

"to discover a western passage to Cathay." In the "Dauphine," with a crew of fifty men, he explored the Atlantic coast from about 27° to 43° north latitude (that is, from Florida to Maine); then sailed to "the country already discovered by the Bretons," thence returning to France. His letter to the court, announcing his safe arrival at Dieppe, was published by Ramusio, in vol. iii. of his *Raccolta* (1556). A translation of this letter (with a note by Edwin D. Mead, the editor), is given in *Old South Leaflets*, general series, no. 17. Little is known of Verrazano's subsequent history; but it is generally supposed that he was hanged as a pirate, at Cadiz, Spain, in November, 1527.—See Dexter, in Winsor's *N. and C. Hist.*, vol. iv., pp. 5-9; and Margry's *Navig. Fr.* pp. 194-196, 205-218. H. C. Murphy (*Voyages of Verrazano*, N. Y., 1875), and others, have doubted whether Verrazano ever made this voyage; Harrisse gives an exhaustive discussion of the whole matter in his *Discov. N. Amer.*, pp. 214-228, as does Winsor, in *N. and C. Hist.*, vol. iv., pp. 16-27. The discoveries of Verrazano are shown on a mappa-mundi, made in 1529 by his brother Hieronimo; this is fully described by Winsor, in above citation.

6 (p. 41).—See vol. ii., note 48.

7 (p. 41).—This chart is probably the one mentioned by Biard in doc. x.; see vol. ii., note 12.

8 (p. 41).—On Norembega, see vol. i., note 11.—Cf. Dionne's *Nouv. France*, pp. 257-263. Biard himself uses this term (*post*) to designate the region wherein lay St. Sauveur.

The name Acadia (see vol. i., note 2) was in general use up to the downfall of the French régime (1763).

9 (p. 41).—The first of these attempts at colonization was inspired by the explorations of Jacques Cartier (who, according to Harrisse, was born at St. Malo, December 31, 1494; died September 1, 1557). Having obtained letters patent from Francis I., he sailed to Canada in April, 1534, with two ships, and explored the coasts of Newfoundland, Labrador, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but did not enter the great river. On his second voyage, however (1535), he explored the St. Lawrence, Saguenay, and St. Charles, and ascended as far as Hochelaga, on the island of Montreal. Building a fort near Quebec, he spent the winter there, losing many of his men through sickness, and returned to France in July, 1536. A list of the ship's company on this voyage, taken from an old register of St. Malo, is given by Ramé in his *Documents Inédits sur Jacques Cartier* (Paris, 1865), pp. 10-12. Cartier's third voyage was made in 1541, as master-pilot of an expedition undertaken by Jean François de la Roque, Sieur de Roberval (a town near Boulogne), whom the king had appointed lieutenant and governor of Canada. (For