

chart before us to be only five leagues wide, was never sought for by any other explorer. It was a *strait* that was desired, one that all nations could navigate and that would shorten the way to Cathay and the Moluccas.

The first published Map containing traces of Verrazano's explorations is in the Ptolemy of Basle 1530, which appeared four years before the French renewed their attempts at American exploration. It shows the Western sea without a name, and the land North of it is called *Francisca*.

In Borlone's Isolario of 1528, fol. vi, verso, is seen a map with a sea west of Labrador, with a strait at the height of the Azores leading into it, probably all guess-work.

Several geographers and chartographers such as Ruscelli and Agnese, show the Western sea on their Maps, and Dr. Kohl carefully enumerates those he has met with, but the most interesting document of the kind is probably the copper globe of Euphrosynus Ulpianus of 1542, found by the late Buckingham Smith in Italy, and now in the possession of the New York Historical Society. It contains the only allusion to Verrazano's discovery recorded on a Map, previous to the publication of the letter in Ramusius of 1556. The earliest notice of the voyage as marked elsewhere, is in the account of Norumbega of 1539, supposed to have been written by Crignon.

Mr. Smith in his Inquiry, &c., read before the New York Historical Society in October, 1864, mentions this globe, and gives a copy of the part that contains the North American coast. An inspection of this portion of the globe will at once show that the author had seen neither the letter of 1524 nor the chart of 1529. He must have learned of the discovery elsewhere and from a source unknown to us. He represents the Western sea, nameless, and North of it appears the legend "*Verrazana sive Nova Gallia a Verrazano, Florentino, comperta anno sal. M. D.*" There is an unfilled blank after the date, proving that the author had not seen the letter of 1524. Of the names along the coast there are some which may date from Verrazano's voyage, but as the photographs before us contain no legible names we cannot venture to assert their identity. The names "*Go de S. Germano* and *Lungavilla*," (St. Germain and Longueville) on the globe, are decidedly French and we believe appear on no other Maps.