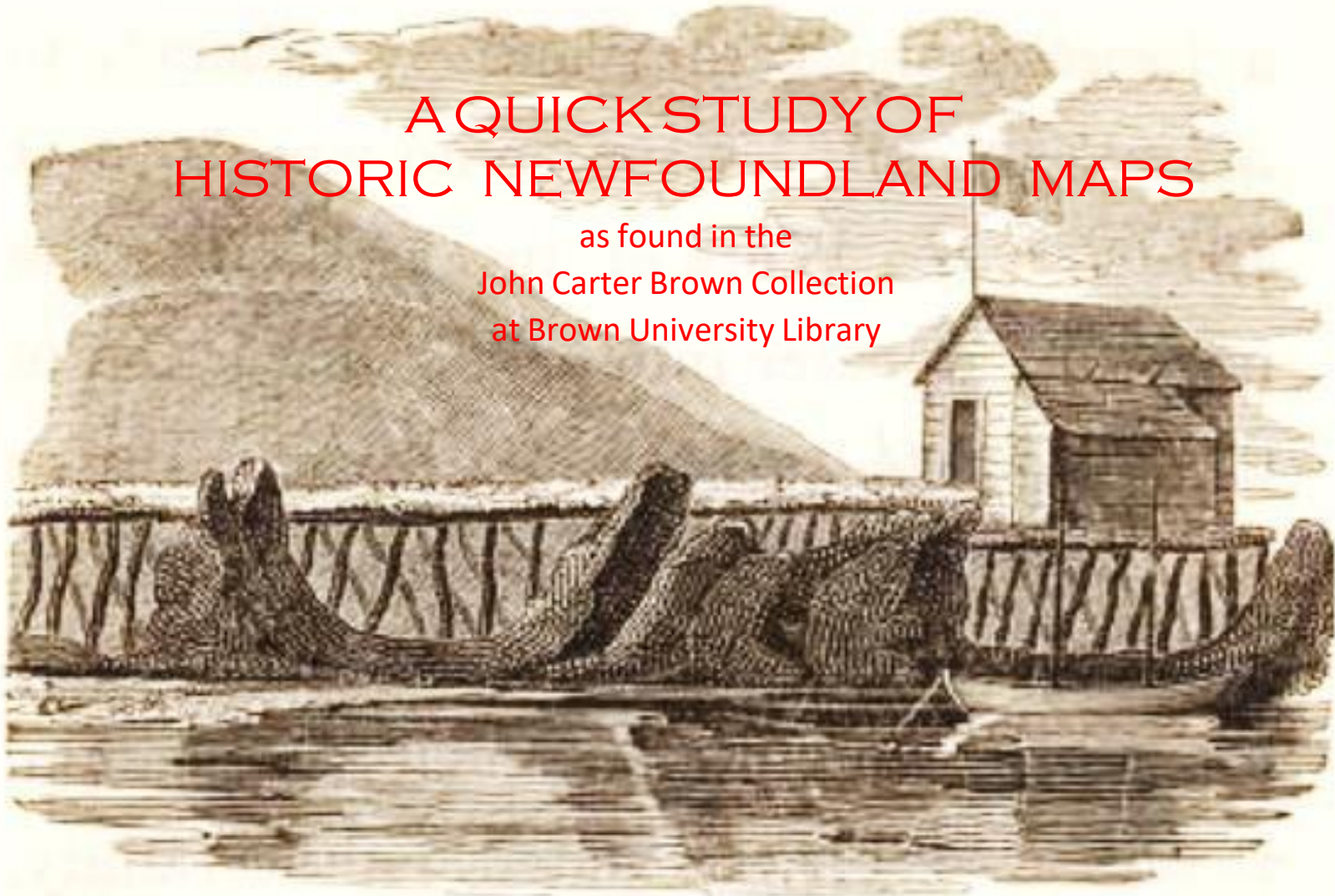


A QUICK STUDY OF HISTORIC NEWFOUNDLAND MAPS

as found in the
John Carter Brown Collection
at Brown University Library

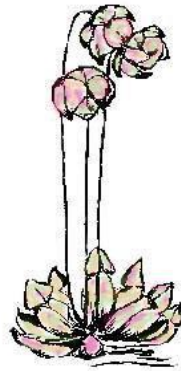


Mobilewords Limited

A QUICK STUDY OF HISTORIC NEWFOUNDLAND MAPS

as found in the
John Carter Brown Collection
at Brown University Library

by
Tor Fosnæs



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2015

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Fosnæs, Tor, author

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Cover image: Chappell, Edward, 1792-1861 *Voyage of His Majesty's ship Rosamond to Newfoundland and the southern coast of Laborador ...*
Title: *Fish Flake, amd Salting House; as they are seen in all the Ports of Newfoundland*

Preface

While preparing the *DAO of NEW-FOUND-LAND: John Mason's 1620 Discourse* for publication the Brown University Library map collection was discovered. Other than academic and private collections (eg. Hon. Fabian O'Dea) no general survey of old Newfoundland maps exists



The John Carter Brown Collection at Brown University Library has digital scans of nearly 3000 items, including maps and charts from the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, available for viewing at <http://jcb.lunaimaging.com/luna/servlet/JCBMAPS~1~1>

A search for items containing the word Newfoundland gives an immediate 250 or so items which were culled for duplicates and the portion showing Newfoundland were clipped and copied.

This work presents the Island of Newfoundland sections of 52 maps in the collection, with their place names transcribed and annotations.

Newfoundland maps and charts

The names on clipped portions were transcribed and are shown opposite or below the map or chart. The dates range from 1508 to 1776, and do not include any of the definitive Cook charts which came into use about this time. The shape and names on pre-Cook maps and charts were very inaccurate, although some names were fixed early on and never changed.

The annotations and this discussion use the eastward facing coast of the Island from Bell Isle in the north to Cape Race in the south, in keeping with the earlier mentioned idea of what sailors would see as they sailed due west towards the Island.

As late as the 1770's Notre Dame Bay remained relatively obscure, early Iberian maps calling it Bay of Rocks and Bonavista Bay was still called Bay of Flowers in the late 18th century. Mason used Bay of Flowers and Bay of Foggs for what appears to be Bonavista Bay and the eastern end of Notre Dame Bay, but they were unexplored and completely unknown in 1620. There can be little doubt that Fogo, the northern limit of Bay of Foggs takes its name from this toponomic use. The coast from Bonavista to Cape Race shows English influence early on but surprisingly many early Iberian names stuck around until modern times.

Cape deGrat is the eastern promontory of Quirpon Island, its north end is Cape Bauld. Sailing west or nor'west across White Bay, deGrat is a prominent land-mark.

Cape Bauld first appears as Cape Hambleton or Cape Hambleton du deGrat but disappears as quickly. Cape Bauld (lower and unseen from the southeast) is now considered the northern tip of the Island.

The Biscayans and later the French made for the Straits of Bell Isle and The Grand Bay, following the Corte-Reals, for over two centuries and they avoided everything south between Deadman's Bay of Bonavista Bay to Cape St. John.

After turning at Deadman's Bay, north of Cape Freels, the coast extends well offshore in a series of underwater ridges, islands and rocks. This area is also the closest distance between the mainland and Funk Island. The Penguin Islands lie off the outflow of Shalloway Brook, the Wadhams (Peckford, Green, James, and Bugden) lie off the Ragged Harbour – Muddy Hole promontory; next west, Duck and White islands extend from the north side of Ragged Harbour, then the sunken glacier scraped plateau extends from Fogo to the string off the northwest point of New World Island (Salt Harbour, Berry, and the biggest one at the end, in rock-free water, *Bacalho*). This *Bay of Rocks*, not including the inner reaches of Green Bay, runs about 75km east-west and 30km north-south. A French captain making to the Petit Nord would avoid the *Bay of Rock*, making for Cape St. John and Fleur de Lis before turning for Cape deGrat, or Cape Bauld to Cape Onion, or Quirpon, Cape Ardoise, Cape Artiman and Cape Onion. From Cape Onion, and Diable [devil] Cove, to Cape Norman and into the Grand Bay.

The Gray Islands (Groais and Bell) were stops and eventually the center of French exploitation of White Bay. Northward along White Bay from Cape Fox the capes and coves have many French names positing a later use, but along the tip of the Great Northern Peninsula the Biscayan influence is shown on their early maps and charts.

Two Visscher maps from 1706 and 1715 give the only reference to this Biscayan, French and English division of the Island. The maps are copied from an original but the 1715 version has some changes in names and is dollied up with trees and mountains, probably an atlas map. The division between *Terra Nova* and *Terre Neuve* is made by the word *Gallice* while the English area is Avalon.

Bell, the southernmost of the Gray Islands, was an important French rendezvous point, acting as gateway first into Grand Bay and later along the east facing coast of White Bay. The Fichot Island group shows up early but Hare Bay doesn't appear until well into the 18th century. The French named Harbour Deep and Canada Bay, and some of their names stuck around various White Bay headlands and coves.

Cape Goboso Summit stands 600 feet a.s.l just inside Cape Tasse; 3km southeast of Canaries Harbour and 7km north of Hooping Harbour. Canaries Harbour, a small arm

on the south of Canada Bay, opposite Englee, was the location of Canada Harbour. Pincet and Santon may be Little Harbour Deep and Cat Arm; Harvor doring appears to Harbour Deep. Few French names remain in White Bay south of Great Harbour Deep.

The maps chosen were printed in Italy, Germany, England, the U.S.A., France, Sweden and the Netherlands. The copying and translating is obvious; a number of them are based on Champlain's early 1600's model of the Island. Transcription errors and spelling changes abound and require careful assessment to determine if the names still exist in modern form or were replaced.

A modern map of the Island is included for easy reference. Readers are also referred to Mobilewords Limited *What We Call Things: a coastal toponomy of the Irish Loop* and *Early Modern Newfoundland* for other assessments of early Island maps.



Partie orientale de la Nouvelle France ou du Canada avec l'Isle de Terre-Neuve et de Nouvelle Escosse, Acadie et Nouv. Angleterre avec fleuve de St. Laurence representé par Math. Seutter, Geogr. de S. M. Imper. d'Augsbourg. Augsburg. [ca. 1740]



To his Excellency Edwd Cornwallis Esq; Governour &c of his Majestys Province of Nova Scotia in America &c This Chart of the Coast of Nova-Scotia and Parts adjacent ... Boston by James Turner near the Town House. [1750].

Historical maps; a brief history

Legendary Islands of the Atlantic: A study in medieval geography, by William H. Babcock, *The American Geographical Society of New York*, New York, 1922, Research Series No, 8, Ed. W.L.G. Joerg, provides detailed accounts.

Richard Hakluyt and the English Voyages, by George Bruner Parks, *The American Geographical Society of New York*, New York, 1928, Special Publication No. 10, which purports to be the first biography of the Hakluyts, explained why English geographers' knowledge lagged behind their European *confreres*. A combination of seafaring being limited to coastal and near continental waters and a slow awakening to the benefits of commercial and political empires.

But as a Whole they [the English] kept to the adjacent coasts. They exported Wool to Flanders. They imported Wine and Woad from Bordeaux. They had begun, in the fifteenth century, to exchange Woolen goods for timber in the Baltic, for luxuries at Lisbon and in the Levant. But a large part of their trade was still carried by Venetians and Germans, and even their supply of fish was shipped in the main by foreigners.

It is not surprising, then, that Englishmen took small part in the discoveries of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Italian merchants and mariners gathered exotic wares from the ends of the Mediterranean and traveled to the heart of Asia and to China. Spaniards and Frenchmen crept down the fringe of Africa and at last launched out across the Atlantic to reach the wealth of Cathay direct.



Dominia Anglorum in America Septentrionali Specialibus Mappis Londini primum a Mollio edita, nunc recusa ab Homannianis Hered. = Gros-Britannische colonie-länder in Nord-America in accuraten special-mappen nech den London originalien getreulich mitgetheilt und her aus gegeben von Homaenischen Erben. Nuremberg. [1730-1804]

NOTE: A very distorted view of the northeast coast. *Freley Bay* shows a rather good depiction of Bonavista Bay, with lots of islands, and the names of the smaller bays and arms.

By the 1550's John Dee and the Hakluyts began to build on the earlier English westward voyages of discovery by the Cabots. The first *Company* was founded with Sebastian Cabot at its apex. The Muscovy Company resulted from the discovery of the north coast of Russia after seeking a northeast passage to China.

European geographers posited a passage around the top of North America throughout the 1500's after they discovered the idea of a world globe, and it was only after great efforts, and many failures, that English seafarers began to try for the Northwest Passage. Settlement, planting, in North America was slowly developed; Dee promoted it as early as 1560 but it was Raleigh and Gilbert who, using Dee's ideas and plans, started to organize real colonization efforts.

Newfoundland, which was Gilbert's aim, had been visited by a London expedition in 1536 as well as by the numerous fishermen who spent the summer months in drying their catch on its shores. Of the remote expedition Hakluyt was able to find a survivor. I take it at least that at this time he obtained the account of it printed in his cousin's Voyages. The survivor was the London merchant, Oliver Dawbeny, ... The information happened to have no great value ... Indeed, the only lesson ... to teach the new was that when supplies ran out the voyagers could eat one another or else that they could steal from fishermen. Gilbert was to make use of the latter lesson.

Newfoundland was a blip on the national English consciousness, Parks suggested that when asked about North America most thought of it a fishing station near Iceland.

Parks explained most early English voyages used Spanish, French, Dutch, or Portuguese pilots before English captains learned enough to make the passage on their own. And, where the Spanish, French and Portuguese had minerals, furs, foodstuffs, and other exotic wealth to claim in the New Worlds, England was sort of stuck with fish and lumber.

Tudor Geography 1485 – 1583, by E. G. R. Taylor, Octagon Books, New York, 1968, surveys English geographical literature from early days but really concentrates on John Dee's pivotal influence on English exploration. Dee, along with his European fellow geographers posited ways around the Americas which spurred the search for the theoretical Northwest Passage.

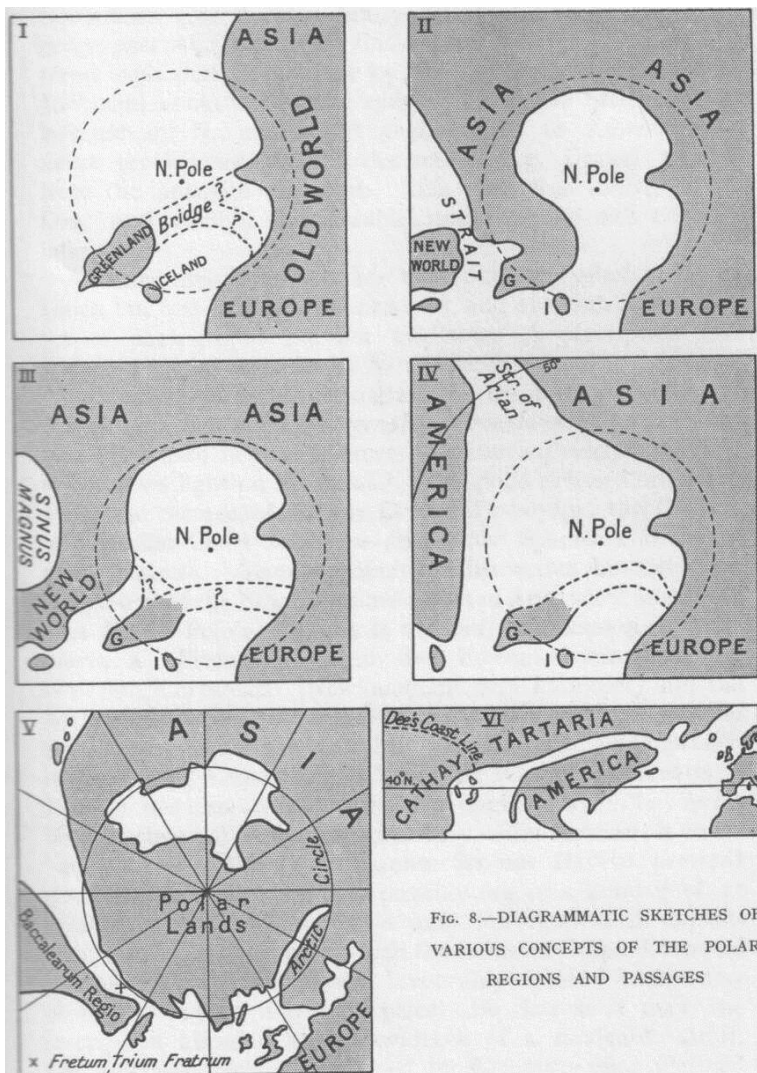
Taylor concluded Dee's geographic greatness was later deprecated as a result of his late career switch to astrology and esotericism.

So, too, his unceasing efforts for the instruction of mariners, and for the unveiling of the hidden corners of the earth, entitle John Dee to an honoured place in the History of Geography.

In his chapter on English Geographical Literature to 1550:

Although the first few years of the sixteenth century saw Bristol merchants following up on John Cabot's discovery by a series of voyages culminating in that of the younger Cabot [Sebastian] in 1509, their activities were barely recorded and excited little interest. That there were islands beyond the seas to the west became generally known, ...

It was not until 1550, with Dee and Hakluyt that English Geography began, according to Taylor, and only progresses with both men calling on their European counterparts for information. They then became the advisors and suppliers of geographical information to the mariners of the times.



from Taylor, facing p. 81; showing the various theoretical polar regions and passages current in the mid-16th century which theories sent expeditions to prove the passage existed for the next two centuries

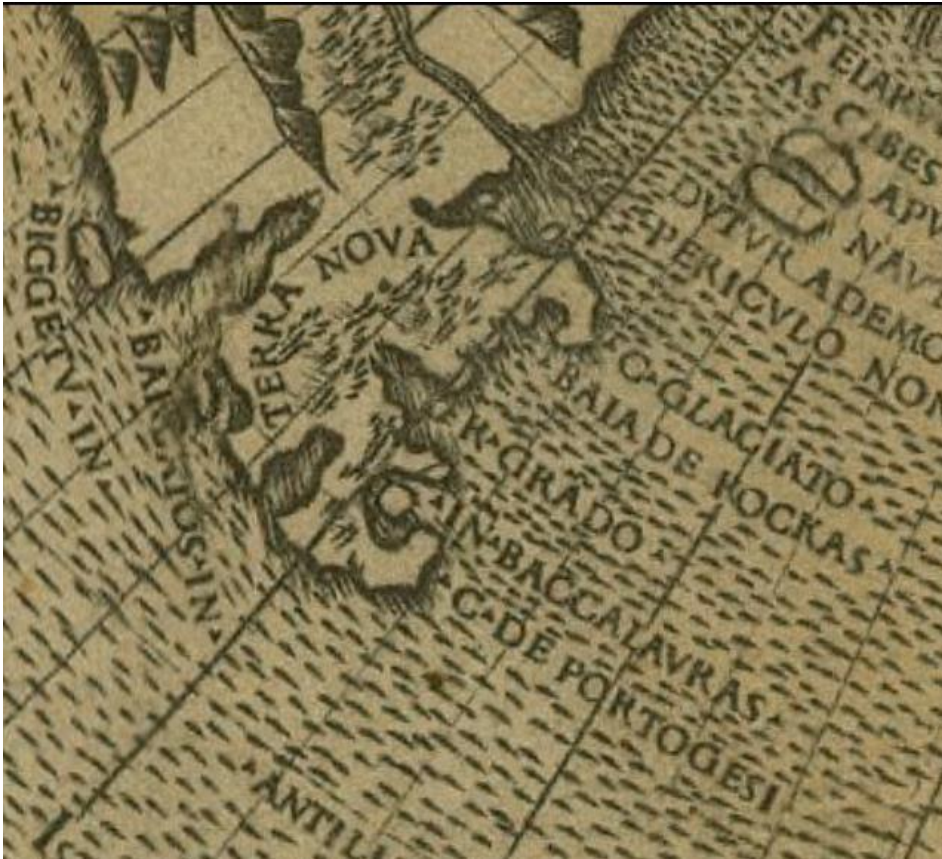


Modern Newfoundland map
at canada-maps.org/newfoundland-and-labrador-map.htm

NOTE: The maps below are scaled to show the Island size relative to each one another; depending on the size of the original, using screen shots to capture the images means some lost their original resolution. Readers are encouraged to visit the Brown collection to see perfectly legible (600dpi) hi-res scans of the maps and charts.

Preface to the second edition – added 17 map excerpts from the collection of the National Library of France

Preface to the third edition – added 24 map excerpts from the collection of oshermaps.org at the University of Maine



Universalior cogniti orbis tabula ex recentibus confecta observationibus [Rome]
[Bernardinus Venetus de Vitalibus] [1508]

NOTE: *In Bacca Lauras* - Cod was king from day 1! Cabot's reports of hauling up fish in baskets and schools so thick they delayed passage was not only believed but probably a Biscayan fishing experience for nearly a century before Cabot. In the next century cod was virtually the only thing known about Newfoundland in England.

BAIA DE ROCKAS Notre Dame Bay?
R. GRADO
IN BACCALURAS Baccalieu Island
C DE PORTOGESI Cape Race?



[World map][Venice][Jacopo Pencio][1511]

NOTE: from Brown University map entry:

Cartobibliographic notes: This 1511 edition of Ptolemy's Geographia was edited by Bernard Sylvanus and is an isolated example of Venetian cartographic printing. It is also one of the first examples of two-color printing with a red letterpress printing of place names overlaid upon the woodcut. Sylvanus, also known as Bernardo Silvano, relied on outdated information or was unable to depart from classical interpretations of the world. His cordiform projection used here was later adopted by Apian and Vavassore and was used for a number of important sixteenth-century maps.



[Map of the world] Neapoly [Naples] 1511

Terra de corte reale de rey d'portugall [Land of Corte-Real of the King of Portugal]

Terra de pescaria [Land of fish]

Terra d'lavoradore de rey de portugall [Land of Labrador of the King of Portugal]

Terra d' los zagres [Land of the Zagres? Sagres is a province of Portugal]



A general map, made onely for the particuler declaration of this discovery [London] [Henry Middleton][1576]

From the map entry at Brown University:

Map (heart-shaped or cordiform) of the world including part of the coast of North and South America. Cartographic elements include some lines of latitude and longitude (based on a Ferro meridian). Canada is shown as an island, the Northwest Passage, Anian, Hochelaga, and Labrador are included.

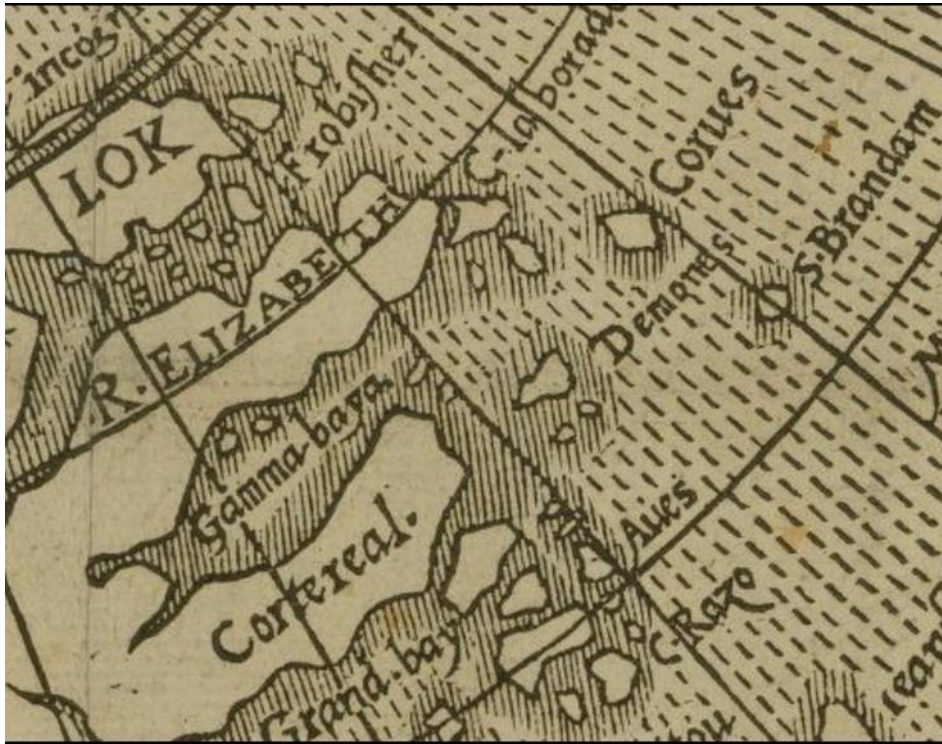
Source author: Gilbert, Sir Humphrey, 1539?-1583

Source title: A discourse of a disscouerie for a new passage to Cataia

Source place: Imprinted at London : by Henry Middleton for Richarde Ihones, Anno. Domini. 1576. Aprilis. 12

Historical notes: Gilbert, half brother to Sir Walter Raleigh, approached Queen Elizabeth with his ideas to search for a new route to China in 1566. His proposal was not accepted then because of conflict of interest with the Moscovy Company which claimed it held the rights to exploration. However, the publication of this book may have helped Martin Frobisher and Michael Lok succeed in their proposal to explore the Northwest Passage. This map is a much simplified reduction of Ortellius' large cordiform map of 1564. Interestingly, no corresponding northeast passage is indicated on the map.

The three *Baccalaos* islands are Cape Bonavista, Baccalieu Island and Cape St. Francis, all facing east.



Illustri viro, domino Philippo Sidnaeo Michael Lok civis Londinensis hanc chartam dedicabat: 1582. London Thomas Woodcocke 1582.

NOTES: Legendary islands (S. Brandan and Demones and Corves) were in use. Island of Demons was later considered to be Quirpon Island.

Michael Lok was a pioneer of English westward exploration and expansion, being a member of the Cathay Company and the Muscovy (Russian) Company and a supporter of Martin Frobisher's three expeditions in search of the Northwest Passage between 1576 and 1580. Lok died penniless and in great debt presumably still promoting the northern regions of North

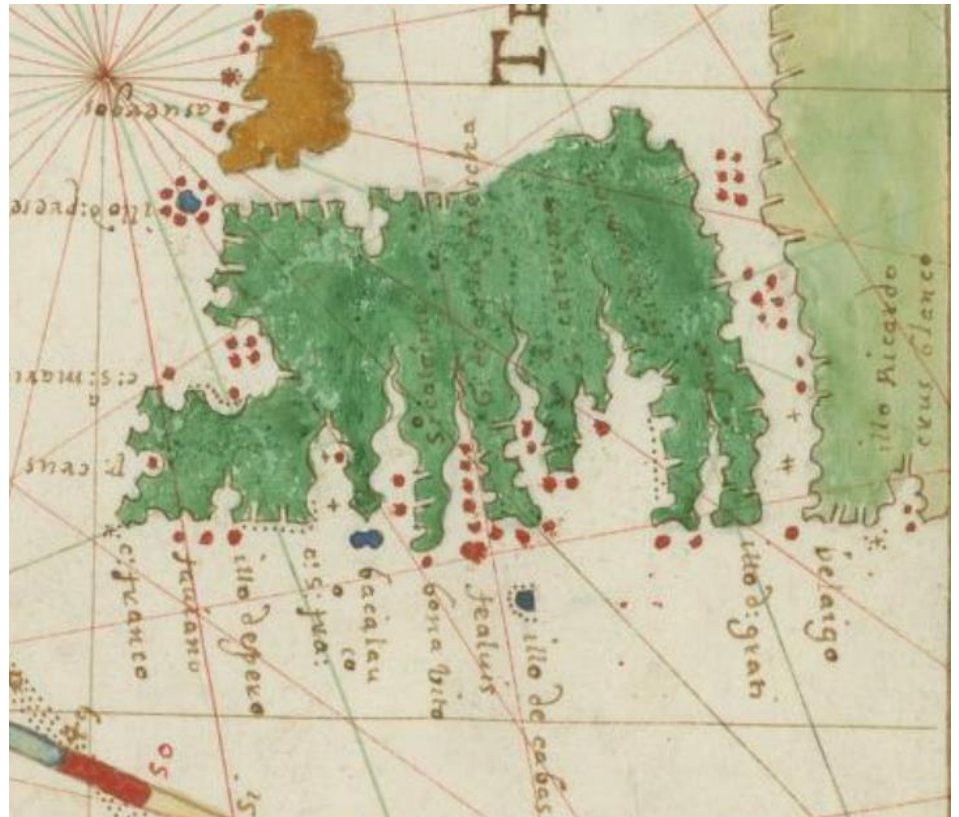
America as holding the key to the Orient. Original map inscription translated from Latin: *To the Illustrious Philip Sidney, Lord Mayor, Michael Lok dedicates this map.*

Corves is probably a borrow from the westernmost of the Azores, Corvo, near 31° West and the last landfall on a course to Newfoundland.

Grand Bay

Aves [Birds]

C. Razo



[Map of Newfoundland south to the Caribbean] [Marseilles] [1592]

NOTE: Most definitely a west view of the Island on the Avalon but the western half appears south up. Illo appears to mean cape; G d agua freschal is written inland on what could be the Baie Verte peninsula; perhaps La Scie? Cape Race could be either *c franco* or *p. crus*.

belaiigo Belle Isle [Strait?]

illo d grati

foce Fishot?

g demados demons

St catarine [Saint Katarina]

illo d cabas [Horse Islands?]

G d agua frescha

[Freshwater]

fealuis [flower?]

St catalina

bona vito

s cataline

bacalau

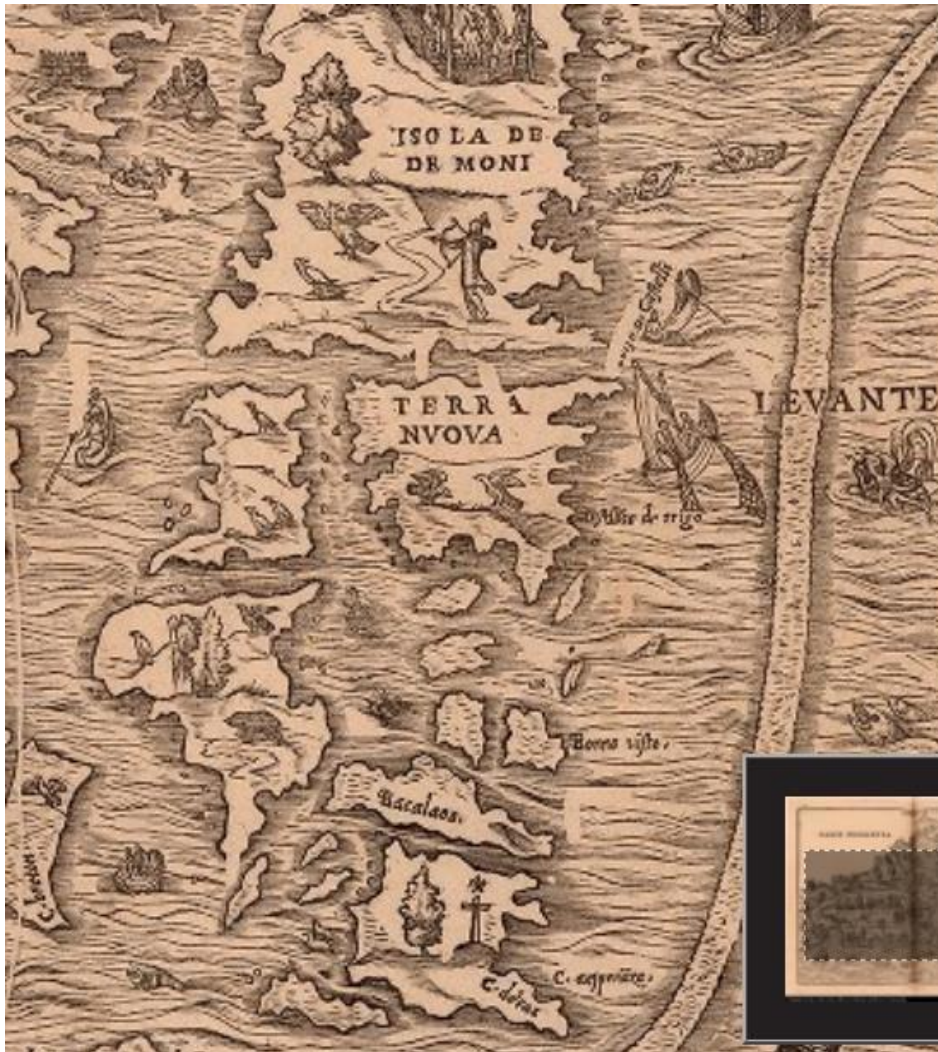
c. so fraco cis

illo despero

fauiano [Ferryland?]

c franco

p crus



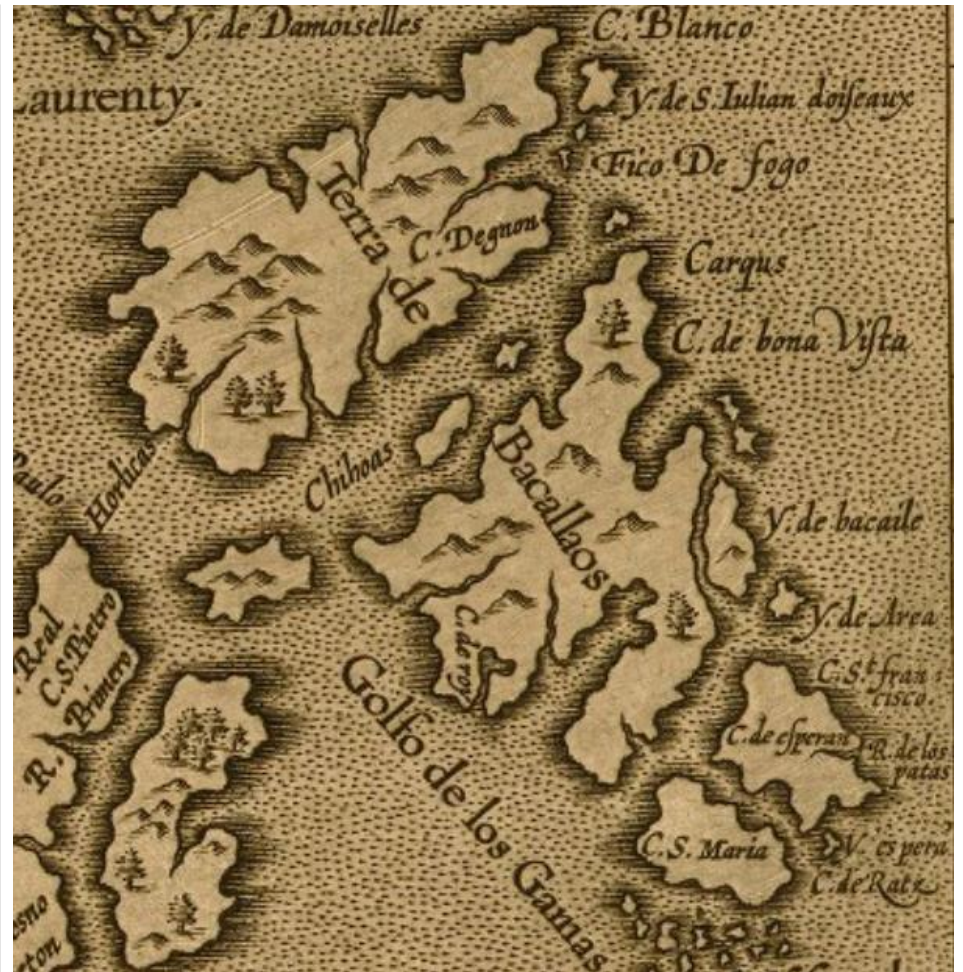
La Nuova Francia. [Venice] [Giunti] [1606]

NOTE: the island takes shape, at least the part labelled TERRA NOVA is fairly representative of the triangle, west up. Off Cape Bauld is written ??? ?? *castelli*; the Avalon has a cross topped by a fleur de lis. Birds and trees adorn the Island with fish and ships in the ocean. A bearlike creature to the left is interesting.

???re de arigo
Mate de Trigo

Bonne viste
Bacalaos

C de Esperaza [Cape Spear]
C de raz

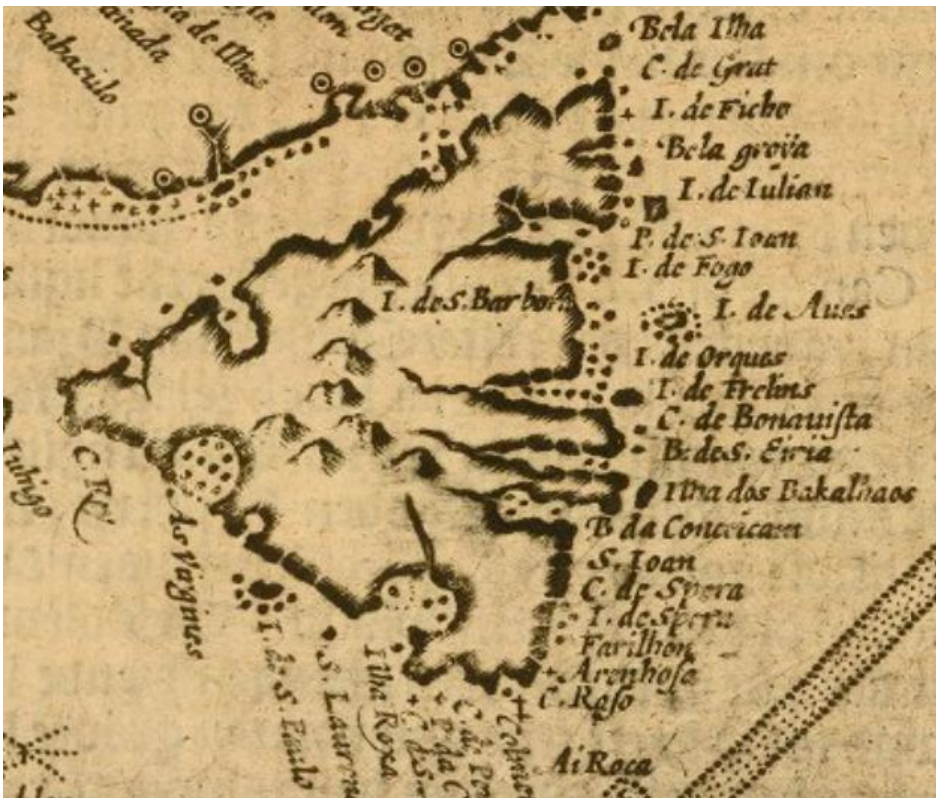


Nova Francia et Canada. Douai. chez François Fabri. 1607.

C. Blanco
Y. de S. Iulian doiseaux
Fico De fogo
C. Dognon
Carqus

C. de bona Vista
Y. de bacaille
Y. de Avea
C. St. Francisco

C. de esperan
R. de los patas
Y. espera
C. De Raiz



Terra Nova. Amsterdam. By Cornelis Claesz, op't water, in't schrijf-boeck Amsterdam. 1609

NOTE: *B. de S. Eiria*; Eiria is an early name for the Island of Corvo (sea crows or cormorants; locally shags) in the Azores; see also 1582 for *Corves*. The general shape of the Island starts to appear early in the 1600's but won't become accurate for 200 years.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Bela ilha | I. de S. Barbara | B. da Conceicain |
| C. de Grat | I. de Aues [Funk I.] | S. Ioan |
| I. de Ficho | I. de Orques [Orcas] | C. de Spera |
| Bela groÿa [Grey and Bell Islands] | I. de Frelins | I. de Spera [Tors Cove archipelago] |
| I. de Iulian | C. de Bonauista | Farilhon |
| P. de S. Ioan | B. de S. Eiria [Trinity Bay] | Arenhofa [Arenhosa?] |
| I. de Fogo | Ilha? dos Bakalhaos | C. Raso |



Figure de la terre neuve, grande riviere de Canada, et côtes de l'océan en la Nouvelle France. Paris. Chez lean Milot, tenant sa boutique sur les degrez de la grand'salle du Palais. M.DC.IX.

NOTE: *Bacaillos* is here marked on Cape Breton Island. An extra *C. Raze* appears where Cape deGrat would be expected; *I. aux oiseaux* is well north of its expected location; *C. de Raye* is where it is supposed to be; the Island appears to be turned about 45 degrees to the right.



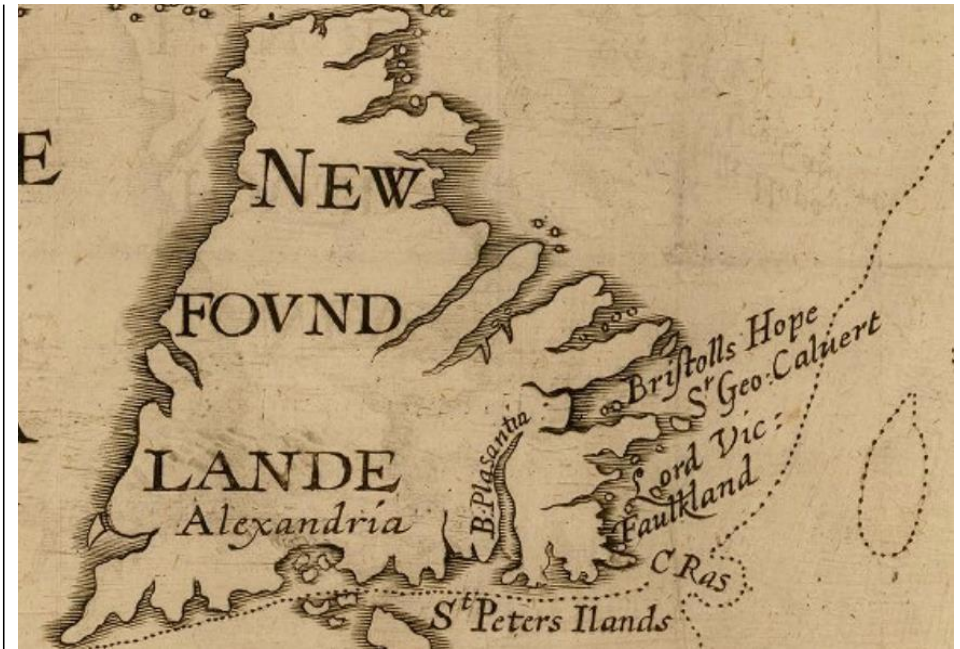
Fantastical fish from the Milot map.



Carte géographique de la Nouvelle France faictte par le Sievr de Champlain Saint Tongois Cappitaine Ordinaire povr le Roy en la Marine. Paris. chez lean Berjon, rue S. lean de Beauuais, au Cheual volant, & en sa boutique au Palais, à la gallerie des prisonniers. M.DC.XIII.

NOTE: Illustrations on original are ballaine (whale) chien de mer (dogfish) saumon (salmon; shown above), lou marin (seal), etarrgon (sturgeon) molue (cod), gros chabot (fish with a large head: flounder, halibut?), uit de mer (clam), bar (looks like a perch), sigue noc (horseshoe crab)

belle illo	les illes achauvaux (Horse Islands)	baye Ste. Claire
C. de grat		ille de baccalos
I. fichot	bayo blanche	baye de la conseption
C. rouge	segle	C. Ste. fresaye [Cape St. Francis]
gayo	C. St. Ioan	ille St. Ioan
belle ille [of Gray Islands?]	illa aus tanqueus [Funk island?]	frinouse [Fermeuse?]
conch	illes de fouques [or fougues?]	illes des poirs
baye d'argy	frelaye	
	C. bonne viste	



[Map of northeastern North America] London. Printed by William Stansby. 1624.



America noviter delineate. [Lyon] [Claude La Riviere] [1659]

NOTE: A curious image given the time and great number of more accurate maps available. Similar to M.DC.IX above with more names.



[Carte de la Nouvelle-France, augmentée depuis la dernière, servant à la navigation faicte de son vray meridien par le Sr. de Champlain Capitaine pour le Roy en la Marine]. Paris. Faicte ... par le sieur de Champlain. 1632.

NOTE: If this one is turned to west up it resembles 1592. The interiors has trees and birds, but mostly it has just barren hilltops.

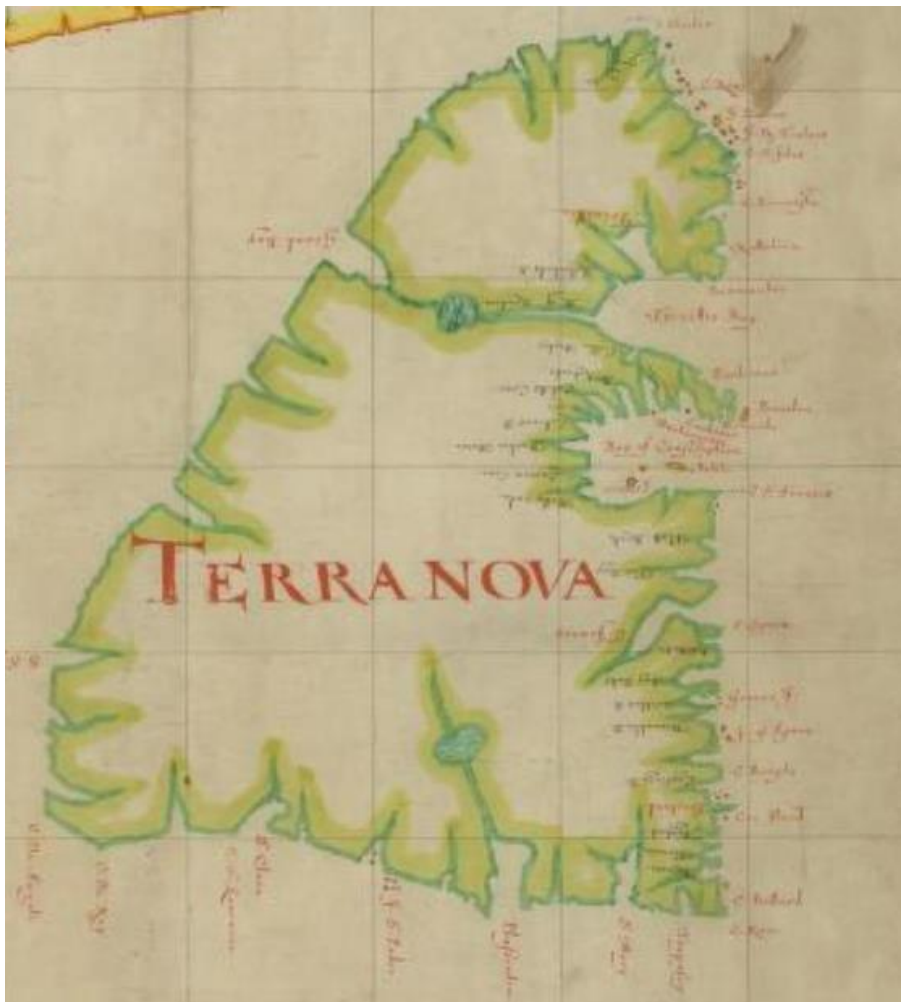
- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Belle isle | Les isles a Chavaux | Baye S te. Claire |
| Isle fichot | [Horse Islands] | Baye de la Conception |
| Cap de grat | Isle aux apouois | Cap Ste. Fresaye |
| Cap rouge | Isles des fogues | Frinouse |
| Groye | Isle de moy | Isles despoirs |
| Baye dorge [Orange?] | C. de bonne viste | Cap de raze |
| | Isle de bacallos | |



Le Canada faict par le Sr de Champlain. ou sont la Nouvelle France la Nouvelle Angleterre la Nouvelle Hollande la Nouvelle Suede la Virginie &c. Avec les nations voisines et autres terres nouvellement découvertes suivant les mémoires de P. Du Val géographe du Roy. Paris. P. Du Val en l'Isle du Palais. Avec privilege. 1664.

NOTE: A legend on the original has number 27 as *illes be bacalos*; the 2 of 27 is at right edge of the cut out; 29 is belleisle; 30 is *Cap de Ste. Marie*.

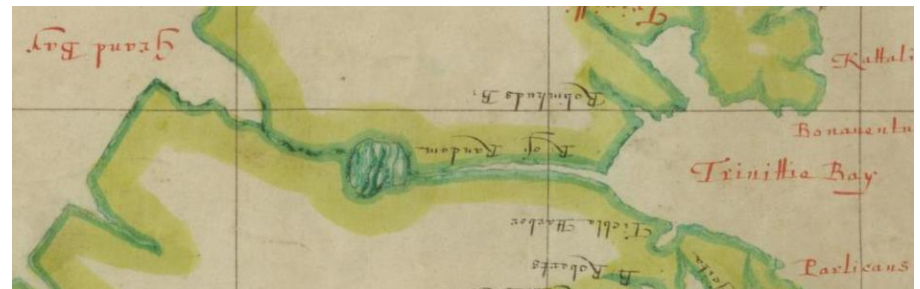
It is interesting top compare this excerpt with those of Jode 1983 and Champlain 1613 found on the first page of Appendix - 24 maps at oshermaps.org



[Newfoundland] [London] [before 1671?]

NOTE: After three decades this north up orientation continues to distort the coastline; curiously, it is not that inaccurate in its placements and relations. All the names are in English with coastal features marked offshore, terrestrial features inland.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Belile | B. Verde | St. Ioanes |
| C. Charles | Carbonear | Petti Harbor |
| C. de Grate | Muscita | Bay Bulls |
| C. Rag?e | Harborgrace | Wittles Bay |
| I. Deanos | B. Roberts | Fermose |
| I. De Fralous | Cubitts Cove | Greene I. |
| C. St. Johns | Braga | Monoable B. |
| C. Bonavista | Bay of Consumption | I of Spere |
| Kattalina | Belila | C. Broyle |
| Bonaventue | Colliers B. | Caplinge B. |
| Robinhuds B. | Samon Cove | Fereland |
| Trinittia | Harbor Maine | Aquafort |
| Trinittie Bay | Holly rude | Cro Island |
| R. of Random | Welles I. | Renosa |
| Tickle Harbor | C. St. Francis | C. Ballard |
| Parlicans | Flat Rock | C. Race |
| Bacalea | Tor Bay | |



Section showing a hypothetical channel with a lake through the center of the Island from Trinity Bay (*R of Random*) to *Grand Bay* possibly around Bay of Islands into which flows the mighty Humber. An equally large conjectural lake is shown draining into Placentia Bay.



A Draught of the Sea Coast and Rivers, of Virginia, Maryland, and New England, Taken from the latest Surveys. London. [T. Milbourn] [1672]

NOTE: Inscription upper left: *To ye Rt Hon: Cecilius Calvert Baron Baltemore de Baltemore Absolute Ld. And Proprietray of ye Provinces of Maryland & Avalon &c This Mapp is Humbly desiccated by R. Bloms.* The Island is included as an insert lower right corner as map concentrates on Bay of Fundy to Chesapeake Bay

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------|
| Belile | Fleur de Lis | C Despar |
| Belle Isle | B. of Flouris | Feriland |
| C. Hamblaton | C Bonavista | C Raca |
| Gray | Trinitty Bay | Cape Race |
| I. St. Iohn | Consomtion B | |



A Chart of the Coast of America from New found Land to Cape Cod. [London] John Seller. [1672?]

NOTE: *Charles Streights* [Straits] appears here and on 1673, Cape [St.] Charles, north of Bell Isle is the eastward limit of continental North America; Cape Hambleton was an early name for Cape Bauld.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Bel Isles | C Bonavista | Deadmans Bay |
| Cape Hambleton | Castilion | C Spere |
| P St Julian | Trinity Bay | Petty Harbour |
| Hauordoring | Tickle Harbour | Bay of Bulls |
| Gray | Bacalao | C Broyle |
| P Flower de Luce | Split Point | Caplin Bay |
| C S t John | Cupers Cove | Sleepers Point |
| Groy | Bal Isle | C Ballard |
| Folgg Bay | C Francis | C Raze |
| Penguin Isles | Torbay | |
| Flower Bay | St. Iohns | |



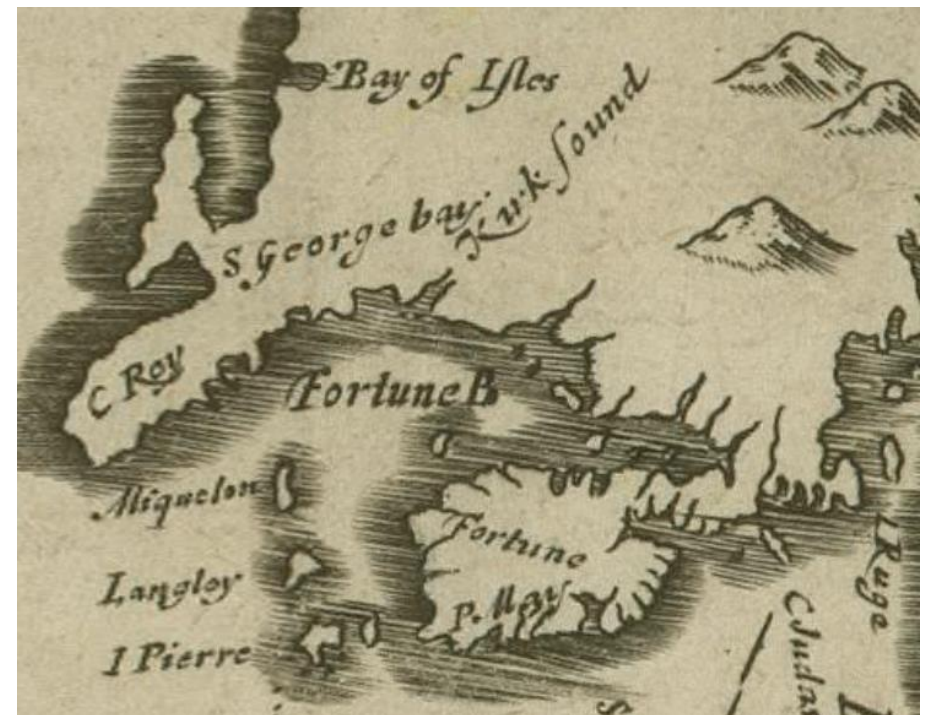
Belile
 C Hambleton
 St. David
 P.S. Julian
 Harver Depe
 Harver doring
 Grey
 P. Flower deluce
 C St. John
 Penguin Island
 B Fogg

B Flower
 Castilion [Cattalina]
 Bonavis
 Trinity Bay
 Bacalao
 Coopers Cove
 Carbonear
 Consumption Bay
 C Francis
 Torbay
 S. Johns

B Bulls
 I Desper
 C Broyle
 Feriland
 Aquafort
 Formosa
 Rogeuse
 C Ballard
 C Raze

A New Mapp of the north part of America from Hudson Straights commanly call'd the Norwest Passage Including Newfoundland New Scotland New England Virginia Maryland & Carolena. [London] Iohn Thornton, Hydrographer, at the signe of England, Scotland & Ireland, in the Minorities. [1673]

NOTE: The relative sizes of the Avalon and Great Northern peninsulas might stem from the fact this is an English map and the Avalon was English, the other French.



NOTE: Southwest corner of the Island from this map. Kirk sound is unknown; Placentia Bay contains *I. rouge* and *C. Judas*.



Terra nova. [London?] [1678?]

NOTE: Another curious distortion given the time.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| C. Hambleton | Horchops | Spare C. |
| Pt. St. Julian | Robinhuds B. | Petty Harbor |
| Harvor depitit | Trinety Harbor | Spout |
| Haevor dorin [west coast] | Bonaventure | B. Bulls |
| Pt. Flower de luce | Smiths Sound | Bull head |
| C. St. John | Irelands eye | Witles B |
| Groy | Trinity Bay | Momable Bay |
| Penguin | R. Random | Gull I. |
| B. Fogg | Random I. | Todes Cove |
| B. Notredam | Bay Bulls | Green I. |
| C. Freels | Tickle Harbour | Baline |
| Salvage | New Perlican | I. d spere |
| [L]and Keels | Sille Cove | Goose I. |
| Black Head | Salvage | Old Harry |
| Stone I. | Perlican | C. Broyle |
| Gull I. | Grates | Cape Broyle har |
| C. Bonaventure (error for | Bacalao | CaplinB |
| Bonavista) | Flambrough Head | Feriland |
| P. Bonavista | Bay Conceptiö [places | Feriland head |
| Spillers Pointe | not transcribed] | Aquaforte |
| C. Clarian | Belile | Bald headRenowes Rock |
| Bird Island | C. S. Francis | Renowes |
| Flowers | Torbay | Freshwater |
| Little Cattalina | Red Head | C. Ballard |
| Cattalina | Sugerloaf | Glaine Cove |
| Raged Harbor | Kitte vitte Har. | C. Race |
| Green B. | S. Johns | |



Placentia Bay section showing the islands.



Isle de Terre Neue. [Frankfurt am Main] [Jean David Zunner] 1686.



A new map of America devided according to the best and latest observations and discoveries, wherein are described by their proper names, the seaverall countries that belonge to ye English which are wholly left out in all French and Dutch maps viz New Scotland. Long lland. N. York N. Jarsey. Maryland. Pensilvania Carrolina, &c. London. By Philip Lea, at ye Atlas and Hercules in Cheap-side, and by I. Overton at the White Horse without Newgat [1687?]



[World map] [Rome?] [ca. 1590?]

NOTE: In 1590, a century after discovery, Newfoundland didn't get a name nor a reference to cod. *Norenbega* was the early name for New England and once included everything south of the Gaspé, Champlain searched for it in Maine, Later it became limited to smaller parts of New England and eventually disappeared when colonization began. The word first appeared on Verrazanno's 1529 map and is thought to derive from an Algonquin word for a quiet stretch of water.



Carte nouvelle contenant la partie d'Amerique la plus septentrionale, ... par Nicholas Visscher avec privilege des Etats Généraux. Amsterdam. à Nicolao Visscher, cum Privilegio Ordinum Generalium Foederati Belgii. [1698]

NOTE: About this time St. John's sported two defenses in the Narrows, on the north side was One O'Clock (a rock there still uses this name) and on the South Side, Ring Noone. Ford here probably is a misspelling for Fort. It occurs again in 1715.

C. du Grat of Hambleton	Skerwink	One a Clock No. Ford.
Fichot	Greene Bay	St. Johns Harbour
C. de Grat	Horschops	Dedmans Bay
Groye I	God Almighty Cour	C. Spere
C. Rouge	[Cove?]	Petty Harbour
Grasyeux Aix I.	Salinage [Salvage?]	Spout
Bellile I.	Trintiy Harbour	Bull Head
C. Orge	Bonaventure	Bay Bulls
Bay d'Orge	Bonaventure Head	Witless Bay
Penguin I.	Smiths	Momables Bay
Gray I.	Smiths Sound	Gull I.
P. Penguin	Irelands Eye	Todes Cove
Aux Chavgus I.	Trinity Bay	Whaleback I.
Bay Blanche	Random R.	Baline Cove
Stone I.	Bulls Bay	Neddick
S. lean	Tickle Harbour	Goose I.
C. S. lean	New Parlican	Freshwater Bay
P. Bonavista	Gorlob P.	Old Harry
Bonani	Sille Cove	C. Broyle
Red Head	Sugerloaf	Feriland
C. Bonavista	Black Head	Feriland Head
P. Spillers	Parlican	Aquaforta
C. Larian	Scirvy I.	Fermose
Bird I.	Break Hart	Bald Head
Fowers I.	P. Grates	Beare Cove
Flowers	Bacalaeu	Renows
N. Head	I Bay Verde	Renows Rocks
Little Cattalina	Conception Bay (names not transcribed)	Freshwater Bay
Cattalina	Fancis	Chane Cove
Ragged Harbour	Black Head	Glaine Cove
S o. Head	Flatt Rock	C. Ballard
English Harbour	Tor Bay	C. Race
Salmon Cove	Little Read Head	
	Small Point	



Pascaarte vande Noorder Zee custen van America, Vande West-hoek van Ysland doorde Straet Davis en Hudson, tot aen Terra Neuf. Amsterdam. By Johannes van Keulen Boeck vercooper en graadboogh maecker, aende Nieuwebrugh inde gekroonde Lootsman. [ca. 1702]

NOTE: *H. du Petit Maistre*: thefreedictionary.com defines *petit maitre* as *a fop; a coxcomb; a ladies' man*. How this became a toponym is uncertain and probably not even noted by French records. A *small master* might be the vice-admiral in English usage. It appears northwest of the Gray Islands, possibly Croque. Little may refer to Little Harbour Deep.

Bell Isle	Havre Doringe	Trinite Bay
C. Grate	P. Flour d. Lis	I. d. Baccalao
Carrbou on Corr?	C. d. S. Iohm	Conception Bay
B. Oger	I. de S. Barbe	C. d. S. Francisco
B. d. S. Iulian	B. d. Notre Dame	Thorn Bay
H. du Petit Maistre	B. of Foggs	C. d. l'Espere
Belle Isla	Brode [haven?]	I. d. Spere
Groy	Pinguins	C. Broyle
I. de Chiban	C. Bona Vista	Cape Raze



A New Chart of the Sea Coast of Newfoundland, new Scotland, new England, new Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and part of Carolina. London. [Sam Thornton] [1706]

Belile	Trinity	B. Bulls
C. Hambleton	Trinity Bay	Movable B.
P.S. Julian	Parmeccan I.	I. Disper
Harver depet	Bacalao	C. Broyle
Harver dorin	Pt. Verde	Chaplin B.
P. Florordeluce	Pt. Prine	Ferland
Groy	Black I.	Aquafort
C.S. John	Coopers cove	Renousa
Penguin I.	Consumption bay	Formosa
Baya de Nortterdam	C.S. Francis	Chane cove
B. Foggs	Tarr bay	C. Bellard
B. Flowers	St. Johns	C. Race
Castalion	C. Disper	



Carte nouvelle contenant la partie d'Amerique la plus septentrionale, ... par Nicholas Visscher avec privilege des Etats Généraux. Amsterdam . à Nicolao Visscher, cum Privilegio Ordinum Generalium Foederati Belgii. [1715?]

NOTE: Grasyeux Aix I. is a curiosity, grasyeux may be a spelling of gracieux (graceful); Aix is a French city (Aix-en-Provence). C. Orge and Bay d'Orge were dorje earlier; see Great Harbour Deep discussion in Introduction .

C. du Grat of Hambleton	Bird I.	Bay Verde
Fichot	Fowers	Bell Iles
C. de Grat	Flowers I.	Conception Bay (names not transcribed)
Harvor depet	N. Cead	Black Head
Groye I	Little Cattalina	Little Read Head
P. Flolordeluce	Cattalina	Small Point
C. Rouge	Ragged Harbour	One a Clock No. Ford.
Grasyeux Aix I.	So. Head	St. Johns Harbour
Bellile I.	Greene Bay	Dedmans Bay
C. Orge	Horschops	C. Spere
Bay d'Orge	Trintiy Harbour	Petty Harbour
Penguin I.	Bonaventure	Bull Head
P. Penguin	Bonaventure Head	Gull I.
Gray I.	Smiths Sound	Todes Cove
Aux Chavgus I.	Irelands Eye	Whaleback I.
Bay Blanche	Trinity Bay	Goose I.
S. lean	Random R.	Freshwater Bay
C. S. lean	Bulls Bay	Old Harry
Stone I.	Gorlob P.	C. Broyle
Gull I.	Black Head	Feriland
P. Bonavista	Parlican	Feriland Head
C. Bonavista	Scirvy I.	Bald Head
P. Spillers	Break Heart	Renows Rock
Red Head	P. Grate	C. Ballard
C. Larian	Bacalaeu I	C. Raze



Plasentia Bay section.



A new and exact map of the dominions of the King of Great Britain on ye continent of North America containing Newfoundland, New Scotland, New England, New York, New Jersey, Pensilvania, Maryland, Virginia and Carolina according to the newest and most exact observations by Herman Moll, geographer. London. Sold by H. Moll and by I. King at ye Globe in ye Poultrej near Stocks Market. 1726.

NOTE: Bay de Orge appears here east of Bay of Foggs or Bay of Foggs is inexplicably moved to west.

Gory I. appears here and on 1730 and 1763; each instance between Bay of Foggs and Penguin Island (probably Penguin Islands at Cape Freels not Funk Island.) By this time Funk Island wasn't as attractive stop as the auks were already decimated, extinct by the 1790's.

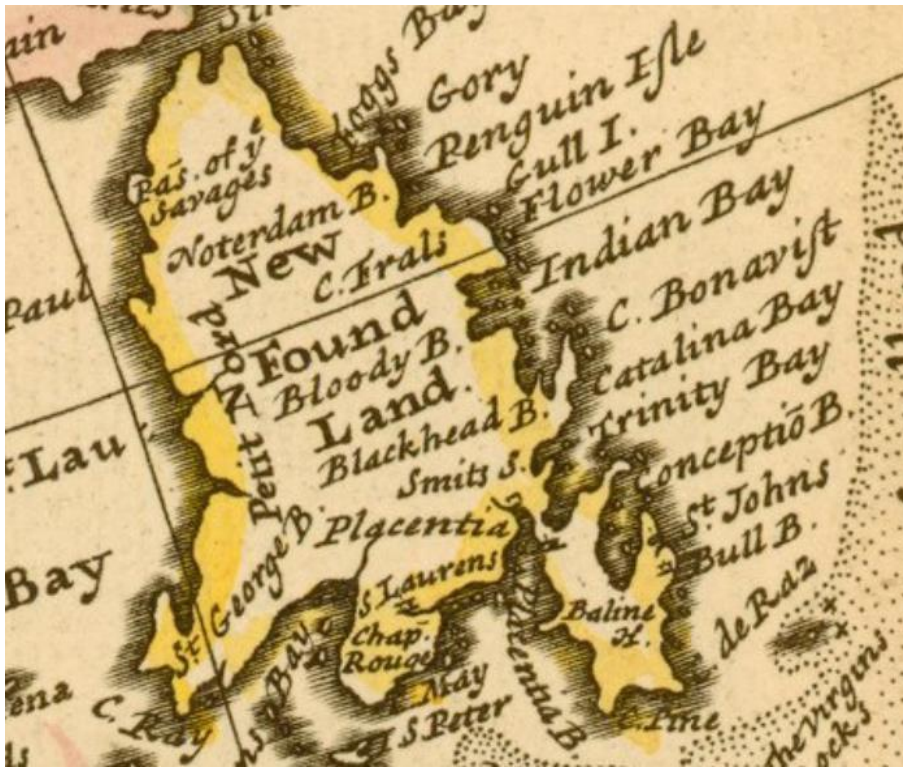
- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| C. de Grat | Frelay Bay | Scurvy I. |
| P. St. Julian | Green I. | Bacalaen I. |
| Haver Deep | Salvaye | B. Verde |
| Bay of Foggs | C. Bonavista | Conception Bay |
| Bay de Orge | Flowers Keels | Bell I. |
| Gory I. | North Head | C.S. Francis |
| Penguin Isle | Blackhead Bay | Torbay |
| Bay Noterdam | Catalina Bay | Trinity Bay |
| Gull I. | Ragged Harbour | St. Johns |
| Flower Bay | South Head | Petty H. |
| Greenpond | Trinity Harbour | Bull Bay |
| Indian Bay | Smits Sound | Goose I. |
| Bloody Bay | R. Random | Baline Harbour |
| Cople I. | Trinity Bay | Termowse |
| Frishwater Bay | Bay Bulls | C. Race or Raz |

Original map inscription from the 1730 edition:

The French by the Treaty of Utrecht are allowed to catch fish, and to dry them on land, in that Part only, and no other, of the Island of Newfoundland, which stretches from Cape Bonavista to the Northern Point of the Island, and from thence running down by the Western side, reaches as far as Point Riche : But the Island of Cape Briton, as also all others both in ye mouth of the River St. Lawrens and the Gulph of the same name, are given by the same Treaty to the French, with all manner of Liberty, to Fortify any Place, or Places, there.

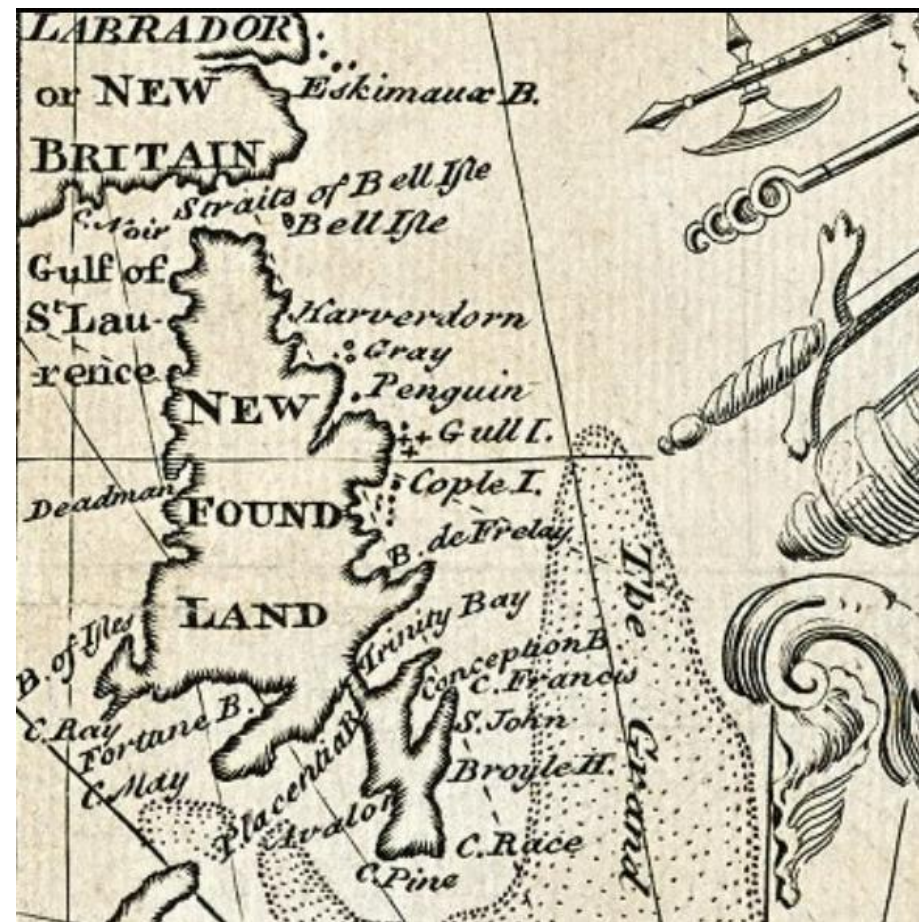


Beavers at work from the 1730 edition; is that Niagara Falls?



To the Right Honourable John Lord Sommers ... this map of North America ... is most humbly dedicated by your Lordship's most humble servant Herman Moll, geographe. London. Sold by H. Moll ... Printed for I. Bowles ... and T. Bowles ... and by P. Overton ... and by John King. [ca. 1730]

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Belle Isle | C. Frals | Conceptiõ B. |
| Straits of Belle Isle | Flower Bay | St. Johns |
| Foggs Bay | Indian Bay | Bull B. |
| Gory | Bloody Bay | Baline H. |
| Penguin Isle | C. Bonavist | C. de Raz |
| Noterдам Bay | Catalina Bay | |
| Gull I. | Trinity Bay | |



A new map or chart of the Western or Atlantic Ocean, with part of Europe, Africa & America shewing the course of galleons, flota &c. to and from the West Indies. London. Printed for E. Cave, at St. John's Gate. 1740.

NOTE: B. de Frelay [Bonavista Bay?] occurs as I. de Frelins in 1609 and Frelay Bay in 1726 and 1763. *Harverdorn* is north of the Gray Islands. Avalon gets its own name.



Partie orientale de la Nouvelle France ou du Canada avec l'Isle de Terre-Neuve et de Nouvelle Escosse, Acadie et Nouv. Angleterre avec fleuve de St. Laurence representé par Math. Seutter, Geogr. de S. M. Imper. d'Augsbourg. Augsburg. [ca. 1740]

NOTE: Be. De Korc {Bonavista Bay} occurs again as Bay Cork or Cork Bay in 1755, 1760, 1762, 1764, and 1776. Obviously of French origin it replaces Flower, Flowers and Frelay and Frelins in this period. Bonavista Bay doesn't appear up to 1776.

Detroit de Belle Isle	Orange [Great Harbour	C. Breack
Belle Isle	Deep out of place?]	I. Bacoillon
I. du Quirpon	B. Blanche	Be. Verte
Cap du Grat	C. de Den	Pte. S. Guillaume
I. Blanche	I.S. Barbe	Carbonere
Triquet	I.S. Jean	I. Carboniere
St. Men	La Saye	Havre de Grace
la Cremaillere I.	I. au Pingouin	I. du Ha. Grace
N. Dame	I. de Fougue	Bell Isle
B e. aux Lievres	Toulingate	B. de la Conceptiõ
C.S. Antoine	Be. de Korc	Cap S. Francis
Les Coromandieres	I. Gull	Torbay
Escane	C. Bonavista	St. Jean
St. Julien	Pointe S. Giles	C. Espar
Fichot	Cap Loriau	B. Boule
Petit Mestre	I. Birds	B. des Taureaux
le Pilier	Cap Neuf	Wittelis
le Cas Rouge	Havre Ragged	I. Verte
le Couche	Port Catalina	I. aux Oyes
Grois	Port au Saumon	Hav. De Brolle
Belle Isle	Cap des Saints	CapLing
I. du Cas Rouge	la Trinité	Fremou
Goboso	la Baie Verte	Ferrilon
Cap Lart	Horchaps	Baye d'Eau Douce
Canarie (Canada Bay)	C. Bonaventure	Cap Blad
Degrat de Cheval Santon	Irelandeys	Rochs. Ranous
Pincet	R. Random	P. de Chiou
Cap d'Argent	Baye Butta	P. de Glome
Fourche	B. de la Trinité	Cap de Raze
	P e. Gorlot	



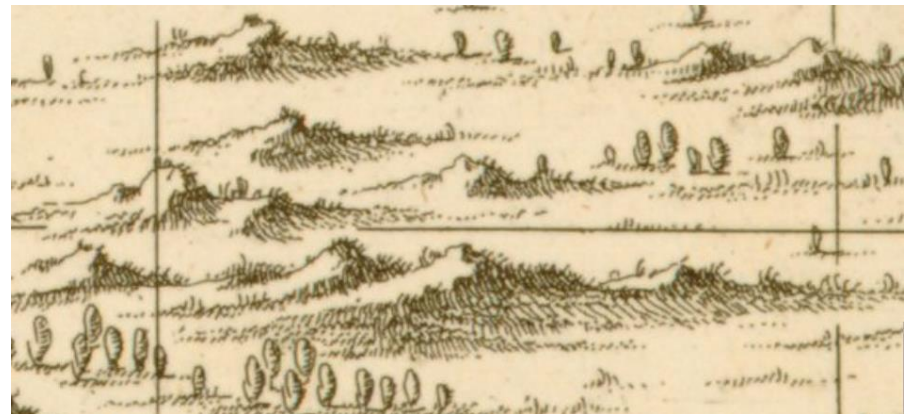
[Eastern Canada showing Saint Lawrence River and Newfoundland] London. Sold at Stephen Austen's Bookseller in Newgate Street and by Thos. Willdey at the Great Toy Shop in St. Paul's Church Yard. [ca. 1740]

NOTE: Original map cut off just below St. John's.

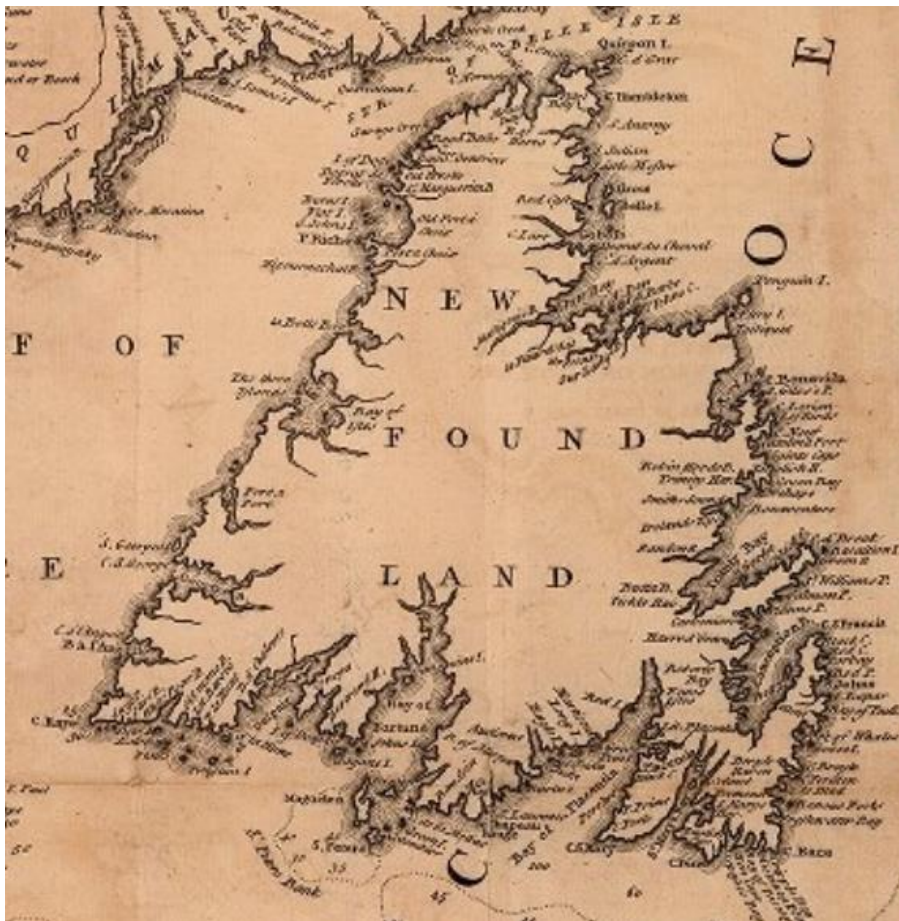
Detroit de Belle Isle ou
du Nord
Belle I.
C. Hambleton
Doring Hr.
Deputy Hr.
Port Fleur de Lis
C. St. John
Croy I.
Notre Dame B.
Penguin I.
Bay of Fogs
Stone I.
Green I.
Gull I.
C. Bonavista
Red Head
C. Larian
Bird I.
North Head
Catalina Hr.
South Head

Green B.
Smith Sound
Bonadventure Head
Trinity Hr.
Irelands Eye
B. Bulls
Tickle H.
New Parlican
Smutty nose P.
Parlican
Garbel P.
Scilly Cove
Scurvy I.
Break heart P.
Split P.
Verde P.
Flamborough Head
Green Bay
S.W. Cove
Salmon Cove
Clowns Cove

Carboniere
Carboniere I.
H. Grace
Brians Cove
N. Point
Roberts B.
Burnt Head
Colliers B.
Conception Bay
Belle I.
C. Francis
Black Head
Flat Rock
Little red Head
Tor Bay
Small Head
Cuckold's P.
Bay de St. John
Deadmans Bay



Detail of the interior of the Island.

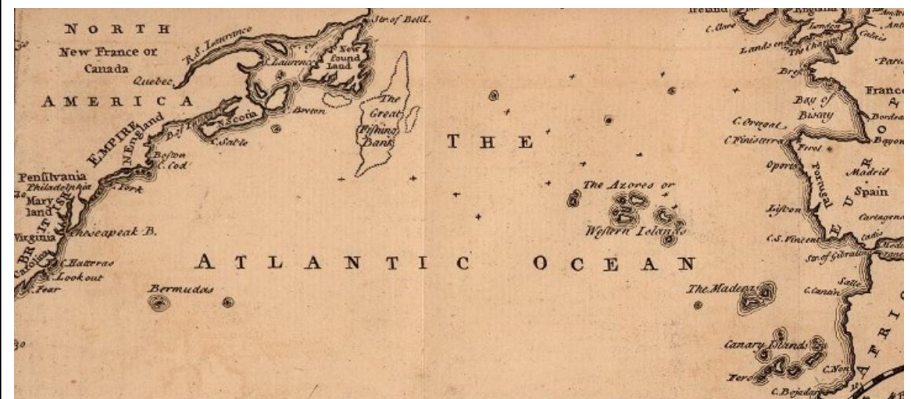


A New Chart of the Coast of New England, Nova Scotia, New France or Canada, with the Islands of Newfoundland. Cape Breton St. John's &c. ... [London] [John Brindley] [1746]

Belle I.
 Str. Of Belle Isle
 Quirpon I.
 C. d'Grat
 C. Hambleton
 C.S. Anthony
 S. Julian
 Little Mestre
 Grois
 Belle I.
 Red Cast
 Goboso
 C. Lart
 Degrat du Cheval
 White Bay
 C. d'Den
 I.S. Barbe
 St. Johns C.
 la Fleur d'Vis
 Green Bay
 Our Ladys B,
 Penguin I.
 Fury I.
 Toiliquet

Kork Bay
 C. Bonavista
 S. Giles P.
 C. Lorian
 I. of Birds
 C. Neuf
 Saints Cape
 English H.
 Robin Hoods B.
 Trinity Har.
 Green Bay
 Horchaps
 Smiths Sound
 Irelands Eye
 Bonaventure
 Randon R.
 Butta [Bulls?] B.
 Trinity
 P. Gorlot
 Black C.
 C. d'Break
 Bacailon I.
 Green B.
 St. Williams P.
 Salmon P.

Claune P.
 Carboniere
 Havre d'Grace
 Roberts Bay
 Conception Bay
 Bell I.
 C.S. Francis
 Black C.
 Red C.
 Torbay
 Red P.
 S. Johns
 C. Esper
 Bay of Bulls
 Vitelit
 Port of Whales
 Goose I.
 C. Broyle
 Ferillon
 C. de Blad
 Ranous Rocks
 Freshwater Bay
 Cape Race



Inset showing North Atlantic,



[Sheet 4: Labrador, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland] London. Publish'd by the author ... and sold by And: Millar. 1755.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Bell I. | Gull I. | Havre d'Grace |
| Str. Of Belle Isle | C. Bonavista | Roberts Bay |
| C. Grat | St. Giles Pte. | Nth. C. |
| Quirpon I. | C. Lorian | Salmon Cove |
| C. Hamilton | I. of Birds | Belle I. |
| C. Anthony | New C. | Conception Bay |
| Hares B. | Catalina Port | C.St. Francis |
| S. Julian | Saints C. | Black Hd. |
| Lit. Mestre | Green Bay | Red Hd. |
| Groais | Trinity H. | Tor Bay |
| Bell I. | Robin Hoods B. | Cuckholds |
| Goboso B. | Smiths Sound | Pt. S. Johns |
| C. d'Argent | C. Bonaventura | C. Spear |
| White Bay | Ragdon | B. of Bulls |
| I.St. Barbe | B. of Bulls | Whale Pt. |
| C. St. John | Trinity Bay | Goose I. |
| la Fleur d' Lis | Garbel Pt. | C. Broyle |
| Green Bay | Scilly Cove | Foreland Hd. |
| Ladys Bay | Scurvy I. | C. de Blad |
| Penguin I. | Bacalao I. | Bear Cove |
| Fury I. | Split Pt. | Reneaus Rocks |
| Fog Bay | Flamborough Hd. | Cape Ballard |
| Cork Bay | Carboniere | C. Race |

Inscription on original map on west coast: *C. or Pt. Rich* which is left out of all the late French Maps as if there were no such place seemingly because it is the Bounds of their Privilege of Fishing which extends from hence Nth. round to C. Bonavista.



Detail of southwest corner of the Island.



[upper right of map of North America] London. Printed for Jefferys and Faden, Geographers to the King at the Corner of St. Martins Lane Charing Cross London. Feby. 13th 1755.

Bell I.
 Str. Of Belle Isle
 C. Grat
 Quirpon I.
 C. Hamilton
 C. Anthony
 Hares B.
 S. Julian's Harbr.
 Lit. Mitre
 Fischot Hr.
 Groais
 Bell I.
 Ca-Rouge Harbr.
 Goboso B.
 Canarie
 C. d'Argent
 Santon
 Orange
 White Bay
 Green Bay
 I. St. Barbe
 C. St. John
 Ladys Bay
 Saye
 Penguin I.
 Fury I.
 Fog Bay
 Cork Bay

Gull I.
 C. Bonavista
 St. Giles Pt.
 C. Lorian
 Bird I.
 New C.
 Catalina Port
 Ragged Har.
 Saints C.
 Green Bay
 Trinity H.
 Robin Hoods B.
 Smiths Sound
 C. Bonaventure
 R. Rangdon
 B. of Bulls
 Tickle Har.
 Trinity Bay
 Garbel Pt.
 Scilly Cove
 Scurvy I.
 Bacalao I.
 Split Pt.
 Flamborough Hd.
 Carboniere
 Havre d'Grace
 Roberts Bay
 Salmon Cove

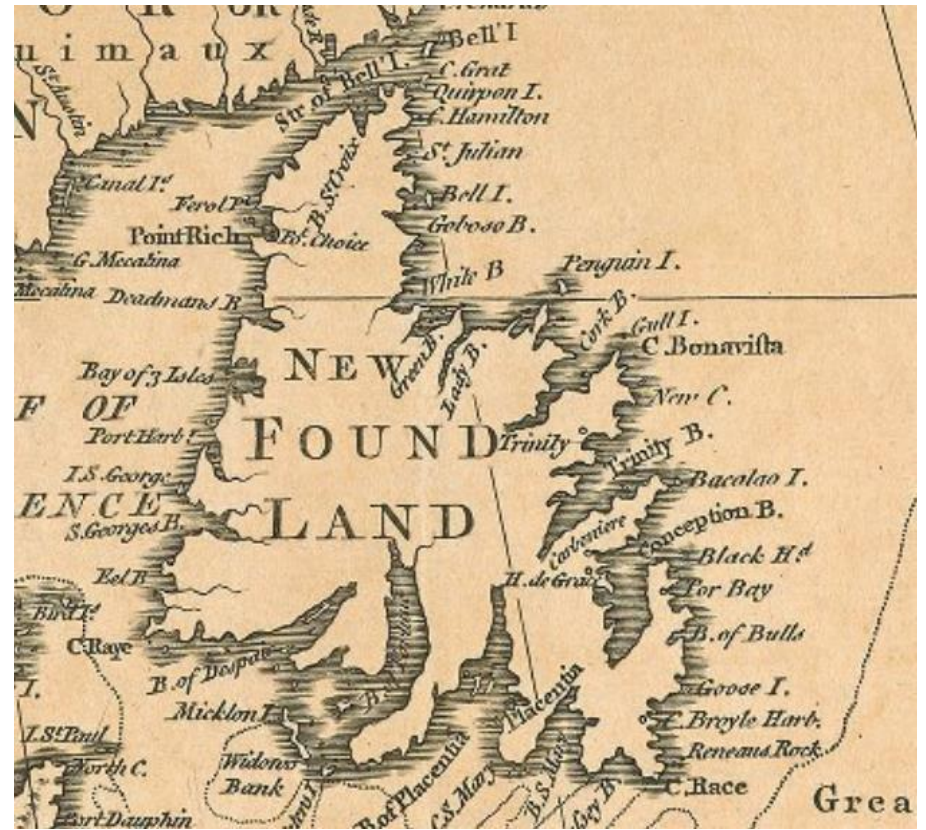
Har. Main
 Holyroad
 Bell I.
 Conception Bay
 C. St. Francis
 Black Hd.
 Red Hd.
 Tor Bay
 Cuckholds Pt.
 S. Johns
 C. Spear
 B. of Bulls
 Whale Pt.
 Green I.
 C. Broyle
 Caplin Bay
 Fariland Har.
 Foreland Hd.
 Crow I.
 Aquafort
 Fermose
 C. de Blad
 Bear Cove
 Reneaus Rocks
 Freshwater B.
 Cape Ballard
 Glan Cove
 C. Race



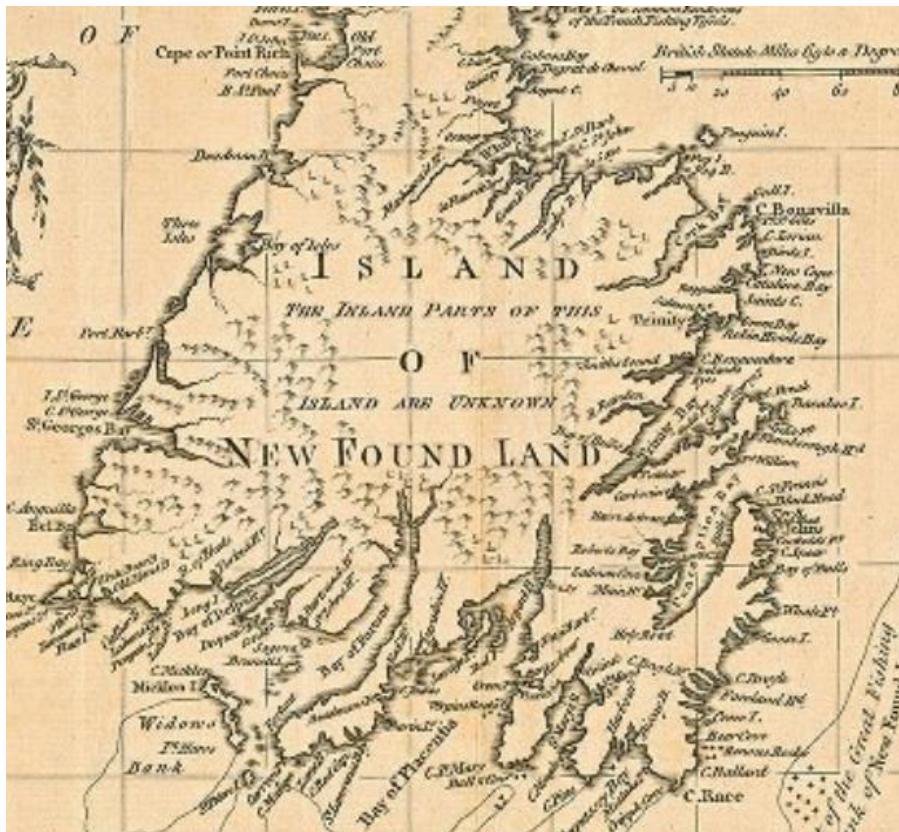
Mapa de una parte de La America Septentrional ... [Paris?]

[Imprimerie Roy ale?] [1756?]

This is identified as Bellin in Appendix – 22 maps from oshermaps.org



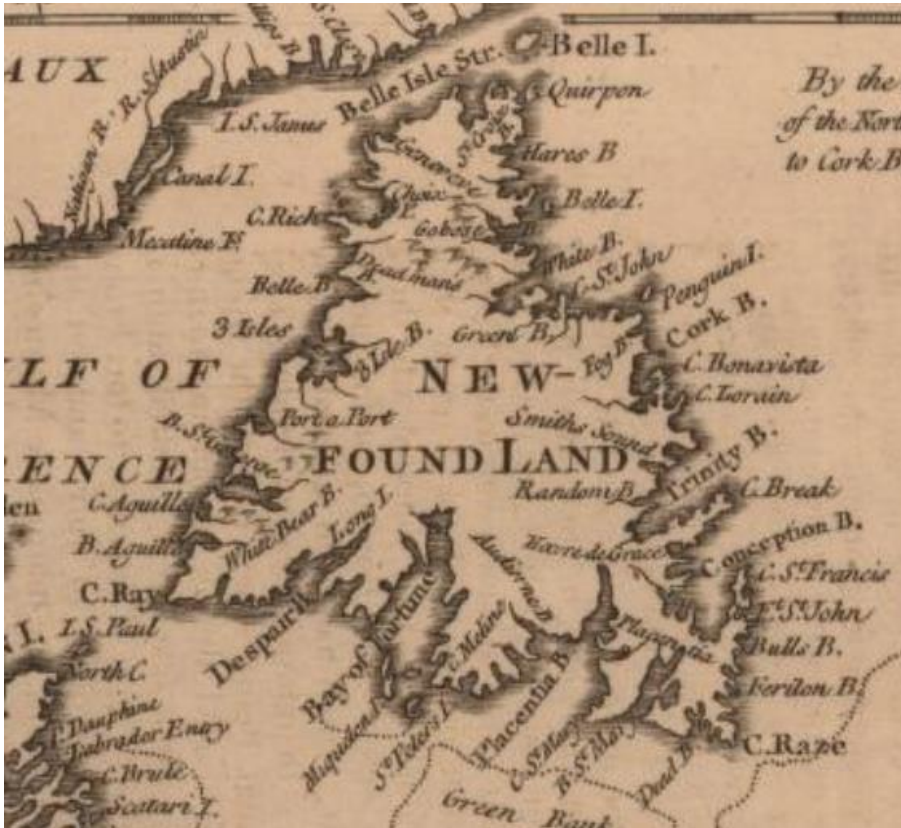
A map of the British & French plantations in North America. London. [1758]



A new map of the most frequented part of New Found Land [cartographic material] / by Thos. Kitchin, geogr. London. [ca. 1760]

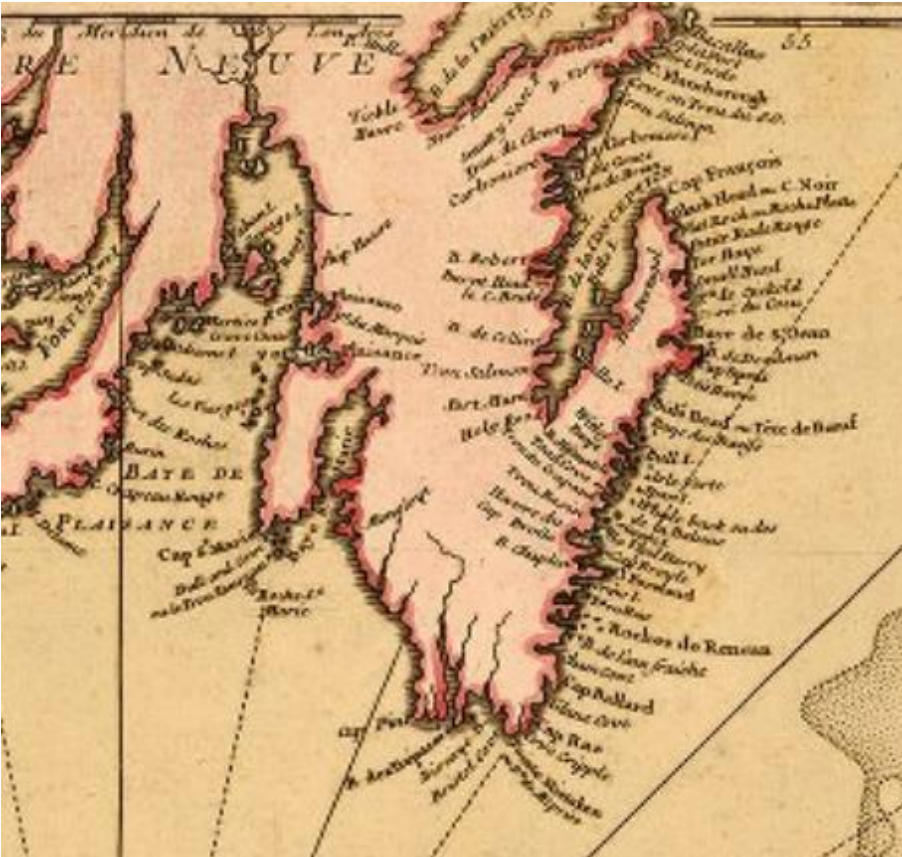
NOTE: Original maps has the tip of the Great Northern Peninsula cut off.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Belle I. [of Gray Islands] | New Cape | North C. |
| C. Lart | Catalina Bay | Salmon Cove |
| Goboso Bay | Ragged H. | Main Hr. |
| Canary | Saints C. | Conception Bay |
| Degrat de Cheval | Salmon Pot. | Belle I. |
| Argent C. | Green Bay | C. St. Francis |
| Pincet | Robin Hoods Bay | Black Head |
| Orange | Smith's Sound | Tor B. |
| White B. | C. Bonaventura | Red Head |
| C. Den | Irelands Eyes | St. Johns |
| I. St. Barbe | R. Randon | Cuckolds Pt. |
| la Fleur de Lys | Bay of Bulls | C. Spear |
| C. St. John | Tickle Hr. | Bay of Bulls |
| la Saye | Garlet Pt. | Whale Pt. |
| Ladys Bay | Scilly Cove | Goose I. |
| Penguin I. | Scurvy I. | Cape Broyle |
| Fog I. | C. Break | Hr. Cape |
| Fog B. | Bacalao I. | Broyle |
| Cork Bay | Split Pt. | Foreland Hd. |
| Gull I. | Flamborough Hd. | Crow I. |
| C. Bonavista | Pt. William | Bear Cove |
| Pt. St. Giles | Carboniere | Renous Rocks |
| C. Lorian | Havre de Grace | C. Ballard |
| Birds I. | Roberts Bay | C. Race |



Part of North America; containing Canada, the North Parts of New England and New York; ... [London] [J. Cooke][1760]

NOTE: Annotation upper right: *By the Treaty of Utrecht, the French have the Liberty of the Northern Coast of Newfound-Land, from C. Rich to Cork Bay; for curing their fish only.* This map was 47 years after the treaty and three years before the Treaty of Paris.



Carte de la partie meridionale de l'Isle de Terre Neuve avec l'Isle Royale nommée y-devant Bacallao, Gaspée, ou du Cap Breton et l'Isle de Sable tirées de l'Amerique en 20 f. [les] de Mr. Popple; on a donné separem.[t] cette même carte comparée avec celle dont le plan a été rectifié par Philippe Buache. Paris. sur le quay de la Megisserie avec privilege du Roy. 1741.



A New & Correct Map of the Isles of New Found Land, Cape Breton &c: with the Provinces of Nova Scotia. [London] [A. Millar, and J. & R. Tonson] [1762]

INSCRIPTION: Newfoundland is colder than England in Winter and as much hotter in Summer. 'Tis a Mountainous barren Country, but has several commodious Bays and Harbours, here are seldom less than Five or Six hundred ships loaded with Fish annually tho not above 4 or 500 Families of English remain here all the year besides the Garrisons.

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Bell I. | Birds I. | Roberts Bay |
| Goboso Bay | New Cape | North C. |
| Canarie | Catalina Bay | Salmon Cove |
| C. Lart | Ragged H. | Main Hr. |
| Degrat de Cheval | Saints Cape | Holy Road |
| Canary | Green Bay | Belle I. |
| Argent C. | Trinity | Conception Bay |
| Pincet | Robin Hoods Bay | C.St. Francis |
| Orange | Smiths Sound | Black Head |
| White Bay | C. Bonaventura | Red Head |
| C. Den | Irelands Eyes | Tor B. |
| la Fleur de Lys | R. Randon | Cuckholds Pt. |
| I.St. Barbe | Bay of Bulls | S. Johns |
| C. St. John | Tickle Hr. | C. Spear |
| Green Bay | Trinity Bay | Bay of Bulls |
| La Saye | Gorlet Pt. | Whale Pt. |
| Ladys B. | Scilly Cove | Goose I. C. |
| Penguin I. | Scurvy I. | Broyle |
| Fog I. | Bacalao I. | C. Broyle Hr. |
| Fog B. | Split Pt. | Foreland H d. Crow I. |
| Cork Bay | Flamborough H d. | Bear Cove |
| Gull I. | Green Bay | Reneaus Rocks |
| C. Bonavista | Pt. William | Cape Ballard |
| Pt. St. Giles | Carboniere | C. Race |
| C. Lorian | Havre d'Grace | |



New Found Land, St. Laurence Bay, the fishing banks, Acadia, and part of New Scotland by H. Moll, geographer. London. Printed for T. Bowles and J. Bowles. 1763.

C. de Grat
Pt. Iulian
Haver Deep
Bay de Orge
Gory I.
Penguin I.
Gull I.
Flower Bay
Indian Bay
Bloody Bay

Frelay Bay
Frishwater Bay
Salvaye
C. Bonavista
N. Head
Cattalina Bay
Trinity Harbour
Trinity Bay
Bulls Bay
Bacolaen I.

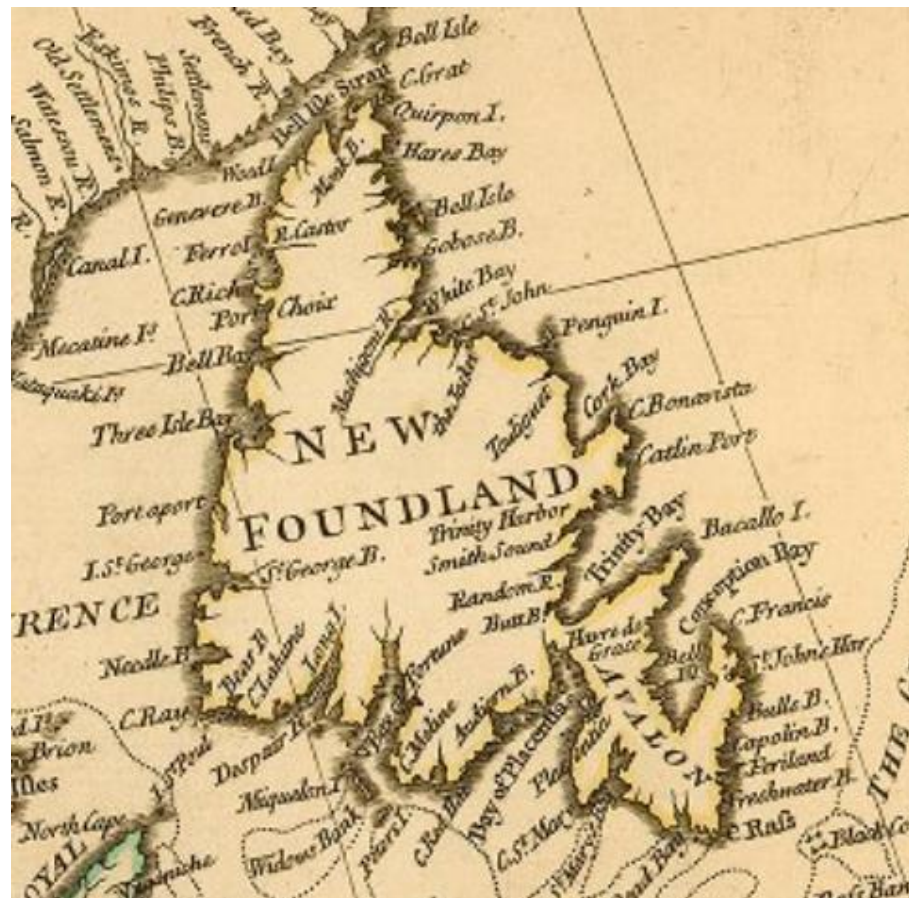
Conception Bay
Bell I.
C.S. Francis
Torbay
St. John's F
Bull Bay
Baline Harbour
C. Race

Inscription on original map:

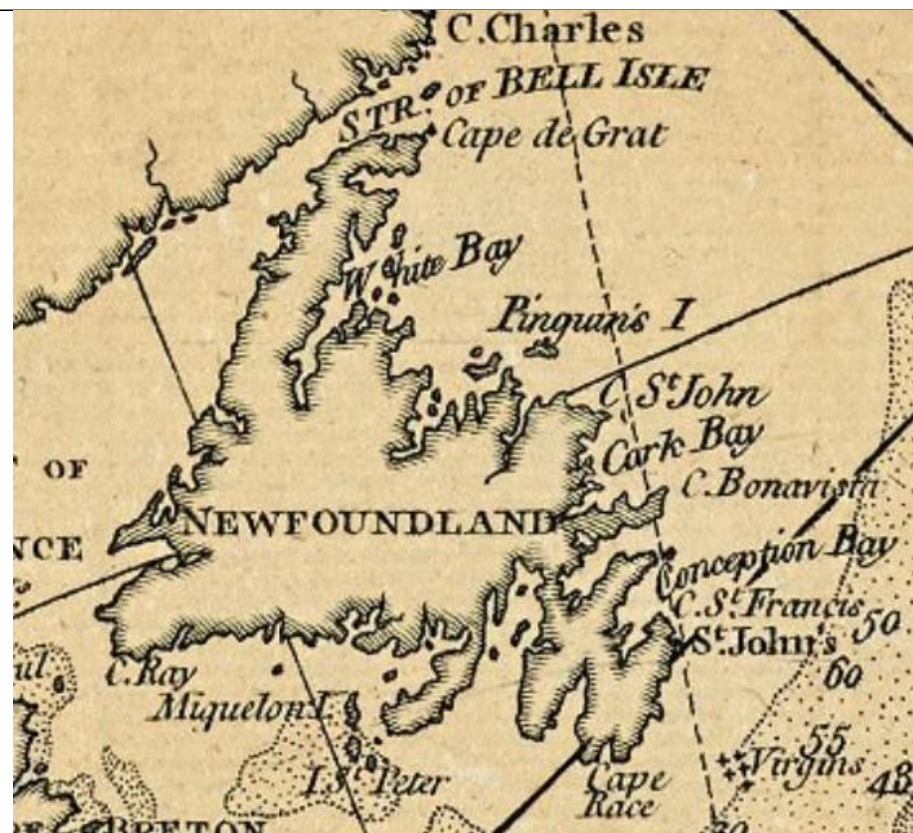
By the articles of Peace in 1763, Cape Breton and all the other Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence are ceded to Great Britain. The French are allowed to fish in the Gulf at the distance of three Leagues from all the Coasts At at 15 leagues distance from the Island of Cape Breton without the Gulf The Islands of St. Peters & Miquelon are ceded to France with Liberty to dry their fish on the North Coasts of Newfoundland, from Cape Bonavista to P. Riche in like manner as formerly allowed by the Treaty of Utrecht.



Detail of Fortune and Placentia bays



A new and accurate map of North America drawn from the famous Mr. d'Anville with improvements from the best English maps; and engraved by R.W. Seale; also the new divisions according to the late treaty of peace, by Peter Bell, geor. London. Printed for Carington Bowles, map & printseller, no. 69 in St. Pauls Church Yard. 1st Jany. 1771.



A chart of the Atlantic Ocean. I sheet. London. Printed for Robt. Sayer, map & printseller, no. 53 in Fleet Street. 20 Feb[ruar]y. 1775.

NOTE: This is the first time the Island's shape is near to reality.

Cape de Grat
White Bay
Pinguin's I.

C. St. John
Cark Bay
C. Bonavista

C. St. Francis
St. John's
Cape Race



[Map of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Labrador, Canada] Paris. par Le Rouge, ingr. géographe du roy rue des Grands Augustins 1756. [1776]

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Belle-Isle | B. Verte | C. Breack |
| C. Dognon [Cape Onion] | C. St. Jean | I. Bacailon |
| Cap de Grat | B. N. Dame | B. Verte |
| Quirpon I. | Penguin I. | C. Flamborough |
| C. Hamilton | I. de Fougue | B. de la Conception |
| B. de Pistolet | Toulinget | C. S. Francis |
| C. St. Antoine | Cork Bay | C. Noir |
| Baye aux Lievres | I. Gull | Pte. Rouge |
| St. Julien | C. Bonavista | Tor Baye |
| Fichot | Pointe St. Gilles | Pointe des Cocus |
| Petit Mestre | C. Loriau | C. Spear |
| Grois | Cap Neuf | B. des Taureaux |
| Belle Isle | C. des Saints | Whale Pte. |
| I. du Cas rouge | Le Baye Verte | I. aux Oyes |
| Goboso | Port au Saumon | C. Brolle |
| C. d' Argent | Le Baye Verte | Cape Broyle |
| Santon | Trinité | Pte. Foreland |
| Pincet | Horchops | Crow I. |
| Fourche | C. Bonaventure | Roches Ranous |
| Orange | Detroit de Smith | C. Battard |
| Baye Blanche | Ragdon | Glan Cove |
| C. de Den | Bay de la Trinité | Cape Raze |
| I. S te. Barbe | Scurvy I. | |



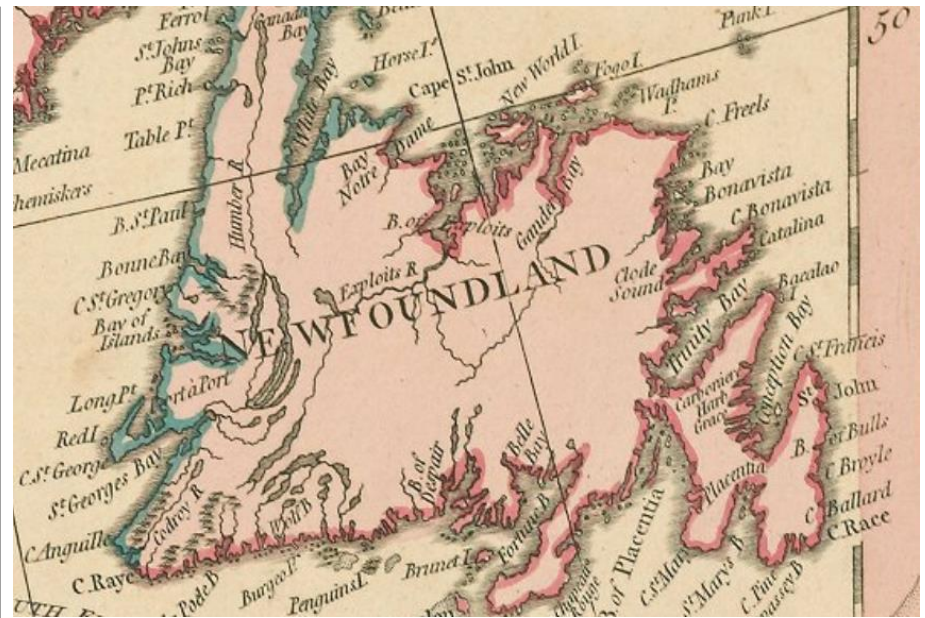
Detail of the southern Avalon.



The British possessions in North America from the best authorities by Samuel Lewis, 1794. Philadelphia. 1796

NOTE: This American map has all French names stripped. The speculative Humber River, rising west of Hare Bay and traversing the whole of the Great Northern Peninsula before entering Deer Lake shows the might and importance of the river by this time, but its size below Deer Lake lent it a mightiness that could be explained only by an expected length. The upper reaches are actually just west of the bottom of White Bay. Grand Lake and Star Lake are shown flowing into Bay St. George; in fact the unaltered Grand Lake flowed out through Sandy Lake and into the Humber, accounting for its large flow.

The headwaters of Gander and Exploits rivers is fairly accurate and, while Notre Dame Bay isn't named, it is depicted fairly well showing the various smaller bays and arms.



The United States of North America with the British territories and those of Spain, according to the Treaty, of 1784 engrav'd by Wm. Faden. London. Willm. Faden, geographer to the King, Charing Cross. Feby. 11. 1796

NOTE: The blue outline shows the adjusted French Shore from Cape St. John to Cape Ray. The Headwaters of Humber River were repeated incorrectly although the southern outflow of Grand Lake and Star Lake are still there a correct northern outflow to Deer Lake, at Junction Brook, is shown.



Detail of the South Coast.

The Late Dr. Peter Pope linked me to the map collection site of the National Museum of France (BNF) and the maps held there in the fall of 2016.

A search of the site yielded these beauties, a couple look familiar to those in the John Brown collection but I tried to avoid duplicates. Presented here as screen captures the scale is basic, *one picture:one Island wide*. The level of detail is related to scale, the Island is a tiny speck in the whole of the Atlantic Ocean, even in the North Atlantic Ocean.

Some maps are ascribed to a century (XVIIth) so dates are not in chronological order, rather the order they were linked in the BNF Gallica web pages. They are free to view and use as here but copies may be ordered online.



Nautical Chart of the Atlantic Ocean

Portugal, 1550. Avec double échelle des latitudes. Une carte, mss enlum. sur vélin, 63 x 88 cm

bord ouest, 73 x 88 cm bord est
CPL GE B-1148 (RES)

Compare to Map of Newfoundland south to the Caribbean] [Marseilles] [1592]



Map of the Atlantic Ocean
Amsterdam, XVIIth century, by Pieter Goos.

En néerlandais. Une carte gravée sur vélin et coloriée, 96 x 70 cm
CPL GE B-2127 (RES)



Map of the Atlantic Ocean

17th century, by Pierre Duval, géographe ordinaire du roy. En français. Une carte, manuscrit enluminé sur vélin, 73 x 71,5 cm

CPL GE SH 18E PF 117 P 26/4 (RES)

NOTE: Must be late 17th century to have *B.S. George*. Also note the *G. Golphe* south of Cape St. Francis and north of *C. de la Sphère*.. It is also found on [Map of Newfoundland south to the Caribbean] [Marseilles] [1592] and Sanson 1656 both in Appendix – 22 maps from oshermaps.org



Map of the Atlantic Ocean North

Le Havre, 1624, by Paul Ollivier. En français. Une carte, manuscrit enluminé sur vélin, 36 x 63 cm

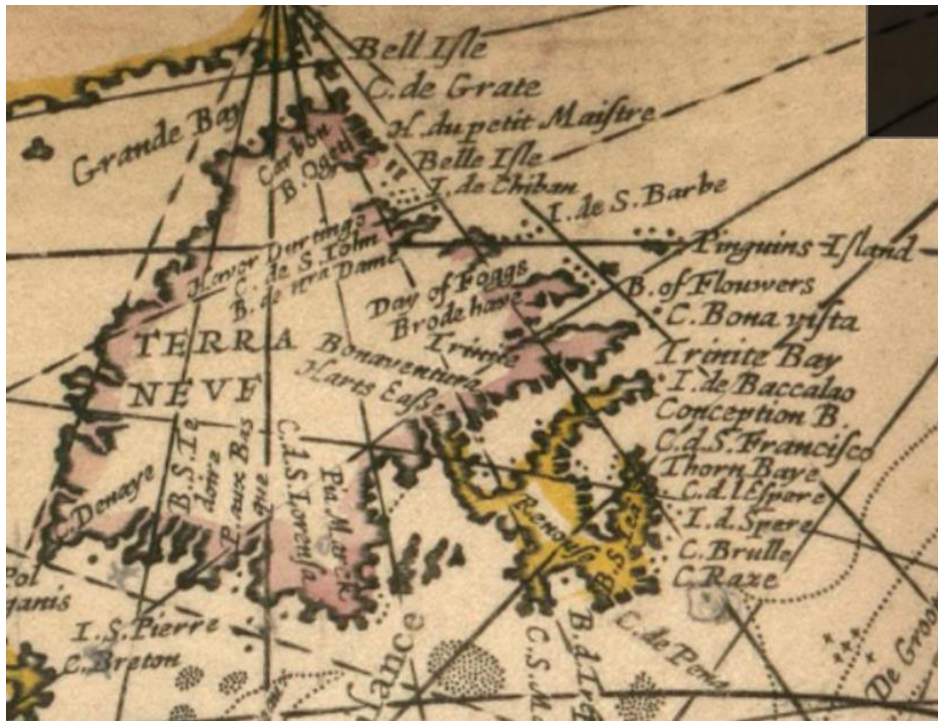
CPL GE BB-246 (I,30-31RES)



Map of the Atlantic Ocean
 Dieppe, 1625, by Jean Dupont. En français.
 Une carte en 2 feuilles, manuscrit enluminé sur vélin, 77 x 165 cm
 CPL GE SH ARCH-9



Map of the Atlantic Ocean
 Dieppe, 1631, by Jean Guerard. En français. Une carte en 3 feuilles assemblées, manuscrit enluminé sur vélin, 116 x 158 cm
 CPL GE SH ARCH-14



Map of the Atlantic Ocean
 1650, by Anthonie Jacobsz. En néerlandais. Une carte sur vélin gravée et coloriée,
 92 x 73 cm
 CPL GE SH ARCH-33

Thorn Baye is likely Torbay.



Map of the Atlantic Ocean
 Amsterdam, 1631, by Jacob Aertsz Colom. En néerlandais. Une carte sur vélin gravée et
 enluminée, 902 x 720 cm
 CPL GE SH ARCH-13

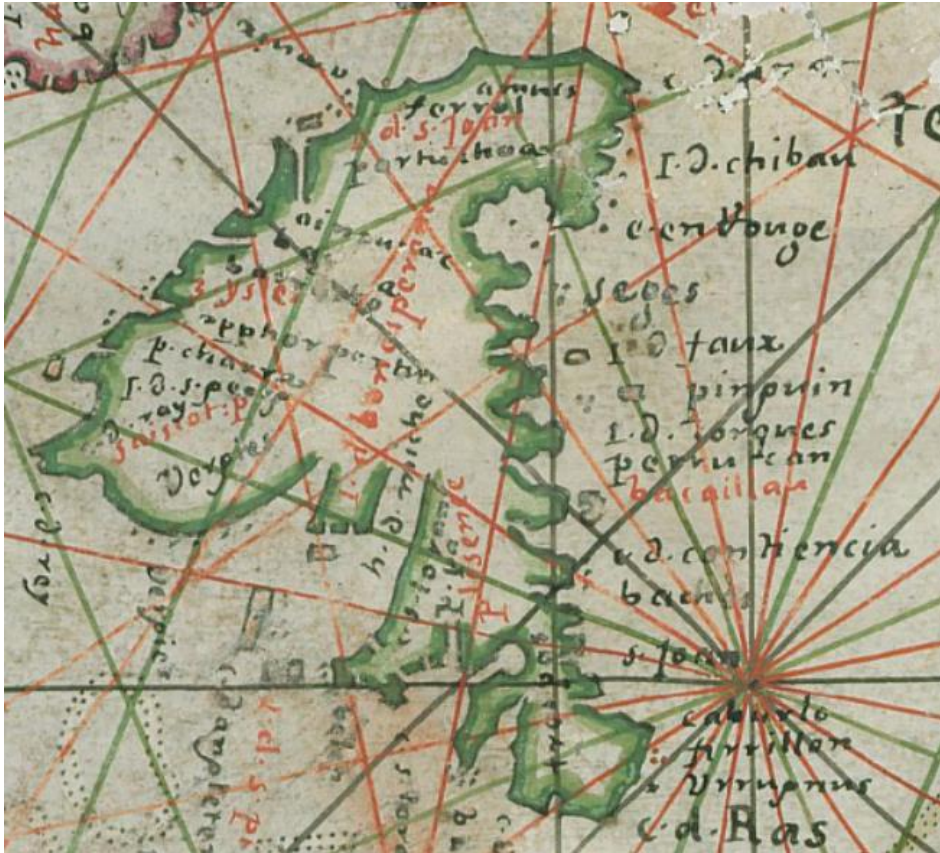
I. des Pons is near Renew's Rock; it could be misplaced for the Tors Cove archipelago.



Map of the Atlantic Ocean
 Amsterdam, 1666, by Pieter Goos.
 En néerlandais. Une carte gravée en couleur sur vélin, 77,5 x 95 cm
 CPL GE SH ARCH-20



Map of the Atlantic Ocean
 Amsterdam, 1669, by Hendrick Doncker. Multilingue. Une carte gravée sur vélin colorié, 77 x 97 cm
 CPL GE SH ARCH-36



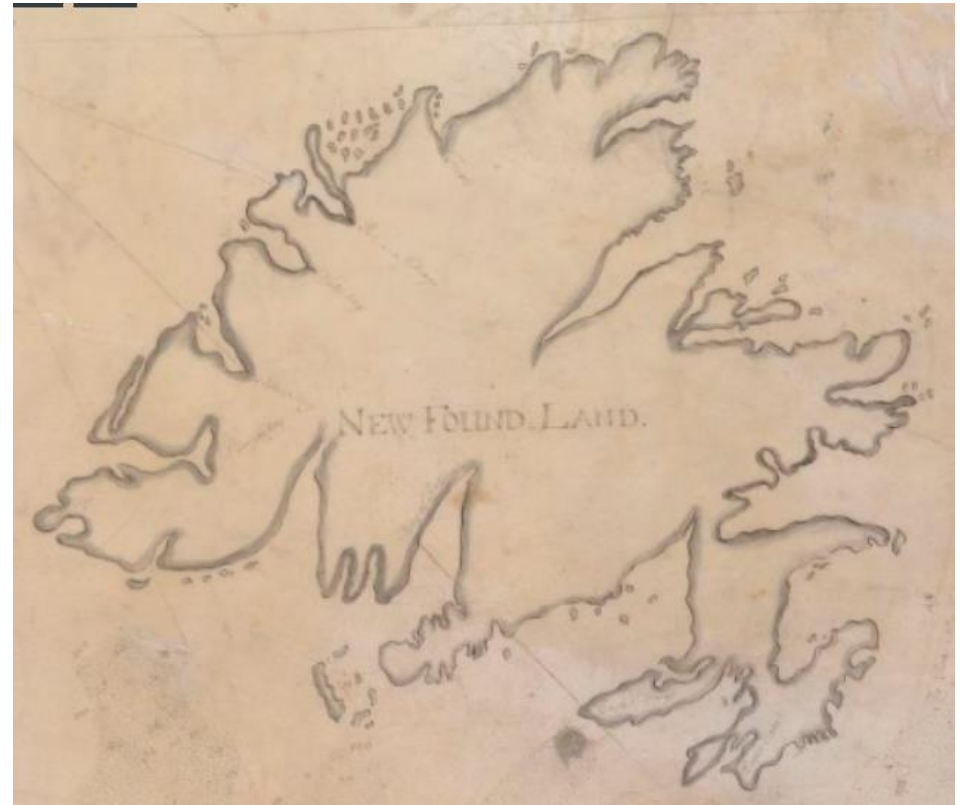
Map of the Atlantic Ocean North
 Saint-Jean de Luz, 1674, by Denis de Rotis. En français. Une carte, manuscrit enluminé sur vélin,
 43,5 x 88 cm
 CPL GE SH ARCH-21



Map of the Coasts of Newfoundland
 Brest, 1676, by de Courcelle. En français. Une carte en 4 feuilles assemblées, mss enluminé sur
 vélin, 107,5 x 114,5 cm
 CPL GE SH ARCH-23



Map of Newfoundland and Acadia
 Placentia, 1689, by Pierre Detcheverry.
 En français et en basque. Une carte, manuscrit enluminé sur vélin, 32,5 x 57 cm
 CPL GE SH 18E PF 125 DIV 1 P 2 (RES)



Map of the Gulf of St. Lawrence
 Après 1713. En anglais. Canada.
 Une carte, manuscrit enluminé sur vélin,
 49 x 71cm
 CPL GE D-7331 (RES)



Smith Center for Cartographic Education

A tweet led to the University of Maine's Osher Map Library and Smith Center for Cartographic Education [OML] where a search for Newfoundland yielded 132 map images, almost all of Eastern North America with Newfoundland in the upper right corner or in an inset. Many are also found in the Brown and National Library of France collections. The 24 were selected because they are unique to this work or possess a clarity of image, with a couple of repeats. They are free to view and digitized scans are available for purchase.



Jode 1593

North America, Florida, Baccalaos, Canda, Corterealis, by Cornelis de Jode

C Degnõ, *C. Blanco* and *De Fogo* out of place.
C. Blanco is repeated in what seems like White Bay, conjectured here to be a passage making the Great Northern Peninsula an island.
Carqus is followed southwards by the normal names with *R. das patas* (see Coronelli 1689 for *dos Patos R.*). *I. d. cruz* on the Avalon Peninsula is unique.
C de Roi (Cape Ray) and Cape St. Mary's are included but Avalon is an island.



Champlain 1613

Map of New France in its true meridian

Champlain was an excellent cartographer or provided quality surveys for his cartographic staff. Obviously Newfoundland wasn't of interest to him. This and a copy from 1653 are both poor renditions of the Island. The mountainous nature of the Island is emphasized, see Champlain 1653 below for the transformation from hills to trees. There are 22 hills depicted.



Sanson 1656

Canada, or New France, and what is the most advanced northward, taken from various relations of the English, Danish, etc. ... By N. Sanson d'Abbeville, Geographer of the King. Published in Paris by Pierre Mariette, S. Jacques Street with the privilege of the king, for twenty years. 1656.

Cap de Grace (Cape Degrat), *Baye Blanche or de Ste. Claire* and *C. de S. Francois or Ste. Fresaye* are combined variants. *Grand Golfe ou Frinous* might refer to the whole of the southern shore; the French fished offshore the Avalon peninsula and might have considered it a big gulf.

Cap de la Sphere and *Isles d'Espoir* are correct for Cape Spear and the Tors Cove archipelago.

The West Coast has *C. Pointu* but *Gr. Baye* appears relegated to an imaginary inlet. Bay of Islands isn't noted.



DeCreux 1660

Map of New France 1660

An imaginary copy of the Sanson in outline.

None of the names are consistent with reality. *Pro.Cer. copithecorum Magnus Sinus* is a Grand Bay reference and *sinus Mortuorii* is located near Trepassey Bay. St. George's Bay and St. George's Island are labelled as well.

Sinus S. Clare was somewhere on the west or south coasts, it is written inland. The Long Range Mountains are aptly depicted as is the rising ground interior of the south coast, although a range as shown here isn't accurate.



Coronelli 1689

Eastern part of Canada or of New France, or the Provinces, or Countries of Sagvenay, Canada, Acadia, & c. The Peoples, or Nations of the Etechemins, Iroquois, Attiquameches, & c. With New England, Nova Scotia, New York, and Virginia. The islands of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, etc. The Grand Bank etc. Written on the most recent Memoirs By P. Coronelli, Cosmographe de la Serenissime. Rep. Of Venice. Corrected and augmented by Mr. Tillemon: and Dedicated To the Abbe Baudrand by his very humble Servant I.B. Nolan

Cap de Grat ou de Grace shows both names were used; but *Golfo Farillon ou Ferlay* or *Feriland* are just south of the Funk Islands, an obvious mix up between *Frelay* (used often for Bonavista Bay) and *Ferryland*. Another transpositions occur with Trinity and Conception bays. *C. de Esphera* or *de S. Fresay* is continued and for the first time the Tors Cove islands are named *Galeotas*, *Colombrina* and *de Ferro*. Between Cape St. Francis and Cape Spear there is labelled *Enseada Grande* an unknown reference. Three of four rivers flowing in Conception Bay are named including *Dos Patos R.*, perhaps either of the North and South Rivers near Spaniards Bay. The West Coast is well mixed as well with *C. Roy* and *C du Roy* in *Grand Baye aux Balenas* (whales).



Fer 1702

Canada, or New France, Florida, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Carolina, New England and New York, the Island of Newfoundland, Louisiana and the Course of the Mississippi River. By N. de Fer. Geographer of Monseig. the Dauphin. In Paris, At the establishment of the Author in the Isle of the Palace on the Quay of the Orloge at the Royal Sphere with Privilege of the King 1702

The French place names are more out of sync than the map. Note *le Grande Anée*, *C. Pointu*, *I. aux gros Yeux*.



Chatelain 1719

New Map of North America Drawn on the Newer Observations of Gentlemen of the Academy of Sciences and of the Best Geographers with very Informative and Curious Tables of the Division of all the States and the Different Sovereigns who are Possessors

Bay S. Claire persisted as does *B. des Trepasseux*. *B des Morus* (morse – walrus?) on the south Coast.

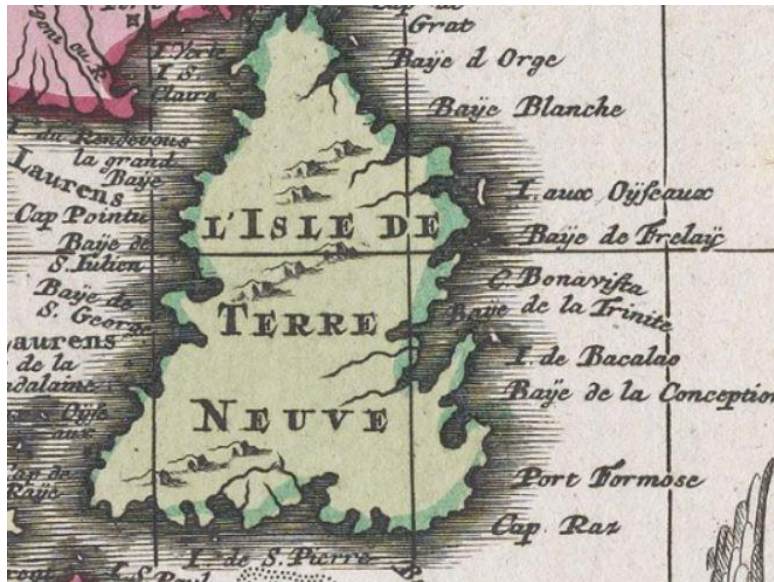


L'Isle 1730

North America Drawn on the Observations of Members of The Royal Academy of Sciences, and a few others, and on the most recent reports. By G. De L'Isle In Amsterdam at the establishment of Pierre Mortier. With Privilege

An obvious copy of Chatelain 1719, *Morus* becomes *Morues*.

Eskimaux is labelled across the Strait of Belle Isle, but whether it refers to Inuit or Innu is debateable. The Biscayans found *tractable* aboriginals in Grand Bay according to Whitbourne and others writing in the early 17th century.

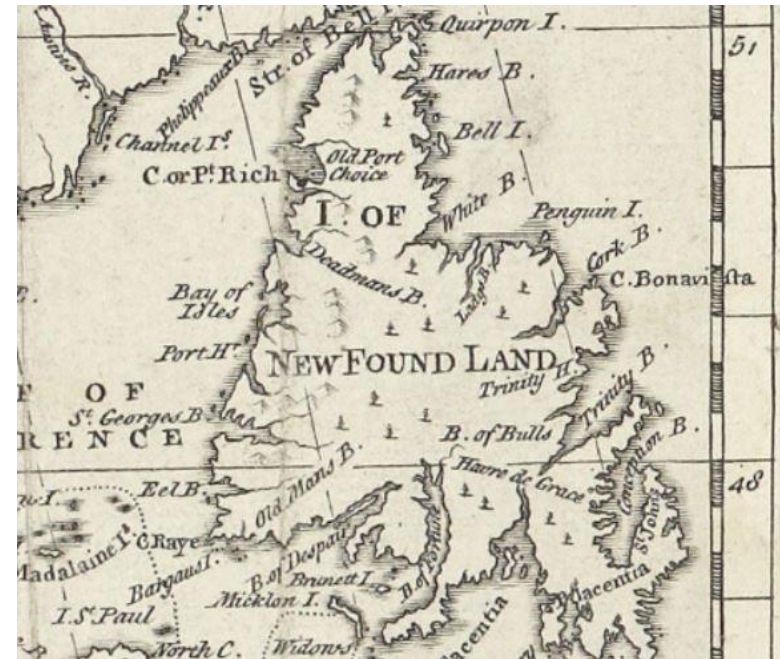


Seutter 1734

Accurate drawing of the celebrated Ludoviciana region or French Louisiana and Canada and Florida in North America description of the currently named river Mississippi or St. Louis by the people and navigations made great by the French

Cap Pointu on the west coast would later become Point Riche; *Port Formose* (Fermeuse) stands out.

I. du Rendezvous la grand Baye is an interesting label, but it isn't clear to what it refers; *Quirpon* was a rendezvous for the Petit Nord fishery; *Baye de S. Julien* is here in the Bay of Islands area north of St. George's Bay, not on the east side of the peninsula.



Bowen 1755

A Map of the British and French Settlements in North America: [Part the first] Containing Canada, Nova Scotia, New found land, New England, part of New York, with the lakes, Six Nations, and all the Countries Westward in the same Parallels so far as Discover'd, exhibiting the just Boundaries, and the French Encroachments: laid down from authentic surveys

New names include *Hares Bay* and *Cork Bay* (Bonavista Bay), *B. of Bulls* (Bull Arm) in Trinity Bay, *Havre de Grace*, *Eel Bay* (between *C Raye* and *St. Georges B.*), *Port Hr.* (Little Port outside south of Bay of Isles). *Phellipeaux B.* on the south coast of Labrador is interesting. *Deadman's B.* might be a misplaced Deadman's Cove located further up in the Strait. *Old Man's B.* is likely a misplaced Bay de Vieux.

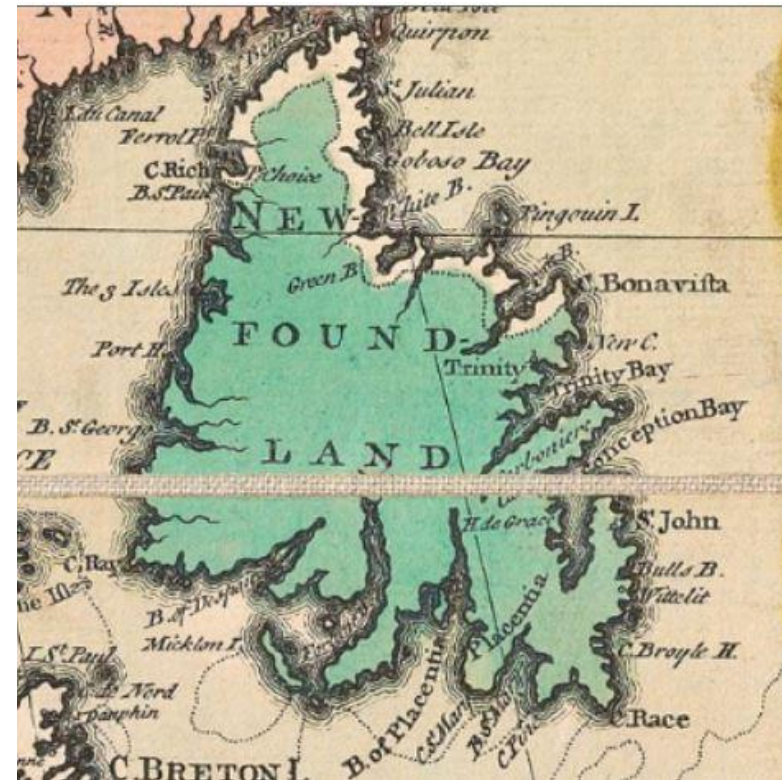
Thirteen hills are shown on the west coast and a scattering of trees. A hill is shown in the area Lewis Hill the highest on the Island.



Euler 1755

Map North America free from errors yet issued the command The Royal Academy of Sciences, and Eleg. Litt. Part II

Three Isle Bay for Bay of Islands. Only one river is named – R. Castor (now Castor's Brook)



Sayer 1755

A New and Accurate Map of the English Empire in North America: Representing their Rightful Claim as confirmed by Charters, and the formal Surrender of their Indian Friends: Likewise the Encroachments of the French, with the several Forts they have unjustly erected therein. By a Society of Anti-Gallicans.

The French Shore is shown from Point Riche (C. Pointu?) to and including Cape Bonavista. Port H. (either Port au Port or Little Port) and The 3 Isles are interesting variants.

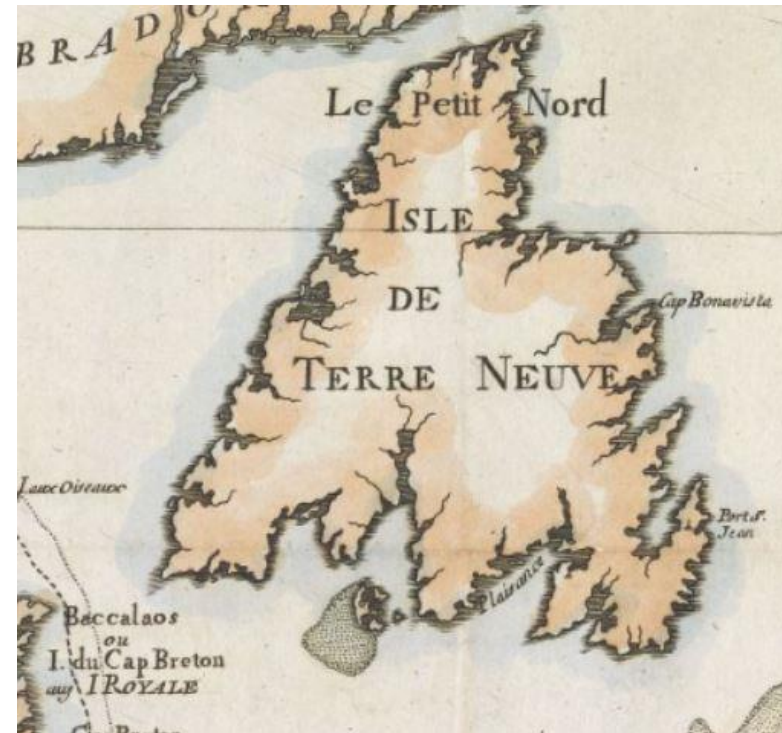


Vaugondy 1755

Part of North America Which includes New France or Canada, By Sr. Robert de Vaugondy Geographer Ordinary of the King. With Privilege 1755.

S. Men north of Notre Dame Island is new.

The coast from *la Belle Baye* (Bonne Bay) to *C. S. Jean* (Cape St. John) is shaded like the coasts of mainland New France.



Bellin 1756

Map of a part of North America to serve the Intelligence of the Memorial on the pretensions of the English with regard to the limits to be settled with France in this Part of the World.

Note *Le Petit Nord* on an otherwise remarkably unlabeled map. This map has a different title in the Brown Collection.



Anville 1776

General Map of Canada, Louisiana, Florida, Carolina, Virginia, New England etc. By Sr. d'Anville, in Venice By P. Santini 1776, At the place of Mr. Remondini

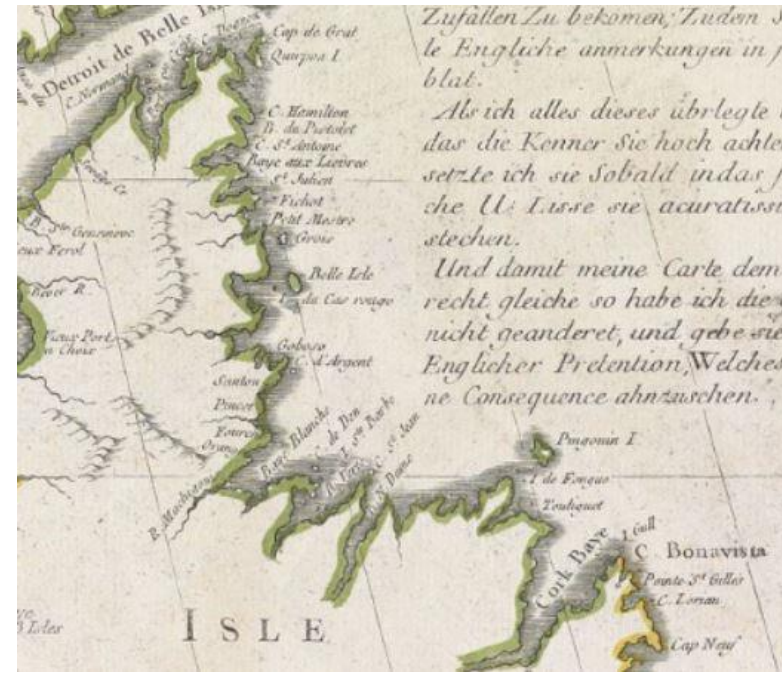
<http://www.swaen.com/D-ANVILLE.php> - Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville (1697-1782) was perhaps the most important and prolific cartographer of the 18th century.

He engraved his first map at the age of fifteen and produced many maps of high quality throughout his career. He became the finest cartographer of his time and carried on the French school of cartography developed by the Sanson and the de L'Isle families.

...

He became Royal Geographer and Cartographer to the King of France in the middle of the eighteenth century, at a time when French cartography was still considered to be the best in the world.

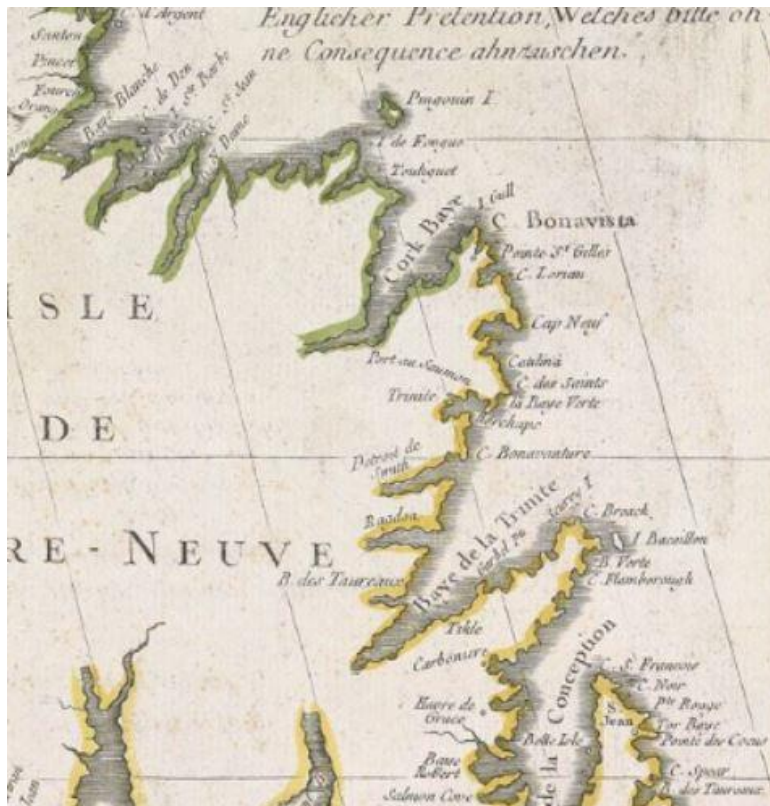
He was the successor to Guillaume Delisle as the chief proponent of scientific cartography, and his influence on his contemporaries was profound.



Mitchell 1776 north

North America with the Routes, Distances in miles, Villages and Establishments French and English by Doctor Mitchel. Translated from the English at Paris by the le Rouge Ingr. Geographer of the King rue des Grands Augustins 1777. Corrected in 1776 by M. Hawkins Brigadier of the King's army.

Mitchell is very details and presented here in three sections, north (above), central and south following.



Mitchell 1776 central

North America with the Routes, Distances in miles, Villages and Establishments French and English by Doctor Mitchel. Translated from the English at Paris by the le Rouge Ingr. Geographer of the King rue des Grands Augustins 1777. Corrected in 1776 by M. Hawkins Brigadier of the King's army.

Note Cork Bay.

Perhaps d'Anville was the translator, the *le Rouge Ingr. Geographer of the King*.



Mitchell 1776 south

North America with the Routes, Distances in miles, Villages and Establishments French and English by Doctor Mitchel. Translated from the English at Paris by the le Rouge Ingr. Geographer of the King rue des Grands Augustins 1777. Corrected in 1776 by M. Hawkins Brigadier of the King's army.

The upper reaches of Placentia Bay (Come by Chance to Swift Current) are labelled *Argent B.* (Silver B.).



Lotter 1777

New Map of English America containing everything that the English possess on the continent of North America Namely Canada, Nova Scotia or Acadia, the thirteen United Provinces which are: the four Colonies of New England 1. New Hampshire, 2. Massachusettsbay, 3. Rhode-Island, & 4. Conecticut, 5. New York, 6. New Jersey, 7. Pennsylvania, 8. the counties of Newcastle Kent and Sussex in Delaware, 9. Maryland, 10. Virginia, 11. North Carolina, 12. South Carolina et 13. Georgia: with Florida

The west coast is getting standardized by this time; the names are in their true relation to he coast and each other. *la Belle Baye* is Bonne Bay. *B. à Languille* is unknown; *Port à Port* is wrong somehow but north of there the map improves.



Kitchin 1783

Map of the United States in North America with the British, French, and Spanish Dominions adjoining, according to the Treaty of 1783.

Just 6 years after Lotter, seven after Cook, the Island begins to shape up accurately. Port au Port Peninsula is clear and the relative distances are improved. Good detail for a small part of a map of the entire west Atlantic coast of North America.



Wallis 1783

The United States of America laid down from the best Authorities, agreeable to the Peace of 1783. Published, April 3rd, 1783 by the Proprietor John Wallis, at his Map-Warehouse, Ludgate Street London.

Cape St. Gregory appears. Note the boundary of the French Shore is drawn through the country instead of being depicted as only shoreline. *New C.* is near North Head of Catalina Harbour, but might also refer to Flower Point; Bonavista Bay was often labelled *Bay of Flowers* and near Cape Freels, Kean's Island and Sturge's Island formed the community of Flower's Island. Cape Freels had many names in early maps.



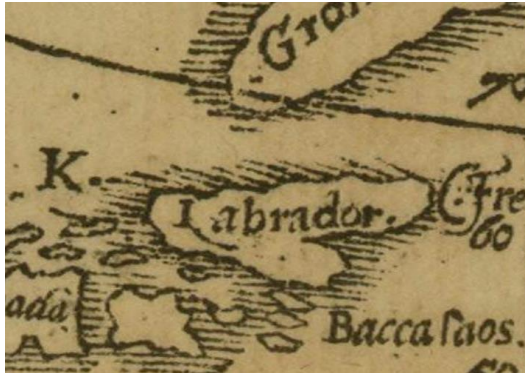
Lattre 1784

Map of the United States of America Following the Treaty of Peace of 1783. Dedicated and presented to His Excellency Mr. Benjamin Franklin Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Court of France, President of the Convention of Pennsylvania and of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, & c. & C. By his very humble and very obedient Servant Lattre. 1784. with Privilege of the King.

Baye Deadman's is shown here at Bonne Bay and note the *B. des Is. Three* as a curious mix of French and English usage.

Appendix – a mapping phenomenon explained

Early maps show the three capes, Cape St. Francis, Baccaleiu Island (or the nearby Bay de Verde Peninsula) and Cape Bonavista, as islands stretching west to east of various lengths.

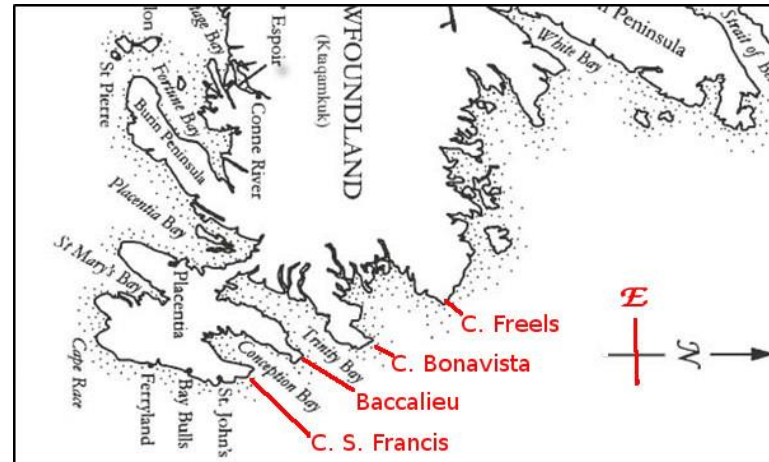


They are always in about the same proportion and spacing. The fourth in line would be Cape Freels, the west headland of Bonavista Bay.

They were the first headlands to be seen when approaching on a westerly course. This excerpt from page 4 of *The DAO of New Found Land: John Mason's 1620 Discourse*, available at mobilewords.pro, illustrates the phenomenon rather well.

American Beginnings: Exploration, Culture, and Cartography in the Land of Norumbega, edited by Emerson W. Baker, et. al., (University of Nebraska, Lincoln, 1998) references D.W. Meinig

in *Shaping America, Vol. 1*, who posited a new view of North America from a European perspective, the view directly west as one approaches the continent. This is how those early captains saw where they were once they got here.



Bonavista Bay was unrecognized until the late 1700's, about the time it got its name and was opened by Trinity Bay and Conception Bay enterprises.

Bay of Foggs and Bay of Flowers (usually in French) were the most common early labels. It was something you sailed past if you were Iberian; somewhere you didn't go if you were English.

ODE TO NEWFOUNDLAND

Sir Cavendish Boyle

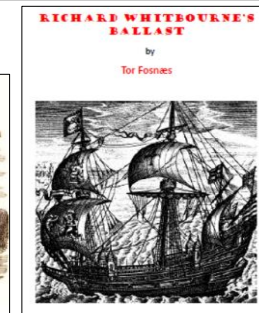
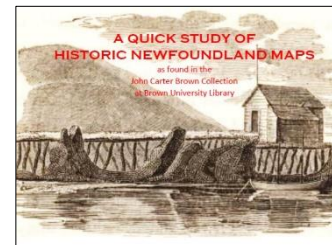
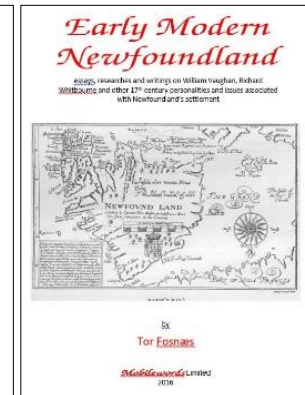
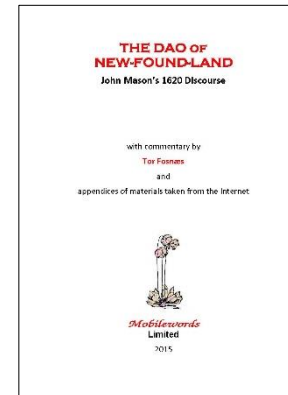
When sun rays crown thy pine clad hills,
And summer spreads her hand,
When silvern voices tune thy rills,
We love thee, smiling land.
We love thee, we love thee,
We love thee, smiling land.

When spreads thy cloak of shimmering white,
At winter's stern command,
Thro' shortened day, and starlit night,
We love thee, frozen land.
We love thee, we love thee,
We love thee, frozen land.

When blinding storm gusts fret thy shore,
And wild waves lash thy strand,
Thro' spindrift swirl, and tempest roar,
We love thee windswept land.
We love thee, we love thee,
We love thee windswept land.

As loved our fathers, so we love,
Where once they stood, we stand;
Their prayer we raise to Heaven above,
God guard thee, Newfoundland
God guard thee, God guard thee,
God guard thee, Newfoundland.

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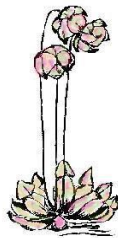
A QUICK STUDY OF HISTORIC NEWFOUNDLAND MAPS

Newfoundland was the first thing Europeans saw when they sailed west, from the legendary St. Brendan through to the Norse and on to 1497 the Island has been in people's awareness. Once map and charts were started the Island was present on all of them by one name or another.

This work clips out the Island from a number of maps held by Brown University Library and made available for viewing on the Internet, lists the place names on each, and provides other notes pertinent to the map or its time.

This work is made available for free download from the publisher.

Entrance to St. John's Harbour, Newfoundland by John Smith from *Voyage of His Majesty's ship Rosamond to Newfoundland and the southern coast of Laborador*, 1818



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