

the latter's commission, with other documents concerning him, see HARRISSE'S *Notes*, pp. 243-247.) Cartier sailed several months earlier than his patron, whose preparations were not completed; again ascended the St. Lawrence, and again spent the winter in that region,—this time about four leagues above Quebec. Meanwhile, Roberval carried from France some 200 persons, including a few adventurous gentlemen, but largely recruited from the condemned criminals of Paris, Toulouse, and other cities, both men and women. According to Gosselin (cited by Dionne, *Nouv. France*, p. 25, note 3), there were among them, also, fifty from St. Malo, convicted of heresy and lèse-majesté. With this motley throng, he established a residence at Cartier's abandoned fort, below Quebec, and spent the ensuing winter there, many of the people dying from famine and scurvy. It is uncertain whether Cartier was with him during any part of this sojourn; but the former seems to have returned to France in 1542; some writers claim that this action resulted from a quarrel between him and Roberval. In 1543, however, Cartier went, by command of the king, to rescue Roberval and what remained of his unfortunate colony.—See HARRISSE'S *Notes*, pp. 1-5, 11, 12; FAILLON'S *Col. Fr.*, vol. i., pp. 38-55, 496-523; WINSTON'S *N. and C. Hist.*, vol. iv., pp. 56-59; and DIONNE'S *Nouv. France*, pp. 9-54.

The next enterprise of this sort was attempted in 1598, by a nobleman, Troilus de Mesgouez, marquis de la Roche, etc.; governor of Morlaix from 1568 to 1586, afterwards of St. Lô. Lescarbot gives, in his *Nouv. France* (1612), pp. 422-429, La Roche's commission from Henry IV. Gathering from the prisons a shipload of convicts, as material for a colony, and landing them temporarily on Sable Island (see vol. ii., note 20), he was driven thence by a storm, and forced to return to France. Broken by misfortunes, he died in 1606.—See FAILLON'S *Col. Fr.*, vol. i., pp. 66-71; DIONNE'S *Nouv. France*, pp. 151-189, 299-310; and HARRISSE'S *Notes*, pp. 12-14. FERLAND (*Cours d'Histoire*, vol. i., pp. 60, 61) argues that La Roche's voyage was made in 1578, or soon afterward.

No other colonial enterprises seem to have been actually undertaken until those of Champlain.

10 (p. 47).—Now Cornouaille; a district, then a part of Lower Brittany; also the name of a port near Quimper.

11 (p. 47).—Now Fuenterrabia, in the province of Guipuzcoa, Spain, close to the French boundary-line; noted for its strong fortress (until 1494), and for Wellington's passage here of the Bidassoa (1813).

12 (p. 57).—Sir Francis Drake, one of England's most renowned navigators and explorers; named "the Dragon" (by a play upon