

sailed long south by the land." In the second account the whole time occupied in sailing is but three days. The last version does not give the time, showing that the distance must have been considered to be insignificant. *d.* The first account declares that Thorwald Erikson was slain by an arrow shot by a Uniped. The same Codex Flatoynensis declares that Thorwald was killed by a Skrælling in a previous expedition. As both accounts give battles with the Skrællings, it is probable these stories were gradually evolved out and developed from the same source. *e.* The story of the Uniped, and the yellow-haired woman visiting Gudrid, belong to the mythological and miraculous. *f.* The account of the five Skrællings in Markland is very doubtful. The boys were seized and taken to Greenland, but the bearded man and two women sank into the earth and disappeared. The names of the boys' father and mother—Vathelldi, or Vethilde, and Uvæge—are decidedly Northern, while the kings' names—Avalldania and Valldidia, or Valdidida—are fragments of Northern names thrown together to constitute fictitious ones. Why these Skrællings should have white neighbors, who carried banners on sticks, must be left solely to the creative fancy of the reciter. That it was borrowed from the European nations no one would desire to question. The names of the Scots—Haki and Hekia—are by no means Gaelic, but are decidedly Scandinavian. *g.* The story makes the eider-duck lay eggs where, during the same week, the grapes ripen and intoxicate when fresh, and the wheat forms in the ear; an incongruity which could only happen among a people not familiar with the things treated. *h.* The story of the punishing of Thorhall the hunter for his impiety, and the rewarding of Karlsefne for throwing away the meat of the whale brought thither by the god Thor, indicates that the first legend had passed through monkish hands. It is exceedingly crude, and perhaps told to show the inferiority of the Norse god. *i.* The ship driven into Dublin, Ireland, with no account of the sail, proves that the story of Vinland is laid at no great distance from Ireland. But why they were driven upon the east instead of the west coast must remain an inexplicable mystery.

The next voyage in the series relied on to establish the Norse theory is the so-called narrative of Freydis, Helge and Finboge. It starts out by declaring "the conversation began again to turn upon a Vinland voyage, as the expedition was both gainful and honorable." In the summer of 1010 two brothers, Helge and Finboge arrived in Greenland from Norway. Freydis, she who had so successfully frightened the Skrællings in Vinland, proposed to these brothers that they should make a voyage to Vinland, and offered to go with them on condition that an equal share should be allowed her; which was agreed to. It was further agreed that each should have thirty fighting men, besides women. Freydis secretly brought away five more than the al-