work in rey by the Nor-

om Iceland to Biarne, the son nied Eric, res he had made d, Leif, the son -five men, emr sailing some overed with a therefore, they southerly, unffs, and immed the country outh and west, to the east and iling westward, entering a bay ter there.

called the place discovered an try Vinland or to know where whose exertions nation of all the head of Nardescription of his. The proly with that of ould encounter t and Martha's

eif, visited Vinirdered by the
romontory, and
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ing south from
by the promonely to the strip
called Gurnet's
sness or Cross-

land,) because the grave of Thorwold had a cross erected at both ends.

In 1007, three ships sailed from Greenland for Vinland, one under the command of Thorfinn Karlsefne, a Norwegian of royal descent, and Snorre Thorbrandson, of distinguished lineage; one other commanded by Biarne Grimalison and Thorball Gamlason; and the third by Thorward and Thorhall. The three ships had 160 men, and carried all sorts of domestic unimals necessary for the comfort and convenience of a colony. An account of this voyage, and a history of the country, by Thorfinn Karlsefne, is still extant, and forms one of the documents in the Antiquitates Americana. They sailed from Greenland to Helluland, and passing Markland, arrived at Kjalarnes, whence sailing south by the shore of the promontory, which they found to consist of trackless beaches and long wastes of sand, they called it Furthurstrandir, (Wonder-Strand, or Beach;) whether on account of the extensive sandy shore, or from the mirage and optical illusion so common at Cape Cod, it is impossible to determine. Passing south, they sailed by the island discovered by Leif, which they called Straumey, (Stream-Isle,) probably Martha's Vineyard, and the straits between Straumfjothr, (Stream-Firth,) and arrived at Vinland, where they spent the winter. The Bay into which they sailed, they called Hopsvatn, and their residence received the name of Hop, (English Hope, Indian Haup,) the identical Mount Hope, so much celebrated as the residence of King Philip. After various successes, Thorson returned to Greenland, and finally went to Iceland and settled.

From a comparison of all the remaining accounts of these voyages, the geographical, nautical and astronomical facts contained in them, with the natural history and geography of this country when first settled by the whites, there can be little doubt that Virland has been correctly located by the learned Society. By similar evidence it also appears, that Markland was what is now called Nova Scotia; that Litlu Helluland (Little Helluland) was Newfoundland; and that Helluland it Mikla, (Greater Helluland,) was the coast of Labrador. We ought also to have observed above, that Straumfjothr (Stream-Firth) probably included the whole of Buzzard's Bay.

Of the climate of Vinland, the Northmen say, it was, when they were there, so mild, that cattle would live out-doors during the year; that the snow fell but lightly, and that the grass continued to be green in some places nearly all winter. Among the productions of Vinland, were abundance of vines, a kind of wild wheat, (maize,) a beautiful wood which they called mazer (Birdseye-maple, Acer Sac-