

So that Grajales did not merely "copy the legends for his own information," nor did he "certainly [or at all] copy out Columbus' account of his third voyage," as Dr. Dawson says. [Monograph of 1898, p. 200.] On the contrary, Grajales was the *author* of the legends, and also the *author* of the two tables of latitudes inserted in the body of the map, and engraved with it, as Dr. Dawson can see from his own photographic reproduction of Cabot's planisphere. The collecting and copying of the various tracts in the MS. of the king's library at Madrid, was the work of some one else.

VI.

"Mr. Harrisse is unable to recognize the square island at the mouth of the gulf as Cape Breton." (Monograph of 1894, p. 77).

Here is what I wrote two years before Dr. Dawson made the above remark, and in a work frequently cited by him :

"Our opinion is that we have here the earliest imagery of Cape Breton island, transmitted through Portuguese maps now lost." (*Discovery of N. America*, p. 239).

VII.

Referring to my description of the voyage of Fagnudes, Dr. Dawson says (Monograph of 1894, p. 9) : "*It does not seem reasonable to invoke the aid of a map dated 1563 to prove a discovery affirmed to have been made in 1521*" Do not my learned opponent and those who follow in his wake invoke the Cabotian map of 1544 to prove a discovery made in 1497 ?

VIII.

I have never said that Cabot's crew hunted on shore and replenished their stock of provisions "*along to Cape Chidley and back.*" (Monograph of 1898, p. 154) ; nor that "*the Burgundian on board John Cabot's ship was Johannes Ruysch.*" (*Op. cit.*, p. 158).

I might easily cite other instances of regrettable inadvertence on the part of the zealous champion of Sebastian Cabot's virtue and superlative merits. These will doubtless suffice.