

21. Letter of Lorenzo Pasqualigo, August 23, 1497.
22. Peter Martyr—*Decades*.
23. See the wording of the second letters patent.
24. This is shown by the second letters patent which are addressed to him alone; also by the petition of the Drapers' Company to the king in 1521, for which see Harrisse *Discovery of America*, appendix, where the merchants make very little of Sebastian Cabot's achievements.
25. Sebastian Cabot is not mentioned by Ayala, Puebla, Soncino, nor Pasqualigo. His name occurs only once in the original authorities, and then with the names of Lewis and Sancio, his brothers, in the first patent. This is a cardinal fact in the controversy.
26. Letter of Lorenzo Pasqualigo, Aug. 23, 1497.
27. Barrett—*History and Antiquities of Bristol* for the name of the vessel. For the size and number of the crew, Soncino, Dec. 18, 1497.
28. Champlain's *Voyages*, ed. Laverdière; see for Cape Breton, p. 279; La Héve (Lunenburg, N.S.), p. 156; Port Royal (Granville, on Annapolis river), p. 167; Petit Passage (Long island, St. Mary's bay, Digby), p. 162; Kennebec (Maine), p. 197; Mallebarre (a little south of Cape Cod on Champlain's map), p. 213. In a note on Champlain's observation at Cape Breton the Abbé Laverdière remarks that "It is probable we should read 24 degrees for 14 degrees, as the variation is now about 24 degrees west." This shows how the secular variation of the needle has confused the most learned commentators. A less conscientious editor might have amended Champlain's text to correspond with Bayfield's charts. See also *Routier de Jean Alloué* for variation at Franciroy.
29. This map is not extant, but it has been reconstructed from the very detailed accounts of it which survive. See *Hakl'yt Soc. Vol.* for 1893, p. 1.
30. It is interesting to note how long the name Cambaluc adhered to the coast. Captain Richard Whitbourne in his relation of New-found-land speaks of "that coast which is called Cambaleu," meaning Labrador.
31. For the course sailed see the two letters of Raimondo di Soncino to the Duke of Milan in 1497.
32. According to Eratosthenes, Ptolemy and Pomponius Mela, the authorities of those days, the Tanais was the eastern boundary of Europe.
33. Letter of Lorenzo Pasqualigo, Aug. 23, 1497.
34. Second letter of Raimondo di Soncino. The despatch of Do Ayala to the Catholic sovereigns, July 25, 1498, shows that the landfall was not far north. The envoy has seen Cabot's map and is sure that Cabot has been trespassing on Spanish ground. That excludes Labrador.
35. *Historical and Geographical Notes*, p. 15. Brevoort holds the same view. See *Journal of Am. Geog. Soc.* for 1872, p. 213.
36. Captain Fox, U.S.A., App. 18 to *Report of U. S. Coast Survey*, 1890.
37. Markham—*Hakl'yt Soc. Vol.* for 1893.
38. In twenty-four hours Columbus passed from east variation to one point west.
39. This is evident from the voyage of the *Bonaventure* in 1591. She sailed from St. Malo with the "Canada fleet" and, having passed Cape Race without seeing it, came upon the St. Pierre bank. Her course for Cape Ray, opposite Cape North, was changed to N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  N.
40. Bayfield—*Sailing Directions*.
41. Peter Martyr—*Decades*.
42. Ramusio—"Anonymous Guest."
43. The story of a boiling sea is found in Oviedo and Herrera. The sailors of the *Mary of Guilford* reported having sailed through a hot sea which seethed like water in a caldron.
44. Columbus was combating that idea when he emphasized the fact that he had sailed to Iceland and that the sea was not frozen.
45. Diez—*Dictionary of the Romance Languages*, gives a clue to Kohl's etymology. He cites the word under the old French form *cabelieu* from Dutch *kubeltjauw* "whence, too" (he adds), "perhaps with a reference to *baculus*, the Spanish *baculo*, Basque *baculaba*, Venetian, Piedmontese *bacala*."