Maritime Exploration

This series includes accounts, by eye-witnesses and contemporaries, of voyages by Europeans to the Americas, Asia, Australasia and the Pacific during the colonial period. Driven by the military and commercial interests of powers including Britain, France and the Netherlands, particularly the East India Companies, these expeditions brought back a wealth of information on climate, natural resources, topography, and distant civilisations. Their detailed observations provide fascinating historical data for climatologists, ecologists and anthropologists, and the accounts of the mariners’ experiences on their long and dangerous voyages are full of human interest.

An Account of Several Late Voyages and Discoveries to the South and North

Originally published in 1694, this record of recent voyages made by Sir John Narborough, Abel Tasman, John Wood and Friderich Martens includes Tasman's account of discovering Tasmania and New Zealand in 1642. Equally engaging, Narborough's journal records his voyage to the Straits of Magellan and his interest in the lands and peoples he encountered from 1669 to 1671. Here also are Wood's thoughts on his 1676 attempt to find a north-east passage to the East Indies, along with Martens' observations on Spitsbergen and whaling in northern waters in 1671. The extracts given here, translated where necessary, offer valuable insights into seventeenth-century navigation and exploration. A selection of illustrations, ranging from maps to depictions of exotic flora and fauna, accompany the text. A key reference for later navigators and for those interested in the history of maritime exploration, the book was also one of the oldest works in Darwin's library aboard the Beagle.
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An Account of Several Late Voyages and Discoveries to the South and North

John Narborough, Abel Tasman, John Wood and Friderich Martens
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AN ACCOUNT
Of Several LATE
Voyages & Discoveries
TO THE
SOUTH and NORTH.
TOWARDS
The Streights of Magellan, the South Seas, the vast
Tracts of Land beyond Hollandia Nova, &c.
ALSO
Towards Nova Zembla, Greenland or Spitsberg,
Gronland or Engroandland, &c.

BY
Sir JOHN NARBOROUGH, Captain JASMON
TASMAN, Captain JOHN WOOD, and
FREDERICK MARTEN of Hamburg.

To which are Annexed a LARGE
Introduction and Supplement,
GIVING
An Account of other NAVIGATIONS
to those Regions of the GLOBE.
The Whole Illustrated with
CHARTS and FIGURES.

London: Printed for Sam. Smith and Benj. Walford, Printers to the
Royal Society, at the Prince’s Arms in S. Paul’s Churchyard, 1694.
To the Honourable
SAMUEL PEPYS, Esq;
SECRETARY
OF THE
Admiralty of England,
TO
K. CHARLES and K. JAMES II.

SIR,

The Design of this Dedication is neither to flatter, nor to beg; but barely to present you with a simple and hearty Acknowledgment of your Kindness and Generosity to the Publick, in communicating your exact Memorials, in advancing the Progress of Useful Knowledge, and encouraging Men of Letters, or Invention; which Noble Endowments of a 2 Mind
The Epistle Dedicatory.

Mind render’d you most Worthy of those High Stations, wherein you have been Eminent, as well in the Chair of Philosophy, as Navigation; and the same will preserve you through all Ages in the good Esteem of the best part of Mankind. No Revolution, no Storm, no Time, can shake such Foundations.

Monumentum Âe perennius.

Sir,

Your most devoted Servants,

Samuel Smith,
Benjamin Walford.

THE
THE BOOKSELLER's PREFACE, OR INTRODUCTION.

THE Advantages of taking judicious and accurate Journals in Voyages and Itineraries, are so great and many, as the Improvements of Geography, Hydrography, Astronomy, Natural and Moral History, Antiquity, Merchandise, Trade, Empire, &c. that few Books can compare with them either for Profit or Pleasure. Therefore Ramusio, the De Brys, Hacklui, Purchas, John de Laet, Thevenot, &c. have begun a very commendable Design, and their Works are like to be always useful.

The Collection now published, containing some curious Voyages, and accurate Journals, never before printed, both towards the South and North, beyond and through the Magellan Streights; as also to Greenland or Spitsberg, Nova Zembla, and Groneland or Groyneland, 'Twill be necessary to premise

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Premise in general, what other Navigators have gone before to those parts, and what additional Knowledge may be reap'd from the ensuing Work; in doing of which, we shall observe Order of Place and Time.

First of some Discoveries and Navigations towards the Southern Parts of the Globe, South-West and South-East.

A.D. 1519. Ferdinand Magalanes, a Portu-
guese Gentleman, upon some distress taken at his Master King Emanuel, applied himself to the Court of Ca-
stile, offering to make great Discoveries of the rich Spice-Islands by the West, and to sail round the Globe. He was furnish'd with five Ships and 250 Men, by the Command of Charles V. They departed from Sevil August 10, 1519, and after having in vain attempted to pass through by the great River La Plate, and having winter'd in Fort S. Julian, they found out a great Strait leading into the South Sea, called afterwards, by the Inventor's Name, the Magellan Streight; through which he was the first that passed from the Atlantic into the Pacific Ocean, and so round the Globe home again by the Molucco's and Cape of Good Hope, having spent above three years in this Circumnavigation. Entering the Streight of his own Name, he found on the Shores many Sepul-
chres or Graves, whither the Inhabitants resort in the Summer time to bury their Dead; he also observ'd a great Whale thrown up, and many Bones.

Anno Dom. 1525. Garcias de Loyafa a Spani-
ard, entred into Magellan's Streight, and gave Names to several Places; as did also Simon de Alca-
zoza in the year 1534. Afterwards the Bishop of Placentia fitted out three Ships, in the Year 1539,
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one of which got through the Streights of Magellan to Arica in Peru.

Anno Dom. 1577. Sir Francis Drake, with five Ships and Barks, and 164 Men, began his Famous Voyage round the Globe; sailing through the aforesaid Streight of Magellan to the Coasts of Peru, New Spain, Mexico, and California; returning to England, by the East Indies, and Cape of Good Hope. Captain John Winter was separated from Sir Francis upon their Entrance into the South Sea, and by Storms was forced back again into the Streights of Magellan, through which he repassed home, being the first that sailed from the Pacific into the Atlantick Ocean, through these Streights. Ladriller, a Spaniard, being sent from Chili, to attempt this passage, was driven back by Storms and the approach of Winter. Anno 1579, the Viceroy of Peru, thinking that Sir Francis Drake was failed to the Magellan Streights, equipt Don Sarmiento in the Port of Lima with two Ships to pursue him. This Spaniard coasted Chili and Patagonia, entering the Streights, and so passed to Brazil. Sarmiento upon his return to Spain, persuaded Philip II, to send two Colonies to plant and fortifie in the Streights of Magellan, in order to prevent and obstruct the Navigations, Depredations, or Settlements of the English and Dutch in those parts; but they all miscarried partly by Shipwreck, partly by Famine, and the Barbarities of the Patagons. This happened in the years 1584, 1585, 1586. The Project was contrary to the Advice of the Duke of Alva.
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Sir Francis, in the Magellan Streight, saw several of the Patagonians, or Inhabitants, in their Canoes and Huts; their Boats were made of the Barks of Trees and Seal Skins very artificially interwoven, the Head whereof was semilunar. They painted their Faces either with an Earth or a Vegetable. In their Huts, made of Boughs and Skins of Fishes, they found Sea-Wolves and huge Muscles, whose Shells they sharpen so with rubbing of Stones, that they cut every thing with them. Their Fresh Water was kept in Vessels made of the Barks of Trees, and their Vessels were chiefly made up of the Skins of Penguins, Seals, and other Animals peculiar to the Climate.

Anno Dom. 1586. The third Circumnavigation of the Globe was undertaken and performed by Thomas Candith Esq, who very prosperously finished that in two Years and two Months, which took both Magellanus and Sir Francis Drake three years in compassing.

Anno 1593. Sir Richard Hawkins made his Voyage into the South Sea by the same Streight that the aforesaid Navigators did before him. He gives the most accurate Description of the Tree that bears the famous Winter-bark, see his Observations in fol. Printed 1622. pag. 88. This Spicy Aromatick Tree (says he) bears Leaves of a whitish Green, not unlike the Aspen; and bears its Fruit in Clusters like the Hawthorn, but that it is green; each Berry of the bigness of a Pepper-corn, and every one of them containing within four or five Grains or Seeds, twice as big as Mustard Seed, which broken are white within and bite like the good Pepper; the Bark hath the Tafle
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Taste of all Sorts of Spices, very Stomachick and Medicinal. We found it in all places of the Streights where any Trees grew. Here are abundance of Muscles, very refreshing Diet and full of Pearl; also Limpets, and incredible Numbers of Penguins and Seals.

Anno Dom. 1598. The Fourth Circumnavigation of the Globe was performed by Oliver Noort a Dutchman, his chief Pilot being Captain Melis an Englishman, who had accompanied Mr. Candish in his Voyage. This Noort steer’d much the same Course with Magalines, Drake, and Candish, having spent near three years in encompassing the Earth. He saw, upon the Land of Patagonia, some Deer, a sort of Bufalo, and Ostriches.

We may note here, that in the Year 1589, the Delight of Bristol, one of the Conforts of John Chidley Esq; and Mr. Paul Wheel, got into the Streights of Magellan; but meeting with Misfortunes, was forced back, having reach’d only Cape Froward. Also in the year 1598. Verhagen’s Fleet, under Sir James Mahu, Simon de Cordes, Sebald de Wert, &c. wherein William Adams, was chief Pilot, suffered great Miseries in these Streights. This Sebald de Wert gave Clusius a description of the Winter-bark-Tree growing up and down Patagonia. They preserved themselves with Geese, Ducks, vast large Muscles, Penguins, Seals, &c. Returning out of the Streights, and sailing Southwards they discovered Sebald’s Isles.

Anno Dom. 1614. George Spilbergen General of a Dutch Fleet of six Ships, passed through the Streights of Magellan and the South Sea to the East
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East Indies, from whence he returned by the Cape of Good Hope to the Texel, having been out about three years. This was the Fifth Circumnavigation of the Globe.

Ann. Dom. 1609, 1610. Pedro Fernandez Girros a Portuguese, and Captain Ferdinand de Quir a Spaniard, do both affirm, That they sailed at several times above 800 Leagues together on the Coast of a Southern Continent, until they came to the height of 15 degrees of South Latitude, where they found a very fruitful, pleasant, and populous Country. Girros began to take his Course in the height of the Straights of Magellan. This vast Tract of Land perhaps may be one side of, or may belong to, Janicen Tafmen’s Land, Van Diemen’s Land, Zelandia Nova, Hollandia Nova, Carpentaria, and New Guiney; which the Dutch afterwards coasted, detached, and gave Names to many Bays, Rivers and Capes, in the Years 1619, 1622, 1627, 1628, 1642, and 1644, from the Equinoctial to 44 deg. South Lat.

The Hollanders have indeed made the greatest Discoveries towards the South Terra Incognita, which they have not yet divulged. Dirk Rembrantsfe about 15 or 16 years ago published, in Low Dutch, a short Relation out of the Journal of Captain Abel Janicen Tafman upon his Discoveries of the South Terra Incognita in the year 1642, to the Southward of Nova Hollandia, Vandemen’s Land, &c. 'Tis remarkable that all the Circumnavigators of the Globe enter’d into the East Indies, either by the Philippines or the Molucco’s, being peradventure hindred from passing round more Southwards by that vaft
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A vast long Chain of Land, which seems to stretch almost from the Equinoctial to the 50 degree of South Lat. Therefore they generally steer'd upon the South Sea, either for the Isles of Salomon, or those called the Ladrones.

Anno Dom. 1615. Will. Cornelius Schouten of Horn, and Jacob le Maire of Amsterdam, undertook the Sixth Circumnavigation of the Globe, by a new Passage Southwards from the Straights of Magellan in Terra del Fuogo, which they happily discovered and passed, finding out Sebald’s-Isles, Staten-Land, Maurice-Land, Barnevelt-Isles, and so by Cape Horn, in the 57 deg. of S. Lat. they found out a new way into the South Sea, called ever since Le Maire’s Streight, in this Voyage they gave Names to several Islands and Countries, returning to Holland by the East Indies, having been out two years and Eighteen days. Afterwards a Spanish Fleet, under Bartolomeo Garcia de Nodal, Anno 1618, sailed through Le Maire’s Passage: and in the year 1623. part of Prince Maurice his Fleet steer’d the same Course, discovering some small Isles. Nodal saw People near Le Maire’s Streight, all painted and clad with Birds Skins; they fed upon yellow Flowers like Marigolds.

Anno 1643. Brewer, or Brower, went another way into the South Sea, by a Passage called after his own Name, which is called Le Maire’s Streight; but whether Brewer went through a New Streight with Land on each side, or had a wide Sea on the East we cannot inform you, having never seen the Diary of his Voyage; but most Maps make it a new Streight, tho perhaps he might sail near the same


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Course which Captain Sharp afterwards did; they who have his Voyage may soon determine this Doubt.

The Southern part of Terra Magellanica, commonly called Terra del Fuego, from the great Fires seen upon it by the Sailors; seems, by the Observations of the Dutch, to be divided into many Isles and Streights leading into both Seas. The Country appears mountainous, with fair and green Vallies, Springs, Rivulets, and much Herbage. The Creeks are fit for Shipping, Water and Wood being plentiful. The Air is tempestuous from the vast quantity of Vapours from both Oceans. The Natives paint their Bodies, and deck themselves with Shells and Skins. They make their Baskets and Nets of Rushes, out of which they twist Lines, and hanging Hooks made of Stone, and baited with Muscles, they take abundance of Fish. Their Knives are made of sharpened Bones, and all their Arrows are armed with them. Their Canoes are like the Venetian Gondola’s. For the Description of the Northern part of Terra Magellanica, commonly called Patagonia, we refer the Reader to Sir John Narborough’s Journal, printed at the beginning of this Collection.

Anno 1669. His Majesty of Great Britain, His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and severally of the Nobility, design’d a better Discovery of Chili; in order whereunto two Ships were sent out under the Conduct of that great Navigator and worthy Commander Sir John Narborough, who returned June 1671, having been out above two years, passing and repassing the Streights of Magellan, and confining Patagonia and Chili. His Observations and Draughts are the most judicious and exact of any that went before him.

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Anno 1680. and 1681. Captain Sharp made many bold Adventures on several Islands and Coasts in the South Sea. In his return, he being quite out of all hopes of recovering the Streights of Magellan, or those of Le Maire or Brewer, was forced to seek for a Passage farther South than Cape Horn; he went to about 60 deg. South Lat., meeting with many Islands of Ice, Snow, Frosts and Whales, departing from a small Place, named by him the Duke of York’s Island, in the South Sea, he steered near 800 Leagues to the Eastward, and afterwards as many to the Westward. The first Land he saw in those three Months was the Island of Barbadoes; so that Land in the Streight of Le Maire, and in Brewer’s Passage, must be Islands, and not join’d to any great Southern Continent, as suppos’d by some.

Since these Attempts and Undertakings, several English Ships have past into the South Sea both by the Streights of Magellan, and by the South of Cape Horn; but what Trade they manage in those Parts, or what Discoveries they have made, or what Articles and Treaty they are engaged in with the Spaniard, we cannot inform the Reader, being no Merchants our selves, nor having seen any Journals or Voyages of those Quarters of the World, besides those before-mentioned.

In these Navigations to the Streights of Magellan, through the South Sea, and by the East Indies homeward again, the Common things noted in the several Voyages, besides the Winds, Longitudes, Latitudes, Variations of the Comps, Tydes, Soundings, &c, are Flying Fishes, Dolphins, Albacores, Bonti’s, Sharks, Tropick Birds; The Sea Weeds called
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called Sargasso and Tromba; the Aromatick Tree bearing Winter’s Spicy Bark; Guanico’s, or Indian Sheep, a Species of small Camels; Infinite Numbers of Penguins, Seals, Muscles, Whales, Ostriches, &c. These observed in sailing to and through the Straights of Magellan, by the several Navigators aforesaid.

In the Islands on the South Sea, Coco-trees, Plantanes, Banan’s, Pine Apples, Indian Figs, Limes, Hogs with Scent-bags on their Backs, a sort of Coney, Monkeys, Goats, Turtle, Almonds of four sorts, Sugar Canes, Oysters on Trees, &c.

Entering upon the Molucco’s, Nutmeg Trees with Mace, Clove Trees, Birds of Paradise, and great Heats.

On the Islands of Java, Sumatra and Borneo, the Faufel Palm, or Arek, Pepper Shrubs, Betel Shrubs, Jacks, Mango’s, Durio’s, Cajou’s, Jambo’s, Papio’s, Arbor Rays, Arbor Triftis, Bambou’s, Ginger, Cardamums, Lacca Trees, Benzoin Trees, Camphire Trees, Tamarinds, Caffia, Microbolanes, Cubebs, Costus, Galanga, Bangue, Dutroy, Snake-wood, Calabmac, Lignum Aloës, &c.


At the Cape of Good Hope, Hippopotami, Zebra’s, Gazells, Jacalls, Flammants, Penguins, Pelicans,
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Pelicans, Ostriches, Cassowares, vast numbers of Divers, Duckers, and other Sea Birds, great Varieties of Crustaceous and Testaceous Animals, of Lizards, Serpents, &c.

At the Canary Islands, several Vulcano's, Brimstone, the Fountain Tree in Ferro, the Rhodium Plant, Euphorbium, Dates, Gum Dragon Trees, &c.

But we must note here, that besides and since the aforementioned Navigators and Voyagers, more particular and fuller Observations have been made upon several of those parts of the World towards the East and West Indies, by Phythians and Others, who have resided long in those Regions, or else received rich Collections from thence. But as to the most Northerly Countries all we have is from the Navigators. The best of whose Observations are all contained in the Volume we here publish.

'Tis now high time to hasten to the North, and to give a short Chronological Account of the several Navigations and Discoveries made towards the North East and North West, viz. Nova Zembla, North East Greenland or Spitsberg, and North West Greenland, commonly called Groneland and Envronlandt.

Anno Dom. 1350. Nicolo and Antonio Zeni, two rich Venetians and Brothers, sailed from Gibralter, intending for Flanders and England, but by great Storms were driven Northwards to Frieseland, Iceland, Groneland or Envronland, for which we refer the Reader to Hackluyt and Purchas.

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Anno Dom. 1497. John Cabot and Sebastian Cabot his Son, Venetians, were sent out of England by Henry VII. These, after their Return, gave an Account and Draught of some North West parts of America, and brought four of the Natives back with them.

Anno Dom. 1553. Sir Hugh Willoughby went out to discover a North East Passage, and sailed above 160 Leages North Easterly from Seynem, which lies in 70 deg. North Lat. 'Tis very probable he landed on Nova Zembla and Greenland, from whence the Cold and Ice forced him to return more Southerly, till he came to Arzina, a River in Lapland; where, the next Spring, that great Man with all his Company were found frozen to death in the Ship, in this year the Russia Company began to incorporate.

Anno Dom. 1556. Stephen Burrows, searching a Passage by the North East to the Indies, failed to 80 deg. 7 min. and thence to Nova Zembla, having been in all likelihood upon Greenland, by the desolate Land, the blue Ice, and great numbers of various Fowls, which he mentions.

About this time the Russia Company was established, and sent yearly Ships and Factors, and presently after Ambassadors from Queen Elizabeth.

Ann. Dom. 1576, 1577, 1578. Sir Martin Forbiher, made three several Voyages to find out a North West Passage, in which he made several new Discoveries of great Straights, Bays, Islands and Capes, as well as Land on both sides, to all which he gave Names. His Men brought home great store of glittering Marchaftes, which the London Goldsmiths...
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smiths took to be Gold Oars. He met with Inhabitants on the Shores of the Streight called by his Name; their Canoes were made of Seal-skins at top, but wood Keels: They exchanged Salmon and other Fish, for Toys: In their Texts abundance of Red Beans were found, like unto those of Guinea: But more of Froebisher's Observations in our Supplement at the end of this Work.

Anno Dom. 1580. Arthur Pet, and Charles Jackman, sailed all over these Northern Seas, and passed into Waigats Streights, plying along the East part of Nova Zembla, so far as the Ice would give them leave, and finding no possibility of Passage, returned back the latter end of the year.

Anno 1583. Sir Humfrey Gilbert, by the instigation of Secretary Waltingham, sailed to Newfoundland, and the great River of S. Laurence in Canada, which he took Possession of in the Name of Queen Elizabeth, and sailed a Fishing-Trade there.

An. Dom. 1585. Mr. John Davis was employ'd to search out to the North-West, beyond where Froebisher went: he made further Discoveries in those Parts; which see in Hakluyt, and Purchas. This Davis made three Voyages to the North-West: During his Stay at Cape Desolation, he found many pieces of Fur and Wool, like to Beaver, and exchanged Commodities with the Country People. Upon the Rocks and in the Masts, grew a Shrub whose fruit was very sweet, full of red juice like Curants, perhaps 'tis the same with the New-England Cranberry, or Bear-Berry, (call'd so from the Bears devouring it very greedily;) with which we make Tarts. Vitis Idæa palustris fructu majore apud Jossèlin, de (a) Nova
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Nova Anglia. The Natives often repair’d to him in their Canoes, bringing with them Stag’s Skins, white Hares, small Cod, dry Caplin; several Copper Oars, Muscles, &c. In his returning out of the Fretum Davis (see our Chart of the Northern Regions) he meets marvellous store of Sea Fowl, and Cod, Woods of Pine-Apple, Spruce, Elder, Ewe, or Tew, Withy, Birch, Geese, Ducks, Black-Birds, Thrush, Jays, Partridge, Pheasant, &c. Black Pumice-stones, and Salt, kerrned upon the Rocks, white and glittering; Unicorn, and other Whales. See more of Davis in our supplement at the end of this Volume.

An. Dom. 1594, 1595, 1596. William Barents, a Dutchman, made three several Voyages to the North-East, at the Charge of the United Provinces, in the last of which, he was compell’d to winter in Nova Zembla, about the 75 deg. of North Lat. In these Voyages they discovered Bear, or Cherry-Island, and went upon Greenland. These Dutch Navigations were written by Gerart de Veer, and contain great variety of curious Observations, to which Mr. Boyle owns himself much beholden, in the composing his History of Cold. They conversed with, and described the Samoyeds; coasted Nova Zembla, giving Names to several Points, Capes, Bays, Islands, &c. They discovered the Bernacle Goosel or Clakis, setting upon their Eggs, under the 80th deg. North Lat. They give good Descriptions of the Whales, Morses, Birds, &c. and relate Phenomena of Cold (during their melancholy winter Ashore th. rc.) with ingenuity and judgment.

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An. Dom. 1611. That worthy Seaman Sir Thomas Button, Servant to Prince Henry, pursued the North-West Discoveries, at the instigation of that glorious young Prince. He passed Hudson's Streight, and leaving Hudson's Bay to the South, sailed above 200 Leagues to the South-Westward, over a Sea above 80 Fathom deep, and discovered a great Continent, called by him New Wales; where, after much misery and sickness in his wintering at Port Nelson, he beat and searched the whole Bay with great Industry, (called afterwards Button's Bay,) even back again almost to Digges's Island. He discovered the great Land he called Cary's Swans-neft. Many men were lost during his abode in that River, named by him Port Nelson, in North Lat. 57 deg. 10 min. tho he kept three Fires in his Ship all the Winter, and was supply'd with great store of white Partridges, and other Fowl, of which his Company is reported to have kill'd 1800 Dozen, besides some Deer, Bears, and Foxes. On the Shores of those North-West Bays grows abundance of Orpine, Sorrel, and Scurvygrasfs, very much Angelica, whose Root the Gronelander's eat. They kill Mortes, and make their Cords, or Ropes of Whalebone.

In the years 1610, 1612, 1615, 1626. Mr. Hudson, James Hall, and William Baffin, proceeded much further in the North-West Parts, giving Names to their several Discoveries; which may be seen in the Northern Maps, and in the Collection of Voyages, as also in our Supplement at the end.

The King of Denmark observing the progress of his Neighbours in the Northern Seas, began to send out Ships for making Discoveries, in the year 1605,
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1606, 1607, but these performed little. At last in the year 1619, he equipp’d John Munck with two Ships, who tracing Forbither and Hudson, came to the 43 deg. 20 min. where he was forced to winter, and called it Muncks Harbour, and the Country New Denmark. (It seems to be near Diggs Island.) See Muncks Voyage, Printed in French at Paris; also our Supplement at the end.

In 1608, Henry Hudson was sent out by the English Company to discover the North Pole; he proceeded to the 82 deg. of Lat. as also did Thomas Marmaduke of Hull, 1612. who saw divers Islands beyond that, and gave names to divers Places upon Greenland. He went upon Nova Zembla in June and July, and observed Deer feeding here and there on green places, tho’ at that very time of the year it freezes in that Climate.

In the year 1610, the Company began to apply themselves to the killing of Morles, and to the Whale Filling, which they found most plentiful about Cherry Island, and Greenland; they began also to find those long Bones commonly called Unicorns Horns. In the years 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1617, 1619, 1620, 1622. the English Company, finding these Northern Expeditions so very profitable, encreas’d the number of their Shipping to 13, or 14 yearly, under the Conduct of Poole, Fotherby, Edge, Heley, and others, who gave names to several Sounds and Points, &c.

Yet we find little worth relating of Greenland till 1630. in which year some English, commanded by Captain Goodler, were forced to wander up and down the Country, and to Winter there. A full Relation whereof
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whereof being Published by Dr. W. Watts, we shall re-fer the Reader thewreunto.

Some Englith also wintred in Greenland in the year 1633, and another Company in 1634; the last all perished there.

In thse several Navigations to Greenland, our Men gave Names to many places, as Hackluit’s Headland, Whale-Bay, Horn-Sound, from the long Bones call’d the Unicorns, Ice-Point, Bell Point, Lowness-Ille, Black-Point, Cape-Cold, Ice-Sound, Knotty Point, Deer-Sound, Smiths-Bay, Hope-Island, Edges Island, Wyches Island, Bear-Island, Charles Island. Afterwards the Dutch gave other Names of their own to these places, which has bred some confusion in Maps and Books.

Our men that wintred in Greenland, 1630, loft the light of the Sun October 14. and saw him not again till February 3. Thos: that staid there in 1633, say, that October 5. was the last day they perceived the light of the Sun, tho they had a twilight, by which they could read, till October 17. On the 22. the Stars were plain to be seen all the 24 hours, and so continued all Winter. Jan. 15. they perceived, for 6 or 7 hours about noon, so much light as to read by. Feb. 12. they saw the Rays of the Sun upon the tops of the Mountains, and the next day his whole Body. Our men that remained in Greenland, 1634. left in writing before they perished, that the Sun disappeared October 10. and was seen again Feb. 14. The Dutch that wintred in Nova Zembla in 1596. left the Sun on Novemb. 4. but the Moon in her highest degrees was seen night and day. Jan. 24. they saw the edge of the Sun above the Ho-

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The difference of these appearances, doth not proceed from different Refractions, but from the difference of Latitude, in which the English and Dutch wintered, tho the cold in Nova Zembla exceeded that felt in Greenland. In these Countries there is a continued Day for four or five months in the year, as well as a perpetual Night for three months, so for the most part there is either all Light, or all Darkness.

The English that were necessitated to winter in Greenland, liv’d upon Venison (of which there is great Store, perhaps ’tis of the Rhin-deer) upon Morses, Bears, Foxes, &c. The Bears Flesh was tolerably pleasant and wholesome, but the Liver made their skins peel off; which was also observed by the Dutch that wintered in Nova Zembla. As the Sun and Day-light began to appear, the Fowls, and Foxes crept abroad, for which they set Traps and Springs, and so took vast numbers: The Foxes proved wholesome Food, for by it the Dutch were also relieved in their Scravens. In May they found great Store of Eggs laid by Willocks. The cold had prodigious Effects on our Men in Greenland, and on the Dutch in Nova Zembla, as blistering and ulcerating their Flesh, freezing their Sack and Spirits, stopping their Clocks, freezing everything by the fire side; all which Captain James suffered in the Island of Charleton, tho only in the 51 Deg. of North Lat. whereas the English and Dutch winter’d in 75 and 78 Deg. of North Lat. In the building of Houses, Tents, and Cabins, upon these melancholy occasions, ’twas found expedient to make them under ground, and to line them with the skins of Beasts, thereby to keep off the sharp impressions of the air.
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Authors are a little confus’d in the History of Whales, some reckon up 10 Species, but Wormius and Bartholine, make them up 22. giving them various Names from their difference in Colours, in Fins, in Teeth, in Whalebone, in Spouts, in Oyl, in Sperma Ceti, &c. Rondeletius, Gesner, Bel- lonius, Schonveld, Faber, Clusius, and Tulpia, seem indeed to describe 6 or 7 distinct sorts of Whales, as the Balena Vulgaris, the Balena Vera, the Orca or Balena dentata. (perhaps our Grampus,) the Physeter or Whistle-Pool, the Cete or Pot-Walñih, the Monoceros or Unicorn Whale. The Trumpa Whale or Spouter, may perhaps be the Physeter, and the Sperma Ceti Whale the Pot-Walñih, tho the Spout and Sperma Ceti may be common to many of them. We find in the Philosophical Transactions, Numb. 205. An Account of Whales by Sir Thomas Sybbalds, who has had opportunities of viewing them on the Coasts of Scotland, and therefore seems to be more exact than other Writers; but we having never read this Book, must be content to refer the Reader to it; expecting in the mean time more clear definitions of them from the Excellent Mr. Ray, in his intended Synopsis of Fishes and Birds.

Anno Dom. 1653. The King of Denmark resolved to advance the Northern Trade and Discoveries, and therefore equipp’d, and set out three Ships, with Orders to take the most exact Account of all the Coasts and Places they came at, and to Report them at their return with all possible Curiosity, that thereby the Voyage might be every way beneficial. They passed the Weygat Straights, and found some Inhabi- 

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Fishing-Boats: These people were very nimble on Foot, and were clothed with Velliments of the Skins of great Birds, like Penguins, and Pelicans, with the Feathers upon them. Their Boots were made of the Hides of Morës, or great Seals; they had Quivers at their backs full of Arrows, with a Hatchet of Fish-Bones; their Temper untractable and indocil, abhorring our Beer, Spirits, and Meats. Leaving Nova Zembla they steer’d to Greenland. These Countries afford no Trees, or Shrubs, except a little Juniper, and a few dwarf Firs; abundance of Moës, Heath, a sort of Cabbage, Lettice, Scurvy-grafs, Sorrel, Snake-weed, Harts-tongue, a kind of Strawberry, divers species of Ranunculus, and Houtfeleek. In the Holes and Rocks infinite quantity of Fowls Nestis, whose dung with the moss wash’d down, makes a mould in the Valleys or Clefts, which produce the aforesaid Plants; otherwise the Country is generally made up of vast heaps of Rocks, broken Stones, and Ice heaped up from many Generations.

Of Water-Fowl there is incredible variety, and in so great abundance, that with their flight they darken the Sun, and cover the Sea. There are also great quantities of Dog-Fishes, Lobsters, Gernels, Star-Fish, Mackrel, Dolphins, &c. a sort of Sea-Spider found in Whales Stomachs. For all which see the French Relations of the Danilh Voyages, Printed at Paris bothby M. Peyrere, and Martiniere.

Anno Dom. 1630. Captain Luke Fox was sent out in His Majesties Pinnace the Charles, Victual’d for 18 Months, young Sir John Wolfenholme being Treasurer, to search out a North-West Passage. He trusted Frobilher, Hudson, Davis, Baffin, and Button,