

John Cabot believed his landfall, like that of Columbus five years before, to have been on an island. The site of the landfall has been lost. When it shall have been found we may know who first in the fifteenth century saw the continent of America; for Columbus came upon the mainland (South America) in 1498, and Vespucci a year later.

The map of Lok presents Carenas (enough recalling Kjalarness of the Norsemen to suggest heirship), the C. de Arenas in various forms of so many maps of the sixteenth century, the Cape Cod of Gosnold, and, as seems to be determined by the flags on Cosa's map of 1500 (Jomard's or Stevens's), the southern limit of Cabot's explorations in 1497.

The outline of Cabot's chart, and especially that of Cosa's, suggests a general resemblance to the coast as far north as the mouth of the Merrimack, — which is by Lok, I conceive, confounded with the St. Lawrence, — discovered, as recorded on the same map, in 1535 by Jacques Cartier.

I take the Norumbega (or Norumbega) to be the name which (like Carenas) Cabot did not bestow, but *found*. He gathered naturally, in the absence of a knowledge of the language spoken by the natives, that it was the name of a *locality*, in the sense of a district, or settlement, or country. This notion, which students all alike have inherited, has obscured research in regard to the landfall from that day to this. It was a mistaken notion, as will become obvious farther on.