

we find that the course of Fabian, northwest, instead of striking Labrador at  $57^{\circ}$  north, would strike Greenland at  $63^{\circ}$  north. The course north-northwest, instead of striking the coast of Nova Scotia at the parallel of  $45^{\circ}$ , would strike Labrador at about  $54^{\circ}$  north. A west-by-north course, instead of striking South Carolina, would take him to about the straits of Belle Isle; and finally a *west* course (and this is the *only* one mentioned of the first voyage), instead of bringing him to the island of Cuba, would bring him *exactly* to *Cape Bonavista* (Newfoundland). This is a new and startling revelation in favor of the old tradition.

#### CAPE NORTH.

What has been hitherto written ought to be sufficient to show that Cape North in Cape Breton island (latitude  $47\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ ) could not be the site of Cabot's landfall, yet I think it will be well to show the fallacy of the arguments upon which that theory is built.

The whole foundation of this opinion rests upon a false basis and involves its supporters in palpable difficulties and contradictions at every turn. This foundation is a map discovered only quite recently (1854) in Germany, and now preserved in the imperial library in Paris, and supposed to be the identical one drawn by Sebastian Cabot in 1544. That Cabot did at the time draw a map seems certain from the words of Hackluyt, who in producing in his voyages the map of Clement Adams, speaks of it as "the map of Sebastian Cabot cut by Clement Adams." There is a Latin inscription attached to this engraving of Adams, which bears intrinsic evidence of being composed and added to the map by Adams, who was a schoolmaster; and of not belonging to the original map of Cabot. It speaks of Cabot in the third person and as a stranger: "John Cabot, a Venetian, discovered this land, etc." It is altogether incredible that Sebastian Cabot would mention his father in that way. Copies of this engraving of Adams's were to be seen as late as 1583, when Sir Humphrey Gilbert saw it hanging in the royal gallery at Whitehall; and it was extant when Hackluyt published his *Voyages* (1600). "It is to be seen," he says, "in her majesty's privie gallery at Westminster, and in many other ancient merchants' houses." The Latin inscription on this map of Adams's states that Cabot called the land *terram primum visam*, because, says the author of the inscription, "*I think [credo] being at sea he first cast eyes upon the land.*" This inscription being at the foot of the map does not designate any particular spot as the "land first seen," but it says that "an island which stood out from the land" (*insula quæ ex*