

1524. ignorance of it now, had not Ramusio preserved in his great collection a letter of Verazani himself, addressed to Francis I., and dated Dieppe, July 8, 1524.<sup>1</sup> In it he supposes the king already informed of the success and details of the voyage, so that he contents himself with stating that he sailed from Dieppe in four vessels, which he had safely brought back to that port. In January, 1524, he sailed with two ships, the Dauphine and the Normande, to cruise against the Spaniards.<sup>2</sup>

1525. Towards the close of the same year, or early in the next, His second voyage. he again fitted out the Dauphine, on which, embarking with fifty men, and provisions for eight months, he first sailed to the island of Madeira. He left it on the 17th of January, 1525, with a light east wind, which lasted till the 20th of February, carrying him, according to his estimate, five hundred leagues westward. A violent tempest then brought him to the verge of shipwreck; but calm returning, he resumed his course without accident, and found himself off a low shore. He ran up, but perceiving it to be thickly peopled, did not venture to land with his small force. He turned south, and ran fifty leagues without finding any harbor where he could put his ship in safety, which obliged him to turn back. He was not fortunate

<sup>1</sup> This letter does not sustain Charlevoix as to the voyage in 1523 with four ships. Champlain (ed. 1632, p. 9) mentions a voyage of 1523, and Lescarbot (ed. 1618, p. 3) one of 1520, both evidently in error. Lescarbot, p. 21, gives the correct date, 1524. Ferland (Cours d'Histoire, i. 15) very properly reduces the three voyages described by Charlevoix to one in 1524. (See ante, p. 34.)

<sup>2</sup> The modern author of the "Ensayo Cronologico para la Historia de la Florida" (Madrid, 1723, p. 8, 1), treats Verazani as a corsair, and places this first voyage in 1524; but he is mistaken. He also pretends,

inappositely, that having been taken that year by some Biscayans, he was conducted as a prisoner to Seville, and thence to Madrid, and then to Puerto del Pico, where he was hung. It is nevertheless certain that Verazani cruised for several years against the Spaniards, under a commission of the French king, then at war with Charles V. By what right, had he been taken, could they have treated him as a pirate, and not as a prisoner of war?—*Charlevoix*. The cruise of the Dauphine and Normande was evidently in 1523. He sailed in the Dauphine alone for America, Jan. 17, 1524. (Ramusio.)