

and of knowing better where he was than Columbus himself. This point is ably brought forward by Professor Paul Gaffarel, in his important work, "Les Decouvreurs Français du XIV^{me} au XVI^{me} Siecle," published at Paris in 1888, and his account may be briefly summarized as follows:

Jean Cousin, in 1488, sailed from Dieppe, then the great commercial and naval port of France, and bore out to sea, to avoid the storms so prevalent in the Bay of Biscay. Arrived at the latitude of the Azores, he was carried westward by a current, and came to an unknown country, near the mouth of an immense river. He took possession of the continent, but, as he had not a sufficient crew nor material resources adequate for founding a settlement, he re-embarked. Instead of returning directly to Dieppe, he took a southeasterly direction—that is, toward South Africa—discovered the cape which has since retained the name of Cap des Aiguilles (Cape Agullas, the southern point of Africa), went north by the Congo and Guinea, and returned to Dieppe in 1489. Cousin's lieutenant was a Castilian, Pinzon by name, who was jealous of his captain, and caused him considerable trouble on the Gold Coast. On Cousin's complaint, the Admiralty declared him unfit to serve in the marine of Dieppe. Pinzon then retired to Genoa, and afterward to Castile. Every circumstance tends toward the belief that this is the same Pinzon to whom Columbus afterward intrusted the command of the *Pinta*. . . . We must recollect that Columbus had lost all hope, when he was suddenly accosted by