

and on the landward side of the hill may be traced the trenches thrown up by the English in their advance.

Port Royal lay on the site of our present Annapolis. It was established in 1604 as the French capital of Acadie. In 1713 it was made over to England by the Treaty of Utrecht, its name being changed to Annapolis Royal. Here the centre of English authority remained until 1750, when Halifax became the capital.

Louisburg and Beauséjour had caused the English a great deal of trouble and loss, and much English blood had been shed in the defence of Port Royal. Hence, as Basil says, they would not forget. Nor could they forget that the Acadians were French in origin and sympathy.

259. THE CONTRACT:—The agreement of marriage between Gabriel and Evangeline. Among the Acadians this was an important and festive occasion.

260-2. "As soon as a young man arrived at the proper age, the community built him a house, broke up the land about it, and supplied him with all the necessaries of life for a twelvemonth. There he received the partner he had chosen and who brought him her portion in flocks." Haliburton, i. 172.

GLENE:—Soil, ground. Latin *gleba*, a clod, or lump of earth.

263. René Leblanc is an historical character. He is mentioned in the petition addressed to the King by the exiled Acadians (1756). See Haliburton, i. 184-95.

INK-HORN:—A portable case for holding ink, pens, etc., made formerly of a horn.

III.

269. NOTARY PUBLIC:—The duties of René Leblanc were somewhat more comprehensive than those of a notary public in our own day. His occupation was "to draft contracts, deeds, and wills, and to attest declarations."

271. Spectacles were invented during the thirteenth century. Up to the beginning of the nineteenth, however, their construction was very crude.

273-4. "René Leblanc's family, consisting of twenty children and about one hundred and fifty grandchildren, were scattered in the different colonies. . . ." Haliburton, i. 194, Petition of the Acadians to the King.

274. This line is metrically poor.

275-6. THE WAR was that which broke out in 1744 in Cape Breton, and ended with the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. "René Leblanc (our public notary) was taken prisoner by the Indians while actually travelling in your Majesty's service, his house pillaged, and himself carried to the French fort, from which he did not recover his liberty but with great difficulty, and after four years' captivity." Haliburton, i. 189, Petition of the Acadians to the King. The petition mentions the captivity as taking place after the founding of Halifax in 1749, and therefore after the war. But Longfellow, for greater effectiveness, places it during the war. The "old French fort" was probably Fort Beauséjour.

280-2. THE LOUP-GAROU (English, were-wolf) was a very widely received creation of superstition—a man transformed to a wolf. The