

We quote these lines from Harnisse's "Notes sur la Nouvelle France, Paris, 1872," p. 8, who adds that Alphonse appeared to have been killed in a naval combat, which must have taken place before the 7th of March, 1547, the date of the Imprimatur of the edition of 1559, which contains the verses of Saint Gelais.

Barcia, Esstyo cronologico para la Historia General de la Florida. Madrid, 1723, fol. 58.

"This and other like deeds brought him [Menendez] into such credit that in the following year he was ordered by the Emperor Maximilian,* who then governed in Spain, to go against Juan Alphonso, the Portuguese† (who was called the Frenchman by the Spaniards), a Corsair, who had taken, near Cape St. Vincent, 10 or 12 Biscayan vessels, loaded with iron, iron work and other valuable merchandise. He had hardly received the order, when he proceeded straight to the coast of Brittany and to La Rochelle, recaptured five of the vessels taken, and entering with one near the reef of La Rochelle, where he anchored, he fought with Juan Alphonso, and wounded him; and when he wished to go out by the way he came in, he could not, having wind and tide against him. The magistrate of the Port ordered him to land; which he did, showing his commission, and giving the reasons for taking those prizes which they had made, breaking the peace. But the magistrate would not let them go; placing them in deposit (depositos), so that those interested would seek to recover them. Not being able to do otherwise, he obtained certificates, sending one to the Emperor Charles the Fifth, who was in Flanders, and the other he took himself.

Juan Alphonso died of his wounds, and his son, Antonio Alphonso, was so indignant about it, that, with his patrimony, he inherited the art of piracy of his father, and sent to defy Pedro Menendez, notifying him that he should put to sea after two months, and he did so, with three ships, very good ones. He sailed towards the Indies, where he learned that Menendez was

* Barcia is mistaken here. This Maximilian was the eldest son of Ferdinand of Austria, and his wife was the Princess Mary, daughter of the Emperor. The Emperor left Spain in 1540, and his son Philip left it in 1548.

† He was certainly a Frenchman, from Saintonge, near Cognac, but had been in the Portuguese service, and was familiar with the navigation to Brazil. Barcia, p. 24, mentions him as *Alonzo (gallego o Portugues)*.