

situation of the settlement on a small island proved, as might have been expected, disadvantageous, being deficient in wood, water, and game, and therefore, in the spring, De Monts visited the coast westward, touching at Penobscot, Kennebec, and Malabarre, which had been named by Gosnold, two years before, Cape Cod.

Pontgravé returning with a reinforcement and supplies, which were much needed, persuaded De Monts to abandon St. Croix and return to Port Royal, where, after erecting the necessary buildings, and leaving the colony in charge of Champlain, Champdore, and Pontgravé, he set sail for France, to which Pontrincourt had before returned, leaving directions with Pontgravé to survey the coast south of Cape Cod, at the commencement of the spring.

On May 13th, 1606, De Monts and Pontrincourt, who had been employed through the winter in preparation for their return, and in collecting supplies, &c. for the colony, sailed from Honfleur, and arrived at Canseau after a long and disagreeable passage, so that on reaching Port Royal, they found