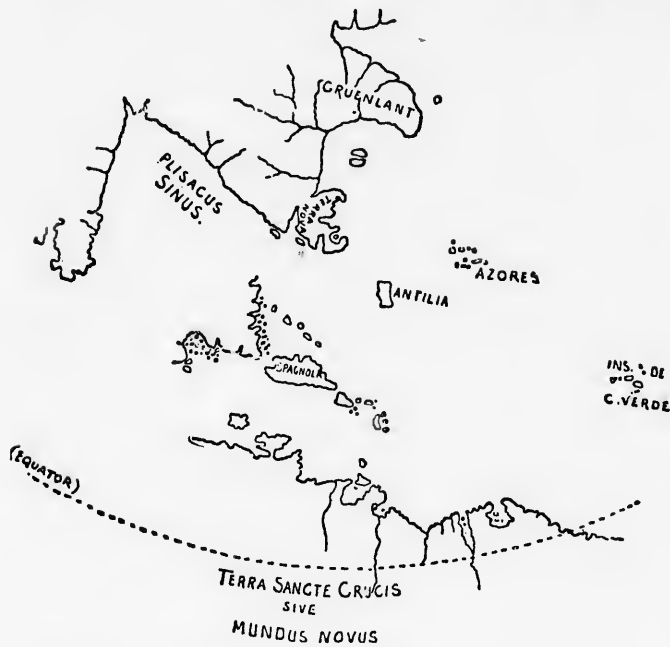


ies. This map is interesting as making more apparent than La Cosa, seven or eight years before, had done, that these new discoveries might have been in part along the coast of Asia, but not altogether so. There is no sign in it of the landlocked region where now we place the Gulf of Mexico; and in this respect it is a strong disproof of the alleged voyage of Vesputius in 1497; but it may give the beginning of a continental area which was soon to develop, adjacent to the West Indies, into what we call North America. But at the north Ruysch places the discoveries of the English and Portuguese unmistak-



RUYSCH, 1508.

[From the earliest engraved Map showing the discoveries in the west, in the Ptolemy of 1508 (Rome).]

ably on the upper Asiatic coast; and while he does not diserver Newfoundland from the mainland, he goes some way towards doing it.

So we may say that in 1507, one working in Rome with the