

an unfortunate end, and little was accomplished. The Portuguese kept up their claim by marking on their maps the name *Terra Corterealis*, or *Terra de Cortereal*, above which they placed *Terra de Lavorador de Rey de Portugall*, and above that again, far away to the northward, *Terra de los Ing'res* (English). The emphatic marking twice over on the Cabot map of 1544 of *Prima terra vista*, and claiming it as a portion of the mainland, together with the note describing the discovery, seem to have been intended by way of counter-claim to the Portuguese claims on behalf of Cortereal. Another voyager whose alleged discoveries are marked on these early maps was Estevan Gomez, whom we have mentioned as one of the Spanish experts at the conference at Badajoz, and who in 1525 made a voyage along the coast of the United States, but does not appear to have got farther north than $42\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, or near Cape Ann, to the north of Boston. The only important disputant of the claims of Cabot appears then to be Cortereal, and his name is regularly placed against the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland on the Portuguese maps, while the Spanish and English maps name the English as the discoverers of those lands. A Latin note on a Portuguese map summarizes the voyages of Cortereal: "This land Gaspar Cortereal, a Portuguese, first discovered, and took away with him savages from the woods, and white bears. In it is a very great multitude of animals and birds, also fishes. The next year he suffered shipwreck, and never returned. The same thing happened in the following year to his brother Michael." The name Labrador is