

1606-07 at Port Royal, which Slafter (Prince Soc. ed. of *Voyages of Samuel Champlain*, vol. ii., p. 22, note 56) locates "on the north side of the bay [Annapolis Basin] in the present town of Lower Granville; not, as often alleged, at Annapolis." See Bourinot's "Some Old Forts by the Sea," in *Trans. Royal Society of Canada*, sec. ii., pp. 72-74, for description of Port Royal, which he places on the site of the present Annapolis. In the spring of 1607, Lescarbot explored the coast between the harbor of St. John, N. B., and the River St. Croix. On the abandonment of De Monts' colony, the same year, he returned to France, where he wrote much on Acadia and in praise of Poutrincourt. Larousse gives the date of his death as 1630. Parkman's *Pioneers*, pp. 258 *et seq.*, gives a lively account of Lescarbot's winter at the colony. Abbé Faillon, in *Histoire de la Colonie Française en Canada* (Montreal, 1865), vol. i., p. 91, says he has given us the best accounts extant (in the present document, his *Histoire de la Nouvelle France*, 1609, and his *Les Muses de la Nouvelle France*, 1618) of the enterprises of De Monts and Poutrincourt; and that while a Catholic in name, he was a Huguenot at heart.

4. (p. 57)—*Clameur de Haro, Chartre Normand*, an expression used in all the privileges or licenses granted by the king to booksellers. The latter phrase refers to a deed containing numerous privileges or concessions, accorded to the inhabitants of Normandy by Louis X., Mar. 19, 1313, and repeatedly confirmed afterward. *Haro* is supposed to be derived from, *Ha Rou!* or *Ha Rollo!* Hence an appeal to Rollo, the first Duke of Normandy.

5. (p. 59)—The first attempt of the Huguenots to establish a colony in America was at Rio Janeiro, under Villegagnon (1555). A reinforcement was sent thither in 1557, and among its Calvinist preachers was Jean de Léri, the historian of the disastrous undertaking. See his *Historia Navigationis in Brasiliam* (1586), quoted in Parkman's *Pioneers*, p. 28.

6. (p. 61)—The St. Lawrence; so named by Cartier (1535), but frequently called "The Great River," "The River of the Great Bay," etc., by early annalists. In the account of his second voyage, Cartier styles it *le grand fleuve de Hochelaga*. See Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*, vol. iv., p. 163; also his *Cartier to Frontenac*, p. 28.

7. (p. 61)—Concerning early European acquaintance with American Indians:

"In the yeere 1153 . . . it is written, that there came to Lubec, a citie of Germanie, one Canoa with certaine Indians, like vnto a long barge: which seemed to haue come from the coast of Baccalaos, which standeth in the same latitude that Germanie doth." (Antoine