## THE ENGLISH REDISCOVERY AND

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ages of which any substantial or definite proof can be adduced are those of the Northmen from Iceland and Greenland, resulting in a colonization which lasted from its beginnings in A.D. 1005 until, at all events, A.D. 1347, the year in which we have the last actual intelligence of any voyage between Greenland and Markland, as the nearest of the Norse-American colonies was called. This was probably the present Nova Scotia, being, as its name implies, a wooded country. Farther south was Vinland, corresponding to Rhode Island and Massachusetts; how much more to the southward the Northmen pendirated is not known, but traces of their long-continued presence in the country have been found in the Indian legends collected by the well-known author, Mr. Charles G. Leland, and in other more palpable and tangible remains that have been found in various parts of the New England States. For further details concerning these early voyages, see "The Icelandic Discoverers of America," by Miss Marie A. Brown, now Mrs. Shipley.

Between 1274 and 1325 these colonies are spoken of by M. Paul Riant, in his "Expeditions et Pelerinages Scandinaviens," as being affected by the crusading movement in Europe, and in 1312 Bishop Arne, of Gardar, preached the Crusades in Iceland, Greenland, and Vinland, and had charge of the appropriation of a tithe of the church revenues for six years, which had been voted by the church councils at Lyons, Vienna, and Trondhjem, for the purpose of the Crusades. A ship arriving from Greenland, in 1325, brought the tithes from the American colonies, consisting of 127 pounds of walrus-teeth, which were sold to Jean for them standard

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