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The Voyages of William Baffin, 1612-1622

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*The Honourable S^r Thomas Smith Knight, late Embas-
ador from his Ma^{ty} to y^e great Emperour
of Russe, Gouverneur of y^e Hon^{ble} and famous
Societies of Marchants tradinge to y^e East
Indies, Muscovy, the French and Some
Ilands Company, Treasurer for Virginia. etc.*

Simon Pasleus sculp: Lond: A^o 1616. Jo: Woodall excu

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THE
VOYAGES
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With Notes and an Introduction,
BY
CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, C.B., F.R.S.

LONDON:
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INTRODUCTION.

WILLIAM BAFFIN, the narratives of whose voyages are now for the first time collected in a single volume, occupies a deservedly high place in the list of our early navigators. Although he is only known to us during the last twelve years of his life, and his previous history is an absolute blank, yet the record of those later achievements secures for him an honourable niche in England's temple of fame. He was a daring seaman, a scientific observer, and a great discoverer.

I propose, in this Introduction, to consider Baffin's position successively in those three capacities. But it will, I believe, be alike an act of justice to those who enabled Baffin to perform his work, and conducive to a more thorough appreciation of that work, if I devote my opening pages to a notice of the grand old Merchant Adventurers, who were the munificent patrons of discovery during the Elizabethan age.

Baffin gratefully immortalised the names of the generous patrons who set forth the voyages in which he served; of Sir Thomas Smith, Sir Francis Jones, Sir Dudley Digges, Sir John Wolstenholme, and Sir James Lancaster; and among these pillars of

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England's commercial greatness, Sir Thomas Smith takes the foremost rank. To his wisdom and patriotism, to his disinterested zeal for discovery, and adventurous boldness, the marvellous extension of our trade, and the honour of many of our maritime exploits, are mainly due.

Thomas Smith of Westenhanger, in Kent, better known as "Customer Smith", was the son of a yeoman, of long descent in Wiltshire, and was for many years one of the Farmers of the Queen's Customs. By his wife Alice, daughter of the Lord Mayor, Sir Andrew Judd, he had four sons who survived him, and three daughters. Alice Judd was descended from Sir Robert Chicheley, through whom her children were Founder's Kin of All Souls, and she was a first cousin of Sir Henry Cromwell, grandfather of the great Protector.¹ Customer Smith died in 1591, and was buried at Ashford. Of his four sons, the eldest, Sir John of Westenhanger and Ashford, was father of Thomas Smythe, first Viscount Strangford. His line became extinct with that accomplished geographer, the eighth Viscount, who was Vice-President of the Royal Geographical Society, and died in 1869. Sir Thomas, the second son, was the Merchant Adventurer. Simon, the third, was slain at Cadiz in 1597. The fourth, Sir

¹ Sir Thomas Murfin, Lord Mayor, had a daughter Alice, wife of Sir Andrew Judd and mother of Alice, who married "Customer" Smith; and another daughter, Frances, who married Sir Richard Williams, alias Cromwell, and was mother of Sir Henry Cromwell of Hinchinbrook, and great grandmother of Oliver Cromwell.

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Richard Smythe, was of Leeds Castle, which his daughter sold to Sir Thomas Colepepper of Hollingbourne. Of the three daughters, Catharine married Sir Rowland Hayward, Lord Mayor of London; Elizabeth married Sir Henry Fanshaw, and Jane was wife of J. Fanshaw, of Ware Park.

Thomas Smith,¹ the second son, succeeded his father as Customer to Queen Elizabeth, and became a successful London Merchant. He inherited, from his father, the manor of Bidborough, and an estate in the parish of Sutton-at-Hone, in Kent, called Brooke Place, where he built a large house. He also had another house at Deptford, and town houses in Philpot Lane, and in Gracechurch Street. He became wealthy and influential, and it was his great merit to have encouraged maritime enterprise and discovery throughout a long life, not mainly for the sake of gain, but for the honour of his country.

Sir Thomas Smith was an active Member of the Muscovy Company, and was among those adventurers who despatched the first voyages to Spitzbergen. He also took a leading part in the found-

¹ He must not be confused with his contemporary, the learned Sir Thomas Smith, who was born at Saffron Walden in 1514, and whose life was written by Strype. This Sir Thomas Smith was of Queen's College, Cambridge. In conjunction with Cheke he brought in a new way of pronouncing Greek, and was University Orator. He was Secretary of State in the reign of Edward VI, sent ambassador to France by Queen Elizabeth, again Secretary of State in 1572, and died in 1577. He must have been many years the senior of his namesake the Merchant Adventurer. His descendant is Sir W. Bowyer Smijth, Bart., of Hill Hall, in Essex.

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ation of the East India Company, and was elected its first Governor in 1600. He was Sheriff of London in the same year, and was knighted by James I, at the Tower, on May 13th, 1603. In 1604, he was sent Ambassador to Muscovy, sailing in June, and arriving at Archangel on the 22nd of July. Thence he proceeded to Moscow, and succeeded in obtaining privileges for English merchants from Boris Godunof.¹ He returned in the following year, and was afterwards employed, on several occasions, in affairs of State connected with commerce.

Sir Thomas Smith was re-elected Governor of the East India Company in 1607, and again in 1609; when, for his great services, and for having procured the first and second charters, a sum of £500 was voted for his acceptance. But he refused to take the oath of Governor until the Company took back £250. "The residue his Worship kindly yielded to take." The East India Company flourished mightily under his wise and energetic administration; and in 1610, the largest merchant vessel that had ever been built, was launched in presence of the King. She was named by James I, the "Trade's Increase", and at the same time his Majesty, with his own hands, placed a gold chain, worth £200, with his portrait hanging to it, round the neck of Sir Thomas Smith.

¹ The narrative of the Embassy was published unknown to Sir Thomas Smith and without his consent. "*Sir Thomas Smith's Voyage and Entertainment in Russia, with the Tragical Ends of Two Emperors and One Empress within one month of his being there,*" London, 1605. See also *Purchas*, iii, 717.

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The great Merchant Adventurer, while thus developing the trade with India, was ever mindful of Arctic discovery. As a manager of the Muscovy Company, he despatched Jonas Poole to Spitzbergen, in 1609; and he had previously induced the East India Company to send Captain Weymouth in search of a North-West Passage, in 1602. But there were men of less patriotic aims in the direction; and when Weymouth returned unsuccessful, it was resolved that the attempt should utterly be left off. Sir Thomas Smith was, however, a true friend to Arctic discovery, through good report and evil report. He resolutely and persistently advocated the glorious cause, and at length, in 1611, he once more induced the East India Company to adventure £300 towards the discovery of the North-West Passage. Again, "the business did not succeed according to desire". Still, Sir Thomas remained true. In 1614, he urged the Company "not to refuse to adventure again, somewhat more, considering it were dishonourable to withdraw from so worthy a work". Grudgingly it was resolved to adventure £200, "so that there may be no expectation of any further supply".

But, in the meanwhile, a new Company had been formed in 1612, with the special object of Arctic discovery, and Sir Thomas Smith became its first Governor. It was called "the Company of Merchants of London, Discoverers of the North-West Passage", and Sir Thomas gathered round him, as colleagues, Sir James Lancaster, Sir Dudley Digges,

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Sir William Cockayne, Sir Francis Jones, Sir John Wolstenholme, Richard Wyche, Ralph Freeman, and William Stone, all names well known in Arctic geography. They had already, before they were actually formed into a Company, despatched Henry Hudson, in 1610, on his last fatal voyage; and in 1612, Sir Thomas Button's expedition started, under the special patronage of Henry, Prince of Wales. The voyages of Bylot and Baffin followed.

Both Arctic discovery and Indian trading ventures received the unceasing and laborious attention of Sir Thomas Smith during many years, and he wore himself out by his incessant work in the service of the great trading Companies. In 1615, he was again re-elected Governor of the East India Company; again, in 1618, though old, and wishing to retire; and again, in 1620, by special wish of the King. His house at Deptford was accidentally burnt to the ground in 1619, nothing being saved, except the people, who escaped narrowly. He was at the very time engaged, with Sir Dudley Carleton, in negotiating with Commissioners from the States General, on matters relating to trade. He feasted them in his house in London, in July 1619.

At length, in July 1621, Sir Thomas Smith was allowed to retire from the Governorship of the East India Company, after serving for upwards of twenty years. He resigned from weakness and old age; after having created and fully established the prosperity of a famous body which, in after years, was destined to found a great Empire. Sir Thomas had

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LIFE OF SIR THOMAS SMITH.

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himself adventured £20,000; he had closely attended to details respecting the equipment of ships, training of officers, and regulation of trade; and had instilled his own enthusiasm, and desire to advance the honour as well as the wealth of his country, into the Company's servants. He encouraged the scientific branches of a seaman's profession, and lectures on navigation were delivered at his house by Dr. Hood,¹ and Edward Wright. At the same time, he was careful to ensure the permanent record of the voyages sent out under his auspices, by furnishing historical materials to Hakluyt, and afterwards to Purchas. He was the perfect model of an enlightened and patriotic Merchant Adventurer, a type which has now, alas! disappeared from this country.

Sir Thomas Smith died on the 4th of September 1625, and was buried in the church of Sutton-at-Hone, in Kent. A monument to his memory may still be seen in the south aisle, with the following inscription :—

M. S.

To the glorie of God and to y^e piousMemorie of the hon^{ble} Sr *Thomas Smith* Kt.

(late *Gouvernour* of ye East-Indian Muscovia French and Sommer-Island *Companies*; *Treasvrer* for the Virginian Plantations: Prime Vndertaker in the year 1612 for that noble Designe the Disco-uerie of the *North-West Passage*: Principall *Comissioner* for the London-expedition against y^e *Pirates*: and for a Voiage to y^e Ryver *Senega* upon y^e Coast of *Africa*: one of y^e cheefe Comis-

¹ The speech made by Dr. Hood in the house of Sir Thomas Smith in Gracechurch Street, in November 1588, was published in the same year. There is a copy in the British Museum.

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EPITAPH TO SIR THOMAS SMITH.

sioners for ye Nauie-Roial and sometime *Ambassadour* from y
 Matie of Gr. *Brit.* to y^e Emperour and great Duke of *Russia* and
Moscovia etc.) who hauinge iudiciously, conscionably, and with ad-
 mirable facility managed many difficult and weighty affairs to y^e
 honour and profit of this *Nation* rested from his labours the 4th
 day of Septem. 1625, and his soul returning to Him that
 gaue it, his body was here laid vp in y^e hope of a
 blessed Resurrection.

“ From those large *Kingdomes* where the *Svn* doth rise ;
 From that rich newefound-world that westward lies ;
 From *Volga* to the flood of *Amazons* ;
 From vnder both the *Poles*, and all the *Zones* ;
 From all the famous *Ryuers*, *Landes*, and *Seas*,
 Betwixt this *Place* and our *Anti-Podes* ;
 He gott intelligence, what might be found
 To giue contentment, through this massie *Round*.
 But finding earthly things did rather tire
 His longing *Soul*, then answer her desire ;
 To this obscured Village he withdrewe :
 From hence his Heauenlie *Voiage* did pursue.
 Here, sum’d vp all, and when his *Gale* of Breath,
 Had left becalmed in the *Port of Death*,
 The soules fraile *Barke* (and safe had landed her
 Where *Faith* his *Factor*, and his *Harbinger*
 Made place before), he did (no doubt) obtaine
 That wealth w^{ch} here on Earth wee seek in vain.”

There was a portrait of Sir Thomas Smith, en-
 graved by Simon Passe.¹ The original print is very

¹ Simon Passe, the son of another famous engraver, Nicholas Passe, a native of Utrecht, was employed by Hilliard, and was ten years in England. His father, whose works are numerous, was in England for several years, and drew many of his portraits from life. This was also the practice of Simon Passe, whose earliest works were James I and his Queen, Prince Henry with a lance, Raleigh, Buck, Gondomar, Archbishop Abbot. He also engraved the Earl and Countess of Somerset, the Earls of Arundel, Dorset, and Pembroke, Sir E. Cecil and Sir T. Smith.

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CHILDREN OF SIR THOMAS SMITH.

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rare. Its date is 1617. It is bound up in the Grenville copy of the embassy to Russia, and in some copies of the *Surgeon's Mate*, a book dedicated to Sir Thomas Smith, and published in 1617. It is a half length figure, in hat, ruff, and furred robe, holding a map in the left hand, with the words—"Russia" and "Oceanus" on it. A second, and very inferior edition, appeared in 1707. The portrait which forms the frontispiece of the present volume is taken from the copy in the Grenville library.

Sir Thomas Smith was married three times. His first wife was Judith, daughter of Richard Culverwell. I have not been able to ascertain the name of the second; but the third was Sarah, daughter of William Blunt. She was the mother of his children, and she married secondly Robert Sydney, Earl of Leicester. There were two sons born to Sir Thomas Smith and Sarah Blunt. The eldest, Sir John Smyth, succeeded to Brooke Place, in the parish of Sutton-at-Hone, and married Isabella Rich, a daughter of Sir Philip Sydney's "Stella". The second son married another daughter of "Stella" by the Lord Mountjoy, in November 1618, but he left England in the following year, under some cloud. The male descendants of Sir Thomas Smith became extinct, on the death of the Chief Baron, Sir Sydney Stafford Smythe, in 1778.¹

¹ The eldest son of Sir Thomas Smith, Sir John Smyth of Brooke Place, had, by Isabella Rich, a son, Robert, and a daughter, Isabella, married to John, Lord Robartes of Truro, in 1646. Robert Smythe (for he adopted this way of spelling the name) of Brooke

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SIR FRANCIS JONES.

One of the most active among Sir Thomas Smith's colleagues, in the encouragement of maritime enterprise, was Alderman Francis Jones. This Merchant Adventurer was of a Shropshire family, citizen and haberdasher of London, Alderman of Aldgate Ward, and Lord Mayor. He was also one of the Farmers of Customs, and was knighted on March 12th 1617. He resided at Welford, and had a town house in the city, in the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft. Sir Francis died at Welford, in 1622.

A still more eminent encourager of Arctic enterprise, and one who should take rank next to Sir Thomas Smith, although he was a much younger man, was Sir Dudley Digges. He came of an eminently learned and accomplished family. Roger Digge was living at Mildenhall, in Suffolk, in the reign of Henry III, and his descendant, James Digges, came to Kent, and settled at Digges Court, in Barham. Here his son Leonard, the grandfather of Sir Dudley Digges, was born. Educated at Uni-

Place, married in 1652 the Lady Dorothy Sydney, widow of that Earl of Sunderland who was slain at the battle of Newbury in 1643. She was born in 1620, and was the "Saccharissa" of the poet Waller. By this marriage there was one son, Robert Smythe, Governor of Dover Castle, who died in 1698. By Catherine, daughter of William Stafford of Blatherwicke, he had a son, Henry Smythe, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Lloyd, Canon of Windsor. Henry sold Brooke Place in 1699 to Sir John le Thuillier, who pulled down the old house built by Sir Thomas Smith. Dying in 1706, Henry Smythe left an only child, Sydney Stafford Smythe, who was called to the bar in 1728, was Chief Baron in 1772, and died childless in 1778. Thus the male line of Sir Thomas Smith became extinct.

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SIR DUDLEY DIGGES.

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versity College, Oxford, Leonard became an accomplished mathematician, architect, and surveyor. He was the author of several learned works,¹ some of which were edited by his son. Leonard Digges, who was of Wootton Court, in Kent, married Bridget, sister of those two gallant soldiers, James and Thomas Wilford, by whom he had a son Thomas. He died in 1574. This Thomas Digges inherited his father's tastes, and was one of the most eminent mathematicians of his time. He was Muster Master to the Queen's Army in the Netherlands from 1585, and prepared exhaustive reports on several important military positions, and on their fortification, with plans. Thomas Digges was as remarkable for his piety as for his learning.² He married Agnes, daughter of Sir William St. Leger, by Ursula, daughter of George Neville, Lord Abergavenny, by whom he had a son Dudley, and a daughter Margaret, married to Sir Anthony Palmer. The

¹ He wrote *Tectonicum*, a book on land surveying, 4to., 1556; second edition, edited by his son, 1592; third edition, 1597. Also, *Pantometria*, a geometrical treatise, published by his son, folio, 1591; and *Prognostication*, rules to judge the weather by sun, moon, and stars, 1555; new edition by his son, 1592.

² His works were, *Alae sive Scalae Mathematicae*, 4to., 1573; *Arithmetical Military Treatise*, 4to., 1579; "*Stratioticos*, a geometrical treatise requisite for the practice of soldiers", begun by his father. At the end there is a report of the proceedings of the Earl of Leicester for the relief of Sluys, from his arrival at Flushing in June 1587, proving that his Excellency was not in fault for the loss of the town, 4to., 1579, second edition, 1590; *Perfect Description of the Celestial Orbs*, 4to., 1599; *England's Defence*, a treatise concerning invasion, written 1589, published 1686, folio.

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great mathematician died on August 24th, 1595, and was buried in the church of St. Mary's, Aldermanbury. His monument was destroyed in the great fire of London, but the inscription is preserved in Strype's edition of Stowe.

Dudley Digges was born in 1583, and was educated at his grandfather's old college at Oxford, under Dr. Abbot, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. He took his degree in 1601, studied at the Inns of Court, travelled on the Continent, and was knighted on his return. In 1615, Sir Dudley Digges published a reply to an attack on the East India Company,¹ in which he gave an interesting account of their ships, and of the progress of their trade; and from this time he appears to have been intimately connected with Sir Thomas Smith's projects, and to have been his friend and worthy disciple. Sir Dudley was sent on an Embassy to Russia, in 1618, and an account of his voyage to Archangel is preserved in manuscript at Oxford.²

¹ *The Defence of Trade, in a Letter to Sir Thomas Smith, Knight, Governor of the East India Company, from one of that Societie*, London, 1615, pp. 50; signed "Dudley Digges". It is a reply to a pamphlet entitled, *Increase of Trade*.

² *MS. Ashmole*, vol. 824, xvi, p. 175. "A Viag of Ambasad undertaken by the Right Honorable Sr Dudlie Diggs in the year 1618." The narrative commences with the embassy leaving the Thames in June 1618. The ship reached Archangel on July 14th, sailed for England again on August 5th, and reached St. Katherine's, near London, on the 22nd. The manuscript ends with notes on "Things by me observed", describing the Samoyeds, the houses, carts, farms, and vegetation round Archangel, and the Russian boats and sailing vessels. Pp. 22.

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SIR DUDLEY DIGGES.

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Next he was employed, in 1620, at the Hague, to obtain restitution of goods taken by the Dutch from English merchants in the East Indies. In the following year he entered Parliament, but he was so little compliant with Court measures, that he was sent to Ireland on a commission, but really as a punishment. He was again returned to Parliament, for the county of Kent, in 1626, and was one of the eight chief managers of the charges against the Duke of Buckingham, the others being Sir John Eliot, Pym, Selden, Wandesford, Glanville, Sherland, and Herbert. Sir Dudley Digges, by way of prologue, made a short and eloquent speech, and read the preamble of the charges, while Sir John Eliot's speech concluded the impeachment. For these bold measures, both Sir Dudley Digges and Sir John Eliot were committed to the Tower, by command of Charles I. Buckingham accused Archbishop Abbot of instigating Sir Dudley and, in reply, the good old man spoke manfully in favour of his former pupil. "Ever since the days of Queen Elizabeth", he said, "I have been nearly acquainted with him. He was my pupil at Oxford, and a very towardly one. He calleth me father, and I call his wife my daughter, his eldest son is my godson, and their children are, in love, accounted my children." Digges continued to uphold the rights of the people. In 1627, he was appointed by the Commons to manage a conference with the Lords respecting the resolutions touching the liberty of the subject, and the right of every man to a writ of Habeas Corpus.

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SIR DUDLEY DIGGES.

He opened the proceedings with an introductory historical speech of great ability, and was followed by Selden, Littleton, and Cook. In 1628 he was a member of another conference respecting the Petition of Right, and he boldly protested against the King's command to the Speaker, that no member should speak against the Government.¹ In April 1636, Sir Dudley Digges succeeded Sir Julius Cæsar as Master of the Rolls, and he died on March 18th, 1639.²

Sir Dudley Digges married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Kempe, the heiress of Chilham, near Canterbury; where he built a stately mansion. His wife was a kinswoman of Sir Thomas Smith, both being descendants of Philippa Chicheley, and therefore founder's kin of All Souls. Sir Dudley and Lady Digges had ten children, of whom the eldest, Thomas Digges, succeeded to Chilham, married Mary, daughter of Sir Maurice Abbot, and died in 1687. His son Leonard Digges died in 1718, leaving a son, Thomas, whose eldest son died at Cork in 1787. The second son, West Digges, was a well

¹ *Rushworth*, vol. i, pp. 55, 302, 356, 360, 361, 450, 451, 521, 527, 546, 606.

² Besides the *Defence of Trade*, Sir Dudley Digges was the author of the *Compleat Ambassador*, London, folio, 1665, which contains the correspondence between Sir F. Walsingham, Burleigh, Leicester, and others respecting the two treaties of the intended marriage of Queen Elizabeth. The frontispiece consists of engravings by Faithorne of Elizabeth, Burleigh, and Walsingham. He also wrote, *Digiti Lingua*, the most compendious way of silent converse ever yet discovered, London, 12mo., 1693.

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THE HOME OF SIR DUDLEY DIGGES.

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known comedian, and here I have lost touch of the descendants. Chilham had long before passed away to Colebrookes, Herons, Wildmans, and is now the property of Mr. Charles Stewart Hardy.¹ But the old house, built by Sir Dudley Digges, is still standing. It is beautifully situated on a hill, sloping away on every side. The village of Chilham, consisting of old-fashioned thatched houses, is built round a green, at one end the church, at the other a short avenue, leading to the old manor house. The mansion was finished in 1616, and the names of Sir Dudley Digges, and of his wife Mary Kempe, are carved over the hall door. It is a brick structure, with stone doorway and dressings, square turrets at each angle of the front, and a beautiful oriel window over the carved doorway. The two wings are at an obtuse angle to the front, a peculiar arrangement giving increased space, and the means of arranging most picturesque vistas and angles in the interior. Behind is the ancient keep of the feudal castle of the Badlesmeres, with enormously thick walls. A series of terraces with wall fruit, slope down to a well timbered park, and there are lovely views from the windows. Truly, this patriotic Merchant Adventurer, and bold assertor of his country's liberties, had a most lovely English home. Here, surrounded by wife and children, he retired from the cares of State, and here he died at the age of fifty-six.

Sir Dudley Digges was buried in Chilham church,

¹ In 1724, Thomas Digges sold Chilham to a mercer of London named Colebrooke, whose son sold it to Heron in 1775.

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TOMB OF SIR DUDLEY DIGGES.

a cruciform edifice with double aisles. Over his grave was erected a magnificent tomb. On a square pedestal of white marble are seated four life-size female figures, and in their midst rises a pillar of black marble surmounted by an urn, with four shields of arms hanging round it.¹ On each side of the pedestal there are black marble tablets with inscriptions. That on the western side preserves the memory of Sir Dudley Digges himself, “whose death the wisest men doe reckon amongst the publique calamities of these times”. On the south side there is a genealogical account of his family in Latin. The eastern tablet bears an inscription to the memory of Lady Digges, the heiress of Chilham, while the northern tablet records her virtues. Sir Dudley left £20 yearly to keep this monument in repair, the surplus to be given to the poor. The name of this noble promoter of voyages of discovery is also immortalised by the Cape, on the coast of Baffin’s Bay, which is so often mentioned in modern Arctic voyages.

Baffin’s most immediate patron, to whom he addressed his letters, was Sir John Wolstenholme. His father, John Wolstenholme, was a native of Derbyshire. He came up to London, and after making a fortune, established himself at Stanmore Magna, near Harrow. His son, Sir John, born in 1562, was a Farmer of the Customs, and a most active promoter of voyages for the discovery of the

¹ The arms of Digges, of Kemp, of Kemp and Digges impaled, and a fourth which I could not make out.

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SIR JOHN WOLSTENHOLME.

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North-West Passage. He was knighted by James I at Whitehall, on March 12th, 1617. He built the church at Stanmore, which was consecrated by Archbishop Laud in 1632, at his sole expense. He died, aged seventy-seven, on November 25th, 1639, and was buried in Stanmore church, where there is a handsome monument to his memory. His second son, Henry, was slain in the Palatinate, while serving under Lord Vere. The eldest, Sir John, was knighted by Charles I, on May 18th, 1633. He succeeded to Nostell Priory, in Yorkshire, which had been purchased by his father. He was a great sufferer during the civil war, having joined the Royalist side, but was created a Baronet at the Restoration, and, dying in 1670, he was buried at Stanmore. His eldest son, John, who died before him, married Dorothy, the daughter of Lord Vere, and sister of Lady Fairfax, but had no children. Both were buried under a stately monument at Stanmore.¹ His second son, Henry, was slain at Marston Moor. The baronetcy became extinct with Sir Francis Wolstenholme, who died in 1780.

Sir William Cockayne, Sir James Lancaster, and Mr. Richard Ball,² were also among those liberal patrons of Arctic discovery whose ventures enabled the ships to be fitted out, and whose patriotic zeal

¹ For an account of monuments in Stanmore Church, and extracts from the registers, see Lysons' *Environs of London*, first edition, 1795, vol. iii, pp. 395-400.

² See notices in foot notes at page 3.

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CAPTAIN JAMES HALL'S

infused a similar spirit into the hearts of the gallant seamen whom they employed.

In Baffin's first recorded voyage, the wealthy adventurers wisely associated with themselves the commander of the expedition; and it is, therefore, necessary to give some account of the brave seaman in whose company our discoverer first appears. James Hall was a Yorkshireman, and almost certainly a native of Hull.¹ We first hear of him as chief pilot of an expedition sent by Christian IV, King of Denmark, to discover the lost colonies of Greenland. It consisted of three ships: the *Trost*² (Comfort), with the admiral on board, a Scottish officer named John Cunningham, and James Hall as chief Pilot, was the leading vessel. The second, named *Löven*, was commanded by a Dane—Godske Lindenov; and the third was a pinnace, called *Kathen*, under an Englishman named John Knight. The expedition sailed from Copenhagen, on May 2nd, 1605, and sighted Greenland on the 30th. Soon afterwards, the *Löven* parted company and went home, after hot words. The *Trost* pressed onwards, and came to land under a hill named Mount Cunningham, between the headlands which were called Capes Anne and Sophia, after the Queen and Queen Dowager of Denmark. They were in the neighbourhood of the modern Greenland settlement of Holsteinborg. The Danes had much communication with the Eskimo, and Hall gives an interesting account of them. The *Trost* and *Kathen* safely re-

¹ Luke Fox.² Purchas calls her the *Frost*.

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EXPEDITIONS TO GREENLAND.

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turned to Elsinore on August 10th.¹ John Knight then went back to England, but Hall continued in the Danish service. Knight commanded an expedition in the year 1606, in which he perished. I printed the narrative of Knight's voyage, from the original manuscript at the India Office, in 1877.²

The King of Denmark fitted out a second expedition in 1606, consisting of five vessels. There were the *Trost* of sixty tons, with Godske Lindenov as admiral, and Hall as chief pilot; the *Löven*, of seventy tons, under John Cunningham; the *Ornen* (100 tons), commanded by a Norwegian named Hans Brun, a Scotch vessel of forty tons, called the *Gilliflower*, under Corsten Richardson, and the pinnace *Kathen*, of twenty tons, under Anders Nolk³ of Bergen. Sailing from Copenhagen on May 27th, 1606, they were beset by mighty banks of ice, and

¹ Hall's account of the voyage is given in *Purchas*, iii, lib. iv, cap. xiv, p. 814. There is another brief account in a Danish work, "*Reiser til Grönland om de vigtigste reiser som i nyere tider ere foretagne fra Danmark og Norge for igjen at opsøge det tabte Grönland og at undersøge set gjenfunde*, af C. Pingel," Kjobenhavn, 1845. Pingel quotes a manuscript written on board the *Kathen*. The original is now in a quarto volume, containing various papers about Greenland, in the Royal Library at Stockholm (K. 29). The manuscript was captured by Charles X in the library of Soro in Zealand, and taken by him to Sweden. It consists of six quarto leaves, with the title, "*Sanndferdigh Beretningh om thenn Groenlanndez reise som Konng May 3 Skiff giorde, anno 1605*." It is in the form of a ship's journal, and is signed "Alexander Leyell".

² At the end of the Hakluyt Society's volume, *The Voyages of Sir James Lancaster, Knight, to the East Indies*, p. 281.

³ Purchas calls him Noll.

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HALL'S THIRD VOYAGE.

did not reach Greenland until July, anchoring off Cunningham Fiord, to the north of Cape Sophia. The glittering mica, occurring in the gneiss, was mistaken for silver ore, and the idea of unbounded mineral wealth was indulged in by the explorers. As on the former voyage, several Eskimo were seized with their kayaks, to be taken to Denmark, and some were killed. These outrages led to fatal retaliation when Hall appeared among the Eskimo in a subsequent voyage; while the wretched captives pined away and died. The Greenland expedition returned in October 1606;¹ but King Christian still persevered. In the following year a third expedition, under Carsten Richardson, was despatched with Hall on board the *Gilliflower* as pilot, and “styrmand”. But the crews mutinied, and the vessels never got beyond Iceland. Purchas had the journal of this third voyage in his possession, with curious drawings by Josias Hubert² of Hull, but he says that he omitted to print it because of the mutiny.³ Christian IV then gave up his attempts to re-discover old Greenland.

James Hall consequently returned to England, eager to embark once more on discoveries in the

¹ Pingel gives a narrative written by Hans Brun, captain of the *Ornen*, of the second expedition, the manuscript of which is also in the Royal Library at Stockholm.

² Afterwards pilot in the *Resolution* in Sir Thomas Button's expedition.

³ There is a brief account of this third voyage in the work of Claus Christophersen Lyschander, Royal Historiographer of Denmark, entitled, *Den Grønlandsche Chronica* (Kbhvn., 1808).