

Alfonse of Saintonge farther northward along the coast of Labrador;<sup>4</sup> but he returned as wise as the others. In the years 1576, 1577, and 1578, Sir Martin Frobisher, an Englishman, made three voyages along the northern coasts. Seven years later, Humphrey Gilbert, also an Englishman, set out with five ships, but suffered shipwreck on Sable Island, where three of his vessels were lost. In the same and two following years, John Davis, an Englishman, made three voyages for the same object; penetrating to the 72d degree, as far as a strait which is called at the present day by his name. After him, Captain Georges made also a voyage in 1590, but in consequence of the ice was compelled to return without having made any discovery.<sup>5</sup> The Hollanders, on their

<sup>4</sup> Roberval's voyage was made in 1542, and is reported by Jean Alfonse. — *Vide Hakluyt*, 1600, London, ed. 1810, Vol. III. p. 291. On an old map, drawn about the middle of the sixteenth century, Roberval is represented in a full-length portrait, clad in mail, with sword and spear, at the head of a band of armed soldiers, penetrating into the wilds of Canada, near the head-waters of the Saguenay. The name, "Monfide Roberual," is inserted near his feet, — *Vide Monuments de la Géographie*, XIX., par M. Jomard, Paris.

<sup>5</sup> For the narrative of the voyages of Frobisher, Gilbert, and Davis, *vide Hakluyt*, Vol. III. Of the fleet of five vessels commanded by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in 1583, the Raleigh put back to England, on account of sickness on board; the Golden Hinde returned safely to port; the *Swallow* was left at Newfoundland, to bring home the sick; the *Delight* was lost near Sable Island; and the *Squirrel* went down on its way

to England, some days after leaving Sable Island. Thus two only were lost, while a third was left.

There must have been some error in regard to the voyage of Captain Georges. There is no printed account of a voyage at that time by any one of this name. There are two theories on which this statement may be explained. There may have been a voyage by a Captain Georges, which, for some unknown reason, was never reported: or, what is more likely, Champlain may refer to the voyage of Captain George Weymouth, undertaken in 1602 for the East Ind. Company, which was defeated by the icebergs which he encountered, and the mutiny of his men. It was not uncommon to omit part of a name at that period. Of Pont Gragé, the last name is frequently omitted by Champlain and by Lescarbot. The report of Weymouth's voyage was not printed till after Champlain wrote: and he might easily have mistaken the date.