

E.—*Allefonsee's Cosmographie.*

There is but one<sup>1</sup> other contemporary account of the Gulf, or of voyages to it, which throws any light upon our subject. Jean Allefonsee, who accompanied Roberval to Canada as his pilot in 1542, wrote a work on cosmography, which is preserved in manuscript in the National Library at Paris. It has never been reprinted in full, but the parts relating to this region have been translated and published by Hakluyt,<sup>2</sup> Murphy<sup>3</sup> and De Costa.<sup>4</sup> Hakluyt's account is prefaced by a title which reads: "Here followeth the course from Belle Isle, Carpent, and the Grand Bay in Newfoundland up the River of Canada for the space of 230 leagues, observed by John Alphonsee of Xanctoigne chiefe Pilote to Monsieur Roberval, 1542." This would imply that Allefonsee actually made the voyage along the coast himself, and this receives some confirmation from the statement of Le Clercq (in his "Établissement de la Foy"), mentioned by Murphy and De Costa, that Roberval sent Allefonsee along the Labrador coast to search for a western passage. This statement is also made by Champlain.<sup>5</sup> He may have made the voyage, or he may not, but there is very little, if anything, in his account of the Gulf, which is not in the narratives of Cartier, and which, therefore, could not have been derived directly from Cartier himself (with whom, of course, he had acquaintance), or from Cartier's maps. He has certainly used Cartier's names almost exclusively, and if he did make a journey over the region he describes, named no places himself. The only differences between his place-names and Cartier's are as follows:—He uses the name Belle Isle for the island north of Newfoundland, still so-called, which Cartier had named St. Katherine's. He uses the name Grand Bay for the Strait of Belleisle, which Cartier had called Bay of Castles, but extends the term to include the eastern part of the Gulf also. He seems to apply the term Bay of Castles to Cartier's Port of Castles. He mentions the Isles de la Demoiselle, 36 leagues west-south-west of Blanc Sablon and 18 leagues north-east of Cape Thiennot. There are no islands exactly corresponding to this position, but the group at the present Cape Whittle, near St. Mary's Islands, seems to come nearest to them.<sup>6</sup> It will be remembered that in this vicinity Cartier named a group St. Germain.

Allefonsee, in speaking of Anticosti, always calls it Ascension, instead of Assumption, as Cartier named it. He uses also the names Mountains of Notre Dame and Cape of the Mountains of Notre Dame, by the latter meaning probably Mount Louis.<sup>7</sup> Cartier undoubtedly gave these names, for he first saw them and described them both on August 15th.<sup>8</sup> Allefonsee uses the name Bay of Molues or Gaspé,<sup>9</sup> which Cartier does

<sup>1</sup> Hakluyt (iii. 168-170) gives an account of the voyage of M. Hore and others to Newfoundland and Cape Breton, in 1536. Hannay (Hist. of Acadia, p. 21) thinks they were on the west coast of Newfoundland. The account contains no geographical information.

<sup>2</sup> Voyages, iii. 291-294 of 1810 ed.

<sup>3</sup> Voyage of Verrazano, New York, 1875, pp. 38, 39.

<sup>4</sup> America, iv. 69, 70, 74-76.

<sup>5</sup> Laverdière's ed. of his works, p. 692.

<sup>6</sup> It is not unlikely that there is some misprint in Hakluyt here. Unfortunately there are many such, and one should never depend upon his work in matters of detail when he can have the originals before him. In the case of this part of Allefonsee's work I have been forced to use Hakluyt, as I can find no other version whatever in the libraries near Boston.

<sup>7</sup> See ante, p. 23.

<sup>8</sup> See post, p. 58.

<sup>9</sup> The earliest use of the word of which I can find any record.