

58. Sometimes this great bay was called the sea of Verrazano. Winsor says it cost the French of Canada one hundred and forty years of effort to realize the fact that the way to Cathay was not by the St. Lawrence.
59. Markham also is clear upon this point. *Hakluyt Soc. Vol.* for 1893.
60. *Jean et Sébastien Cabot*, p. 197.
61. Vitet—*Histoire de Dieppe* states that a school of hydrography was established there in the middle of the 16th century.
62. *Jean et Sébastien Cabot*, p. 230.
63. It is clearly identified as the Great Magdalen by Isle Brion close to it.
64. *Jean et Sébastien Cabot*, p. 242.
65. Gomara was the first writer to apply the name, conjointly with *Golfo Quadrado*, in 1553.
66. *Discovery of America*, p. 20.
67. *Revue Critique d'Histoire et de la Littérature*, April, 1870.
68. These observations are based upon the facsimile in Jomard.
69. Hakluyt—Particular Discourse on Western Planting, p. 249, Goldsmith's ed.
70. The letter is dated 18th December, 1497, in the interval between the first and second voyages, "This Messer. Zoanne (John Cabot) has the description of the world on a chart and also on a solid sphere which he has constructed, and on which he shows where he has been." This passage taken with De Ayala's letter to the Catholic sovereigns is of great interest as bearing upon La Cosa's map. The great historical importance of the map has caused many copies to be made. Humboldt, Kohl, Stevens, Jomard, Winsor, Harisse, Kretschmer and Markham all give reproductions of it, but some of them have been taken from copies and the photographic reproductions of others are very much reduced in size and the details are lost. The copy given here is a tracing from a facsimile published at Madrid in 1892. The coast is not a hard line as in most copies, as if a survey had been made, but a broken line as of a reconnaissance on a coasting voyage. In the facsimile two small islands are shown, not seen on the other copies and some small islands shown on other copies between I. de la Trinidad and the coast are not found. The facsimile must be taken as the best representation extant and is reproduced in all the colours of the original.
71. Probably the mouth of Hudson's strait, where the tidal currents flow with great rapidity. The rise and fall of the tide at the mouth of Ungava river is 64 feet. (Evidence of Mr. R. Crawford before Committee of House of Commons of Canada, 1884, and Report of Expedition by Capt. Gordon in 1886). On the Hakluyt map the same locality is indicated by the inscription "a furious over-fall." The wind against such tidal currents makes a very heavy sea.
72. An imaginary island of Santana is shown off the banks of Newfoundland in Ortelius' map.
73. There was no universal standard of correction but each maker corrected his compasses to the variation of his own country. At La Rochelle the correction was less than in Flanders or eastern France and at Genoa there was no variation and consequently no correction. Champlain refers to compasses of both kinds.
74. The gut or strait of Canso has had several names. Here it is the channel of St. Julien. Denys calls it "le petit passage de Campseaux" and describes the harbour now called Port Mulgrave under the name of Havre de Fronsac. Charlevoix calls the strait "le passage de Fronsac." The name of Denys, Sieur de Fronsac, ought never to have been allowed to fade off that coast.
75. John Cabot was by no means a stay-at-home merchant. His characteristics show out in the letters of Soncino, and of Pasqualigo who was his fellow townsman. He is called "a distinguished sailor and skilled in the discovery of new islands," "very expert in navigation." He had also travelled in the east.
76. Benjamin, S. G. W.—*Cruise of the Albatross*. New York, Appleton, 1885.
77. These forms apparently different are in reality the same; for the *tilde* or the dash over the final *a* mark the elision of *n* or *m*. There is no English type to show it.
78. Compare the outline of the south coast of Newfoundland in Reinel's map with that of Champlain's at p. 94. Both are on a magnetic meridian. The relative positions of Cape Race and Cape Breton are the same.