required to maintain control of newly discovered territories, Spain and Portugal demonstrated little interest in the establishment of permanent settlements in Newfoundland and Labrador. Their major interest in this part of the world was fish, easily accessible to them by means of vessels operating from Europe. Because of the spirit of adventure and discovery that enveloped the times, it may also be that the Spanish and Portuguese regarded a four-nation struggle for Newfoundland and Labrador as unnecessary and thus passed it over to search for other possessions.

Whatever the reasons, Spain and Portugal did not attempt to formally colonize Newfoundland and Labrador. This left France and England to establish permanent settlements on different parts of the island. Around this time, France and England found themselves competing for territorial control in various parts of the New World. The conflict over Newfoundland and Labrador was part of the overall global contest — essentially a succession of wars for colonial supremacy — the results of which greatly affected the course of events in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Since the focus of this historical sketch is the involvement of the French in the settlement of Newfoundland and Labrador and the later fishing arrangements between France and England, it is worthwhile to look more specifically at relations between these two nations. Their involvement begins around 1500 and stretches over four centuries to approximately 1904. The evolution of Newfoundland and Labrador from a disputed territory to a distinct political entity can be separated into three phases: 1500-1713, 1713-1814, and 1814-1904.

Exploration and Early Settlement (1500-1713)

From 1500 to 1713, both France and England attempted to gain possession of separate parts of the island of Newfoundland. While both countries had several settlements around the coast, neither could reasonably claim control over the island. This situation, however, was to change dramatically with the signing of the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

Under the terms of the Treaty of Utrecht, France gave up its formal attempt to establish and maintain permanent settlement in Newfoundland. This meant official abandonment of existing settlements at such places as Plaisance, Havre

Bertrand, Grand Banc, Fortune, and L'Ermitage which had been established by the French or the Basques under French rule. The English also obtained control of the fishing and trading associated with Newfoundland and dominion over the seas of North America.

Control to Colony (1713-1814)

After the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the English were able to consolidate their control over the island of Newfoundland. The French recognized English sovereignty and the English accepted the French claim to fishing rights in Newfoundland waters. Under the terms of the Treaty of Paris (1763), France maintained fishing rights around the shore of Newfoundland and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence while reaffirming its claim to the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Newfoundland first came into existence as a political entity in 1793; up to that time, the government in London held responsibility for the island territory, Newfoundland being only one of many colonial possessions. Treaties were, in fact, negotiated by England on behalf of all its colonies and possessions. Between 1793 and 1814, the dependent status of Newfoundland changed significantly; the summer fishing station and ward of the English Admiralty obtained recognition as a colony in its own right.

After the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, former French and Basque settlements either ceased to exist or gradually became populated by English settlers. Without the support of the French government, many French-speaking people left Newfoundland, although some decided to remain on the island. The impact of the conditions of the Treaty of Utrecht on placenames is significant — few placenames of French origin came into existence after 1713. The exceptions to this are the French Shore, which extended from Cape Bonavista to Pointe Riche (1713-83), from Cape St. John to Cape Ray (1783-1904), and the Bay St. George-Port au Port area which was settled by French and Acadian families in the eighteenth century.

Colony and French Shore (1814-1904)

In the period 1814-1904, England confirmed the existence of the colony of Newfoundland, granting representative government in 1832 and, finally, responsible government in 1855. The French maintained contact with Newfoundland by virtue of their right to fish the French Shore which, from 1783 to 1904, stretched from Cape St. John to Cape Ray. With the termination of the French Shore arrangement in 1904, the French ceased to have direct access to the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador.

The existence of the French Shore contributed substantially to many modern-day placenames of French origin. Since the French Shore was not available to Newfoundlanders to settle, the French, although mainly seasonal fishermen, had summer installations, the names of which generally became recognized on maps of Newfoundland.

PLACENAMES

Placenames evolve. They are created, sometimes transformed, and frequently disappear into history. Placenames owe their existence to the human need to identify one's surroundings and organize those surroundings into some kind of overall plan.

An essential part of the exploration and settlement of any territory is the imposition of placenames. It was with the arrival of the first Europeans to Newfoundland and Labrador that the process of naming the shoals, rocks, islands, coves, harbours, and bays began. Placenames for new localities can be drawn from a variety of sources: they may be borrowed from the country of origin of the person(s) conferring the name; they may be saints' names, personal names, family names; they may recall historical incidents or refer to occupations; they may be descriptive.

Once a locality has been given a particular name, that name must become generally known and accepted. Finally, it must be recognized by cartographers, who, through the creation of maps, give a degree of permanence to placenames. Since the coasts of Newfoundland were known to early European navigators and cartographers and attracted fishing interests from Spain, Portugal, France, and England, it is sometimes difficult to identify the specific origins of particular names. This difficulty arises from the tendency of early cartographers to adapt names learned from seamen and explorers or found on foreign charts to the likeness of a word in their own language.

The process of naming and mapping Newfoundland and Labrador likely occurred haphazardly, with periods of fairly intense activity and also lapses of interest. It is also likely that cartographers from different nations recorded different names for the same locality and only gradually did some uniformity evolve.


TRAMONTANA
TERRA DE LABORADOR
PARTE INCOGNITA
ISOLA DE DE MONI
PONENTE
TERRA NVOVA
LEVANTE
LA NVOVA FRANCIA
TERRA DENVR VMBEGA
Bacalaos.
Isola della Rena.
OSTRO

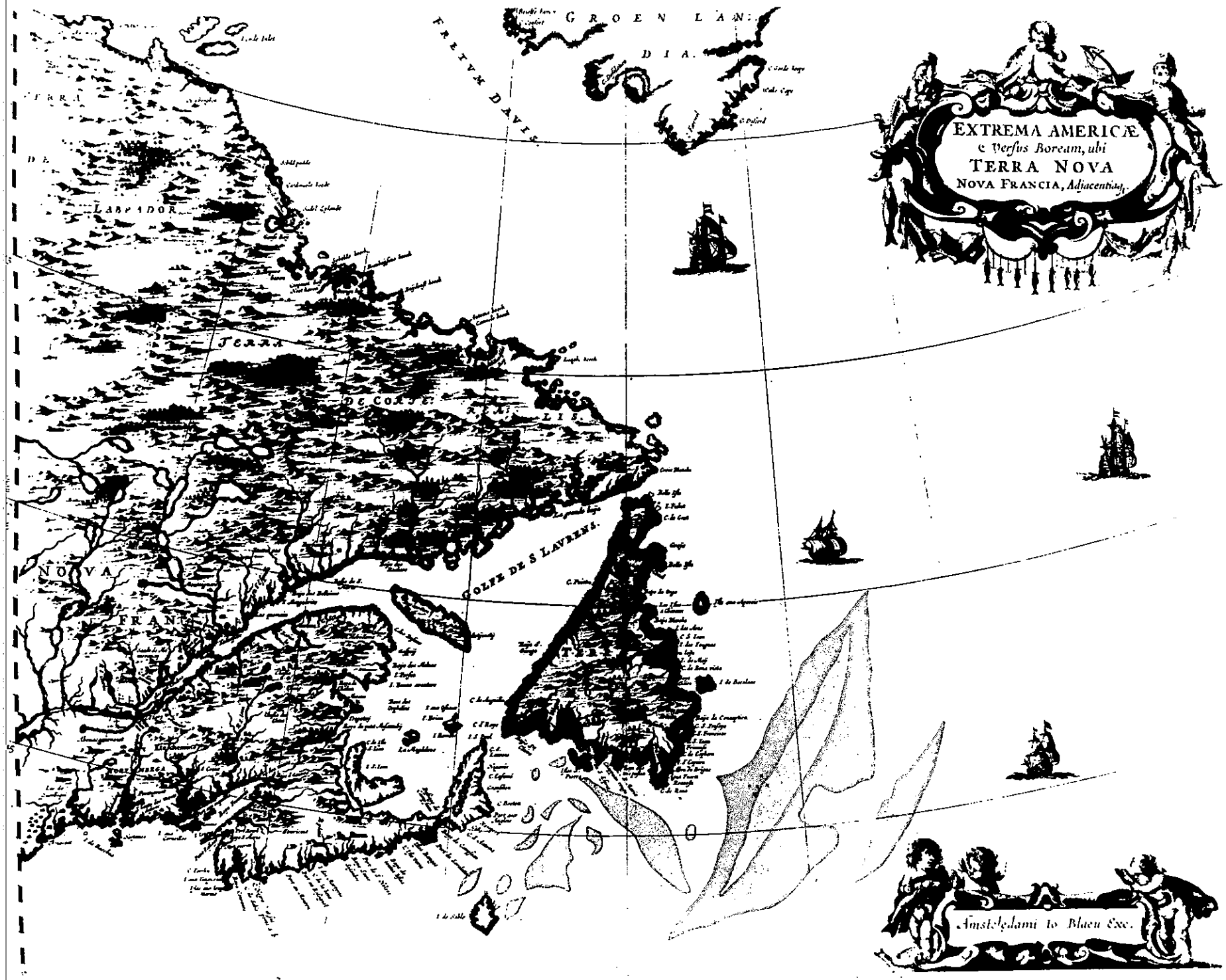
THE MAPS

A major part of the research in this project consisted of studying maps and charts of Newfoundland and Labrador dating from the early 1600s to the present. (All maps and charts consulted are listed in the Bibliography.) This study has provided many useful details about the placenames, particularly relating to their initial existence and to their evolution through time.

Maps and charts showing Newfoundland in the sixteenth century indicate how little was actually known about the geography of the "newe founde Launde". On sixteenth century maps, Newfoundland was represented as an archipelago consisting of varying numbers of islands of different shapes, sizes, and relative positions. Placenames were few and widely scattered among the "islands". It was not until almost one hundred years later that maps began to show Newfoundland in its actual shape.

A brief survey of a modern map of Newfoundland and Labrador quickly provides some indication of the distribution of placenames of French origin around the coast. The southern coast, including St. Mary's Bay and Placentia Bay and extending west to Port aux Basques, still contains many placenames of French origin which largely date back to pre-1713, to the efforts of the French to establish official settlements on the island. Except for scattered names of French origin, the Avalon Peninsula from Trepassey Bay North, Conception Bay, Trinity Bay, Bonavista Bay, and Notre Dame Bay to Cape St. John have placenames largely of English origin. It is interesting to note the predominance of placenames of French origin from Cape St. John north along the Petit Nord and down the western coast to Cape Ray. These names reflect the existence of the French Shore. Between 1713 and 1783, the French Shore stretched from Cape Bonavista to Pointe Riche and later, 1783-1904, from Cape St. John to Cape Ray. French presence from Cape Bonavista to Cape St. John between 1713 and 1783 might be expected to have left a more indelible impact on the placenames. Today, however, few placenames of French origin are discernible; one that is still identifiable is Twillingate. From Cape St. John to Cape Ray, placenames of French origin are in evidence and these coincide largely with the boundaries of the French Shore 1783-1904. Some of the names of French origin in the Bay St. George - Port au Port area no doubt originate from the arrival of scattered groups of Acadians in the eighteenth century. Placenames of French origin along the coast of Labrador appear to date from the early exploration of Newfoundland and Labrador in the sixteenth century.

Looking closely at those placenames of Newfoundland and Labrador contributed by French-speaking peoples, it becomes apparent that some names have undergone interesting transformations. Cow Head provides such an example: reportedly given the name Cap Pointu by Cartier in 1534, this community was renamed Cow Head by the English; however, on the map annexed to the Newfoundland Fisheries Arrangement of November, 1885 (joint study by French


EXTREMA AMERICÆ
e Versus Boream, ubi
TERRA NOVA
NOVA FRANCIA, Adiacentiaq.
GROEN LANDIA.
FRETVM DAVIS
LABRADOR
TERRA
DE CORTE REALIS.
GOLFE DE S LAVRENS.
NOVA
FRAN
Amstelodami Io Blaeu Exc.

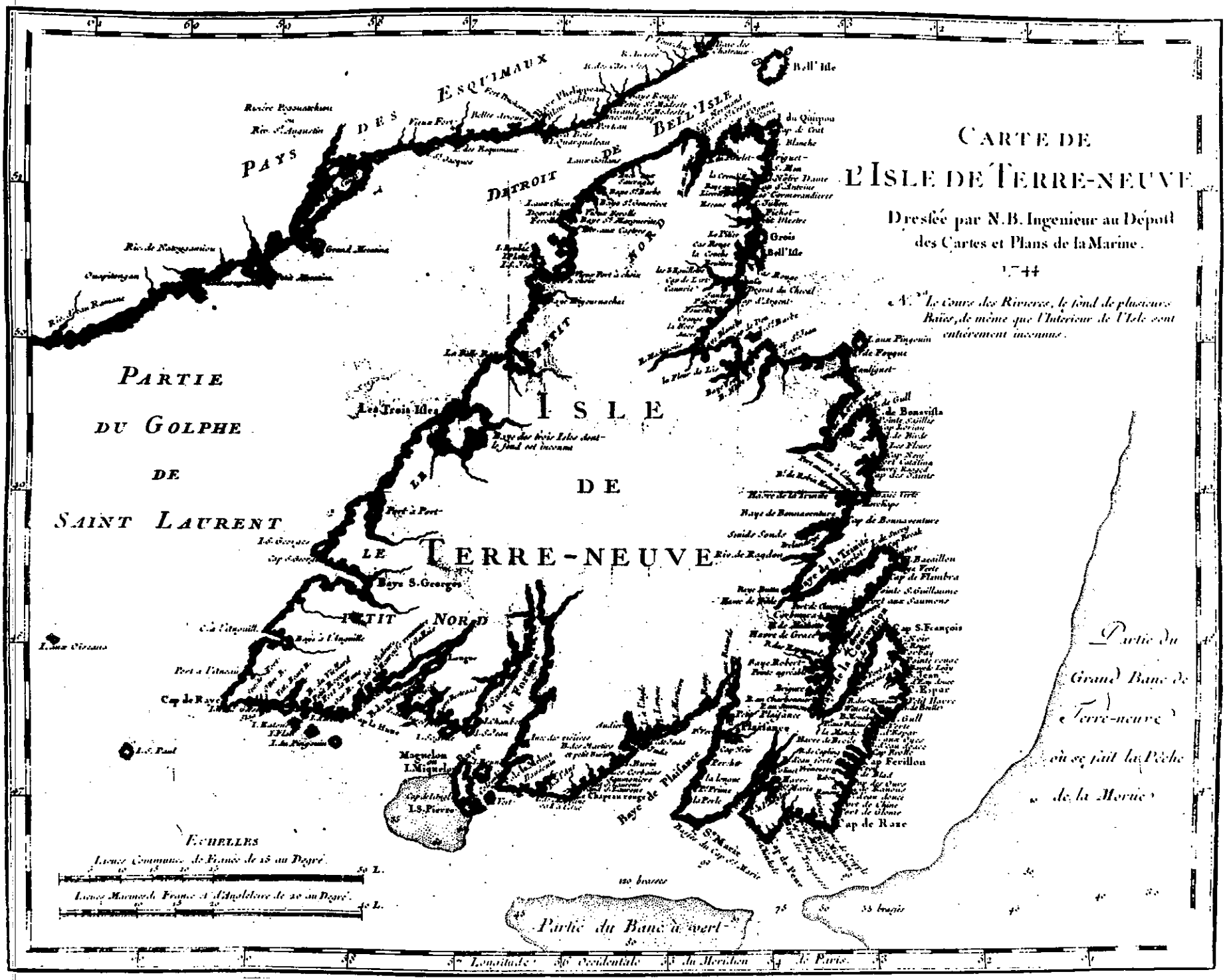
and Newfoundland representatives), the name is rendered De la Tête de Vache, a literal translation of the English name.

A map by de l'Isle printed the same year as the signing of the Peace of Paris, 1783, shows the island of Newfoundland divided between French and English interests. The French controlled the coast from Port aux Basques north along the Petit Nord and then south to Cape Bonavista; the English had control from Cape Bonavista southward along the Avalon and southern coast to Port aux Basques and they also controlled the coast of Labrador. On a map prepared by Zatta (1778) and published in Italy, placenames are in Italian except for a number of placenames in French. The French names were obviously borrowed from a contemporary French map. This tendency to borrow names from maps originating in other countries and to sometimes adapt those names to approximate words in the borrower's language exemplifies the difficulty in identifying the origins of placenames.

A significant number of placenames of French origin exist on present maps of Newfoundland and Labrador in their pure form: Baie Verte, Forteau, La Scie, Port aux Basques, and St. Lunaire are a few examples. Others have undergone transformations of one sort or another: Lawn, Bauline, Point Rosey, Renews. Another group of placenames of French origin have been translated literally into English: Hare Bay, White Bay, St. Lewis, Cape St. John. There are also other groups of placenames to be considered: names which appear to be of French origin (Port au Choix, Port au Port, for example) but are actually from other sources; names of uncertain origin which appear to have a French source (for example, Molliers, Bay Roberts); names of French origin replaced by unrelated names of English origin (for example, Cow Head, Middle Arm). Some unusual variations occur in the evolution of specific names. For example, the name Jean de Baie has evolved as follows: Censuses (1794-95) John le Bay, Turner (1906) D'Argent Bay, Department (1959) John the Bay, Canada (1973) Jean de Baie. For the purposes of *Carte de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador,* placenames have been classified in three major categories: placenames of French origin still French today; placenames of French origin transformed by general usage; placenames of French origin translated into English or replaced by an English name.

Two names of particular importance during the French affiliation with Newfoundland and Labrador are worthy of special reference: Petit Maître and Petit Nord. Petit Maître, no longer in existence, was a settlement located on the eastern coast of the Great Northern Peninsula; it was the headquarters of fishing operations on the French Shore. Le Petit Nord was the name used to designate the French Shore itself.

Carte de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador provides a comprehensive inventory of


CARTE DE
L'ISLE DE TERRE-NEUVE
Dressée par N.B. Ingenieur au Dépot des Cartes et Plans de la Marine.
1744
N.B. Le Cours des Rivieres, le fond de plusieurs Baies, de même que l'Interieur de l'Isle sont entierement inconnus.
PARTIE DU GOLPHE DE SAINT LAURENT
PAYS DES ESQUIMAUX
DETROIT DE BELLE ISLE
ISLE DE TERRE-NEUVE
LE PETIT NORD
Les Trois Isles
Baye S. Georges
Cap de Raye
Magelon ou I. Miquelon
I. S. Pierre
Baye de Plaisance
Cap de Raze
Partie du Banc de Terre-neuve où se fait la Pêche de la Morue
Partie du Banc découvert
ECHELLES
Lieues Communes de France de 25 au Degré
Lieues Marines de France d'Angleterre de 20 au Degré
Longitude Occidentale du Meridien de Paris

the placenames of French origin in Newfoundland and Labrador. This resource book contains details of the changes specific placenames have undergone, approximate dates of these changes, and information about the placenames. It should be noted that discrepancies of type, initial capitals, and abbreviations of generic names have been rendered in standard form; for example, b., B., baye, baie, Baye, and Baie are all included in this book and on the map as Baie. In certain cases, placenames have been preceded by a question mark (for example, ?Mollier); this indicates that the information relating to the placename's origin is inconclusive. Below is a sample from Category I, giving a breakdown of the information contained in the listings.

H9[1] **Baie de l'Ermitage**[2] / N9 **L'Ermitage**

Terre-Neuve (1693) l'Ermitage[3]
Terre-Neuve (1694) l'Hermitage[4]
de la Pylaie (1825) Baie de l'Ermitage[5]
de la Roncière (1904) l'Hermitage[6]

Horwood (1965) claims that there were twelve places settled by the French or Basques under French rule, of which Hermitage Cove was one.[7]

Hamilton (1978): "An early rendezvous for fishermen from the Channel Islands. '... They saw in an island in the bay a resemblance to the Hermitage, off the Port of St. Helier, Jersey.' (Howley)"[8]

Present status: Hermitage Bay / Hermitage[9]

1 Grid reference on the *Carte de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador.*

2 Name of the locality in its original form.

3-6 Citations from maps and other documents of the name or variations of it.

7-8 Information about the name.

9 Current name of the locality.

LA PROVINCE DE TERRE-NEUVE ET DU LABRADOR

In a study of placenames of Newfoundland and Labrador the most obvious starting point is the province's name. Although neither Newfoundland nor Labrador is of French origin, Le Labrador and Terre-Neuve are historically valid names inasmuch as they were in use from the sixteenth century onward.

If original designations determined the future of placenames, we Newfoundlanders and Labradorians would probably be living in, respectively, Terra de Bacallaos and Terra Lavrador. Terra de Bacallaos (Land of the Cod) was the Portuguese designation for Newfoundland, and scholars believe that it may be the first name given to the island by Europeans. As E. R. Seary (1958) relates, "... the first names imposed in Newfoundland were Portuguese, which occur in maps produced within a few years of the discovery of the island in 1497." Although many of these names did not survive the influx of French- and English-speaking peoples to these shores, the origins of a number of present-day Newfoundland and Labrador placenames have been traced to Portuguese sources, indicating that these names were once well-established.

Ganong (1964) traced to Patent Letters (September 30, 1502) the first use of the term "newe founde Launde" to refer to the island of Newfoundland, and to Ruysch's Latin map of 1508 the name Terra Nova. As Ganong points out, "It was not long thereafter before the French were calling it *Terre-Neuve,* and the English Newfoundland." Following are examples from maps and charts of the various designations once applied to the island of Newfoundland. (The form the name takes is usually consistent with the cartographer's or explorer's nationality, although some provide more than one name. Also, as Latin was formerly the language of scholars, the Latin Terra Nova was sometimes used.)

Mercator Chart (1569) Terra de Bacallaos
Champlain (1612) Terre-Neuve Ille
Alexander (1624) New Found Lande
Van Keulen (1681) Terra Nova
Coronelli (1692) I. Di Terra Nuova and New Foun Land
Visscher III (c. 1700) Terra Nova and Terre-Neuve
Carte de la Nouvelle France (1719) L'Isle de Terre Neuve

Although the name Terra de Bacallaos did not survive very long as a designation for the island of Newfoundland, Terra Lavrador, the original, Portuguese name for Labrador, has come through the centuries intact except for replacement of the 'v' with 'b'. According to Ganong (1964), "... the collective data suggests that the word was a surname (Lavrador, or Landowner) of a certain Fernandez, a Portuguese pilot from the Azores who was connected with the first Cabot voyage in some way...." A *lavrador,* according to Admiral S. Morison (Ganong, 1964) was a farmer; in the Azores the term was used to refer to "a small landed proprietor who let out his land for others to till, while he engaged in trade or went a-voyaging." Terre de Labrador, Labrador, and Laborador are some of the variations of this name found on old maps.

Rowe (1980) writes that in 1500 an Azorean ship under the command of John Fernandez - a *lavrador* - set sail for the New World with letters patent from the Portuguese ruler authorizing the voyage. Fernandez gave the name Lavrador to the first land he reached, "... one that had had a name for several hundred years, Greenland." Cartographers later transferred the name to the North American mainland.

CLASSIFICATION OF PLACENAMES

CATEGORY I

1. Placenames which have retained their original French form; for example, Baie Verte.
2. Placenames which have evolved to the present with only slight variations in the original French; for example, Brigus.
3. Placenames in which the generic name is in English and possibly the word order has changed, but the descriptive name is still French; for example, Notre Dame Bay, Hermitage Bay.
4. Placenames which are likely French in origin; however, evidence is inconclusive; for example, Molliers.
5. Placenames which appear to be of French origin but which are actually adaptations of names from other sources; for example, Barachois Bay, Placentia.

F2 **L'Anse Amour / F2 Pointe Amour**

Geological Map (1881) Pte. Amour
Reid Newfoundland (1919) Pt. Amour
Canada (1973) l'Anse-Amour

Present status: L'Anse-Amour / Pointe Amour

C6 **L'Anse à Benoît**

Howley (1914) mentions that Ruisseau à Benoît was named for Benoît Leblanc.

Horwood (1965) cites the Census of Newfoundland (1878) as indicating that a goodly number of French-speaking people were living along the shores of the Bay of Islands at that time.

Benoît is a common family name in western Newfoundland today.

Present status: Benoît's Cove

H5 **L'Anse à la Canaille**

Present status: Canaille Cove

B7 **L'Anse aux Canards**

Reid Newfoundland (1919) Black Duck Cove

Present status: L'Anse aux Canards and Black Duck Brook are both in common use.

F1 **L'Anse au Diable / Cap Diable**

Geological Map (1881) C. Diable
Reid Newfoundland (1919) C. Diable
Gazetteer (1968) l'Anse au Diable
Canada (1973) C. Diable

Present status: L'Anse-a-Diable / Cape Diable

B7 **?L'Anse à Félix**

Present status: Felix Cove

F1 **L'Anse au Loup**

Arrowsmith (1838) Ance Loup
Reid Newfoundland (1919) Lance au Loup

Hamilton (1978): "Site of a fort erected by Augustin Le Gardeur de Courtemanche (1663-1717)."

Present status: L'Anse-au-Loup

H10 **L'Anse au Loup**

Present status: L'Anse-au-Loup

N9 **L'Anse de Pouche**

Seary (1968) concludes that both the absence of any obvious connection with the English *pouch* and the local pronunciation tend to suggest that the French family name Pouche is the source of this placename.

Present status: Pouch Cove

E2 **L'Anse St. Clair**

Cook and Lane (1775) Bay St. Claire
Geological Map (1881) St. Clair Bay
Howley, J. P. (1925) St. Clair Bay
Gazetteer (1968) l'Anse Eclair
Canada (1973) l'Anse au Clair

Richards (1953) maintains that Lanse au Clair was named for Peter (Pierre) St. Clair, the first settler in that place.

Seary (1960) gives the name as Anse de St. Clair, and states that it was named after the first bishop of Nantes and an apostle of that part of Brittany, or else it is from a French family name.

Present status: L'Anse au Clair

A7 **L'Anse aux Trois Cailloux**

Present status: Trois Cailloux and Three Rock Cove are both in common use.

I10 **Baie d'Argent / Baie d'Argent**

Censuses (1794-95) John le Bay
Turner (1906) D'Argent Bay
Howley, J. P. (1925) D'Argent Bay
Department (1959) John the Bay
Canada (1973) Jean de Baie

Present status: Jean de Baie / D'Argent Baie

J9 **Baie l'Argent**

Turner (1906) Bay l'Argent
Imperial (1959) Bay l'Argent

Present status: Bay l'Argent

D9 **Baie de Barachoua / Pointe Barachoua**

Bellin, S. (1764 A) Barachoua

de la Morandière (1966): *"terme d'origine basque"*

Seary (1968) traced the term *barachois* to Admiralty Chart 2915 (1864) where it is used to describe a "shallow, natural harbour surrounded by rocks level with the water."

Present status: Barachois Bay / Barachois Point

F9 **Baie des Chaleurs**

Colton (1855) Chaleur Bay
Newfoundland Pilot (1878) Chaleur Bay
Imperial (1949) Chaleur Bay

Present status: Chaleur Bay

C9 **Baie des Cinq Cerfs**

Census (1857) Cinque Serf
Imperial (1949) Cinq Cerf Bay

Present status: Cinq Cerf Bay

I9 **Baie des Cinq Iles**

Present status: Cinq Islands Bay

H5 **?Baie de la Confusion**

Present status: Confusion Bay

D9 **Baie Connoire**

Present status: Connoire Bay

C9 **Baie de Couteau**

Hobbs (n.d.) Cutteau Bay
Johnson, J. H. (1860) Cutteau Bay
Turner (1906) Knife Bay
Imperial (1949) Couteau Bay

Present status: Couteau Bay

H1 **Baie des Epaves**

Present status: Epaves Bay

H9 **Baie de l'Ermitage** / N9 **L'Ermitage**

Terre-Neuve (1693) l'Ermitage
Terre-Neuve (1694) l'Hermitage
de la Pylaie (1825) Baie de l'Ermitage
de la Roncière (1904) l'Hermitage

Horwood (1965) claims that there were twelve places settled by the French or Basques under French rule, of which Hermitage Cove was one.

Hamilton (1978): "An early rendezvous for fishermen from the Channel Islands. '... They saw in an island in the bay a resemblance to the Hermitage, off the Port of St. Helier, Jersey.' (Howley)"

Present status: Hermitage Bay / Hermitage

G9 **Baie Facheuse**

Imperial (1949) Facheux Bay

Howley (1913) describes the bay as dangerous, deep, and unpleasant, and noted for its squalls.

Present status: Facheux Bay

H10 / I10 **Baie de Fortune** / H10 **Fortune**

Censuses (1687-89) Baie de Fortune
Terre-Neuve (1693) Fortunne
Terre-Neuve (1694) Fortune

Ganong (1964): "It is not unlikely, indeed, that the name at least originated with [Cabot] perchance for some good fortune experienced here by the expedition ...."

Horwood (1965) traced to Captain Tavernor, Colonial Records (1718-1734) the existence of twelve settlements established by the French or Basques under French rule, of which Fortune was one.

Hamilton (1978): "The name stems from the Portuguese *fortuna,* or 'luck' ...."

Present status: Fortune Bay / Fortune

H1 **Baie HaHa**

Seary (1958): "Ha Ha (?sunken fence)."

Seary (1960) speculates that HaHa is possibly adapated from the French *haha* or *ha*!, an exclamation of surprise presumably descriptive of the low, short isthmus that divides Pistolet Bay from HaHa Bay.

Ayre (1938) quotes a passage from Rudyard Kipling in which *haw haw* is used to refer to a low hedge.

Hamilton (1978): "Possibly an adaptation of an old French term to designate a blind alley or road ...."

Present status: HaHa Bay

I1 **Baie Médée**

Gazetteer (1968) Anse au Médée

Seary (1971 A) states that Médée Bay is from the French *Médée* - Medea, a figure in Greek mythology, and that it could possibly have been the name of a vessel.

Present status: Médée Bay

B9 **Baie le Moine**

Censuses (1794-95) La Moine

Present status: Bay le Moine

I9 **Baie du Nord**

Imperial (1949) Bay du Nord
Gazetteer (1968) Bay du Nord
Canada (1973) Bay du Nord

Present status: Bay du Nord

H5 / I5 **Baie de Notre Dame**

Cook and Lane (1775) Bay of Notre Dame
d'Anville (1776) Baie de Notre Dame
Cary (1816) Notre Dame Bay
Arrowsmith (1838) Bay of Notre Dame
Reid Newfoundland (1919) Notre Dame Bay
Imperial (1949) Notre Dame Bay

Present status: Notre Dame Bay

H3 **Baie du Pilier**

Seary (1960) traced the name to Courcelle (1675) where it appears as Le Pilier.

Seary (1971 A): "... Pilier Bay (Fr. *pilier* - pillar) in which there is a natural excavation supported by a pillar."

Present status: Pilier Bay

H1 **Baie des Pistolets**

Gentleman's Map (1746) Pistol Bay
Cook and Lane (1775) Bay of Pistolet
Arrowsmith (1838) Pistolet Bay

Seary (1960) traced the name to Pelegrin (1735), where it appears as Baie des Pistolets. Besides being French for little pistol, Pistolet is also a French family name.

Present status: Pistolet Bay

F9 **Baie de Rencontre** / F9 **Rencontre Ouest** / I9 **Rencontre Est**

de Vaugondy (1749) L'Heureuse Rencontre
Bellin, S. (1764 B) l'Heure Rencontre
Cary (1816) Rencontre
Johnson, J. H. (1860) Rencontre Bay
Imperial Oil (1949) Rencontre East / Rencontre West

Howley (1913) suggests several sources: a meeting or a hostile attack; a collision of two fishing boats; the wreck of a boat upon a rock or shoal. He also includes the form Round Counter.

Present status: Rencontre Bay / Rencontre

M9 **?Baie des Robert**

Howley (1907): "Bay Roberts is no doubt a family name; however, the origin is uncertain."

Seary (1960) suggests that Bay Roberts is possibly derived from the French family name Robert.

Present status: Bay Roberts

H9 **Baie de Rôtis** / C9 **Baie de Rôtis**

Howley, J. P. (1925) Roast Bay

O'Dea (1971) refers to a Basque cartographer, Jean de Rôti, who visited Newfoundland.

Seary (1971 B) suggests that the source of the name is Denis de Rôtis, a Basque cartographer who produced a map of Newfoundland in 1674.

Present status: Roti Bay / Roti Bay

H9 **Baie du St. Esperit**

Levasseur (1601) b du S. Esperit
Gentleman's Map (1746) Bay of Despair
Bellin, S. (1764 B) Baie de Desespoir
d'Anville (1776) Baie du Desespoir
Arrowsmith (1838) Despair Bay
Johnson, J. H. (1860) Bay of Despair
Turner (1906) Baie d'espoir
Reid Newfoundland (1919) Baie d'espoir

Ganong (1964) maintains that Baie d'Espoir is Cartier's hable du Sainct Esperit (harbour of the Holy Ghost) which he entered on Whitsuntide (June 4) 1536.

Present status: Bay d'Espoir

A8 / B9 **Baie St. Georges** / C9 **St. Georges** / A9 **Cap St. Georges**

Blaeu (1660) Baie St. George
Dudley (1661) B. S. Giorgio / C. S. Giorgio
Cary (1816) Cape St. George
Colton (1855) Cape St. George

Horwood (1965) indicates that St. Georges was originally settled by French-speaking people.

Ganong (1964): "This name, in full local use is very old, going back to the earliest maps ... it occurs ... in a narrative of a voyage to this region in 1594, given by Hakluyt.... Every consideration would indicate that this Cape St. George is an actual survival of Cosa's Co. de S. Jorge ...." According to Ganong, St. Georges may be the oldest authenticated placename of European origin on the North American continent.

Present status: Bay St. George / St. George's / Cape St. George

F2 **Baie Ste. Barbe / Ste. Barbe**

Colton (1855) St. Barbe Bay
Clarke (1885) Baie Ste. Barbe
Turner (1906) Bay St. Barbe
Reid Newfoundland (1919) Bay St. Barbe
Imperial (1949) St. Barbe

Howley (1903) relates that St. Barbe was a martyr who suffered in Egypt. St. Barbe was very popular with the Bretons, who, in time of storm and tempest, invoked her assistance.

Present status: St. Barbe Bay / St. Barbe

F2 **Baie Ste. Geneviève**

Clarke (1885) Baie Ste. Geneviève
Turner (1906) Bay St. Geneviève
Imperial (1949) St. Geneviève Bay

Seary (1971 A) notes that the patron saint of Paris is Ste. Geneviève.

Present status: St. Genevieve Bay

G5 **Baie Verte / Baie Verte**

d'Anville (1776) Baie Verte
Newfoundland Pilot (1878) Baie Verte
Johnson, K. (1878) Verte Bay
Geological Map (1881) Baie Verte

Present status: Baie Verte / Baie Verte

E9 **Baie des Vieux**

Present status: Bay de Vieux

Bateau (Labrador)

Howley (1907) Batteau
Imperial (1949) Batteau
Seary (1958) Bateau (x)
Gazetteer (1968) Batteau
Canada (1973) Batteau

Present status: Bateau

I10 **Beau Bois**

Newfoundland Pilot (1878) Beaubois
Howley (1912) Beauboy
Howley, J. P. (1925) Beaubois

Present status: Beau Bois

D5 **Belle Baie**

Gentleman's Map (1746) la Belle Bay
de Vaugondy (1749) la belle Baye
d'Anville (1776) Bone Bay

Hamilton (1978): "Traceable to Basque or French sources. The modern form dates from the Cook survey of 1767."

Present status: Bonne Bay

I9 **Belle Baie**

Present status: Belle Bay

I1 **Belle Ile** / F2 / H1 **Détroit de Belle Ile**

Levasseur (1601) belle yle
Champlain (1612) belle-ille
Blaeu (1660) Belle Isle
de l'Ile (1783) Détroit de Belle Ile
Zatta (1778) Belle Isle

Howley (1902) suggests that this island was named by the Bretons for the island of the same name off the coast of Brittany.

Seary (1958) concurs with Howley.

Present status: Belle Isle / Strait of Belle Isle

L11 **Les Branches**

Howley (1909) relates that on early French maps the name is les Branches.

Seary (1971 B) includes Branch in his French placenames of the Avalon Peninsula.

Present status: Branch

M9 **Brigue** / N10 **Brigue**

C.O.1 (1547-1757) Bregues / Brīgas
C.O.1 (1547-1757) in 1680, Bregus
Blaeu (1660) Abra de Brigas (Southern Shore)
Johnson, K. (1878) Brigns
de la Roncière (1904) Brigue (Southern Shore)
Brige (Conception Bay)
Turner (1906) Brigus

Howley (1907) suggests that the name is derived from the French family name Brigue.

Seary (1968) speculates that there are two possible sources for Brigus: the French family name Brégou from old Provençal *brega;* a placename in Cornwall.

Seary (1971 B): "*Brega* [meaning tumults, confusion] as it occurs in Conception Bay, is an Old French word of southwestern France ...."

Present status: Brigus / Brigus South

I10 **Les Burins**

Bellin, S. (1764 B) has les Burins; however, on most other maps this placename is simplified to Burin.

Horwood (1965) includes Burin as one of a group of twelve settlements which he contends were either French or Basque under French rule at the time Placentia was the French capital of Newfoundland. His source of information is Captain Tavernor, Colonial Records (1718-1734).

Petit Larousse (1976) defines *burin* as *"Ciseau d'acier trempé pour couper les métaux et le bois, pour graver sur les métaux / Gravure exécutée avec cet outil."*

Hamilton (1978): "May be traceable to the French word for an engraving or carving tool, or may possibly be from a Gaelic word for 'low, rocky place or promontory'."

Possibly so named because the coastline reminded the first settlers of engravings executed with *les burins.*

Present status: Burin

H11 **?Calme Mer**

Present status: Calmer

A9 **Cap à l'Anguille**

Coronelli (1692) C'd'Anguille
Gentleman's Map (1746) Cap à l'Anguille
Cary (1816) Cape Anguille
Newfoundland Pilot (1878) Cape Anguille

Present status: Cape Anguille

H5 **Cap Cagnet**

Clarke (1885) Cap Cagnet
Newfoundland Pilot (1878) Cape Cagnet

Seary (1958) notes that Cagnet is a French personal name.

Present status: Cape Cagnet

I11 **Cap Chapeau Rouge / Chapeau Rouge**

Levasseur (1601) chepeau rouge
Blaeu (1660) Chapeau Rouge
Moll (?1720) Chapeau Rouge
Cary (1816) C. Chapeau Rouge
Johnson, J.H. (1860) C. Chapeau Rouge
Newfoundland Pilot (1878) Cape Chapeau Rouge / Chapeau Rouge

Howley (1912) states that Chapeau Rouge was named for the mountain to the west of St. Lawrence which has a rounded summit resembling the bonnet of a French *ouvrier.*

Present status: Cape Chapeau Rouge / Chapeau Rouge

I1 **Cap Dégrat**

Levasseur (1601) C. degrot
Champlain (1612) C. de grat
Coronelli (1692) C. de grat
de l'Isle (1700) Cap de Grat
Gentleman's Map (1746) Cap d'Grat
Howley (1902) Cape Degrat
de la Roncière (1904) Cap de Grat

According to Howley (1903), *pêcher en dégrat* means to fish while coasting from harbour to harbour, stopping only where the fish are plentiful.

Seary (1971 A) states that *dégrat* is the French term for codflake or wharf and *être en dégrat,* the departing of a ship to go fishing cod.

Ganong (1964) traced the name to Cartier's voyage of 1534, although he notes that it may have been in local use before Cartier's arrival.

Rowe (1980): "The southern cape [Cap Dégrat] was believed ... to have been the landfall of John Cabot; it was probably the landfall of Leif Ericsson five hundred years earlier."

Present status: Cape Degrat

G3 **Cap Domalain**

Seary (1971 A) traced this name to Bellin (1754). Domalain is a French family name and also a placename of Breton origin.

Present status: Cape Daumalen

E3 **Cap Double**

Levasseur (1601) C. double

Seary (1960) traced to Moll (1705) Pointe Riche which he claims originally had the name Cap Double.

Ganong (1964) traced the name Cap Double to Cartier's voyage of 1534.

Present status: Pointe Riche

G4 **Cap Etat**

Present status: Cape Etat

F9 **Cap la Hune / Baie la Hune**

Howley (1913) notes that *la hune* is the trunk or top of a mast; he states that it also may be used to refer to a highland which can be seen from a great distance.

Present status: Cape la Hune / La Hune Bay

J9 **Cap Mille**

Present status: Cape Mille

H1 **Cap Normand**

Bowen (1767) Cape Normand
Zatta (1778) Cap Normand
Cary (1816) C. Norman
Johnson, J.H. (1860) Cape Norman
Clarke (1885) Cap Norman

Present status: Cape Norman

H4 **Cap St. Martin**

Present status: Cape St. Martin

M9 **Carbonière**

Gentleman's Map (1746) Carbonière
d'Anville (1776) Carbonera
Arrowsmith (1838) Carbonière
Johnson, J.H. (1860) Carbonière
Admiralty (1862-71) Carbonear
Johnson, K. (1878) Carbonière
Turner (1906) Carbonear

Faye (1961) quotes H.W. LeMessurier: "... Carbonear is a corruption of Charbonnier, which was the name given to it by the Jerseymen as they had charcoal pits there at a very early period...."

Seary (1968) offers three possible sources of this name: Charbonier or Carbonnier - a common French family name; Charbonnière - a French placename; site of a charcoal industry. All three derive from *charbon* — a maker or dealer in coal or a place where coal is made.

Seary (1971 B) speculates that it could possibly be of Spanish origin: "Span. *carbonera* denotes ... wood prepared for burning into charcoal, a charcoal kiln ...; Carboneras is the name of a small town in Almeira, Southern Spain."

Present status: Carbonear

H1 **Château**

Levasseur (1601) les chastiaus
Geological Map (1881) Chateau Bay
Imperial (1949) Château

Ganong (1964) traced Hable des Chasteaux to Cartier, and notes that "This remarkable place owes its name to the very striking castle-like masses of basaltic rocks of Castle and Henley Islands at its entrance."

Present status: Chateau

L10 **Colinet / Petit Ile Colinet** / L11 **Grande Ile Colinet**

Horwood (1965) refers to Colinte, seemingly the present-day Colinet.

Seary (1968) traced the name to Robinson (1669), and suggests that it is from a French family name.

Prowse (1971) notes that the French fished at Coroneat (Colinet Island) in 1676.

Present status: Colinet / Colinet Island

H3 **Conche / Havre la Conche**

Levasseur (1601) conche
Blaeu (1660) Conch
Clarke (1885) Havre de Conche
Turner (1906) Conche

Howley (1903) relates that *conche* was a word used by Cartier and early writers to signify a cove or harbour. He also mentions a Breton word *cone,* meaning a port or a shell.

Seary (1960) notes that Conche is a French place and family name from Normandy.

Ganong (1964): "The rare term *conche* ... seems to have escaped the dictionaries; but ... uses of the word ... clearly indicate an equivalence with our English term 'bight', or perhaps more properly 'road' (in its navigational sense)."

Hamilton (1978): "May be named for the Abbey of Conches in Normandy."

Present status: Conche

I11 **Corbin**

Howley (1912) attributes the name to an adaptation of either *corbeau* or *corbeille* (in its architectural sense).

Seary (1958) notes that Corbin is a French personal name.

Present status: Corbin

H2 **Croc**

Cary (1816) Croc
Geological Map (1881) Croc Harbour
Clarke (1885) Havre du Croc
Canada (1973) Croque

Howley (1903) states that *croc* is the French term for hook or fishhook.

Seary (1971 A): "Croque (Fr. *croc* — a large hook from which a rope or rigging or a sail is hung, though it is also a family name)."

Present status: Croque

F9 **Cul de Sac / Cul de Sac**

Present status: Cul de Sac East / Cul de Sac West

A8 **Dégrat**

Newfoundland Pilot (1960) Degras
Canada (1973) Degrau

Seary (1958) cites the following definitions for *dégrat:*

1. de la Roncière. *"des sècheries de morues"*
2. Larousse. *"Départ d'un bateau qui se rend à la pêche de la morue."*
3. Littré. *"En dégrat se dit du bateau quittent le havre où le navire est ancré et allant chercher ailleurs meilleure pêche."*

Present status: De Grau

I9 **Femme**

Censuses (1794-95) Fomme
Newfoundland Pilot (1878) Harbour Femme
Geological Map (1881) Harbour de Femme
Howley, J.P. (1925) Femme

Present status: Femme

G4 **Fleur de Lys**

Newfoundland Pilot (1878) Fleur de Lis
Geological Map (1881) Fleur de Lis
Clarke (1885) Havre de la Fleur de Lys
Imperial (1949) Fleur de Lys

Present status: Fleur de Lys

F2 **Forteau / Baie Forteau / Pointe Forteau**

Gentleman's Map (1746) la Porteau
d'Anville (1776) Forteau
Cary (1816) Forteau Bay
Johnson, J.H. (1860) Forteau

Present status: Forteau / Forteau Bay

F9 **François**

Turner (1906) Francois
Reid Newfoundland (1919) Francois
Imperial (1949) Francois

A French proper name. Often referred to locally as Fransway.

Present status: Francois

C7 **Gallant**

This placename likely comes from the French family name Gallant.

Present status: Gallants

E3 **Gargamelle**

Seary (1971 A) states that Gargamelle (the name of Gargantua's mother in Rabelais) may have been the name of a vessel.

Present status: Gargamelle

H9 **Gaultois**

Censuses (1794-95) Galtois

Horwood (1965) traced Gaultois to Captain Tavernor, Colonial Records (1718-1734). Gaultois was established by either the French or the Basques under French rule.

Fay (1961) quotes H.W. LeMessurier on the origin of Gaultois: "... an old Norman French word Galtas, meaning pinnacle or like an attic or dormer."

Present status: Gaultois

H10 **Grand Banc**

Censuses (1687-89) Grand Banc
Terre-Neuve (1693) Grand banq
Terre-Neuve (1694) Grand Bancq
de la Roncière (1904) Grand Banc

Horwood (1965) states that Grand Bank was one of twelve settlements established by the French or the Basques under French rule. His source is Captain Tavernor, Colonial Records (1718-1734).

Present status: Grand Bank

H2 **Grand Bréhat**

de la Pylaie (1825) Brehat
de la Roncière (1904) Bréhat

Howley (1903) suggests that Grand Brehat was named for an island and shoal off the coast of Brittany, not far from St. Malo.

Seary (1960) concurs with Howley.

Present status: Great Brehat

C9 **Grand Bruit**

Newfoundland Pilot (1878) Grand Bruit
Geological Map (1881) Grand Bruit
Turner (1906) Grand Bruit
Howley (1914) Grand Britt

The community is probably named for the noise generated by the waterfall at this location.

Present status: Grand Bruit

K9 **Grand Brûlé**

Bellin, S. (1764 A) Pointe Brûle
Newfoundland Pilot (1878) Cape Brule
Gazetteer (1968) Grand Brulé

Seary (1958) suggests this name originates from either a French family name or a placename in France.

Present status: Great Brule

H5 **Grand Ile Denier / Petit Ile Denier**

Present status: Great Denier Island / Little Denier Island

J9 **Grand Ile à Pierre**

Cary (1816) le Grand Pierre
Colton (1855) Grand Pierre
Johnson, K. (1878) la Pierre Harbour

Howley (1913) suggests that Grand le Pierre is from the French for great stone island, although there is no natural feature to support this speculation. It is more likely that Pierre is a personal name indicating ownership.

Present status: Grand le Pierre

A8 **Grand Jardin / Petit Jardin**

Reid Newfoundland (1919) le Grand Jardin / le Petit Jardin

Present status: Part of the community of Cape St. George

A9 **Grande Baie de l'Est / Grande Baie de l'Ouest**

Present status: Grand Bay East / Grand Bay West

H10 **Grande Baie de Loup**

Seary (1960) Baie de Loup
Canada (1973) Great Bay de l'Eau

Howley (1913) suggests that the name derives from *loup-marin* — seal.

Present status: Great Bay de l'Eau

A7 **Grande Terre**

Gazetteer (1968) Grand' Terre

One of the original French and Acadian settlements on the Port au Port Peninsula, Grande Terre does not appear on the maps consulted until the early 1900s. Today, its French form and English equivalent, Mainland, are in common use.

Present status: Grand' Terre / Mainland

I1 **Griquet**

Johnson, J.H. (1860) Griquet
Clarke (1885) Baie de Griquets
Rowe (1980) Griguet

Seary (1960) suggests that Griquet may come from the French byname Criquet.

Present status: Griquet

G9 **Grole**

Howley (1913) relates that *grole* and *grosle* are likely sources, from the French for rook.

Present status: Grole

D5 **Gros Morne**

Seary (1958): "Gros Morne (bluff, headland)"

Hamilton (1978): "From the French *gros,* 'large', and *morne,* which refers to 'a bluff or small hill.' The word *morne* 'may come from a West Indian modification of the Spanish "morro" for *mound*'."

Present status: Gros Morne

L10 **Haricot**

Howley (1909) Haricot
Department (1959) Haricot

Seary (1971 B) states that Harricott is probably "the anglicized popular form of the French family name Haricot."

Present status: Harricott

H10 **Havre Bertrand**

Censuses (1687-89) Havre Bertrand
Terre-Neuve (1693) Havre Bertrand
Cook and Lane (1775) Harbour Briton
Colton (1855) Briton Harbour
Turner (1906) Harbour Breton
Imperial (1949) Harbour Breton

Ganong (1964): "... connected with the resort here of French ... fishermen."

Horwood (1965) claims that Harbour Breton was settled by the French or the Basques under French rule.

Present status: Harbour Breton

K9 **Havre Buffet**

Reid Newfoundland (1919) Buffett Harbour
Imperial (1949) Harbour Buffett

Howley (1910) claims that Harbour Buffett is derived from *bouffet,* indicating that the harbour is squally or puffy.

Seary (1958) notes that Buffet is a French family name.

Present status: Harbour Buffett

H3 **Havre Cap Rouge**

Present status: Cape Rouge Harbour

B9 **Havre le Cou**

Hobbs (n.d.) La Coue Harbour
Department (1959) Harbour le Cou

According to Howley (1914), this name is descriptive of the long narrow entrance to the harbour.

Present status: Harbour le Cou

H2 **Havre Crémaillère**

Levasseur (1601) la cramaillere
Newfoundland Pilot (1878) Cremaillère Harbour

Howley (1903) suggests two possible origins: the formation of the harbour; the memory of some festive gathering among fishermen.

Seary (1958) notes that *crémaillère* means pothook.

Present status: Cremaillere Harbour

G3 **Havre Fourché**

Cary (1816) Fourche Harbour
Newfoundland Pilot (1878) Fourche Harbour / Baie de Fourchette

Present status: Fourche Harbour

M9 **Havre de Grâce**

d'Anville (1776) Havre de Grace
Admiralty (1862-71) Harbour Grace

Howley (1907) speculates that Harbour Grace was named after the town of the same name at the mouth of the River Seine in France.

Seary (1968) concurs, stating that it is of French origin from Havre de Grace, founded by François I in 1517 and now known as le Havre.

Present status: Harbour Grace

H2 **Havre de Grandes Islettes**

Present status: Great Islets Harbour

J9 **Havre Mille**

Cook and Lane (1775) C. Millée
Arrowsmith (1838) Mille Harbour
Turner (1906) Harbour Mille

Howley (1913) suggests that this name is an adaptation of Havre Millieu, or Middle Harbour, because the point which forms it projects out into the middle of the bay.

Present status: Harbour Mille

N8 **Ile de Bacaillau**

Levasseur (1601) bacalaus
Mount and Page (1789) Bacaleau

Seary (1958) traced Bacaillau to the Cosmographie of Jean Alfonse (1544), and indicates that this is a near French adaptation of the Portuguese *bacalhao,* cod.

Ganong (1964) includes designations from the following maps: Sebastian Cabot world map (1544), y: de bacallos; R.G.S. Portolano (c. 1550), bacalhaos; Ortelius (1570) Baccalaos; Mollineux (1592), Ilhe Bacailo.

Present status: Baccalieu Island

H9 **Ile aux Bois**

Present status: Bois Island

H10 **Ile Brunet**

Bellin, S. (1764 B) Ile Brunet
Cary (1816) Brunet Island
Newfoundland Pilot (1878) Brunet Island
Howley, J.P. (1925) Brunette Island

Howley (1913) suggests that the name is derived from the dark brown colour of the island's rocks.

Present status: Brunette Island

C9 **Ile à Jacques**

Present status: Jacques Island

K9 **Ile de Jean de Gaunt**

Gazetteer (1968) John de Gaunt Island

Present status: John of Gaunt Island

J10 **Ile Marticot**

Gentleman's Map (1746) Marticou Island
de Vaugondy (1749) I. Marticou
Bellin, S. (1764 B) Ile Marticot
d'Anville (1776) Marticou
Geological Map (1881) Marticot Island

Howley (1911) speculates that this name is a transformation of a Basque name.

Present status: Marticot Island

B9 **Ile aux Morts**

Cary (1816) ?Dead Island
Johnson, J.H. (1860) Ile Aux Morts
Reid Newfoundland (1919) Ile Aux Morts

Howley (1914) associates this name with weird legends and traditions.

Present status: Ile aux Morts

I10 **Ile St. Jacques**

Present status: St. Jacques Island

H2 **Ile St. Julien**

Present status: St. Julien Island

K10 **Ile Valen**

Census (1857) Isle of Valen
Reid Newfoundland (1919) Ile Valen
Canada (1973) Isle Valen

Present status: Isle Valen

H2 **Iles Cormorandières**

Howley (1903) suggests that the name originates from the presence of cormorants or their nesting place.

Seary (1960) traced to Courcelle (1675) Cormorandiers and to Bellin (1774) les Cormandières. Seary relates that the French *cormorandier* refers to a nesting place or a place frequented by cormorants.

Present status: Great Cormorandier Island

H2 **Iles Fichot**

Champlain (1612) I. Fichot
Blaeu (1660) I. Fichot
Cary (1816) Fishot Island
Clarke (1885) Fichot
de la Morandière (1966) Iles Fichot

Howley (1903) suggests two possible sources of this name: *fichot,* a captain or master fisherman; a post or signal staff fixed in the ground.

Present status: Fichot Islands

E9 **Iles des Rameaux**

Cook and Lane (1775) Ramea Islands
d'Anville (1776) Iles des Rameaux
Cary (1816) Ramea Islands
Arrowsmith (1838) Rameau Islands
Johnson, J.H. (1860) Ramea Islands
Johnson (c. 1862) Rameaux Islands

Howley (1911) speculates that Ramea is derived from *rameau* — bushy, a branch.

Seary (1958) concurs with Howley, stating that the islands were originally named for their vegetation.

Hamilton (1978): "*La ramée* is used on the island of Guernsey to indicate vetch, a low, bushy plant."

Present status: Ramea / Ramea Islands

J9 **Jacques Fontaine**

Newfoundland Pilot (1878) Jack Fountain Cove
Howley, J.P. (1925) Jacques Fontaine

Present status: Jacques Fontaine

B7 **Maison d'Hiver**

The name is probably related to the fact that fishermen had permanent (winter) quarters and also summer quarters from which fishing was carried on.

Present status: Both the French and English (Winterhouse) forms are in common use.

N10 **La Manche** / L9 **La Manche**

Newfoundland Pilot (1878) la Manche
Turner (1906) la Manche

Howley (1909) describes La Manche on the Avalon Peninsula as "a little gorge or creek penetrating a short distance into the land and overhung by very high cliffs that almost shut out the daylight."

Seary (1968) traced la Manche to Robinson (1669) and speculates that it is after the French name for the English Channel.

Present status: La Manche / La Manche

K10 **Marquès**

Abstract Census (1845) Marquise

Seary (1971 B): "Marquès is a variant of the French family name, of a village eight miles north of Boulogne."

Present status: Marquise

H10 **?Mollier**

Reid Newfoundland (1919) Molliers
Gazetteer (1968) Molliers

Molliers is possibly derived from a French family name, or is an adaptation of French *morue, molue* — cod, which, according to Seary (1971 B), was transformed to *mal, mall,* and *moll.*

Present status: Molliers

I10 **Mortier / Bay du Mortier**

Arrowsmith (1938) Mortier Bay
Newfoundland Pilot (1838) Martiere
Ayre (c. 1938) Martière
Department (1959) Mortier
Newfoundland Pilot (1960) Mortier

Howley (1912) speculates that Mortier is the original name, from the French for a type of cannon.

Present status: Mortier / Mortier Bay

E2 **Nouvel Ferolle** / F2 **Ile Vieux Ferolle**

Bowen (1767) Degrat de Ferolle
Cary (1816) P. Ferolle
Clarke (1885) Pointe de Nouvel Ferrolle

de la Roncière (1904) states that the name is of Basque origin.

Seary (1971 A): "Ferolle, a small fishing village in northwest Spain until Philip V chose it as the site for a naval base, is transferred to the west coast of Newfoundland in Rotis 1674."

Present status: New Ferolle / Old Ferolle Island

B7 **Orphor Portu**

Bellin, M. (1704) Port à Port
Bowen (1767) Port à Port
Arrowsmith (1838) Port au Port
Clarke (1885) Baie de Port à Port

Seary (1958): "... Port au Port from Basque Apphorportu (de Rotis 1674) or Orphor portu (Detcheverry 1689) — probably meaning a 'port of rest in time of storm'...."

Present status: Port au Port / Port au Port Peninsula / Port au Port Bay

H5 **Pacquet**

Arrowsmith (1838) Paquet Harbour
Geological Map (1881) Packet Harbour
Clarke (1885) Havre de Pacquet
Turner (1906) Pacquet Harbour

Present status: Pacquet

I2 **Petit Bréhat**

Present status: Little Brehat

J10 **Petit Port**

Census (1857) Petit Ford
Reid Newfoundland (1919) Petit Forte
Department (1959) Petit Forte

Howley (1908) maintains that Petit Fort is a transformation of Petit Port.

Present status: Petit Forte

B9 **Petite**

Census (1857) Pettites
Department (1959) Petites

Petite is a French family name still in existence along the south coast of Newfoundland today.

Present status: Petites

C9 **La Poile / Baie la Poile**

Cary (1816) La Poile Bay
Arrowsmith (1838) La Poile
Gazetteer (1968) La Poile

Present status: La Poile / La Poile Bay

L10 **Pointe Barachoua**

Bellin, S. (1764 A) Barachoua

de la Morandière (1966): *"terme d'origine basque"*

Seary (1968) traced the term *barachois* to Admiralty Chart 2915 (1864) where it is used to describe a "shallow, natural harbour surrounded by rocks level with the water."

Present status: Barachois Point

E3 **Pointe de Barbacé**

Seary (1971 C) claims that Barbacé is from the Basque *barbaza,* a patch of vines. He also mentions that "in Detcheverry the peninsula [the Port au Choix Peninsula] is barboteillha, 'the "island" of the patch of deep rooted vines'."

Present status: Barbace Point

I11 **Pointe Basse**

Present status: Bass Point

G10 **Pointe Basse Terre**

Present status: Basse Terre Point

H11 **Pointe Egalle**

Cook and Lane (1775) Pointe à gaul
Arrowsmith (1838) Pt. Gaules
Reid Newfoundland (1919) Point aux Gaules
Imperial (1949) Point au Gaul

Howley (1912) gives Point Egal, *égal* meaning low, level, or flat.

Present status: Point au Gaul

A9 **Pointe Enragée**

Clarke (1885) Pointe Rosée
Turner (1906) Pointe Enragée
Gazetteer (1968) Point Rosie

Hamilton (1978) cites Ganong, who states that the name refers to either "an area of prevailing storms ... or 'a ledge of rock that gives a rough sea in high winds' ...."

Present status: Pointe Enragée

H10 **?Pointe Famine**

Present status: Famine Point

D4 **Pointe la Fontaine**

Seary (1960) speculates that this placename derives either from *fontaine* or from la Fontaine, a French family name.

Present status: La Fontaine Point

H3 **Pointe Frauderesse**

Howley (1907) Deceit Point

Present status: Frauderesse Point

I2 **Pointe Granchain**

Seary (1960) traced Ile de Granchain to 1862. He suggests that the source of this name may be a French family name or the French *grand chien.*

Present status: Granchain Point

L11 **Pointe la Haye**

Howley (1909) claims that this name is borrowed from la Haye on the river Vienne in Touraine. He concludes that it would be well-known to inhabitants of the Loire Valley.

Seary (1968) offers French *haye,* meaning hedge, and notes that Haye is also a French family name.

Present status: Point La Haye

K10 **Pointe Latine**

Cook and Lane (1775) Pt. Latino

Seary (1968) speculates that this name derives from the French *voile lateen,* meaning lateen or Latin sail. Commonly associated with ships in the Mediterranean, it was also known in Newfoundland.

Present status: Latine Point

H2 **Pointe du Loup Marin**

Seary (1960) states that *loup marin* was a common name for seal.

Present status: Loup Marin Point

A8 **Pointe à Marche**

Heffernan (1970-72) Point-a-Marche

Thomas (personal communication) indicates that this place was named for the first settler, Luc Marche.

Present status: Marches Point

B7 **Pointe aux Morues**

Gazetteer (1968) Point au Mal

Seary (1971 A) states that *mal, mall,* and *moll* are from *morue, molue* — cod.

Present status: Point au Mal

G4 **Pointe Rousse**

Present status: Point Rousse

E2 **Pointe St. Charles**

Present status: Pointe St. Charles

A9 **Port aux Basques**

Champlain (1612) Port aux Basques
d'Anville (1776) Port au Basque
Arrowsmith (1838) Port aux Basques
Geological Map (1881) Port au Basque
Imperial (1949) Port aux Basques

It is possible that Champlain named Port aux Basques, because of its use by Basques involved in the whale fishery.

Present status: Port aux Basques

I10 **Port au Bras**

Howley (1912) states that the name is French but the source is unknown.

Present status: Port au Bras

M9 **Port de Grève / Baie de Grève**

Newfoundland Pilot (1878) Baie de Grave
Turner (1906) Port de Grove

de la Morandière (1966) states that *grave* is a *"synonyme de grève où il est possible d'étendre la morue pour la faire sécher."*

Seary (1968) traced the name to Robinson (1669). Seary defines *grève (grave)* as a shingle, pebble, or sand beach; a beach suitable for drying cod. He also indicates that Grave(s) is a French family name.

Present status: Port de Grave / Bay de Grave

E3 **Portichoa**

Bellin, M. (1704) Port au Choix
Bowen (1767) Port a Choix
Clarke (1885) Port au Choix
de la Roncière (1904) Portachua

Seary (1958) suggests the name is originally Basque, meaning little harbour.

Seary (1971 C) traced Port au Choix to de Rôtis (1674) as Portichoa and to Detcheverry (1689) as Portichoa or Portu chocaharra.

Present status: Port au Choix

K10 **Presque**

Present status: Presque

F3 **Rivière aux Castors**

d'Anville (1776) Rivière aux Castors
Johnson, J.H. (1860) R. Castor
Clarke (1885) Baie des Castors
Reid Newfoundland (1919) Castors River

Seary (1960) traced Rivière aux Castor to Bellin (1744).

Present status: Castors River

H9 **Rivière Conne**

Seary (1971 B) suggests that the name is descriptive. "Conne River is an anglicization of the French ... *le con.*"

Conne is also a French family name.

Present status: Conne River

B9 **Roches Blanches / Pointe Roches Blanches**

Cook and Lane (1775) Rose Blanche
Johnson (c. 1862) Rose Blanche
Imperial (1949) Roche Blanche

Howley (1914) states that Roche Blanche was transformed to Rose Blanche and that the likely source of the name is the presence of white granite rock in the locality.

Present status: Rose Blanche

B7 **Romaine**

Newfoundland Pilot (1960) Romaines

Petit Larousse (1976) defines *romaine* as *"Balance à levier, formée d'un fléau à bras inégaux."*

Romaine is also a French family name.

Present status: Romaines

C8 **Ruisseau de Barachoua**

Bellin, S. (1764 A) Barachoua

de la Morandière (1966): *"terme d'origine basque"*

Seary (1968) traced the term *barachois* to Admiralty Chart 2915 (1864) where it is used to describe "a shallow, natural harbour surrounded by rocks level with the water."

Present status: Barachois Point

I10 **St. Jacques**

Johnson, J.H. (1860) St. Jacques
Reid Newfoundland (1919) St. Jacques

Howley (1913) relates that St. Jacques was a great patron saint of French fishermen.

Present status: St. Jacques

H2 **St. Julien**

Imperial (1949) St. Julien

Howley (1903) indicates that St. Julien is the patron saint of a parish about six miles from Brieux and that he was also the first bishop of Mans.

Present status: St. Julien's

I1 **St. Lunaire** / H2 **Baie St. Lunaire**

Zatta (1778) C.S. Lunaire
Arrowsmith (1838) St. Lunaire
Clarke (1885) Baie de St. Lunaire

Howley (1903) suggests that the name is in honour of St. Lunaire, the patron of a parish in the Diocese of Rennes.

Present status: St. Lunaire / St. Lunaire Bay

H5 **La Scie**

Hobbs (n.d.) La Cey
Kitchin (c. 1760) la Saye
Clarke (1885) la Scie

Howley (1903): "La Scie is so named from the appearance of the cliff."

Present status: La Scie

M11 **Trépassés / Baie des Trépassés**

Champlain (1612) Trépasés
Bellin, M. (1704) Port de Trepassés
Bellin, S. (1764 B) Port de Trepassez
de l'Isle (1783) Baie des Trepassez
Johnson, J.H. (1860) Trepassé Harbour
Johnson (c. 1862) Trepassey

Seary (1968) traced to Le Testu (1555) trepasses, and states that it was probably named after Baie des Trépassés, north of Pointe du Raz, Brittany.

Present status: Trepassey / Trepassey Bay

CATEGORY II

This category contains placenames which have undergone phonological or semantical changes so that they appear to be unrelated to the original placename; for example, Oderin Island, Belloram, Renews.

H11 **L'Ane / Baie de l'Ane**

Levasseur (1601) Trou a Iasne
Bellin, S. (1764 B) Baie à l'Ane
Cook and Lane (1775) Laun Bay
Colton (1855) Laun
Geological Map (1881) Great Laun and Little Laun
Turner (1906) Lawn Head
Reid Newfoundland (1919) l'Aune Head / Lawn

Howley (1912) traced to Popple (1736) Trou de l'Anse. Howley suggests that the name is from the French *aulne* or *aune,* alder, or after the Aulne, a river emptying into the harbour of Brest in Brittany.

Hamilton (1978): "Traced by Howley to the French *l'âne* 'the ass', a possible reference to the caribou. L'ane Sauvage ... on early maps."

Present status: Lawn

H1 **L'Anse aux Méduses**

Hamilton (1978): "It is ... possibly a misspelling of an early French designation, L'Anse aux Meduses, 'the bay of jellyfish'."

Present status: L'Anse-au-Meadow

H1 **L'Anse aux Piliers**

Seary (1958) states that the French Pilier was transformed to Spillers.

Present status: Spillars Cove

L8 **L'Anse Plate**

Seary (1958) contends that the name is derived from its shape.

Present status: Plate Cove

G3 **Baie des Aiguillettes**

Turner (1906) Englee

Seary (1960) traced to Bellin (1754) Havre Aiguillette, les eigullettes, and Baie des eiguillettes, and to Cook (1763 A) Inglie Harbour, Aiguillettes or Englee. He gives *aiguillette* as meaning little rock, pinnacle, or needle-shaped peak.

Present status: Englee

H2 **Baie de l'Ariège**

Howley (1907) Belvoir Bay

Seary (1960) states that Belvy Bay was originally Baie de l'Ariège and was probably named for the river and *departement* in France of the same name.

Present status: Belvy Bay

N10 **?Baie Boulle**

Bellin, M. (1704) Baie Boulle / Taureaux
Gentleman's Map (1746) Bay of Bulls
de Vaugondy (1749) B. de Boulle
Arrowsmith (1838) Bulls Bay
Johnson (c. 1862) Bay of Bulls
Turner (1906) Bay Bulls

Howley (1908) says Bay Boule is likely of French origin but provides no basis for this speculation.

Fay (1961) quotes H.W. LeMessurier: "On the north-east coast of the Island of Jersey there are three places lying near each other, and in the order named, viz. - St. John's Bay, Petit Port and Bouley Bay."

Hamilton (1978): "The name may have originated with the bull bird .... Recorded as Bay of Bulls on the Thomas Hood manuscript map, 1592."

Present status: Bay Bulls

G3 **Baie des Canaries**

Kitchin (c. 1760) Canary
Arrowsmith (1838) Canada Bay
Newfoundland Pilot (1878) Baie des Canaries
Clarke (1885) Gouffre des Canaries
Howley (1903) Canada Bay

Ayre (1938) maintains that the name is of Portuguese origin; the Canary Islands were once owned by Portugal.

Seary (1960) suggests that Baie des Canaries is of French origin.

Present status: Canada Bay

H10 **Baie du Cap Nègre**

Censuses (1687-89) Cap Nègre
Newfoundland Pilot (1878) Connaigre Bay
de la Roncière (1904) Cap Nègre

Howley (1913) suggests that the name is evidently French but does not provide a possible source.

Seary (1958): "Connaigre (?Cap nègre)"

McCarthy (n.d.) states that Cap Negre was a French settlement in 1667.

Present status: Connaigre Bay

I9 **Baie des Morues**

de l'Isle (1703) Baie des Morues
de l'Isle (1783) Baie des Morues

Howley (1909) contends that Mal Bay derives from *malue* or *molue* — *morue*. (De l'Isle supports this.)

Seary (1971 B) concurs with Howley, stating that *mal, mall,* and *moll* all derive from the French *molue* or *morue.*

Present status: Mal Bay

L11 **Baie des Morues**

Arrowsmith (1838) Maul Bay
Johnson, K. (1878) Mal Bay

Ganong (1964) includes the Le Testu map of 1555 which has a male baie at the approximate location of Mall Bay.

Seary (1971 B) claims that *mal, mall,* and *moll* are from *morue* or *molue* — cod.

Present status: Mall Bay

F1 **Baie Noire**

Carte réduite (1784) Baie Noire
Richards (1953) Piednoir

Present status: Pinware

N9 **Baleine** / N10 **Baleine**

C.O. 1 (1547-1757) Balene
de Vaugondy (1749) P. aux Baleines
Census (1857) Balline

Howley (1908): "Bauleen [refers] to Bauleen Rock which sometimes is awash so that it appears and disappears like a whale."

Seary (1968) traced to Robinson (1669) la Beline.

Present status: Bauline / Bauline East

I9 **Bande de l'Arier**

Cook and Lane (1775) Bande de la 'rier
Newfoundland Pilot (1878) Belloram / Bande de l'Arier Harbour
Turner (1906) Belloram

Howley (1913) suggests that Belloram is either a transformation of Bande de l'Arier or else comes from Bellorme, a French adventurer who brought people to settle in Newfoundland.

Present status: Belloram

L11 **Cap de Chincete**

Turner (1906) St. Shotts

Howley (1909): "St. Shotts is possibly from St. Jacques transformed by English pronunciation to S. Jock or St. Jots to St. Shotts."

Seary (1968) traced to Alfonse (1544) Cap de Chincete and suggests that it is an Old French word meaning little rag, as in the Newfoundland usage of *ragged* to describe a harbour full of shoals.

Present status: St. Shotts

I11 **Cap Enragé**

Hamilton (1978) cites Ganong, who states that the name refers to either "an area of prevailing storms ... or 'a ledge of rock that gives a rough sea in high winds' ...."

Present status: Cape Rosey

L11 **Cap Fréhel**

Seary (1968) traced the name to Lane (1773) and suggests that it was possibly named after Cap Fréhel in Brittany.

Present status: Cape Freels

H11 **?Cap Lard**

Howley (1912) gives Cap Lard, and states that is is from the French *lard,* pork.

Present status: Lord's Cove

K10 **?Cap Lattice**

Census (1836) Clattice Harbour

Howley (1911) suggests that this name is of French origin and has been transformed to Clatice (Clatisse).

Present status: Clattice Harbour

M11 **Cap de Raz**

Levasseur (1601) C. race
Champlain (1612) Cap de Raze
de l'Isle (1700) Cape Raze

Howley (1909) suggests the name is probably Portuguese in origin with the following French adaptations: Cap Ratz, Raz, Raze, and also Cap de Rah. He also suggests that the most westerly point on the coast of Brittany, Cap Raz, is a possible source.

Seary (1971 C): "... after the Cabo Raso at the mouth of the Tagus .... Cabo Raso might well be the last piece of Portugal seen from a ship leaving Lisbon and Cape Race its first landfall."

Present status: Cape Race

A9 **Cap de Roi**

Levasseur (1601) C. raye

Howley (1909) speculates that Codroy is derived from Cap de Roy.

Ganong (1964) traced the name to the Petrus Plancius planisphere of 1592. "On Newfoundland is C. de Roi for our C. Ray, earliest use of the name on a map, and in a form suggesting an origin from Cartier's C. Royal near by."

Present status: Cape Ray

H3 **Cap Rouge**

Levasseur (1601) C. rouge
Blaeu (1660) C. Rouge
Dudley (1661) Cap Rouge
Coronelli (1692) C. Rouge and C. Rosso
Cook and Lane (1775) Cape Rouge
Clarke (1885) Cap Rouge

Howley (1902) states that the name derives from the locale's sandstone formation and that Cap Rouge was first transformed to Carouge, then Crouse.

Present status: Crouse / Cape Rouge Harbour

N10 **Forillon**

Levasseur (1601) forillon
Coronelli (1692) Ferriland
Bellin, M. (1704) Ferillon
d'Anville (1776) le Forillon
Cary (1816) Ferryland Head

Howley (1909) claims that Ferryland is of French origin, from *forillon,* and that it means a rock or island very close to the mainland with a very narrow channel in between.

Seary (1971 A) traced to Verrazano (1529) as farilham from the Portuguese *farelhao* - reef, steep rock, steep little island - and also to Vallard (1547) the French form, forillon, a cape or point.

Present status: Ferryland

L11 **Gascoigne**

Gazetteer (1968) Gaskiers / Gascoigne

Seary (1971 B) claims that Gaskiers is "a derivation from either Gasquié, a French family name a variant of Gasquet and related to the French and English family names Gascogne and Gascoigne, or from Castries, a village from which the Marquis de Castries (1727-1801) took his title. De Castries was Minister of Marine from 1780 to 1787 and in this office concerned himself with the reoccupation of St. Pierre and Miquelon by the French in 1783."

Present status: Gaskiers

K10 **Grand Barachoua / Petit Barachoua**

Bellin, S. (1764 A) Barachoua

de la Morandière (1966): *"terme d'origine basque"*

Seary (1968) traced the term barachois to Admiralty Chart 2915 (1864) where it is used to describe "a shallow, natural harbour surrounded by rocks level with the water."

Present status: Great Barasway / Little Barasway

H2 **Les Grandes Oies**

Census (1857) Grand Oies
Gazetteer (1968) Grandes Ois / Grandois

Seary (1960) traced to Courcelle (1675) les oye, to Bellin (1754) Grandes Oye.

Present status: Grandois

M10 **Havre Mein**

Seary (1971 B): "The specific in Harbour Maine ... is a French family name as well as the name of numerous hamlets."

Present status: Harbour Main

J10 **Ile Audierne**

Recensement (1704) Audierne
Gentleman's Map (1746) Audierne
Johnson (c. 1862) Audierne Island
Turner (1906) Oderin Island

Howley (1911) states that Audierne is a name transferred from France, the name of a bay and seaport in Brittany.

Seary (1958) concurs, citing a geographical location in Brittany.

Present status: Oderin Island

K9 / K10 **Ile Chien de Mer**

Cary (1816) Marasheen
Johnson, K. (1878) Merasheen

Howley (1911) suggests that the name comes from *chien de mer* which he claims is a term for seal.

Ayre (1938) maintains that Merasheen comes from the "modern French marasouin [sic], a corrupt form of German meer schwein 'sea hog' ...."

Horwood (1965) claims that Merasheen was one of twelve settlements established by the French or Basques under French rule.

Petit Larousse (1976): *"Chien de mer ou rousette, poisson de mer dont la peau, très rude, sert à polir le bois."*

Present status: Merasheen

H3 **Iles de Groais**

Levasseur (1601) groie
Blaeu (1660) Gröye
Zatta (1778) I. de Groais
Cary (1816) Gronars I.
Arrowsmith (1838) Groais Is.
Clarke (1885) Ile de Croix
Reid Newfoundland (1919) Groix Islands

Howley (1902) contends that the name is Breton.

Seary (1958) concurs with Howley; he suggests that the source of the name is the Breton word *kroaz - croix,* cross.

Seary (1960) states that Groais Island is named for an island off the coast of Brittany.

Present status: Grey Islands

I1 **Kerpont / Ile Kerpont**

Coronelli (1692) P. de Carpunt
d'Anville (1776) Kirpon
Clarke (1885) Ile de Kirpon
Howley (1902) Kirpon (Carpoon)

Ayre (1938) quotes Harrisse: "Il y a beaucoup de petites localités en Bretagne du nom de Carpont."

Seary (1958) states that the source is Breton (ker - town, village, home), and that the name probably comes from Le Kerpont between the island of Bréhat and the coast of France.

Ganong (1964) traced Le Karpont to Cartier and suggests that the name may have already been in local use at the time of Cartier's sojourn there. "... Kirpon ... which is formed by the western end of the passage between our Kirpon Island and the main coast of Newfoundland, and owes its name no doubt to the Harbour Le Kerpont formed in like manner between I. de Bréhat and the coast of France near St. Malo."

Present status: Quirpon / Quirpon Island

H10 **Ma Jambe**

Howley (1913) Mon Jambe / Ma Jambe
Reid Newfoundland (1919) Ma Jambe
Imperial (1949) Mose Ambrose

Present status: Mose Ambrose

H11 **?La Meline**

Levasseur (1601) la belline
Gentleman's Map (1746) Cape de la Meline
d'Anville (1776) Cap La Meline
Cary (1816) La Melin Bay
Colton (1855) la Milin Island
Newfoundland Pilot (1878) Lamelin Harbour
Turner (1906) la Maline
de la Morandière (1966) La Meline

Howley (1912) attributes the source of this name as possibly the French for bad or cursed place. It is a very difficult place for ships to get into owing to the shoals and sunkers lying outside the harbour.

Ganong (1964) suggests that belim, from the Homem map of 1558, "survives in La Maline Bay and Lamalin Ledges at the south end of the Burin Peninsula ... [it] may have been named for Belem, near Lisbon ...."

Present status: Lamaline

N10 **?Petit Havre**

C.O. 1 (1547-1757) Pittie Harbour
Bellin, S. (1764 B) Petit Havre
de la Roncière (1904) le Petit Havre

Howley (1908) offers Petye Harbour, Petit Harbour, and Pette Harbour, and suggests that the name is descriptive.

Fay (1961) quotes H. W. LeMessurier: "On the north-east coast of the island of Jersey there are three places lying near each other, and in the order named, viz. - St. John's Bay, Petit Port and Bouley Bay."

Seary (1968) includes a variety of forms of this name: petit abra (1623); Pettit Harbour (1626); Petti Harbour (c. 1630); Petty harbour (1669).

Seary (1971 B) states that the name may be either of French or English origin.

Present status: Petty Harbour

L10 **Plaisance**

Levasseur (1601) plaisance
Coronelli (1692) Baie de Plaisance
Bellin, S. (1764 A) Port de Plaisance
de l'Isle (1783) Baie de Plaisance

Ganong (1964) traced the name as far back as Vallard (1547) where it appears as Ille de plaisance.

Prowse (1971) indicates that in 1676 Plaisance was the only permanent French settlement in Newfoundland.

Seary (1971 B): "In view of the known early presence of the Basques in the Placentia area, the name was probably transferred from the village near San Sebastian." He quotes Baron Lahontan (c. 1696) on the origin of Placentia: *"nom de plazencia que les espagnols luy donnèrent."*

Plaisance was the centre of French commercial interests on the south coast from around 1676 (Prowse, 1971). The name was well-known prior to 1713 as the French capital of Terre-Neuve and the base of operations for the military exploits of Pierre le Moyne d'Iberville.

Present status: Placentia

H11 **Pointe Creuse**

Howley (1913) maintains that original name was Point Creux, meaning a dug-out or hollowed-out point.

Present status: Pointe Crewe

CATEGORY III

1. Placenames which have been translated into English; for example, Hare Bay, White Bay.

2. Placenames originally French which have been replaced by unrelated English names; for example, Harbour Round, Middle Arm.

B8 **?L'Anse à la Chaloupe**

Horwood (1965) states that Shallop Cove was settled by Acadians.

Seary (1971 B) maintains that Shallop Cove is an eighteenth century English placename: "The shallop was a large boat, decked at both ends and open in the center ...." Shallops were used in the cod and the seal fishery.

Present status: Shallop Cove

H3 **L'Anse à la Vache Gare**

Gazetteer (1968) Vache Gare Cove / Big Wild Cove

Present status: Wild Cove

F4 / F5 **Baie Blanche**

Levasseur (1601) b. blanche
Champlain (1612) Baye Blanche
Blaeu (1660) Baie Blanche

Seary (1960) traced to Bowen (1642) White Bay.

Present status: White Bay

H2 **Baie aux Lièvres**

de la Pylaie (1825) Baie aux Lièvres

Howley (1903) Baie aux Lièvres

Present status: Hare Bay

G5 **Baie des Pins**

Newfoundland Pilot (1878) Baie des Pins / Ming's Bight

Present status: Ming's Bight

E3 **Baie St. Jean / Ile St. Jean**

Present status: St. John Bay / St. John Island

Baie St. Louis (Labrador)

Gentleman's Map (1746) Baie St. Louis
Arrowsmith (1838) R.S. Louis

Present status: St. Lewis

F2 **Baie Ste. Marguerite**

Clarke (1885) Baie Ste. Marguerite
Turner (1906) Bay St. Margaret
Howley, J.P. (1925) Bay St. Margaret
Canada (1973) St. Margaret Bay

Present status: St. Margaret Bay

G1 **Les Buttes**

In the 1500s, Red Bay was the largest of the Basque whaling stations. The Basques called it Buytres, the French Les Buttes.

Present status: Red Bay

L11 **Cap aux Anglais**

Seary (1971 B) states that Cape English "originated in a French form with de Courcelle in 1675 (C. langlois) ...."

Present status: Cape English

G4 **Cap Diam**

Newfoundland Pilot (1878) Cap Diam / Partridge Point

Present status: Partridge Point

A9 **Cap Jean**

Levasseur (1601) S. jean

Present status: Cape John

M11 **Cap Mouton**

Bellin, S. (1764 B) Cap Mouton

Seary (1968) traced the name to Robinson (1669) and states that it is probably from le Grand Mouton, Brittany.

Present status: Cape Mutton

H1 **Cap d'Oignon**

Wytfliet (1597) Cap degnon
Levasseur (1601) C. dognon
Bowen (1767) Cap Onion
d'Anville (1776) Cap d'Oignon
Clarke (1885) Baie de Havre à Oignon
Turner (1906) Onion Cove

Present status: Cape Onion

I1 **Cap Pelée**

Seary (1960) traced Cap Pelée to Cook (1763 B), Bald Cape to Cook (1764 A), and Bauld Cape to Cook and Lane (1774).

Present status: Cape Bauld

D5 **Cap Pointu**

Coronelli (1692) Cap Pointu
Clarke (1885) de la Tête de Vache
Turner (1906) Cow Head
de la Morandière (1966) Havre de la Tête de Vache

Seary (1960) traced to Cartier (1534) and Moll (1759) Cap Pointu, and to Cook (1767 A) the name Cow Head.

Present status: Cow Head

H3 **Cap Renard**

Bellin, S. (1764 B) Cap Renard
Clarke (1885) Cap des Renards

Seary (1960) states that the source of this name is either *renard* — fox or Renard, a French family name.

Present status: Cape Fox

C6 **Cap St. Gregoire**

Present status: Cape St. Gregory

H4 **Cap St. Jean**

Champlain (1612) C.S. Jean
Blaeu (1660) C.S. Jean

Present status: Cape St. John

M9 **Fréneuse**

Seary (1968) traced Fréneuse to Champlain (1612).

Seary (1971 B): "Neither Frinouse nor an alternative form Frinquise (Jansson 1636, Blaeu 1659), apparently a mistake for Frinouse, has any significance unless Frinouse itself is a mistake or dialectal rendering of Freneuse, a placename in northern France and a possible variant of a common family name, derived from *frêne* — ash or balsam."

Present status: Freshwater Bay

H5 **Grand Coup de Hache**

Newfoundland Pilot (1878) Grand Coup de Hache / Harbour Round

Present status: Harbour Round

F4 **Grandes Vaches**

Newfoundland Pilot (1878) Grandes Vaches / Little Harbour Deep

Present status: Little Harbour Deep

J10 **?Havre à la Chaloupe**

Howley (1911) states that Boat Harbour was previously Havre au Chaloup.

Present status: Boat Harbour

G5 **Havre Faux**

Newfoundland Pilot (1878) Havre Faux / Middle Arm

Present status: Middle Arm

G5 **Havre Gouffre**

Gazetteer (1968) Havre Gouffre / Wild Cove

Present status: Wild Cove

G4 **Havre du Pot d'Etain**

Newfoundland Pilot (1878) Havre du Pot d'Etain / Coachman's Cove

Present status: Coachman's Cove

D5 **Havre des Roches**

Newfoundland Pilot (1878) Roche Harbour
Clarke (1885) Havre de Roches
Gazetteer (1968) Roches Harbour

Present status: Rocky Harbour

H2 **Havre St. Méen**

Clarke (1885) Baie St. Men.

Howley (1903) states that Havre Meen was named after a small town near St. Malo.

Seary (1960) claims that it was named for the Breton priest, St. Meen, born in Pays de Galles, who founded the Abbey of Saint-Jean-de-Gail (c. 600).

Present status: St. Anthony Bight

K9 **Ile des Bois**

Present status: Woody Island

B7 **Ile du Renard**

Seary (1971 B) traced the name to Detcheverry (1689) as I du renard.

Present status: Fox Island River

I10 **Ile Rouge**

Horwood (1965) includes Red Island in his list of twelve places settled by the French or the Basques under French rule.

Present status: Red Island

A7 **Ile Rouge**

Clarke (1885) Ile Rouge
de la Roncière (1904) Ile Rouge
Heffernan (1970-71) Ile Rouge

Present status: Red Island

C6 **Iles Boisées**

Seary (1960) traced to Cook (1764 A) Iles Boisées.

Present status: Woods Island

J10 **Iles Plates**

Present status: Flat Islands

H4 **Iles Ste. Barbe**

Levasseur (1601) I.S. barbe
Cary (1816) St. Barbe Islands
Arrowsmith (1838) St. Barbe Islands / Horse Islands
Clarke (1885) Ile Ste. Barbe

Howley (1903) mentions that Ste. Barbe was a martyr who suffered in Egypt and who was popular among the Bretons. Her assistance was invoked in time of storm and tempest.

Present status: Horse Islands

H5 **Petit Coup de Hache**

Newfoundland Pilot (1878) Petit Coup de Hache / Brent's Cove

Howley (1903) traced what is now Brent's Cove to a French map of 1874 on which it had still another name, La Rochelle. Some knowledge of the name La Rochelle remains, as the high school in this community presently bears this name.

Ayre (1938) cites J.P. Rogers in *Historical Geography of Newfoundland* who states that the first settlers in Placentia and Acadia came from La Rochelle in France. Ayre also notes that the name is Rochell on Cook's map.

Present status: Brent's Cove

D7 **Petit Pas**

Newfoundland Pilot (1878) Petit Pas
Crocker (1972) Petipas Cove / Pleasant Cove

Present status: Summerside

H2 **Petites Oies**

Seary (1960) traced to Bellin (1754) Petit Oyes.

Present status: Goose Cove

D6 **Pointe Broussailles**

Newfoundland Pilot (1878) Brousailles Point

Seary (1958) states that this place was originally named for its vegetation.

Present status: Woody Point

N8 **Pointe Crèvecoeur**

Howley (1907) Casse Coeur / Crevez Coeur
Gazetteer (1968) Privaceur Point

Howley (1910) suggests that Privecure is a transformation of Crevezcoeur.

Seary (1971 B): "Crevecoeur Point ... repeats a placename which occurs in some sixteen *departements* in France. Newfoundland usage associates the name with steep cliffs, 'difficult of being climbed or ascended'."

Present status: Breakheart Point

K11 **Pointe la Perche**

Howley (1910) Point la Perche

Seary (1971 B) suggests that the location may have been known as a source of poles for building fishing stages.

Present status: Cross Point

E3 **Rivière des Roches**

Seary (1960) traced to Bellin (1754) Rivière des Roches and to Cook (1770) River of Ponds.

Present status: River of Ponds

H2 **St. Antoine**

Bellin, M. (1704) C.S. Antoine
Gentleman's Map (1746) C.S. Antony
Cary (1816) C. St. Antoine
Arrowsmith (1838) St. Anthony

Howley (1903) indicates that Cartier gave this name to a harbour on the Labrador Coast as he was there on the festival day of St. Anthony. This name was later transferred to the harbour that bears the name today.

Present status: St. Anthony

K11 **?La Stress**

Census (1857) Distress

Howley (1910) maintains that the name was originally French, later transformed by English pronunciation to Distress.

Ayre (1938): "St. Bride's not long ago was Distress. Howley says a corruption of La Stress, France. There is Lastres in Spain, near Palencia."

Seary (1971 B) maintains that Distress is English in origin, "indicative of the notoriety and dangers of this part of the coast."

Present status: St. Bride's

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