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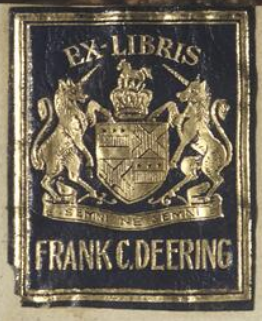
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COMPLETE WITH THE EXCESSIVELY
RARE PRELIMINARY BLANK AND
OTHER BLANK ON Pp. (126) -
AND FOLDING MAP.

SOME RESTORATIONS TO
BLANK CORNERS AND SLIGHT
REPAIRS TO MAP

THE STRANGE AND DANGEROVS VOYAGE OF Captaine THOMAS IAMES, in his intended Discouery of the Northwest Passage into the South Sea.

VVHEREIN
THE MISERIES INDVRED BOTH Going, Wintering, Returning; and the Rarities obserued, both *Philosophicall* and *Mathematicall*, are related in this Iournall of it.

Published by His MAIESTIES command.

To which are added, A Plat or Card for the Sayling in those Seas.

Diuers little Tables of the Author's, of the Variation of the Compasse, &c.

VVITH
An Appendix concerning *Longitude*, by Master HENRY GELLIBRAND Astronomy Reader of *Gresham* Colledge in *London*.

AND
An Aduise concerning the Philosophy of these late Discoueryes, By *W. W.*

LONDON,
Printed by *Iohn Legatt*, for *Iohn Partridge*.
1633.

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TO THE KINGS MOST excellent and Sacred MAIESTIE.

Most dread Soueraigne,

THAT my vnskilfull selfe was made choyce of for this imployment, and my vndertaking in it encouraged by Your gracious commandement; I must euer account of for the greatest honour, that euer yet befell mee. Many a Storme, and Rocke, and Mist, and Wind, and Tyde, and Sea, and Mount of Ice, haue I in this Discouery encountred withall; Many a despaire and death had, almost, ouerwhelmed mee; but still the remembrance of the Accompt that I was to giue of it to so gracious a Maiesty, put me in heart againe; made mee not to giue way to mine owne feares, or the infirmities of humanitie. Your Majestie in my employment (like a true Father of your Countrey) intended the good of your Subjects: and who is not bound to blesse God for your Royall care in it? Had it, now, beene my fortune, to haue done my Countrey this seruice, as to haue brought home the newes of this supposed and long sought for Passage;

then ſhould the Merchant haue enjoyed the ſweetneſſe of the hoped profit, and the Subject haue beene ſenſible of the benefit of your Majeſties royall intentions in it. I haue done my good will in it: and though not brought home that newes, yet ſhall I here divulge thoſe obſeruations; which may (I hope) become ſome way beneficiall vnto my Countrey. The Accompt of them, I here, in all humilitie, offer vnto your moſt Iudicious Majeſty. Your gracious acceptance of what I had done, though I had not done what was expected, emboldeneth me to doe ſo: and ſince your Majeſtie was pleaſed to ſignifie your deſires, of hauing a Briefe of my Voyage preſented vnto you: that word became a Command vnto mee, to draw this rude Abſtract of it. Your Majeſtie will pleaſe to conſider, That they were rough elements, which I had to doe withall: and will, with fauour, vouchſafe to pardon, if a Sea-mans ſtyle be like what he moſt conuerſeth with. In the plaineneſſe therefore of well-meaning, ſince your Majeſtie hath beene ſo gracious to mee, as to appoint mee your Seruant, I am now bound to vow you my ſeruice: and it ſhall be my honour to be commanded it: and I ſhall account no dangers too great, in the going thorow it. Theſe are the reſolutions of

Your Majeſties humbleſt Subject

and Seruant,

THOMAS IAMES.

To my worthy friend and fellow-Templar Captaine IAMES.

I Haue peruſed your Iournall. To commend it, were to diſpraiſe it; Good wine needs no Enſigne: Mos eſt fæda coloribus abdere: *yet this I muſt needs ſay, you haue ſhewed your ſelfe to be a Maſter of your Art.* The * worth of a Warrier and Pylot is neuer diſcouered but in ſtormes and skirmiſhes, *and how many skirmiſhes of ſtormes and tempeſts you haue paſt, this Iournall of yours doth ſufficiently manifeſt: Goe on then, and as you haue begun well, ſo when any good occaſion is offered, ſecond your good beginnings with ſutable proceedings: and let not the cold entertainment you haue had in the frozen Seas freeze vp your affections in vndertaking other worthy employments. So may you deſerue, with* Columbus, Drake, *and* Frobuſher, *to haue the remembrance of you ſmell ſweetly in the noſtrils of poſteritie, when you are in the duſt. Farewell,*

* Miles in acie probatur Gubernator in tempeſtate dignoſcitur.

From the Inner Temple,

THOMAS NASH.

THe Printer desires to be excused to the Courteous Reader, if in an Argument of this Nature, the Compositer, not throughly acquainted with termes of Nauigation, hath sometimes, which he feareth, and in some words mistaken the Authors minde; as in *stowed* for *flood* &c. promising a future amends (if Occasion profer it selfe) by a more exact Impression.

Farewell.

THE PREPARATIONS TO THE VOYAGE.

HAuing bin for many yeeres impor-tuned, by my Honorable and wor-ſhipfull friends; to vndertake the diſcouery of that part of the world, which is commonly called The North-weſt Paſſage *into the* South Sea; *and ſo to proceed to* Iapan, *and to round the world to the Weſtward; Being preſt forward withall, by ſignifying to mee the earneſt deſire the Kings moſt excellent Maieſtie had, to be ſatisfied therein: I acquainted my much Honoured friends the Merchants of* Briſtoll *therewith: who as euer they haue bin Benefactors and Aduancers of them that purſue the wayes of Honour: together with the enlargement and benefit of his Maieſties Kingdomes: did freely offer to bee at the charge of furniſhing forth ſhipping for this purpoſe. And now being thus enabled, I addreſt my ſelfe to the Honourable Sir* Thomas Roe, *Knight (as to a learned, and furthest employed traueller*

by Sea and Land, this day in England) *who ioyfully presented theirs and mine owne voluntary willingneſſe, to doe his Maieſties Seruice in this kinde: who moſt graciouſly accepted of the offer; and encouraged mee by many fauours in my weake vndertakings. Wherefore with all ſpeed I contriued in my mind, the beſt modell I could; wherby I might effect my deſigne. The Adventurers monies were inſtantly ready, and put into a Treaſurers hand: that there might be no want of preſent pay, for any thing I thought neceſſary for the Voyage.*

I was euer of the opinion, that this particular action might be better effected by one ſhip, then by two conſorted: becauſe in thoſe Icie Seas, ſo much ſubiect to fogs, they might be eaſily ſeparated; I forbeare to ſpeake of ſtormes and other accidents: as that a Rendezvous in diſcoueries, cannot ſurely, or without much hinderance be appointed: and that ſpeedy perſeuerance is the life of ſuch a buſineſſe. Wherefore I reſolued to haue but one Ship, the Ship-boate, and a Shallop.

A great Ship (as by former experience I had found) was vnfit to be forc'd thorow the Ice: wherefore I made choice of a well-conditioned, ſtrong Ship, of the burthen of ſeuentie Tunne: and in God and that only Ship, to put the hope of my future fortunes.

The Ship reſolued vpon, and that in leſſe time then 18. *moneths our voyage could not be effected: I next conſidered how our Ship of ſeuentie Tuns in bulke and weight might now be proportioned; in victuals, namely, and other neceſſaries: this was all done, as contractedly as we could: and the number of men it would ſerue, at ordinary allowance, for the forementioned time; was found to be twenty two, a ſmall number to performe ſuch a buſineſſe, yet*

double

double ſufficient to ſayle the Ship, with prouident carefulneſſe.

The Baker, Brewer, Butcher, and others, vndertake their Offices vpon their credits; knowing it to be a generall buſineſſe, and their vtter vndoing if they fayled in performance, but truly they prooued themſelues Maſters in their Arts; and haue my praiſe for their honeſt care: in them conſiſting a great part of the performance of the voyage.

The Carpenters goe in hand with the Ship: to make her as ſtrong and ſeruiceable, as poſſibly in their vnderſtandings they could.

Euery thing being duly proportioned, and my ſmall number of men knowne; I began to thinke of the quality and abilitie they ſhould be of.

Voluntary loyterers I at firſt diſclaimed, and publiſhed I would haue all vnmarried, approoued, able, and healthy Sea-men: in a few dayes an abundant number preſented themſelues; furniſhed with generall ſufficiencie in marine *occaſions; I firſt made choice of a* Boate-ſwayne; *and ſome to worke with him, for fitting the rigging of the Ship: and as things went forward, ſhipt the* ſubordinate Crue; *and all things being perfectly ready, I ſhipt the* Maſters mates, *and laſt of all, the* Maſter *of my Ship, and my* Liefetenant. *The whole company were ſtrangers to me, and to each other (as by way of familiaritie) but yet priuately recommended by worthy Merchants, for their abilitie and faithfulneſſe. I was ſought to by diuers, that had bin in places of the chiefeſt command in this action formerly; and others alſo that had vſed the* Northerly Icie Seas: *but I vtterly refuſed them all, and would by no meanes haue any with mee that had bin in the like voyage, or aduentures, for ſome priuate reaſons vnneceſſary*

here to be related; keeping thus the power in my owne hands I had all the men to acknowledge immediate dependance vpon my ſelfe alone; both for direction and diſpoſing of all, as well of the Nauigation, as all other things whatſoeuer.

In the meane time, the better to ſtrengthen my former ſtudies in this buſineſſe, I ſeeke after Iournals, Plots, Diſcourſes; *or what-euer elſe might helpe my vnderſtanding.*

I ſet skilfull workemen to make me Quadrants, Staues, Semicircles, *&c. as much, namely, as concerne the Fabricke of them: not truſting to their Mechannicke hands, to* diuide *them; but had them diuided by an ingenious practitioner in the* Mathematicks. *I likewiſe had* Compaſſe-needles *made after the moſt reaſonableſt and trueſt wayes that could be thought on: and by the firſt of* April, *euery thing was ready to be put together into our hopefull Ship.*

In the meane ſpace, I made a Iourney vp to London, *to know his Maieſties further pleaſure; and to make knowne to him my readineſſe: who calling for the forementioned Honourable Knight, I ſpeedily after receiued his Maieſties Royall Letters; with directions for proceeding in my voyage, and my diſcharge: whereupon I had foorth the Ship into the Rode, expecting a faire winde to begin the voyage.*

A Voyage for the discouering a Passage to the South Sea.

THE second of *May*, 1631. I tooke my leaue of the Worshipfull Merchant Aduenturers in this Action, in the Citie of *Bristoll*: and being accompanied with a Reuerend Diuine, one Master *Thomas Palmer*, and diuers of the Merchants, with others of my kindred and natiue Countrey-men; I repaired aboord. Here Master *Palmer* made a Sermon: exhorting vs to continue brotherly loue amongst vs, and to be bold to professe the true *Christian* Religion where-euer we should happen, in this our perigrination. After they had receiued such entertainment, as my estate could affoord them; they departed for *Bristoll*. This afternoone, I made reuiew of all things; aswell of clothes, and other necessaries, as of victuals; and where there was found any want, wee were presently furnished. *May* 2.

The third of *May* (after Prayer for a prosperous successe to our endeauours) about three a clocke in the afternoone we came to Sayle: and Stode downe the Channell of *Seuerne*, with little winde, but slowly got forward to the Westward of *Lundie*; and then the winde opposed it selfe so strongly against vs, that wee were driuen to beare vp and come to an Anker in *Lundie*-Rode the fifth in the euening; where we remained vntill the eighth in the morning. Now hoping the winde would fauour vs, wee came to Sayle; but wee were forc'd to put into *Milford*: where we came to an Anker 3.

about mid-night. Here we remained till the seuenteenth in the morning; when with the first fauouring winde, we pro-
May 22. ceeded and doubled about Cape *Cleere* of *Ireland*. The two and twentieth we were in *Latitude* 51 : 26. and the *Blaskes* did beare of vs North-east, about twelue leagues off: which *Blaskes* is in *Lat.* 52. 4. Here I ordred the course that should bee kept: which was generally West North-west, as the winde would giue leaue: which in this Course and distance,
Iune 4. is very variable and vnconstant. The fourth of *Iune* we made the land of *Groynland*: standing in with it to haue knowledge of the trending of it; It prooued very thicke foule weather;
5. and the next day, by two a clocke in the morning, we found our selues incompassed about with Ice: and endeauouring to cleere our selues of it (by reason we could not see farre about vs) we were the more ingaged, and strooke many fearefull blowes against it: At length we made fast to a great piece, (it blowing a very storme) and with poles wrought day and night to keepe off the Ice; in which labour we broke all our
6. poles. The sixth, about two a clocke in the morning, we were beset with many extraordinary great pieces of Ice, that came vpon vs, as it were with wilfull violence: and doubtlesse had crushed vs to pieces, if we had not let fall some Sayle which the Ship presently felt. In scaping that danger, we ran against another great piece, that we doubted whether our Ship had not bin stav'd to pieces. But pumping, we found she made no water. The former pieces of Ice, had crushed our Shallop all to pieces; wherefore I caused our long Boate speedily to be had vp from betwixt the Decks, and put ouer Boord: by helpe whereof we againe recouered our broken Shallop; and had her vp on the Decks, intending to new build her. All this day, we did beat, and were beaten fearefully, amongst the Ice; it blowing a very storme. In the euening, wee were inclosed amongst great pieces; as high as our Poope: and some of the sharpe blue corners of them, did reach quite vnder vs. All these great pieces (by reason it was the out-side of the Ice) did heaue and set, and so beat vs; that it was wonderfull how the Ship could indure one blow of it; but it was Gods only

preser-

preſeruation of vs, to whom be all honour and glory. In this extremitie, I made the men to let fall, and make what Sayle they could; and the Ship forced her ſelfe thorow it: though ſo toſſed and beaten, as I thinke neuer Ship was. When we were cleere, we ſayed the pumps, and found her ſtanch: vpon which we went inſtantly to prayer, and to praiſe God for his mercifull deliuery of vs.

The ſeuenth and eighth dayes, we indeauoured to double about *Cape Farewell*; being ſtill peſtered with much Ice. 7. & 8.

The ninth, we were in *Lat.* 59. 00. and we made account the *Cape Farewell* bare of vs due Eaſt, and ſome ten leagues off. The *Blaskes* in *Ireland*, is in *Lat.* 52. 4. and *Cape Farewell* in *Lat.* 59. 00. The courſe is Weſt North-weſt: and the diſtance about 410. leagues: I know very well theſe *Latitudes*, courſes and diſtance, doe not exactly agree with Mathematicall concluſions: *but thus we found it by practice.* The variation of the Compaſſe in *Lat.* 52. 30. and 30. leagues to the Weſtward of *Ireland*, is about 3. 00. to the Eaſtward; in *Lat.* 57. 00. about 310. leagues, Weſt North-weſt, from the *Blaskes*, the Compaſſe doth vary 9. 00. to the Weſt-ward: in *Lat.* 59. 15. ſome 40 leagues to the Eaſt-ward, of *Cape Farewell*, the variation is about 14. 45. In this courſe I haue bin obſeruant whether there were any Currant that did ſet to the N. E. as ſome haue written there did, and that as well in Calme weather, as other-wayes: But I could not perceiue any. The windes here are variable; and the Sea of an vnſearchable depth. We haue not ſeene from *Ireland* hitherto, any Whales or other Fiſh; The weather, for the moſt part, was foggie and miſtie, that wets as bad as raine. 9.

The tenth, all the morning, was very foule weather: and a high-growne Sea: although we had Ice not farre off about vs, and ſome pieces, as high as our Top-maſt-head. Our long Boate, which we were faine to Towe at Sterne (by reaſon we were building our Shallop on our Decks) broke away, and put vs to ſome trouble to recouer her againe. This we did, and made meanes to haue her into the Ship, though very much bruiſed: and that I had two men ſore hurt, and like to 10.

be

be lost in the hauing of her in. By eight a clocke this euening, we were shot vp as high as *Cape Desolation*: for finding here the Land to trend away North and by East, we certainly knew it to be the *Cape*. It stands in *Lat.* 60. 00. and the Land from *Cape Farewell* to it, trends N. W. the distance about 40. leagues. The distance from *Cape Desolation*, to the South end of the Iland of *Resolution*, is about 140. leagues: the course West, halfe a point North. The *Lat.* of the South end of the Iland, being 61. 20. some 12. leagues to the Westward of *Cape Desolation*, the variation is 16. 00. In this course, we were much tormented, pestered and beaten with the Ice: many pieces being higher then our Top-mast-head. In our way, we saw many Grampusses amongst the Ice; and it seemeth the Sea is full of them: The weather for the most part, a stinking fogge; and the Sea, very blacke: which I conceiue to be occasioned by reason of the fogge.

17. The seuenteenth at night, we heard the rutt of the shoare, as we thought: but it prooued to be the rutt against a banke of Ice, that lay on the shoare. It made a hollow and a hideous noyse, like an ouer-fall of water: which made vs to reason amongst our selues concerning it: for we were not able to see about vs, it being darke night, and foggie. We stood off from it, till breake of day; then in againe: and about 4. a clocke in the morning wee saw the Land aboue the fogge: which we knew to be the *Iland* of *Resolution*. This last night was so cold, that all our Rigging and Sayles were frozen. Wee endeauoured to compasse about the Southern point of the Iland: for that we were so much pestered with the Ice, and blinded with a very thicke fogge. Here runnes a quicke tyde into the Straight; but the ebbe is as strong as the flood; The fogge was of such a piercing nature, that it spoiled all our Compasses, and made them flagge; and so heauy withall, that they would not trauerse. Wherefore I would aduise any, that shall Sayle this way hereafter, to prouide Compasses of *Muscouia* Glasse, or some other matter, that will endure the moisture of the weather. As the fogge cleered vp, we could see the entrance of the Straight, to be all full of Ice close

cloſe thronged together. Indeauouring to goe forward, wee were faſt incloſed amongſt it; and ſo droue to and againe with it, finding no ground at 230. fad. 4. leagues from the ſhoare.

The twentieth in the morning, we had got about the Southerne point of the Iland; and the winde came vp at Weſt, and droue both vs and the Ice vpon the ſhoare. When we were driuen within two leagues of the ſhoare, we came amongſt the moſt ſtrangeſt whirlings of the Sea, that poſſibly can bee conceiued; There were diuers great pieces of Ice aground in 40. fad. water, and the ebbe comming out of the broken grounds of the Iland, amongſt theſe Iles of Ice, made ſuch a diſtractiō that we were carryed round: ſometimes cloſe by the Rocks; ſometimes cloſe by thoſe high pieces: that we were afeard they would fall vpon vs. We were ſo beaten likewiſe with the encountering of the Ice, that we were in a moſt deſperate eſtate: We made faſt two great pieces of Ice to our ſides, with our Kedger and Grapnels, that drew 9. or 10. fad. that ſo they might be a-ground before vs, if ſo be we were driuen on the ſhoare. But that deſigne fayled vs: and now from the top ſeeing in amongſt the Rocks, I ſent the Boate (for now wee had finiſhed her) to ſee if ſhee could finde ſome place of ſecuritie: but ſhee was no ſooner parted, but ſhee was incloſed, and driuen to hale vp on the Ice, or elſe ſhee had beene cruſhed to pieces. They ranne her ouer the Ice from piece to piece: and in the meane ſpace, with the whirling and incountring of the Ice, the two pieces brake away from our ſides, and carryed away our Kedger and Grapnels: Then we made ſignes to the Boate, to make all the haſte ſhee could to vs: which ſhee perceiuing, did: the men being with much difficultie inforced to hale her ouer many pieces of Ice. In the meanē ſpace, we made ſome Sayle; and got to that piece of Ice, that had our Grapnell on it: which wee againe recouered. By this time, was our Boate come; and We put afreſh Crue into her, and ſent her to fetch our Kedger: which ſhee endeauoured with much danger of Boate and Men. By this time, the Ship was driuen ſo 20.

neere the shoare, that we could see the Rocks vnder vs and about vs: and we should be carryed with the whirlings of the waters, close by the points of Rocks, and then round about backe againe: and all this, notwithstanding the Sayle we had abroad; that wee expected continually when shee would be beaten to pieces. In this extremitie, I made them to open more Sayle, and to force her in amongst the Rocks and broken grounds: and where there was many great pieces of Ice aground. We went ouer Rocks, that had but 12. or 13. foot water on them; and so let fall an Anker. This Anker had neuer bin able to winde vp the Ship, but that, (by good fortune) the Ship ranne against a great piece of Ice, that was a-ground. This rush, brake the Mayne knee of her Beake head, and a corner of it: tare away 4. of our maine Shrouds, and an Anker that we had at the Bowe, fastened into it: and so stopt her way, that she did winde vp to her Anker. Wee saw the sharpe Rocks vnder vs, and about vs; and had but 15. foot water: being also in the sides way, where all the Ice would driue vpon vs: Our Boate we could not see; which made vs doubt shee had bin crushed to pieces. In her, was the third part of our company: but by and by we saw her come about a point amongst the Rocks. Shee had recouered our Kedger; which made vs something ioyfull; With all speed we laid out Hawsers to the Rocks; and euery one did worke to the best of his strength, to Warp her out of this dangerous place, to the Rocks sides: where wee had 3. fad. water, and were vnder the shelter of a great piece of Ice that was a-ground, which should keepe off the Ice, that otherwise would haue driuen vpon vs. Here wee lay very well all the ebbe; but when the flood came, we were assaulted with pieces of Ice, that euery halfe houre put vs into despayrable distresse. We did worke continually, and extremely, to keepe off the Ice. At full Sea, our great piece of Ice (which was our buckler) was afloate; and doe what wee could, got away from vs, and left vs in a most eminent danger, by reason of the Ice that droue in vpon vs. But the ebbe being once made, this great piece of Ice came againe a-ground

very

very fauourable to vs; and ſheltered vs all the reſt of the ebbe. All night we wrought hard, to ſhift our Cables and Hawſers; and to make them faſt aloft on the Rocks, that the Ice might the better paſſe vnder them. All day, and all night, it ſnowed hard; and blew a very ſtorme at Weſt; which droue in all the Ice out of the Sea vpon vs. In working againſt the violence of the Ice, the flooke of our Kedger was broken; two armes of our Grapnels, and two Hawſers, our Shallop being againe very much bruiſed: whereupon to work we goe on all hands to repaire it.

This tyde, the Harbour was choaked full of Ice; ſo that 21.
it did ſeeme firme and vnmooueable: but when the ebbe was made, it did mooue. Some great pieces came a-ground; which did alter the courſe of the other Ice, and put vs on the Rocks. Here, notwithſtanding all our vttermoſt endeauours, ſhe ſettled vpon a ſharpe Rocke; about a yard aboue the Mayne Maſt; and as the water ebbed away, ſhe hung after the Head, and heeld to the Offing. We made Cables and Hawſers aloft to her Maſts, and ſo to the Rocks; ſtraining them tough with our Tackles: but ſhee as the water ebbed away, ſunke ſtill; that at length ſhee was ſo turned ouer, that wee could not ſtand in her. Hauing now done all to the beſt of our vnderſtandings (but to little purpoſe) we went all vpon a piece of Ice and fell to prayer; beſeeching God to be mercifull vnto vs. It wanted yet an houre to low-water: and the tyde did want a foot and a halfe to ebbe, to what it had ebbed the laſt tyde. We were carefull obſeruers of the low-waters, and had marks by ſtones and other things which we had ſet vp, ſo that we could not be deceiued. The Ship was ſo turn'd ouer, that the Portleſſe of the Fore-caſtell, was in the water: and we did looke euery minute, when ſhee would ouer-ſet. Indeed at one time, the Cables gaue way; and ſhee ſunke downe halfe a foot at that ſlip: but vnexpectedly it began to flow, and ſenſibly wee perceiued the water to riſe apace; and the Shippe withall. Then was our ſorrow turned to ioy, and we all fell on our knees, praiſing God for his mercy, in ſo miraculous a deliuerance.

As soone as she was freed from this Rocke, we wrought hard to get her further off. All the flood, we were pretty quiet from the Ice: but when the ebbe was made, the Ice came all driuing againe vpon vs; which put vs to a great extremity. We got as many pieces betwixt vs and the Rockes, as we could; to fence vs from the Rockes. There came a great piece vpon our quarter, which was aboue 300. of my paces about, but it came a-ground. Thus did diuers great pieces besides; which was the occasion, that this tyde the Harbour was quite choakt vp: so that a man might goe any way ouer it, from side to side. When it was three quarters ebbe, these great pieces that came a-ground, began to breake with a most terrible thundering noyse: which put vs in a great feare, that those about vs would breake vs all to pieces. But God preserued vs.

22. This morning the water veer'd to a lower ebbe then the last tide it had done, by two foote; whereby we saw Gods mercies apparent in our late extremity. That flood, wee had some respit from our labours; but after full sea, our hopes ebde too. The great peece that was by vs, so stopt the Channell, that the Ice came all driuing vpon vs; so that now, vndoubtedly we thought wee should haue lost our Ship. To worke thereupon we goe, with axes, barres of iron, and any thing proper for such a purpose; to breake the corners of the Ice, and to make way for it to driue away from vs. It pleased God to giue good successe to our labours; and we made way for some, and fended off the rest; and got so much of the softer sort of the Ice betwixt vs and the Rockes, that we were in pretty security. But at low-water, those peeces that were aground, breaking; kept a most thundering noyse about vs. This day I went ashore; and built a great Beacon with stones vpon the highest place of the Iland; and put a Crosse vpon it; and named this Harbour, *The Harbour of Gods Prouidence.* In the Euening, the Harbour was fuller of the Ice, then euer it had beene since we came hither: and the greater peeces grounded, and stopt the rest, that none went out the ebbe, but the Ship lay, as if shee had laine in a bed of Ice.

The three and twentieth day in the morning, with the flood, the Ice droue vp amongſt the broken grounds; and with the ebbe, droue all out (it being then very calme) except one extraordinary great peece: which comming aground not farre from vs, ſettled it ſelfe in ſuch a manner, that we much feard him. But there came no more great Ice after him: otherwiſe, we muſt haue expected as great danger, as at any time heretofore. I tooke the boate, and went aſhoare vpon the Eaſterne ſide; to ſee if I could finde any place freer from danger then this vnfortunate place: where amongſt the Rockes, I diſcried a likely place. From the top of the Hill where I was, I could ſee the Ship. It was now almoſt lowe water: at which inſtant the forementioned piece of Ice brake with a terrible noyſe into foure pieces: which made me doubtfull it had not ſpoyled the Ship; it being full halfe maſt high. I made what haſte I could to the boate, and ſo to the Ship, to be ſatisfied: where I found all well, God be thanked: for that the Ice had broken from the Ship-ward. I inſtantly ſent away the boate, to ſound the way to a Coue that I had found: which was a very dangerous paſſage for the boate. At her returne, we vn-moord the Ship: and with what ſpeede poſſible warpt away from amongſt this terrible Ice. We were not a mile from them, but they brake all to pieces: and would ſurely haue made vs beare them company, but that God was more mercifull vnto vs. We got about the Rocks, and ſo into this little Coue which I had ſo newly diſcouered. Here we made faſt to the Rockes; and thought our ſelues in indifferent ſafety: which being done, I went aſhoare againe, to wander vp and downe, to ſee what I could diſcouer. I found it all broken Rockie grounds: and not ſo much as a tree, herbe, or graſſe vpon it: Some Ponds of water there were in it, which were not yet thawed, and therefore not ready for the fowle; We found not in the ſnow any footing of Deere, or Beares, but Foxes we ſaw one or two. 23.

We found where the Saluages had beene; but it was long ſince. They had made fiue hearths; and we found a few firebrands about them; and ſome heads of Foxes, and bones of

Foxes; with some Whale-bones. I could not conceiue, to what purpose they should come thither; for we could finde none or very little wood on the shoares side, and no fish at all; though we did dayly indeauour to take some. But it may be, the season was not yet come. I named this Coue by the Masters name of my Ship, *Prices Coue*. The Latitude of it is 61. 24. the Variation. The firebrands and chips which I spake of, had beene cut with some hatchet or other good instrument of iron: from the top of the hills, we could see the Ilands that are on the South shore; and commonly called *Sir Thomas Buttons Iles*: They did beare South and by East, halfe a point Easterly: some 14. or 15 leagues distant vpon the change day, it flowes here seuen a clocke and a halfe; and the tyde highest at most three fad. The flood comes from the Eastwards, and thither it returnes. I haue beene obseruant from the top of the hills; whence I might descry the great pieces of Ice, 2. or 3. leagues from the shoare, driue to and againe with the flood and ebbe indifferently. Hence I collected that assuredly there is no currant sets in here, but that it is a meere tyde. Neere the shoare, the eddies whirle into twenty manners; when the ebbe is made: which is, because it comes out of the broken ground amongst the Ice that is a-ground neere the shoare: Besides which reason, there be diuers Rockes lying vnder water; on which you shall haue now 30. then 12. and anon but 8. and then 20. fad. And these vncertainties, occasion such distractions. I would therefore aduise none to come too neere those dangerous shoares, for feare hee lose his ship, and so by consequence all: The last night, we tooke better rest then we had done in tenne nights before.

24. And this morning being the 24. there sprung vp a faire gale of wind at East: and after prayer we vnfastened our Ship, and came to saile, steering betwixt great pieces of Ice, that were a-ground in 40. fad. and twice as high as our top-mast head.

Wee went forth of this Coue, vpon the flood, and had none of those whirlings of the waters, as we had at our going into

into it. We indeauoured to gaine the North shoare; kept our selues within a league of the shoare of the *Iland of Resolution*, where we had some cleere water to saile thorow. In the Offing, it was all thicke throngd together, as might be possible. By 12. a clocke, we were fast inclosed, and notwithstanding it blew very hard at East, yet we could make no way through it: but the hard corners of the Ice did grate vs with that violence, as I verily thought it would haue grated the plankes from the Ships sides. Thus we continued in torment, till the 26. day, driuing to and againe in the Ice; not being able to see an acre of sea from top-mast head. This 26. was calme Sun-shine weather; and we tooke the Latitude & Variation. The Latitude is, the Variation we sounded, and had ground at 140. fad. small white sand. I caused the men to lay out some fishing lines; but to no purpose: for I could not perceiue that baite had beene so much as touched. The nights are very cold: so that our rigging freezes: and the fresh ponds of water stand vpon the Ice, aboue halfe an inch thicke. 26.

The 27. there sprung vp a little gale at South-East: and the Ice did something open. Hereupon we let fall our foresayle, and forced the Ship thorow the throng of Ice. In the Euening, the winde came contrary, at W. N. W. and blew hard: which caused vs to fasten to a great piece, to which we remained moord till the 29. 27.

I am resolued, that here is no currant: and that by many experiments which I haue made. Namely, by taking markes on the land; and noting our drift to and againe, with the ebbe and flood, for many dayes together; as well in calme weather, as otherwayes. By all these experiments I found exactly, that the tide was no stronger there, then that betwixt *England* and *France*. 28.

This morning, there sprung vp a fine gale at E. and the Ice did open something, so that we did force the Ship thorow it with her fore-saile. By 12. a clocke, we were gotten into some open water, with a fine gale of wind at East, and so cleere weather, that we could see the *Iland of Resolution*. 29.

The

The North end did beare of vs E. N. E. some 12. leagues off.

July 5. From this 29. till the 5. of *July*, wee sayled continually thorow the Ice, with variable winds and fogges, and sometimes calme. The 5. at noone, we had a good *obseruation*, and were in *Latitude* 63. 15. and then wee saw *Salisbury Iland*, bearing W. by N. some 7. leagues off: with much Ice betwixt it and vs: to weather which, we were driuen to stand to the Northward. Soone after, we saw *Prince Charles his Cape*, and *Mill Iland*: and to the North-north-west, (and in deed, round about vs) the Sea most infinitely pestered with Ice. This did grieue mee very much: for whereas I had determined to prosecute the discouery to the North-westward, I saw it was not possible this yeere. Wee were moreouer driuen back againe with contrary windes; still closed and pestered with Ice: and with all the perils and dangers, incident to such aduentures: so that we thought a thousand times, that the Ship had bin beaten to pieces.

15. By the fifteenth day of *July*, we were got betwixt *Digges Iland* and *Nottinghams Iland*: not being able to get more Northward. There for an houre or two, we had some open water.

But before I proceed further, it were not amisse in some manner to describe the *Straight*, which begins at the *Iland of Resolution*, and ends here at *Digges Iland*. If you goe downe into the *Bay*, the *Straight* is about 120. leagues long; and trends W. N. W. and E. S. E. generally. In the entrance, it is about 15. leagues broad; and then on the Southward side, is a great *Bay*. About the middest, it is likewise about 15. leagues broad: and then the Land opens something wider: so that betwixt *Digges Iland*, and *Cape Charles*, it is about 20. leagues broad. Betwixt which two stands *Salisbury Iland*, and *Nottingham Iland*. If it be cleere weather, you may see both the South and the North shoares: ordinarily, the depth in the middle of the Straight, is 120. faddomes, white sand. A certaine tyde runnes in it, and no Current: The North shoare, is the straighter, and the cleerest from Ice too. Alongst the North shoare, you haue many low small Ilands:

which

which cannot be ſeene farre off from the land: and in many places, the land makes as if it had ſmall ſounds into it. The Maine land on both ſides, is indifferent high land. And ſo much for diſcourſe may ſuffice: referring you to the *Plot* for the particulars.

Being now reſolued of the impoſſibilitie to doe any thing to the North-weſtward, for the reaſons aforeſaid: I gaue order to the Maſter of my Ship to Steere away, W. S. W. to haue a ſight of *Mansfeilds Iland*; which the next day by three a clocke in the after-noone, we had: hauing had ſo much dangerous foule weather amongſt the Ice, that we ſtrooke more fearefull blowes againſt it, then we had euer yet done. This was the firſt day that wee went to halfe allowance of bread Fleſh dayes: and I ordered things as ſparingly as I could. Two of our men complaine likewiſe of ſickeneſſe; but ſoone afterward recouered. In the euening wee came to an Anker: and I ſent the Boate aſhoare to try the tydes. They brought mee word, that whileſt the Boat was aſhoare, it flowed about ſome three foote: and as wee found by the Ship, and by the Ice; the water at that time came from the W. S. W. and that the higheſt tydes (ſo farre as they could perceiue) it had not highed aboue two faddome: They found that the Saluages had beene vpon it; by certaine fires which they found, and heapes of ſtones, Tracks of other beaſts, but Foxes they could not finde. The winde was ſo contrary, and the weather ſo foggie; that wee were faine to ſpend ſome powder to recouer our Boate againe. 16.

Next morning being the 17. the winde came ſomething fauourable: and wee wayed. The ſhoare being ſomething cleere of Ice (though very thicke all to the Offing) wee ſtood alongſt it S. and S. by W. ſome 10. leagues. In the after-noone, the winde came contrary: and we came againe to an Anker, within a mile of the ſhoare: for to Sea-boord, was all thicke Ice, and vnpaſſable. I went aſhoare my ſelfe, to be reſolued of the tyde, and found whileſt I was a ſhoare, that it did flow two foote: and at that time the flood came from the S. W. by W. I doubted it was an halfe tyde; which 17.

afterwards I found to be true. I found where the Saluages had beene vpon the Iland; but could see little or no drift wood on the shoare; no beasts on the Iland, nor fishes in the Sea. It flowes on the change day, about a eleuen a clocke. We saw some fowle on it: of which we killed one, and returned aboord. This Iland is very low land; little higher then a dry sand-banke. It hath Ponds vpon it of fresh water, but no grasse: and is vtterly barren of all goodnesse.

18. The 18. in the morning, the winde came something fauourable; and we weyed and came to Sayle: for the Ice was all comne about vs. We endeauoured to proceed to the Westward; intending to fall with the Westerne land, about the *Latitude* 63. 00. By twelue a clocke, (hauing beene much pestered) we were comne to a firme range of Ice: but it pleased God that the winde larged, and wee stowed away S. S. W. At noone in *Lat.* 62. 00. by 4. in the euening (hauing scaped dangerous blowes) wee were come (as wee thought) into an open Sea; and ioyfully steered away West, and W. by N. although that Ioy was soone quayled. By ten at night, we heard the rut of the Ice: and it grew a thicke fogge, and very darke with it: neuertheless we proceeded, and the neerer we came to it, the more hideous noyse it made.

19. By three in the morning, the 19. we were come to it, and as it did cleere a little, we could see the Ice: which were as thicke rands of Ice, as any we had yet seene. These being vnpassable, and moreouer the winde at N.W. we stowed alongst it, hoping to weather it to the Southward: but at last, we became so blinded with fogge, and so incompassed with Ice, that we could goe no further.

20. The 20. in the morning (notwithstanding the fogge) we endeauoured to get to the Westward; our Ship beating and knocking all this while most fearefully.

21. In this wilfulnesse we continued till the 21: when being fast amongst the Ice, I obserued we were in *Lat.* 60. 33. and then looking what damage our Ship might haue receiued, we could perceiue that below the plate of Iron, which was before her Cut-water, shee was all bruised and broken: the two knees

knees ſhe had before, to ſtrengthen her, ſpoyled and torne: and many other defects, which we could not by any meanes come to mend. Notwithſtanding all this, and the extraordinary thicke fogge (that we could not ſee a Piſtoll ſhot about vs) we proceeded with the hazzard of all.

Till the 27: which was the firſt time we had cleere weather to looke about vs: The winde withall came vp at South, and the Ice did open ſomething: ſo that we made ſome way thorow it to the Weſtward. In the euening, we were faſt againe, and could goe no further: the winde veering from the South to the Eaſt; and blowing a freſh gale. This occaſioned our griefes the more; that with a good winde, wee could not goe forward: putting therefore a Hawſer vpon a piece of great Ice, to keepe the Ship cloſe to it, we patiently expected for better fortune. Since we came from *Mansfeilds Iland*, our depth was commonly 110. and 100. fad. oozye ground. Now the water begins to ſhowlde: for this preſent 27. driuing faſt to and againe in the Ice, we haue but 80. fad. ground as before. 27.

The 28. and 29. we were ſo faſt incloſed in the Ice, that notwithſtanding, we put abroad all the ſayle that was at yards; and that it blew a very hard gale of winde; the Ship ſtirred no more then if ſhee had beene in a dry Docke. Hereupon we went all boldly out vpon the Ice, to ſport and recreate our ſelues, letting her ſtand ſtill, vnder all her Sayles. It was flat, extraordinary large Ice: the worſt to deale withall, that we had yet found. I meaſured ſome pieces: which I found to be 1000. of my paces long. This was the firſt day that our men began to murmure: thinking it impoſſible to get either forwards or backe-wards. Some were of the opinion, that it was all ſuch Ice, betwixt vs and the ſhoare. Others, that the Bay was all couered ouer: and that it was a doubt whether we could get any way, or to any land, to winter in. The nights were long; and euery night it did ſo freeze, that we could not ſayle amongſt the Ice by night, nor in the thicke foggie weather. I comforted and incouraged them, the beſt I could: and to put away theſe cogitations, wee dranke a health to his 28.

Maiestie on the Ice; not one man in the Ship; and shee still vnder all her sayles. I most ingeniously confesse, that all their murmuring was not without reason; wherefore doubting that we should be frozen vp in the Sea: I ordered that fire should be made but once a day, and that but with a certaine number of shides, that the Steward should deliuer to the Cooke by tale, the better to prolong our fewell whatsoeuer should happen.

30. The 30. we made some way thorow the Ice: we heauing the Ship with our shoulders, and with Mawles and Crowes of Iron, breaking the corners of the Ice, to make way. As we got forwards, the water shoalded apace: so that I beleeue it to be some Iland. At noone we *obserued* thorow the fogge, with the Quadrant, vpon a piece of Ice: and were in *Lat.* 58. 54. our depth 30. fad. We put out hookes, to try to catch some fish, but to no purpose; for there is not any in this Bay.

31. The 31. we laboured as aforesaid: and got something forward. At noone we were in *Lat.* 58. 40. our depth 23. fad. It was very thicke hazye weather; or else I thinke we should haue seene the land.

August 1. The first of *August*, the winde came vp at West; which droue vs to the Eastward: where our depth increased to 35. fad. At noone (by obseruation with the Quadrant, on the Ice) we were in *Lat.* 58. 45. At sixe a clocke this euening, we might perceiue the Ice to heaue and set a little: which was occasioned by a swelling Sea, that came out of the South-West. This did comfort vs very much: hoping shortly we should get out of the Ice.

2. The second, it did blow hard at South-West, and yet we could not feele the forementioned swelling Sea: which did againe quench the hopes we had formerly conceiued.

3. The third, wee did see a little open water to the North-westward; and did feele a swelling Sea from the West: which doth assure vs, that there is an open Sea to the Westward.

5. The fift, we saw the Sea cleere: but could by no meanes worke our selues to it with our sayles: wherefore about sixe

in

in the euening, wee let fall an Anker in 50. fad. water; and stood all with poles and oares to fend off the Ice, and let it passe to Leewards. We continued this labour all night.

In the morning, the winde came vp at North-West, and 6.
we wayed with much ioy, as hoping now to get into an open Sea to the Southward. This by noone we had done; and were in *Lat.* 58. 28. very free of Ice. The winde did large vpon vs: so that we stood away North-West, to get vp as high to the Northward as we could: and so to come coasting to the Southward. We went to prayer, and to giue God thanks for our deliuery out of the Ice.

The ninth, (being in *Lat.* 59. 40.) we came againe to the 9.
Ice, which lye very thicke to the North: since we came out of the Ice, our depth increased to 110. and now decreaseth againe: So that I thinke we approched towards the shoare.

The tenth prooued very thicke foggie weather; the winde 10.
contrary, and the water showlding apace, we came to an Anker in 22. fad.

The eleuenth in the morning, we wayed, and made in for 11.
the shoare; and about noone saw the land: our depth being 16. fad. in *Lat.* 59. 40. The land to the North of vs, did trend North by East, and so made a point to the Southward, and trended away West by South, which we followed: making it for that place, which was formerly called *Hubberts Hope*. And so it prooued indeed: but it is now hopelesse.

Two or three words now, concerning the Bay that we haue past ouer. It is from *Digges Iland*, to this Wester land (in latitude aforesaid) about 160. leagues, the course West South West, the variation

The tydes doe set in the middle of the Bay, East and West, as we haue often tryed by our ledde aground: but neerer the shoares, as they are forced by the land; I am of the opinion that in the *Ocean*, or in large *Bayes*, the tydes doe naturally set East and West, and that this doth giue little hope of a passage. The greatest depth we had in the Bay, was 110. fad. and so shoalding, as you approch to land, we coasted round about this forementioned little Bay; which is some 18. leagues

deepe in 8. and 6. fad. and in the bottome of it, we were in two faddome and a halfe water, and saw the firme land, almost round about vs. Then we proceeded to the Southward sixe and seuen faddome water; within sight of the breach of the shoare: keeping the lead continually going, and in the night we would come to an Anker. This night being little winde, we came to an Anker with our Kedger: but in waying of him, we lost him, hauing no more aboord vs.

12. The 12. we were in *Lat.* 58. 46. some two leagues from the shoare. The variation is about 17. deg.

13. The 13. in the afternoone (it being something hazye) we saw some breaches ahead vs: our depth was 9. and 10. fad. and luffing to cleere our selues of them, we suddenly strooke vpon the Rocks: the Ship then being vnder our two Topsayles, Foresayle and Spreetsayle: with a fresh gale of winde. In this fearefull accident, wee strooke all our sayles amaine; and it did please God to send two or three good swelling Seas, which did heaue vs ouer the Rocks, into 3. fad. and presently into three faddome and a halfe; where we chopt to an Anker: and sayed the pumps: but we found shee made no water, although shee had three such terrible blowes, that we thought her Mast would haue shiuered to pieces, and that she had bin assuredly bulged. Wee hoyst the Boate ouer-boord, and double man'd her: to goe seeke and sound a way, out of this perilous place. Shee was no sooner gone, but there rose a fogge; so that we were faine to spend some powder, that shee might heare whereabouts we were. The winde duld something; otherwise, it had beene doubtfull whither shee could euer haue recouered to vs againe. After shee had beene absent two houres, she brought vs word, that it was all Rocks and breaches, round about vs: and that withall, shee had found a way, where there was not lesse then two fad. and a halfe: and that afterwards, the water did deepen. We did presently way, and follow the Boate, and past ouer two ledges of Rocks, on which there was scarce 14. foot water. Then it did deepen to 3. 4. and so to 14. fad. then it shoulded againe to 9. It being now night, we came to an Anker: where

we

we ride indifferent well all the night. In the morning, the winde came contrary; ſo that wee could not goe that way we intended to cleere our ſelues: and therefore we went to worke; to fit our holds, to ſpliſe our Cables; and made ready two ſhot, and ſo placed them in the Hold, that they might vpon all occaſions runne cleere; the ends of them being faſtned to the maine Maſt. We likewiſe lookt to our Ankers, and fitted our ſpare ones. We got out our long Boate from betwixt the decks; which was very much broken and bruiſed. The Carpenter went to worke to fit her, (for I intended to tow the Shallop at Sterne) and ſo to haue the Boats ready at an inſtant, either to lay out Ankers, or to be ſeruiceable to what God ſhould be pleaſed to try our faith and patience withall: for in him was our only truſt, and our hope vpon his fauour, in our honeſt endeauours. At noone, in *Lat.* 57. 45. wee could ſee the land from the N. W. to the S. E. by E. with Rocks and breaches: and the Rocks that we came ouer, dry aboue water: whereby I knew it flowes here two faddomes at leaſt. At noone, I ſent the Boate off to ſownd to the Eaſtward: becauſe the water ſhoulded, when we came to an Anker. Shee brought vs word, the ſhouldeſt water ſhe had beene in, was 7. fad. We intending thereupon to way, the winde came Eaſterly: ſo that we could not budge: but lay here the 14. all night, with a ſtiffe gale of winde. 14.

The 15. in the euening, our Cable galded off: by reaſon of which perilous and ſudden accident, in which wee had not time to put a Buoy to it, we loſt our Anker, and were driuen into 4. fad. water, before we could ſet our ſayles. This when we had done, we ſtowed South South-Eaſt, the winde being at Eaſt, but the water ſhoulded to 3. fad. Then wee ſtowed North north-eaſt, and it did deepen by degrees to ten fadd. and becauſe it grew darke, we came to an Anker, and rid a good ſtreſſe all night. 15.

In the morning the 16. the winde came vp at North a freſh gale: and we wayed and came to ſayle. By nine a clocke, it grew to be a very ſtorme: and we turned to and againe, in 10. fad. water. In the euening, the winde duld: and wee 16.

ſtowed

ſtood South-weſt, to haue a ſight of *Port Nelſon*: which courſe we ſtood all night, by the Starres, being in *Lat.* 57. 25. the variation, about 17. degrees.

17. The 17. in the morning, we ſtood South: and our depth decreaſed by degrees to 8. faddomes. At noone we had good obſeruation: being in *Latitude* 57. 15. and wee make account, that we are ſome 6. or 7. leagues of the Southerne ſide of *Port Nelſon*. Here the colour of the water changed: and was of a puddleliſh and ſandy red colour. We ſtood into 6. fad. and could not ſee the land from Top-maſt-head: ſo night comming on, and it beginning to blow hard at East by South, we ſtood off againe into 10. and 12. faddomes: where the water was againe of the colour of the Sea.

18. The 18. as the winde and weather fauoured vs, and the ſtorme was broken vp: we ſtood in againe South, and came againe into thicke puddleliſh water: into 8. 7. and 6. fad. and then off againe: for that it grew thicke foggie weather: keeping our lead continually going, night and day.

19. The 19. being fine cleere Sun-ſhine weather; we ſtood in againe into the thicke puddleiſh water, into 8. fad. where we came to an Anker, to try the tydes: For that from Top-maſt-head, we could not now ſee the land. We were at noone (by good obſeruation) in *Latitude* 57. 20. and the tyde did ſet N. W. by W. and S. E. by E. It did runne two knols and a halfe in two glaſſes; I reſolued, that this was nothing but ſhoalds to the land. In the after-noone it began to ſnuffle and blow; ſo that we had much adoe to get vp our Anker. This being done, we ſtood East South East: but the water ſhoalded apace. Then we ſtood East, and it deepened a little: In the euening, the winde came vp at Weſt; and then we ſtood East South-eaſt, into 10. and 8. and afterwards South-East, as our depth did guide vs by our lead, and the colour of the water into 7. and 6. faddomes.

20. The 20. at 6. in the morning, we ſaw the land: it being a very low flat land. Wee ſtood into 5. faddomes, to make it the better: and ſo ſtood alongſt it. At noone wee were in lat. 57. 00. We named it, *The new Principality of South Wales*; and

and drank a health in the best liquor we had to Prince *Charles* his Highnesse, whom God preserue. We stood alongst it; and came to a point where it trends to the Southward: neere to which point, there are two small Ilands. In the euening it was calme, and we came to an Anker. The tyde set as aforesaid. There we rid all that night, and the next day: by reason the winde was contrary. There went a chopping short Sea: and the Ship did labour at it, exceedingly leaping in Spreet-sayle yard, Forecastell, and all: for as yet we had not trimmed her well, to ride. About nine at night, it was very darke: and it did blow hard. Wee did perceiue by the lead the Ship did driue, wherefore bringing the Cable to Capstang, to heaue in our Cable (for we did thinke we had lost our Anker) the Anker hitcht againe, and vpon the chopping of a Sea, threw the men from the Capstang. A small rope in the darke, had gotten foule about the Cable, and about the Masters legge too: but with helpe of God hee did cleere himselfe, though not without sore bruising. The two Mates were hurt; the one in the head; the other in the arme. One of our lustiest men, was strooken on the brest with a bar, that he lay sprawling for life: another had his head betwixt the Cable; and hardly escaped. The rest were flung, where they were sore bruised: But our Gunner (an honest and a diligent man) had his legge taken betwixt the Cable and the Capstang: which wrung off his foote, and tare all the flesh off his legge, and crushed the bone to pieces, and sorely withall bruised all his whole body: in which miserable manner hee remained crying till we had recouered our selues, our memory and strengths to cleere him. Whilest we were putting him and the rest downe to the Chirurgion; the Ship droue into shoalde water; which put vs all in feare: we being so sorely weakened by this blow, which had hurt eight of our men. It pleased God, that the Anker held againe: and shee rid it out all night. By midnight, the Chirurgion had taken off the Gunners legge at the gartering place; and drest the others that were hurt and bruised: after which we comforted each other as well as we could.

22. The 22. wee weyed; and ſtood a little off into deeper water; expecting a better winde. Which in the afternoone fauoured vs. Wee ſtood in againe for the ſhoare, and alongſt it wee proceeded. It is very ſhoald about foure leagues off, and full of breaches.

23. The 23. at noone, we were in latitude 56. 28. In the euening, the winde came contrary: and we were faine to turne to and againe. All this moneth, the winde hath beene very variable, and continued not long vpon one point: yet it happened ſo, that we can get but little forward.

26. The 26. there ſprung vp a fine gale at Weſt, but very thicke weather: neuertheleſſe wee ſtood into 7. and 6. fad. the water very thicke and puddleliſh. At noone, it cleered; and we could ſee that we were imbayed in a little Bay: the land being almoſt round about vs. We ſtood out of it, and
27. ſo alongſt it, in ſight; till the 27. in the morning: when we came to higher land then any we had yet ſeene, ſince we came from *Nottingham Iland*. We ſtood into it, and came to an Anker in 5. faddome. I ſent off the Boate, well man'd and arm'd; with order in writing what they were to doe: and a charge to returne againe, before Sunne-ſet: The euening came, and no newes of our Boate: we ſhot and made falſe fires; but had no anſwer: which did much perplex vs, doubting that there had ſome diſtaſter befalne her, through careleſneſſe, and in her we ſhould loſe all. Wee aboord, at preſent, were not able to wey our Anker, nor ſayle the Ship. At laſt we ſaw a fire vpon the ſhoare; which made vs the more doubtfull, becauſe they did not anſwer our ſhot, nor falſe fires with the like. Wee thought withall, that it had beene the Saluages, who did now triumph in their conqueſt. At length they came, all ſafe and well: and excuſed themſelues, in that vpon their comming aſhoare, it did ebbe ſo ſuddenly, that a banke of ſand was ſo preſently dry without them, as they could not come away, till that was couered againe: and with that they pacified mee: They reported, that there was great ſtore of drift wood, on the ſhoare: and a good quantitie growing on the land. That they ſaw the tracks of Deere and Beares:

Beares: good ſtore of Fowle; (of which they had killed ſome) but no ſigne of people. That they paſt ouer two little riuers, and came to a third; which they could not paſſe: That it did flow very neere three faddomes, ſometimes; as appeared by the ſhoare. That it was low water at foure a clocke; that the flood came from the North-weſt: and that it flowed halfe tyde; which both they and we had perceiued by the Ship. At low water, we had but three faddome, where we did ride. The winde began to blow hard at Eaſt, whereupon we weyed and ſtood to the Northward till midnight: Then in againe; and in the morning wee ſaw the land: and then it began to blow hard, and as we ſtood off, it increaſed to a very ſtorme; ſo that at length wee could not maintaine a payre of courſes; but tryed vnder our Maine courſe, all day and all night: ſometime turning her head, to the Landward: ſometime to the Offing.

The 29. in the morning, we made account we had drouen backe againe, ſome 16. or 18. leagues: and in the morning (as it cleered) wee ſaw a Ship to Leeward of vs ſome three or foure leagues: ſo wee made ſayle and bore vp with her. Shee was then at an Anker in 13. fadd. It was his Maieſties Ship, and Captaine *Foxe* commanded in her. 29.

I ſaluted him according to the manner of the Sea, and receiued the like of him. So I ſtood in to ſee the land, and thought to tacke about, and keepe weather of him, and to ſend my Boat aboord of him: but the winde ſhifted, ſo that for that time I could not. In the euening, I came to weather of him, and ſent my Boat aboord of him; who preſently weighed, and ſtood off with mee till midnight: and then we ſtood in againe.

In the morning Captaine *Foxe* and his friends, came aboord of mee: where I entertained them in the beſt manner I could: and with ſuch freſh meat as I had gotten from the ſhoare; I told him, how I had named the land, *The South Principality of Wales*. I ſhewed him how farre I had beene to the Eaſtward: where I had landed; and in briefe, I made knowne to him, all the dangers of this Coaſt, as farre as I had beene.

He told mee, how himselfe had beene in *Port Nelson*: and had made but a Cursory discouery hitherto: and that he had not beene aland; nor had not many times seene the land. In the euening, after I had giuen his men some necessaries, with Tobacco and other things which they wanted: hee departed aboord his Ship: and the next morning, stood away South South-west: since which time, I neuer saw him. The winde something fauouring mee, I stood in for the shoare; and so proceeded alongst it, in sight.

This moneth of *August* ended with Snow and Haile; the weather being as cold, as at any time I haue felt in *England*.

September 1. We coasted alongst the shoare in 10. faddomes, and when it cleered; in sight of land. At length the water shoalded to 6. and 5. fadd. and as it cleered, we saw it all breaches to Leeward: so we hull'd off, North North-east, but still raised land. By night, we had much adoe to get safely out of this dangerous Bay. At midnight, the winde came vp at South, and so we tooke in our sayles, and let the Ship driue to the Northward into deeper water. This day, was the first time, the Chirurgion told mee, that there were diuers of the men tainted with sickneſſe. At noone, we were in latitude 55. 12.

2. The second, we stood in againe for the shoare; but as we came in to shoald water, it began to blow: the weather being winterly and foule; threatning a storme: wherein we were not deceiued, for that in standing off, wee had a violent one.

3. By midnight it broke vp; and the third in the morning, wee stood in againe: and by a 11. wee saw it. Here wee found the land to trend South South-east and South: so that we knew, we were at a *Cape Land:* and named it *Cape Henrietta Maria:* by her Maiesties name; Who had before named our Ship. At noone, we were in latitude 55. 05. and that is the height of the Cape.

From *Port Nelson* to this Cape, the land trends (generally) East South-east, but makes with points and Bayes: which in the particulars doth alter it a point, two or three. The distance is about one hundred and thirtie leagues: the variation at this Cape taken by Amplitude, is about sixteene degrees.

A moſt ſhoald and perilous coaſt: in which there is not one Harbour to be found.

The third day in the afternoone, we had a tearing ſtorme at North; which continued till midnight, in extreme violence. 3.

The fourth in the morning (the ſtorme being broke vp) we ſtood in againe, South-Weſt. The weather was very thicke, and we ſounded continually: but by noone it cleered and we ſaw the land. Here it did trend South by Eaſt, and the tydes did ſet alongſt it, with a quicke motion. In the euening, there came a great rowling Sea out of the North North-eaſt, and by eight a clocke, it blew very hard at South-eaſt, and by reaſon of the incounter of the winde and this great Sea: the Sea was all in a breach; and to make vp a perfect tempeſt, it did ſo lighten, ſnow, raine, and blow, all the night long, that I was neuer in the like: We ſhipt many Seas; but one moſt dangerous: which rackt vs fore and aft: that I verily thought it had ſunke the Ship: It ſtrooke her with ſuch a violence. The Ship did labour moſt terribly in this diſtraction of winde and waues: and we had much adoe to keepe all things faſt in the hold, and betwixt decks. 4.

The fift in the morning, the winde ſhifted South-Weſt, but changed not his condition; but continued in his old anger and fury. In the afternoone, it ſhifted againe to the North-weſt, and there ſhowed his vttermoſt malice; and in that tearing violence, that nor I, nor any that were then with mee, euer ſaw the Sea in ſuch a breach. Our Ship was ſo tormented, and did ſo labour; with taking it in on both ſides, and at both ends: that we were in a moſt miſerable diſtreſſe, in this ſo vnknowne a place. At eight a clocke in the euening, the ſtorme brake vp: and we had ſome quietneſſe in the night following: not one hauing ſlept one winke in 30. houres before. If this ſtorme had continued Eaſterly, as it was at firſt, without Gods goodneſſe we had all periſhed. 5.

The ſixt, the winde was at South-weſt, ſo that wee could do no good to the Weſtward. We ſpent the time therefore, in trimming of our Ship: we brought all our coales (which for the moſt part was great Coale) aft: as we alſo did ſome 6.

other things; and all to lighten her afore. Others did picke our bread; whereof there was much wet: for doe what we could, we shipt abundance of water betwixt decks: which ranne into the hold, and into our bread-roome: for the Sea, indeed, so continually ouer-rackt vs, that we were like *Ionas* in the Whales belly: We ouer-looked our Tacks and Shoots, with other Riggings of stresse: becausse that henceforward, we were to looke for no other but Winter weather: This euening our Boate-swayne (a painefull man, and one that had laboured extremely these two or three dayes) was very sicke: swouning away three or foure times: insomuch that wee thought verily, he would presently haue dyed.

7. The seuenth in the morning, the winde came vp at South-east, and we stood away South-west, vnder all the sayle we could make. In this course, we saw an Iland and came close aboord it: and had twentie fadd. water, which was some comfort to vs: for hitherto, we could not come within foure or fiue leagues of the shoare, at that depth. This Iland stands in 54. 10. The afternoone, we stood away South-west, and in the euening, had the shoalding of the Westerne shoare, in 10. 8. and 7. fadd. but it was so thicke, that we could not see the land. It is about 14. leagues, betwixt this Iland and the Maine.

8. The eight was thicke, foggie, and calme: which so continued till the ninth about sixe in the morning. The winde then comming vp at South South-west: (though very foggy) we stood to the Eastward: keeping our lead going continually. In the euening, the water shoalded to 10. and 9. fadd: wherefore we stood off and on, all night.

10. The tenth we made it: finding it an Iland, of about 8. or 9. leagues long. It stands in latitude 53. 5. and about 15. leagues from the Westerne shoare. The part of it, that we coasted, trends West North-west: I named it my Lord *Westons Iland*; We stood still away to the Eastward: it being broken foggie weather. In the afternoone, we discryed land to the Eastward of vs: which made like three hils, or hummockes: Towards them we sayle; keeping our lead still going:

and

and very circumſpect. At length wee alſo ſaw land to the Southward of vs: whereupon we loofe vp, and now make for that: by courſe as we had ſet it in the thicke darke fogge. We came in amongſt ſuch low broken grounds, breaches, and rockes; that we knew not which way to turne vs: but God be thanked it was but little winde; and ſo we came to an Anker; Soone after it cleered; at which time we could ſee nothing but ſands, rocks, and breaches, round about vs: that way onely excepted, which we came in. I ſent preſently the Boate to ſound amongſt the ſhoalds and rocks: that if wee ſhould be put to extremitie, we might haue ſome knowledge which way to goe. This night prooued calme and faire weather: and we rid quietly.

The eleuenth in the morning, I went in the Boate aſhoare my ſelfe: and whilſt I was a land, I ſent the Boate about amongſt the broken grounds, to ſound. I found this Iland, vtterly barren of all goodneſſe: yea of that which I thought eaſily to haue found: which was Scuruy-graſſe, Sorrell, or ſome herbe or other, to haue refreſhed our ſicke people. I could not perceiue that the tyde did flow here (ordinarily) aboue two foot. There was much drift wood on the ſhore: and ſome of it droue vp very high, on the North ſide of the Iland: whereby I iudged that the ſtormes were very great at North, in the Winter. Thus I returned aboord; and ſent many of our ſicke men to another part of the Iland, to ſee if they themſelues could fortunately finde any reliefe for their griefes. At noone, by good obſeruation, we were in latitude 52. 45. In the euening, our men returned comfortleſſe: and then we weyed and ſtood to the Weſtward, comming to an Anker vnder another Iland, in 20. faddomes. 11.

The twelfth in the morning, it began to blow hard at South-eaſt, which was partly of the ſhoare; and the Ship began to driue: it being ſoft oozie ground. We heaued in our Anker thereupon, and came to ſayle vnder two courſes. Whileſt the moſt were buſie in heauing out of Top-ſayles: ſome, that ſhould haue had ſpeciall care of the Ship ranne her aſhoare vpon the rocks: out of meere careleſneſſe, in looking 12.

out

out and about or heaving of the leade, after they had seene the land all night long, and mought euen then haue seene it, if they had not beene blinded with selfe conceit, and beene enuiously opposite in opinions. The first blow, stroke me out of a dead sleepe, and I running out of my Cabbin; thought no other at first, but I had beene wakened (when I saw our danger) to prouide my selfe for another World.

After I had contrould a little passion in my selfe, and had checkt some bad counsell that was giuen me, to reuenge my selfe vpon those that had committed this error: I ordered what should be done to get off these Rockes and stones. First we halde all our sayle abacke-slayles; but that did no good, but make her beate the harder. Whereupon we strooke all our sayles amaine; and furdeld them vp close, tearing downe our sterne, to bring the Cable thorow the Cabbin to Capstang: and so laid out an Anker to heaue her asterne. I made all the water in hold to be stau'd: and set some to the pumpes to pumpe it out, and did intend to doe the like with our Beere; Others I put to throw out all our Coales: which was soone and readily done. We quoyld out our Cables into our long boate; all this while, the Ship beating so fearefully, that we saw some of the sheathing swim by vs. Then stood we, as many as we could, to the Capstang: and heaued with such a good will, that the Cable brake, and we lost our Anker. Out, with all speede, therefore, we put another: Wee could not now perceiue whether she did leake or no; and that by reason we were imployed in pumping out the water, which we had bulged in hold: though we much doubted, that she had receiued her deaths wound: wherefore we put into the Boate the Carpenters tooles, a barrell of bread, a barrell of powder, sixe muskets, with some match; and a tinder-boxe, fish, hookes and lines, pitch and okum: and to be breefe, what-euer could be thought on in such an extremity. All this we sent ashoare, to prolong a miserable life for a few dayes. We were fiue houres thus beating; in which time she strooke 100. blowes: insomuch that we thought euery stroke had bin the last that it was possible she could

haue

haue endured. The water, we could not perceiue in all this time, to flowe any thing at all: at length, it pleaſed God, ſhe beat ouer all the Rockes: though yet wee knew not whether ſhe were ſtanch. Whereupon, to pumping we goe on all hands, till we made the pumpes ſucke: and then we ſaw how much water ſhe did make in a glaſſe. VVe found her to be very leakie; but wee went to prayer and gaue God thankes it was no worſe: and ſo fitted all things againe, and got further off and came to an Anker. In the Euening, it began to blow very hard at W. S. W. which if it had done whileſt we were on the Rockes, we had loſt our Ship without any redemption. With much adoe, we wayde our Anker, and let her driue to the Eaſtward amongſt the broken grounds and Rockes: the boate going before, ſounding. At length, we came amongſt breaches; and the boate made ſignes to vs that there was no going further. Amongſt the Rockes therefore we againe came to an Anker, where we did ride all night: and where our men which were tyred out with extreme labour, were indifferent well refreſhed. Here I firſt noted, that when the wind was at S. it flowed very little or no water at all; ſo that we could not bring our Ship aground to looke to her: for we did pumpe almoſt continually.

The 13. at noone we wayed, and ſtood to the Weſtward: 13.
but in that courſe, it was all broken grounds, ſhoaldes and ſunken Rockes: ſo that we wondered with our ſelues, how we came in amongſt them in a thicke fogge. Then we ſhapte our courſe to the North-ward: and after ſome conſultation with my aſſociates, I reſolued to get about this land, and ſo to goe downe into the bottome of *Hudſons Baye*; and ſee if I could diſcouer a way into the Riuer of *Canada*: and if I failed of that, then to winter on the maine Land; where there is more comfort to be expected, then among Rockes or Ilands. We ſtood alongſt the ſhoare, in ſight of many breaches. When it was night, we ſtood vnder our fore-ſayle; the leade ſtill going. At laſt, the water ſhoalded vpon vs, to 10. fad. and it began to blow hard. We tackte about, and it did deepen to 12. and 14. fad. but by and by, it ſhoalded againe

to 8. fad. Then we tackt about againe; and ſuddenly it ſhoalded to 6. and 5. fad. ſo wee ſtrooke our ſayle amaine, and chopt to an anker: reſoluing to ride it out for life and death. We ridde all night a great ſtreſſe; ſo that our bittes did riſe, and we thought they would haue beene torne to pieces.

14. At breake of day the 14. we were ioyfull men: and when we could looke about, we diſcried an Iland ſome 2. leagues off, at W. by N. and this was the ſhoald that lay about it. Here did runne a diſtracted, but yet a very quicke Tyde: of which we taking the opportunity, got vp our Anker, and ſtood N. W. to cleere our ſelues of this ſhoald. In the afternoone, the wind came vp at N. E. and we ſtood alongſt the Eaſterne ſhoare in ſight of a multitude of breaches. In the Euening, it began to blow a ſtorme not ſayle-worthy; and the ſea went very high, and was all in a breach. Our ſhallop, which we did now towe at ſterne, being moord with two hawſers, was ſunken: and did ſpine by her moorings, with her keele vp, 20. times in an houre. This made our ſhip to hull very broad; ſo that the ſea did continually ouer-rake vs: yet we indured it, and thought to recouer her. All night, the ſtorme continued with violence, and with ſome raine in the morning: it then being very thicke weather. The water ſhoalded apace; with ſuch an ouer-growne ſea withall, that a ſayle was not to be endured: and what was as ill, there was no truſting to an Anker. Now therefore began we to prepare our ſelues, how to make a good end, of a miſerable tormented life. About noone as it cleered vp, we ſaw two Ilands vnder our lee; whereupon we bare vp to them: and ſeeing an opening betwixt them, we indeauoured to get into it before night: for that there was no hope of vs, if we continued out at ſea, that night. Therefore come life, come death, we muſt runne this hazzard. We found it to be a good ſound: where we ridde all night ſafely, and recouered our ſtrengths againe, which were much impared with continuall labour. But before we could get into this good place, our ſhallop broke away (being moord with 2. hawſers) and we loſt her to our great griefe: Thus now had we but the Ship boate,

and

and ſhe was all torne and bruiſed too. This Iland was the ſame that we had formerly coaſted the Weſter ſide of; and had named my Lord *Weſtons Iland.* Here we remained till the 19. in which time it did nothing but ſnow and blow extremely, inſomuch that we durſt not put our boate ouerboord.

This 19. The wind ſhifted N. N. E. and we wayde and ſtood to the Southward: but by noone the wind came vp at S. and ſo we came to an Anker vnder another Iland, on which I went aſhoare, and named it *The Earle of Briſtols Iland.* The Carpenter wrought hard in repairing our boate: whileſt I wandered vp and downe on this deſart Iland, I could not perceiue, that euer there had beene any Saluages on it: and in breefe, we could finde neither Fiſh, Fowle, nor Hearbe vpon it; ſo that I returned comfortleſſe aboord againe. The tydes doe high about ſome 6. Foot: now that the wind is Northerly. The flood comes from the North: and it doth flow halfe tyde; The full ſea this day, was at one a clocke. Here, ſeeing the windes continue ſo Northerly, that we could not get about to goe into *Hudſons Baye*; we conſidered againe what was beſt to doe, to looke out for a wintering place. Some aduiſed me to goe for *Port Nelſon:* becauſe we were certaine that there was a Coue, where we might bring in our Ship. I likte not that counſell; for that it is a moſt perilous place, and that it might be ſo long ere we could get thither, that we might be debard by the Ice. Moreouer, ſeeing it was ſo cold here, as that euery night our rigging did freeze: and that ſometimes in the Morning, we did ſhouell away the ſnow halfe a foote thicke off our deckes: and in that Latitude too: I thought it farre worſe in the other place. I reſolued thereupon, to ſtand againe to the Southward, there to looke for ſome little Creeke or Coue for our Ship. 19.

The 21. the winde came vp at N. and we wayde: although it was a very thicke fogge, and ſtood away S. W. to cleere our ſelues of the ſhoalds that were on the point of this Iland. This Iland is in Lat. 53. 10. When we were cleere, we ſteerd away S. At noone the fogge turned into raine: but very 21.

thicke weather; and it did thunder all the afternoone: which made vs doubt a ſtorme: for all which, wee aduentured to proceed. In the euening, the winde increaſed; and blew hard: wherefore we tooke in all our ſayles, and let her driue to the Southward, heauing the lead euery glaſſe. Our depth, when we tooke in our ſayles, was 30. fadd. and it did increaſe to 45. which was a great comfort to vs in the darke: At midnight, our depth began ſuddenly to decreaſe; and as faſt as the lead could be heaued, it ſhoalded to 20. fadd. wherefore we chopt to an Anker and trimmed our Ship *aft*, to mount on the Sea, and fitted all things to ride it out. There was no need to bid our men watch; not one of them put his eyes together all the night long. We rid it out well all the night: although the Sea went very loftie: and that it did blow very hard.

The 22. in the morning, when we could looke about vs;
22. we ſaw an Iland vnder our Lee ſome league off: all being ſhoalds and breaches, betwixt vs and it. At noone (with the helpe of the windward tyde) we attempted to haue vp our Anker: although the Sea ſtill went very loftie. Ioyning all our ſtrengths therefore, with our beſt skils; God be thanked, we had it vp: but before we could ſet our ſayles, wee were driuen into nine fadd. Indeauouring thereupon to double a point, to get vnder the Lee of this Iland; the water ſhoalded to 7. 6. and 5. fadd. but when we were about, it did deepen againe and we come to an Anker in a very good place; And it was very good for vs, that we did: for the winde increaſed to a very ſtorme. Here wee rid well all the night, tooke good reſt, and recouered our ſpent ſtrengths againe. The laſt night and this morning, it did ſnow and hayle, and was very cold: neuertheleſſe I tooke the Boate and went aſhoare to looke for ſome Creeke or Coue to haue in our Ship; for ſhee was very leaky: and the company becomne ſickly and weake, with much pumping and extreme labour. This Iland when wee came to the ſhoare; it was nothing but ledges of rocks, and bankes of ſand: and there went a very great ſurfe on them. Neuertheleſſe I made them rowe thorow it; and aſhoare I got with two more, and made them rowe off without the breaches;

breaches; and there to come to an Anker and to ſtay for mee: I made what ſpeed I could to the top of a hill, to diſcouer about: but could not ſee what we looked for: Thus becauſe it began to blow hard, I made haſte towards the Boate againe. I found that it had ebbed ſo low, that the Boate could not by any meanes come neere the ſhoare for mee: ſo that we were faine to wade thorow the ſurfe and breaches to her: in which, ſome tooke ſuch a cold, that they did complaine of it to their dying day. But now it began to blow hard, ſo that we could not get but little to windward toward our Ship: for the wind was ſhifted ſince we went aſhoare, & return to the ſhoare, we could not, by reaſon of the ſurfe. Well: we row for life, they in the Ship, let out a Buoy by a long warpe; & by Gods aſſiſtance we got to it: and ſo haled vp to the Ship; where we were well welcom'd, & we all reioyc'd together. This was a premonition to vs; to be carefull how we ſent off the Boate; for that it was winter weather already. I named this Iland, *Sir Thomas Roes Iland:* It is full of ſmall wood; but in other benefits not very rich: and ſtands in latitude 52. 10. At noone, we weyed: ſeeing an Iland that bare South South-eaſt of vs, ſome foure leagues off; which was the higheſt land we had yet ſeene in this Bay: but as we came neere it, it ſuddenly ſhoalded to 6. 5. and 4. fadd. Wherefore we ſtrooke our ſayles amaine, and chopt to an Anker: but it was very foule ground, and when the Ship was winded vp, we had but three fadd. at her Sterne. As it cleered, we could ſee the breaches all alongſt vnder our Lee: holding it ſafe therefore to ſtay long here; we ſettled euery thing in order, for the Ship to fall the right way. We had vp our Anker, got into deeper water; and ſtood ouer againe for *Sir Thomas Roes Iland:* which by night we brought in the winde of vs; ſome two leagues off: which did well ſhelter vs. The tydes runne very quicke here amongſt theſe ſhoalds; and their times of running ebbe, or flood, be very vncertaine: Their currants, are likewiſe ſo diſtracted, that in the night there is no ſayling by the Compaſſe: wherefore we were faine to ſeeke euery night ſome new place of ſecuritie to come to an Anker.

24. The 24. in the morning, it did lower, and threaten a storme: which made vs with the windward tyde, wey to get neerer vnder the Iland. It was very thicke foggie weather: and as we stood to the North-eastward, we came to very vncertaine depths: at one cast, 20. fadd. the next 7. then 10. 5. 8. and 3. and comming to the other tacke, we were worse then we were before, the Currants making a foole of our best iudgements, in the thicke fogge when we could see no land-marks. It pleased God, that we got cleere of them: and endeauoured to get vnder the Lee of the Iland. This being not able to doe, wee were faine to come to an Anker in 35. fadd. some two leagues off the shoare: All this afternoone (and indeed all night too) it did snow and hayle: and was very cold.

25. The 25. wee weyed, and thought to get to the Eastward: but as wee tackt to and againe, the winde shifted so in our teeths, that it put vs within a quarter of a mile of the very shoare: where we chopt to an Anker and rid it out for life and death. Such miseries as these, we indured amongst these shoalds and broken grounds: or rather more desperate then I haue related: (very vnpleasant perchance to be read) with snow, haile, and stormy weather, and colder then euer I felt it in *England* in my life. Our shoote-Anker was downe twice or thrice a day: which extreme paines made a great part of
30. the company sickly. All this lasted with vs, vntill the 30. of this moneth of *September:* which we thought would haue put an end to our miseries: for now we were driuen amongst rocks, shoalds, ouer-falles, and breaches round about vs; that which way to turne, we knew not; but there ride amongst them, in extremitie of distresse. All these perils, made a most hideous and terrible noyse, in the night season: and I hope it will not be accounted ridiculous, if I relate with what meditations I was affected, now and then, amongst my ordinary prayers: which I here affoord the Reader, as I there conceiued them; in these few ragged and teared Rimes.

Oh,

OH, my poore ſoule, why doeſt thou grieue to ſee
So many Deaths muſter to murther mee ?
Looke to thy ſelfe, regard not mee ; for I
Muſt doe (for what I came) performe, or die.
So thou mayſt free thy ſelfe from being in
A dung-hill dungeon ; A meere ſinke of ſinne,
And happily be free'd, if thou beleeue,
Truly in God through Chriſt, and euer liue.
Be therefore glad yet : ere thou goe from hence,
For our ioynt ſinnes, let's doe ſome penitence,
Vnfainedly together. When we part,
Ile wiſh the Angels Ioy, with all my heart.
We haue with confidence relyde vpon
A ruſtie wyre, toucht with a little Stone,
Incompaſt round with paper, and alaſſe
To houſe it harmeleſſe, nothing but a glaſſe,
And thought to ſhun a thouſand dangers, by
The blind direction of this ſenſeleſſe flye.
When the fierce winds ſhatter'd blacke nights aſunder,
Whoſe pitchie clouds, ſpitting forth fire and thunder,
Hath ſhooke the earth, and made the Ocean roare ;
And runne to hide it, in the broken ſhoare :
Now thou muſt Steere *by faith* ; a better guide,
'Twill bring thee ſafe to heauen againſt the tyde
Of Satans malice. Now let quiet gales
Of ſauing grace, inſpire thy zealous ſayles.

October 1. The firſt of *October* was indifferent faire weather; and with a windward tyde, out went our Boate, to ſound a channell to help vs out of this perilous place. The Boat, within two houres ſhee returned: and told vs, how ſhee had beene away where there was not leſſe then 12. fadd. We preſently, thereupon weyed; but found it otherwiſe: and came amongſt many ſtrange races, and ouer-falles, vpon which there went a very great and breaking Sea: As we proceeded, the water ſhoalded to 6. fadd. Well! there was no remedy, we muſt goe forward: happy be luckie; ſeeing there neither was any riding; and as little hope to turne any way with a ſayle, but that there appeared preſent death in it. It pleaſed God ſo to direct vs, that we got thorow it: hauing no leſſe then fiue ſeuerall, and all very vncertaine depths. The water, ſometimes deepened to 20. fadd. then vpon a ſudden, it ſhoalded to 7. 6. and 5. faddomes: ſo we ſtrooke all our ſayles amaine, and chopt to an Anker, where wee rid till midnight, for life and death: it blowing a mercileſſe gale of winde, and the Sea going very loftie, and all in a breach. The ground was foule ground too, inſomuch that wee doubted our Cable, euery minute.

2. The ſecond in the morning was little winde: wherefore taking the opportunitie of the tyde, the Boate went forth to ſound: which returning againe in two houres, told vs how they had ſounded about that ſhoald, and had found a place of ſome ſafetie to ride in; and had beene in no leſſe water then fiue faddome. We weyed; and found our Cable galled in two places: which had ſoone failed vs, if the foule weather had continued. We ſtood the ſame way, that the Boat did direct vs: but it prooued ſo calme, that wee came to an Anker in 18. faddome. I tooke the Boate, and went aſhoare on an Iland, that was to the Southward of vs: which I named, *The Earle of Danbyes Iland*: From the higheſt place in it, I could ſee it all broken grounds and ſhoalds, to the Southward: and rather worſe, then any thing better, then that which we had beene in. I found that the Saluages had beene vpon it: and that it was full of wood. I made haſte to the Boate to ſound the

the Baye for feare of ſhoalds and ſunken Rockes: but found it indifferent good. Toward the Euening, it began to blow hard: wherefore we made towards the Ship. She put forth a Buoy and a warpe; and we rowing for life to recouer her, were put to Lee-ward of her: but by getting hold of the warpe, we halde vp to her. The boate we left halfe full of water: our ſelues being as wet as drown'd rats; and it made vs the more reioyce, that we had eſcapt this great danger. All night, we had a very hard rode-ſteede; it blowing a moſt violent gale of wind, with ſnow and haile.

The third about noone, the wind duld; and we had vp our Anker, ſtanding in further into the Baye into foure fad. and a halfe water. Here we came againe to an Anker, with our ſecond Anker: for many of our men are now ſicke; and the reſt ſo weakened, that we can hardly way our ſhoote-Anchor; I tooke the Boate, and went preſently aſhoare to ſee what comfort I could find; This was the firſt time, that I put foote on this Iland; which was the ſame that we did after winter vpon. I found the tracks of Deere, and ſaw ſome Fowle: but that that did reioyce me moſt, was, that I did ſee an opening into the Land, as if it had beene a riuer. To it we make with all ſpeede, but found it to be barr'd; and not 2. foote water at full ſea on the Barre: and yet within, a moſt excellent fine Harbour, hauing 4. fad. water. In the Euening I return'd aboord, bringing little comfort for our ſicke men, more then hopes. 3.

The 4. it did ſnow and blow very hard; yet I got aſhoare, and appointed the boate to goe to another place, (which made like a Riuer) and to ſound it. In the meane time, I went with foure more, ſome 4. or 5. miles vp into the Countrey; but could find no releefe all that way for our ſicke, but a few Berries onely. After we had well wearied our ſelues in the troubleſome woods, wee return'd to the place I had appointed the boate to tarry for me: where at my comming I ſtill found her, ſhe hauing not beene where I had ordered her, for it had blowne ſuch a fierce gale of wind, that ſhe could not row to wind-ward. Thus we return'd aboord, with no good newes. 4.

It continued foule weather, with snow and haile, and extreme cold; till the 6. when with a fauouring winde, we stood in neerer to the shoare, and here moord the ship.

7. The 7. it snow'd all day; so that we were faine to cleare it of the Decks with shouels; and it blew a very storme withall. It continued snowing and very cold weather, and it did so freeze, that all the bowes of the Ship, with her beake-head, was all Ice: about the Cable also, was Ice as bigge as a mans middle. The bowes of the boate were likewise frozen halfe a foote thicke, so that we were faine to hew and beate it off. The Sunne did shine very cleere: and we tore the top-sayles out of the tops, which were hard frozen in them, into a lumpe: so that there they hung a Sunning all day, in a very lumpe; the Sunne not hauing power to thawe one drop of them. After the Boate was fitted, we rowed towards the shoare: but could not come neere the place where we were vsed to land, for that it was all thickned water with the snow, that had fallen vpon the sands, that are dry at low water. This made it so difficult to row, that we could not set through it with 4. oares: yet something higher to the West-ward, we got ashoare. Seeing now the winter to come thus extremely on vpon vs, and that we had very little wood aboord; I made them fill the boate, and went aboord and sent the Carpenter and others to cut wood; others to carry it to the water side: whilest the boate brought it aboord, for I doubted that we were likely to be debar'd the shoare, and that we should not goe to and againe with the boate. It was miserable and cold already aboord the Ship: euery thing did freeze in the Hold, and by the fire side: Seeing therefore that we could no longer make vse of our sayles (which be the wings of a Ship) it raised a many of doubts in our mindes, that here we must stay and winter. After we had brought so much wood aboord, as we could conueniently stowe, and enough as I thought would haue lasted 2. or 3. moneths: The sicke men desired that some little house or houell might be built a shoare, whereby they might be the better sheltered, and recouer their healths. I tooke the

the Carpenter (and others whom I thought fit for ſuch a purpoſe) and chooſing out a place, they went immediately to worke vpon it. In the meane ſpace, I my ſelfe accompanied with ſome others, wandered vp and downe in the Woods, to ſee if we could diſcouer any ſignes of Salvages, that ſo we might the better prouide for our ſafeties, againſt them. We found no appearance that there was any on this Iland; nor neere vnto it: The ſnow by this time was halfe legge high; and ſtalking through it, we returned comfortleſſe to our Companions: who had all this time wrought well vpon our houſe. They aboord the Ship, tooke downe our topſayles in the meane while, and made a great fire vpon the hearth in the hatch way; ſo that hauing well thaw'd them, they folded them vp, and put them betwixt deckes, that if we had any weather, they might bring them againe to yard: Thus in the Euening we returned aboord.

The 12. we tooke our maine ſayle from the yard which was hard frozen to it: and carryed it aſhoare, to couer our houſe withall: being firſt faine to thawe it by a great fire; By night they had couered it; and had almoſt hedged it about: and the ſixe builders did deſire to lye in it aſhoare that night, which I condiſcended vnto: hauing firſt fitted them with Muskets and other furniture; and a charge to keepe good watch all night. Moreouer they had a ſhoare 2. Greyhounds (a dogge and a bitch) which I had brought out of *England*, to kill vs ſome Deere, if happily we could finde any. 12.

By the 13. at night, our houſe was ready; and our ſixe builders deſired they might trauell vp into the Country to ſee what they could diſcouer. 13.

The 14. betimes in the morning, being fitted with munition, and their order to keepe together (but eſpecially to ſeeke out ſome Creeke or Cove for our Ship) they departed. We aboord, tooke downe our two top-maſts and their rigging: making account if we did remooue, to make vſe of our foreſayle and mizzen. 14.

The 15. in the Euening our hunters returned very weary, 15.

and brought with them a small, leane Deere, in 4. quarters: which reioyced vs all, hoping we should haue had more of them, to refresh our sicke men withall. They reported, that they had wandered aboue 20. miles, and had brought this Deere aboue 12. mile: and that they had seene 9. or 10. more: The last night, they had a very cold lodging in the woods; and so it appeard, for they lookt all almost starued, nor could they recouer themselues in 3. or 4. dayes after. They saw no signe of Salvages, nor of any rauening wild beasts, nor yet any hope of harbour.

17. The 17. my Lieutenant and 5. more, desired they might try their fortunes in trauelling about the Iland. But they had farre worse lucke then the others, although they endured out all night, and had wandered very farre in the snow (which was now very deepe) and returned comfortlesse and miserably disabled with the coldnesse. But what was worse then all this, they had lost one of their company, *Iohn Barton*, namely our Gunners mate; who being very weary, meerly to saue the going about, had attempted to goe ouer a pond that was a quarter of a mile over; where when he was in the very middest, the Ice brake and closed vpon him, and we neuer saw him more. Considering these disasters, I resolued to fish no more with a golden hooke: for feare, I weakned my selfe more with one hunting, then 20. such deare Deeres could doe me good. Being now assured, that there was no Salvages vpon the Iland, nor yet about vs on the other Ilands: no nor on the maine neither, as farre as we could discouer, (which we further proued by making of fires) and that the cold season was now in that extremity, that they could not come to vs, if there were any: we comforted and refreshed our selues, by sleeping the more securely. We changed our Iland garrison, euery weeke; and for other refreshing we were like to haue none till the Spring.

From this 10. to the 29. it did (by *interims*) snow and blow so hard, that the boate could hardly aduenture ashoare, and but seldome land, vnlesse the men did wade in the thicke congealed water, carrying one another. We did sensibly perceiue

ceiue withall, how wee did daily ſinke into more miſeries. The land was all deepe couered with ſnow; the cold did multiply; and the thicke ſnow water did increaſe: and what would become of vs, our moſt mercifull God and preſeruer knew onely.

The 29. I obſerued an *Eclipſe* of the Moone, with what care poſſibly I could both in the tryall of the exactneſſe of our inſtruments, as alſo in the obſeruation: I referre you to the *obſeruation* in the latter end of this *Relation*: where it is at large deſcribed. This moneth of *October* ended with ſnow and bitter cold weather. 29.

The firſt of November I caſt vp accounts with the Stew- *November* 1. ard concerning our victuall: the third part of our time being this day out. I found him an honeſt man: for he gaue me an account euery weeke what was ſpent; and what was ſtill in the hold remaining vnder his hand: I would take no excuſe of leakage or other waſte; vnleſſe he did daily ſhow it me. Euery month, I made a new ſuruey; and euery ſixe moneths, put what we had ſpared, by it ſelfe: which now was at leaſt a moneths prouiſion of Bread; and a fortnights of Peaſe and Fiſh, &c.

The 3. day the boate indeauoured to get aſhoare; but could not ſet thorow the thicke congealed water. 3.

The 4. they found a place to get aſhoare; and ſo once in 2. or 3. daye, till the 9. bringing Beere to our men aſhoare in a barrell, which would freeze firmely in the houſe in one night. Other prouiſion they had ſtore. The Ice Beere being thaw'd in a kettell, was not good: and they did breake the Ice of the pondes of water, to come by water to drinke. This pond-water had a moſt lothſome ſmell with it: ſo that doubting leſt it might be infectious, I cauſed a Well to be ſunke neere the houſe. There we had very good water: which did taſte (as we flattered our ſelues with it) euen like milke. 4.

The 10. (hauing ſtore of boordes for ſuch a purpoſe) I put the Carpenter to worke, to make vs a little boate which we might carry (if occaſion were) ouer the Ice and make vſe of 10.

her, where there was water. At noone I tooke the Latitude of this Iland, by 2. *Quadrants*: which I found to be 52. 00. Ivrged the men to make traps to catch Foxes: for we did daily see many. Some of them were pied, blacke and white: whereby I gathered that there was some blacke Foxes; whose skinnes, I told them, were of a great value: and I promised, that whosoeuer could take one of them, should haue the skinne for his reward: Hereupon, they made diuers traps: and waded in the snow (which was very deepe) to place them in the woods.

12. The 12. our house tooke a fire, but we soone quenched it: We were faine to keepe an extraordinary fire, night and day: and this accident, made me order a watch to looke to it continually: seeing, that if our house and clothing should be burnt, that all we were but in a woefull condition. I lay ashoare, till the 17. all which time, our miseries did increase. It did snow and freeze most extremely. At which time, we looking from the shoare towards the Ship, she did looke like a piece of Ice, in the fashion of a Ship: or a Ship resembling a piece of Ice. The snow was all frozen about her; and all her fore-part firme Ice: and so was she on both sides also. Our Cables froze in the hawse, wonderfull to behold. I got me aboord: where the long nights I spent, with tormenting cogitations: and in the day time, I could not see any hope of sauing the Ship. This I was assured of, that it was most impossible to endure these extremities long. Euery day the men must beate the Ice off the Cables: while some within boord; with the Carpenters long Calking Iron, did digge the Ice out of the hawses: in which worke, the water would freeze on their clothes and hands, and would so benumme them, that they could hardly get into the Ship, without being heau'd in with a rope.

19. The 19. our Gunner (who as you may remember, had his legge cut off) did languish vnrecouerably: and now grew very weake: desiring, that for the little time he had to liue, hee might drinke Sacke altogether, which I ordered hee should doe.

The

The 22. in the morning he dyed. An honeſt and a ſtrong-hearted man. Hee had a cloſe-boorded Cabbin in the Gun-roome; which was very cloſe indeed: and as many clothes on him, as was conuenient (for we wanted no clothes:) and a panne with coales, a fire continually in his Cabbin. For all which warmth, his playſter would freeze at his wound, and his bottle of Sacke at his head. We committed him at a good diſtance from the Ship vnto the Sea. 22.

The three and twentieth, the Ice did increaſe extraordinarily: and the ſnow lay on the water in flakes, as it did fall, much Ice withall droue by vs: yet nothing hard all this while. In the euening after the watch was ſet, a great piece came athwart our hawſe; and foure more followed after him: the leaſt of them a quarter of a mile broad: which in the darke did very much aſtoniſh vs, thinking it would haue carried vs out of the Harbour, vpon the ſhoalds Eaſter point, which was full of rocks. It was newly congealed, a matter of two inches thicke: and wee broke thorow it, the Cable and Anker induring an incredible ſtreſſe, ſometimes ſtopping the whole Ice. We ſhot off three Muskets, ſignifying to our men aſhoare, that we were in diſtreſſe: who anſwered vs againe, but could not helpe vs. By ten a clocke, it was all paſt; neuertheleſſe wee watched carefully: and the weather was warmer then wee had felt it any time this moneth. In the morning at breake of day, I ſent for our men aboord, who made vp the houſe, and arriued by 10. being driuen by the way, to wade thorow the congealed water; ſo that they recouered to the Boate, with difficultie. There droue by the Ship many pieces of Ice, though not ſo large as the former, yet much thicker: One piece came foule of the Cable, and made the Ship driue. 23.

As ſoone as we were cleere of it, we ioyned our ſtrengths together, and had vp our Eaſtermoſt Anker: and now I reſolued to bring the Ship aground: for no Cables nor Ankers could hold her: But I will here ſhow you the reaſons, why I brough her no ſooner aground. Firſt, it was all ſtony ground: ſome ſtones lying dry, three or foure foot aboue water: ſo

that

that it was to be ſuſpected, that it was the like all about vs. Secondly, it did ordinarily flow but two foot and a halfe here; and if ſhee ſhould bed deepe in the ſands, we could not euer come to digge her out againe: for that ſhee would not be dry, by foure or fiue foot. Thirdly, it was a looſe ſand which might riſe with the ſurfe, or ſo mount about her: that all our weake powers could not heaue it away in the next ſpring time. Fourthly, we doubted the tydes would not high ſo much in the ſummer, as they did now. Fifthly, we could not bring her out of the tydes way; which doth runne ſomething quicke here: and the Ice, beſides, might driue and mount vp vpon her, and ſo ouerſet her, or teare her, and carry away her plankes, iron works and all: ſo that we ſhould haue nothing left to finiſh our Pinnaſſe with. Sixtly, if it did blow a ſtorme at North-weſt, or thereabouts; the water would flow ten foot, and vpwards: and that winde being of the ſhoare, it would blow away all the Ice, and there would come in an extraordinary great ſurfe about the ſhoald Eſter-point; which was occaſioned by a deepe ouerfall. Moreouer, ſhee would beate extremely: and if ſhee were put vp by the Sea or that ſurfe, it was very doubtfull that we ſhould neuer haue her off againe. For theſe reaſons we endured all the extremitie: ſtill hoping vpon ſome good and fortunate accident. But now all our prouident deſignes we ſaw to become fooliſhneſſe; and that a great deale of miſerable labour had beene ſpent in vaine by vs. With the flood wee weyed our Weſtermoſt Anker, perceiuing Gods aſſiſtance manifeſtly: becauſe it happened to be fine warme weather, otherwiſe we had not beene able to worke. The winde was now South: which blew in vpon the ſhoare; and made the loweſt tydes. We brought the Ship into 12. foot water: and layd out one Anker in the Offing, and another in ſhoald water, to draw her aland at command. Our hope alſo was, that ſome ſtones that were to the Weſtward of vs, would fend off ſome of the Ice. We then being about a mile from the ſhoare, about ten a clocke in the darke night, the Ice came driuing vpon vs; and our Ankers came home. She droue ſome two Cables length: and the winde blowing on the

the ſhoare, by two a clock ſhe came aground; and ſtopt much Ice: yet ſhee lay well all night, and we tooke ſome reſt.

The fiue and twentieth, the winde ſhifted Eaſterly: and 25.
put abundance of Ice on vs. When the flood was made, we incouraged one another, and to worke we goe: drawing home our Ankers by maine force, vnder great pieces of Ice, our endeuour being to put the Ship to the ſhoare. But to our great diſcomforts, when the halfe tyde was made; (which was two houres before high water) the Ship droue amongſt the Ice to the Eaſtward (doe what we could) and ſo would haue on the ſhoald Rockes. As I haue formerly ſaid, theſe two dayes and this day, was very warme weather: and it did raine, which it had not yet but once done, ſince wee came hither: otherwiſe, it had beene impoſſible we could haue wrought. Withall, the wind ſhifted alſo to the South: and at the very inſtant, blew a hard puffe: which ſo continued for halfe an houre. I cauſed our two Top-ſailes to be had vp from betwixt deckes, and wee hoyſt them vp with ropes in all haſte, and we forſt the Ship aſhoare, when ſhe had not halfe a Cables length to driue on the Rocky ſhoalds. In the Euening wee broke way thorow the Ice, and put an Anker to ſhoareward in fiue foot water: to keepe her to the ſhoare, if poſſible it might be. Here Sir *Hugh Willoughby* came into my mind, who without doubt was driuen out of his Harbour in this manner, and ſo ſtarued at ſea. But God was more mercifull to vs. About nine a clocke at night, the winde came vp at North-Weſt, and blew a very ſtorme. This winde was of the ſhoare: which blew away all the Ice from about vs, long before we were afloat. There came in a great rowling Sea withall, about the point; accompanied with a great ſurfe on the ſhoare. And now were we left to the mercy of the Sea, on the ground. By tenne, ſhe began to rowle in her docke: and ſoone after, began to beate againſt the ground. We ſtood at the Capſtang, as many as could: others at the Pumpes: for we thought that euery fift or ſixt blow would haue ſtaued her to pieces. We heaued to the vttermoſt of our ſtrengths, to keepe her as neere the ground

as we could. By reason of this wind, it flowed very much water: and we drew her vp so high, that it was doubtfull, if euer we should get her off againe. She continued thus beating, till two a clocke the next Morning, and then she againe settled. Whereupon wee went to sleepe, to restore nature: seeing the next tyde we expected to be againe tormented.

26. The sixe and twentieth, in the morning tyde, our Ship did not floate; whereby we had some quietnesse. After prayers, I cald a consultation of the Master, my Lieutenant, the Mates, Carpenter, and Boate-swayne; to whom I proposed, that now we were put to our last shifts; and therefore they should tell me what they thought of it: Namely, whether it were not best, to carry all our prouision ashoare: and that when the winde should come northerly, it were not safest to draw her further off, and sinke her. After many reasonings they allowed of my purpose: and so I communicated it to the Company, who all willingly agreed to it. And so we fell to getting vp of our prouisions: first our bread, of which we landed this day two Dryfats with a Hogshead of Beefe: hauing much adoe to set the Boate thorow the thicke congealed water. In the Euening, the winde came vp at North-East, and East: and fild the Bay choakefull of Ice.

27. The twenty seuenth, the Bay continued full of Ice, which I hoped would so continue and freeze, that we should not be put to sinke our Ship. This day we could land nothing.

28. The twenty eighth, at breake of day, three of our men went ashoare ouer the Ice, vnknowne to mee: and the winde comming vpat West, droue the Ice from betwixt vs and the shoare, and most part out of the Bay also: And yet not so, that the Boate could goe ashoare for any thing. I made the Carpenter fit a place against all sudden extremities: for that with the first North-West, or northerly wind, I meant to effect our last proiect. In the runne of her, on the starboord side; he cut away the sealing and the planke to the sheathing, some foure or fiue inches square; some foure foote

foote high from the keele of her, that so it might be boared out, at an instant. We brought our bread which was remayning in the Bread-roome, vp into the great Cabbin; and likewise all our powder; setting much of our light dry things betwixt deckes.

The nine and twentieth at fiue a Clocke in the Morning, the winde came vp at West North-West, and began to blow very hard. It was ordinary for the wind to shift from the West by the North, round about. So first I orderd the Cooper to goe downe in hold, and looke to all our Caske: those that were full, to mawle in the bungs of them: those that were empty, to get vp, or if they could not be gotten vp, to staue them. Then to quoile all our Cables vpon our lower tyre: and to lay on our spare Ankers, and any thing that was weighty, to keepe it downe from rising. By seuen a Clocke, it blew a storme at North-West, our bitter enemy. The Ship was already bedded some two foote in the sand, and whilst that was a flowing, shee must beate. This I before had in my consideration: for I thought she was so farre driuen vp, that we should neuer get her off. Yet we had bin so ferrited by her last beating, that I resolued to sinke her right downe, rather then runne that hazzard. By nine a cloke, she began to rowle in her docke, witha most extraordinary great Sea that was come; which I found to be occasioned by the formentioned ouerfall. And this was the fatall houre, that put vs to our wits end. Wherefore I went downe in hold with the Carpenter, and tooke his auger and board a hole in the Ship, and let in the water. Thus with all speed, we began to cut out other places, to boare thorow, but euery place was full of nailes. By tenne, notwithstanding, the lower tyre was couered with water, for all which, she began so to beate in her docke, more and more: that we could not worke, nor stand to doe any thing in her. Nor would she sinke so fast as we would haue her: but continued beating double blowes; first abaft, and then before, that it was wonderfull, how she could indure a quarter of an houre with it. By twelue a clocke, her lower Tyre rose: and that 29.

did so counter-beate on the inside, that it beat the bulke heads of the Bread-roome, powder-roome, and fore piece, all to pieces: and when it came betwixt deckes, the chests fled wildly about: and the water did flash and flie wonderfully: so that now we expected euery minute, when the Ship would open and breake to pieces. At one a clocke shee beat off her Rudder: and that was gone, we knew not which way. Thus shee continued beating, till three a clocke: and then the Sea came vp on the vpper decke: and soone after, shee began to settle. In her, wee were faine to sinke the most part of our bedding and clothes: and the Chirurgions Chest with the rest. Our men that were ashoare, stood looking vpon vs: almost dead with cold, and sorrowes to see our misery and their owne. We lookt vpon them againe: and both vpon each other with woefull hearts. Darke night drew on; and I bade the Boate to be haled vp; and commanded my louing companions to goe all into her: who (in some refusing complements) expressed their faithfull affections to mee; as loth to part from me. I told them, that my meaning was to goe ashoare with them. And thus, lastly, I forsooke the Ship.

We were seuenteene poore soules, now in the Boate: and we now imagined *that we were leapt out of the Frying pan into the fire:* The ebbe was made; and the water extraordinary thicke congealed, with snow: so that we thought assuredly, it would carry vs away into the Sea. We thereupon doublemand foure oares: appointing foure more to sit ready with oares: and so with the helpe of God we got to the shoare; haling vp the Boate after vs. One thing was most strange, in this thicke water: namely, That there went a great swelling Sea. Being arriued vpon the land, we greeted our fellowes the best we could: at which time they could not know vs, nor we them by our habits nor voyces: so frozen all ouer wee were, faces, haire, and apparell. And here I meane to take breath awhile, after all this long and vnpleasant Relation of our miserable endeauours: Crauing leaue first of all to speake a word or two in generall.

The winds, since we came hither, haue beene very variable and

and vnconſtant: and till within this fortnight, the Southerly winde was the coldeſt. The reaſon I conceiue to be, for that it did blow from the Maine land; which was all couered with ſnow: and for that the North winds came out of the great Bay which hitherto was open. Adde to that; we were now vnder a South Banke which did ſhelter vs: ſo that we were not ſo ſenſible of it.

A North-weſt, a North-weſt by North, and a North-North-weſt winde (if it blew a ſtorme) would raiſe the Tydes extraordinarily: and in briefe, from the Weſt North-weſt, to the North North-eaſt; would raiſe the tydes in proportion, as they did blow from the middle point: The wind being on the oppoſite points (if it blew) it would flow very little at all. The harder it blew, the leſſe water it would flow. If it were little winde, or calme; it would flow indifferently. The tydes doe high ordinarily (without being forced) about three foot: but being forced with the forementioned winds; vpward of ten foot. I could perceiue no difference betwixt Neape and ſpring tydes: It flowes halfe tyde: that is; the flood comes from the Northward: and thither returnes againe, two houres before it be high water: and it is commonly ſo ſeene, in moſt *Bayes* or *Inlets*.

The VVintering.

AFter we had haled vp the Boate, we went alongſt the breach ſide in the darke, towards our houſe, where we made a good fire, and with it, and bread and water, wee thawde and comforted our ſelues, beginning after that to reaſon one with another, concerning our Ship. I requir'd that euery one ſhould ſpeak his mind freely. The Carpenter, (eſpecially) was of the opinion, that ſhe was founderd; and would neuer be ſeruiceable againe. He alledged, that ſhe had ſo beaten, that it was not poſſible, but that all her Ioints were looſe, and ſeames open: and that by reaſon it flowed ſo little water, and no Creeke nor Coue being neere, wherein to bring her aground, he could not deuiſe how he might come to mend it. Moreouer, her Rudder was loſt, and he had no Iron-worke to hang on another. Some alledged, that we had heaued her vp ſo high vpon the ſands, that they thought we ſhould neuer haue her off againe: and that they were aſſured ſhe was already dockt three foote. Others, that ſhe lay in the Tydes way; and that the Ice might teare her to pieces off the ground: beſides which, two of our Ankers we could not now get from vnder the Ice: which when the Ice brake (which would be of a great thickeneſſe by the Spring) would breake our Ankers to pieces, and then we ſhould haue

no

no Ankers to bring vs home withall: ſuppoſed we got off the ſhip, & that ſhe proued ſound alſo. I comforted them the beſt I could with ſuch like words: My Maſters and faithfull Companions: be not diſmaide for any of theſe diſaſters, but let vs put our whole truſt in God. It is he that giueth, and he that taketh away: he throwes downe with one hand, and raiſeth vp with another. His will be done. If it be our fortunes to end our dayes here, we are as neere heauen, as in *England*; and we are much bound to God Almighty for giuing vs ſo large a time of repentance, who as it were dayly calls vpon vs, to prepare our ſolues for a better life in heauen. I make no doubt, but he will be mercifull to vs, both here on earth, and in his bleſſed Kingdome: he doth not in the meane time deny, but that we may vſe all honeſt meanes to ſaue and prolong our naturall liues withall: and in my Iudgement, we are not yet ſo farre paſt hope of returning into our natiue Countries, but that I ſee a faire way by which wee may effect it. Admit the Ship be foundered (which God forbid, I hope the beſt) yet haue thoſe our owne nation, and others, when they haue beene put to theſe extremities, euen out of the wracke of their loſt Ship, built then a Pinnaſſe, and recouered to their friends againe. If it be obiected, that they haue happened into better Climats, both for temperateneſſe of the ayre, and for pacificke and open Seas: and prouided withall, of abundance of freſh victuall: yet there is nothing too hard for couragious minds: which hitherto you haue ſhowne, and I doubt not will ſtill doe, to the vttermoſt.

They all proteſted to worke to the vttermoſt of their ſtrength, and that they would refuſe nothing that I ſhould order them to doe, to the vttermoſt hazzard of their liues. I thanke them all: and to the Carpenter for his cheerefull vndertaking, I promiſed to giue him ſo much plate preſently, as ſhould be worth ten pound ſterling: and if ſo be I went to *England* in the Pinnaſſe, I would giue her him freely, and fifty pounds in mony ouer and aboue, and would moreouer gratifie all them, that I ſhould ſee painefull and induſtrious.

Thus

Thus we then reſolued, to build vs a new Pinnaſſe, with the timber we ſhould get vpon the Iland: that ſo in the ſpring, if we found not the Ship ſeruiceable; wee might teare her vp, and planke her with the Ships planks. And ſo for this night we ſettled our ſelues cloſe about the fire: and tooke ſome reſt till day-light.

30. The thirtieth betimes in the morning, I cauſed the Chirurgion to cut the haire of my head ſhort, and to ſhaue away all the haire of my face: for that it was become intolerable; and that it would be frozen ſo great with Ice-ſickles.

Nouember. The like did all the reſt: and we fitted our ſelues to worke. The firſt thing we were to doe, was to get our clothes and prouiſions aſhoare: and therefore I deuided the company. The Maſter and a conuenient company with him, were to goe aboord; and to get things out of Hold. The Cock-ſwaine with his ging, were to goe in the Boate, to bring and carry things aſhoare. My ſelfe with the reſt, to carry it halfe a mile thorow the ſnow, vnto the place where we intended to build a Store-houſe; As for the heauier things, we purpoſed to lay them vpon the Beache. In the afternoone, the winde was at South South-weſt, and the water veerd to ſo low an ebbe, that we thought we might get ſomething out of our Hold: we lanched our Boate therefore: and with oares, ſet thorow the thicke congealed water: It did freeze extreme hard: and I did ſtand on the ſhoare with a troubled minde, thinking verily that with the ebbe the Boate would be carried into the Sea; and that then wee were all loſt men. But by Gods aſſiſtance they got ſafely to the Ship and made a fire there, to ſignifie their arriuall aboord. They fell preſently to worke; and got ſomething out of the Hold, vpon the decks: but night comming on, they durſt not aduenture to come aſhoare, but lay on the bed in the great Cabbin, being almoſt ſtarued.

December 1. The firſt of *December* was ſo cold, that I went the ſame way ouer the Ice to the Ship, where the Boate had gone yeſterday. This day we carried vpon our backs in bundles 500. of our fiſh: and much of our bedding and clothes; which we were faine to digge out of the Ice.

The

The ſecond was milde weather: and ſome of the men going ouer the Ice, fell in, and very hardly recouered: ſo that this day we could land nothing, neither by Boate nor backe: I put them therefore to make vs a Store-houſe aſhoare. In the euening, the winde came vp at Weſt: and the Ice did breake and driue out of the Bay: It was very deepe and large Ice: that we much doubted it would haue ſpoyled the Ship. 2.

The third day, there were diuers great pieces of Ice that came athwart the Ship: and ſhee ſtopt them, yet not ſo, that we could goe ouer them. We found a way for the Boat: but when ſhee was loaden, ſhee drew foure foot water, and could not come within a flight-ſhot of the ſhoare. The men therefore muſt wade thorow the thicke congealed water; and carry all things out of the Ship vpon their backs. Euery time they waded in the Ice, it ſo gathered about thē, that they did ſeeme like a walking piece of Ice, moſt lamentable to behold. In this extreme cold euening, they cut away as much Ice from about the Boate as they could, and pickt it with hand-ſpikes out of her, and endeauouring to hoyſe her into the Ship. There being ſmall hope, that ſhee could goe to and againe any more. But vſe what meanes they could, ſhee was ſo heauy, that they could not hoyſe her in: but were faine there to leaue her in the tackles by the Ships ſide. 3.

The fourth being Sunday, we reſted; and performed the Sabbath duties of a Chriſtian. 4.

The fift and ſixt were extreme cold: and wee made bags of our ſtore ſhirts: and in them carried our looſe bread ouer the Ice aſhoare vpon our backs. We alſo digged our clothes and new ſayles with hand-ſpikes of iron, out of the Ice: and carried them aſhoare, which we dryed by a great fire. 5. & 6.

The ſeuenth day was ſo extremely cold, that our noſes, cheekes, and hands, did freeze as white as paper. 7.

The eighth and ninth, it was extreme cold; and it did ſnow much, yet we continued our labour; in carrying and rowling things aſhoare. In the euening the water raiſed the Ice very high: and it did breake two thoughts of our Boat: and breake in the ſide of her: but for that time, we could not helpe it. 8. & 9.

10. The tenth, our Carpenter found timber to make a Keele, and a Sterne for our Pinnace: the reſt wrought about our proviſions, vntill the 13. day: and that we ſpent in digging our boate out of the Ice: which we were faine to doe to the very Keele: and dig the Ice out of her, and then we got her vp on the Ice: in which doing, many had their noſes, cheekes and fingers, frozen as white as paper. The cold now increaſed moſt extremely. By the 19. we could get no more things out of our Hold: but were faine to leaue 5. barrels of Beefe and Porke, all our Beere; and diuers other things: which were all firme frozen in her.

21. The one and twentieth was ſo cold, that we could not goe out of the houſe.

23. The three and twentieth we went to haue our boate aſhoare; running her ouer our oares: but by 10. a clocke there came ſuch a thicke fogge, that it was as darke as night. I made them giue ouer, and make what haſte we could to the ſhoare: which we had much adoe to finde, for the time, loſing one another. At the laſt we met all at the houſe, the miſerableſt frozen, that can bee conceiued. Vpon divers, had the cold raiſed bliſters as bigge as wall-nuts. This we imagined to come, by reaſon that they came too haſtily to the fire. Our Well was now frozen vp: ſo that digge as deepe as we could, we can come by no water. Melted ſnow-water is very vnwholſome: either to drinke or to dreſſe our victuals. It made vs ſo ſhort-breathed, that we were ſcarce able to ſpeake. All our Sacke, Vineger, Oyle, and euery thing elſe that was liquid, was now frozen as hard as a piece of wood, and we muſt cut it with a hatchet. Our houſe was all frozen on the inſide, and it froze hard within a yard of the fires ſide. When I landed firſt vpon this Iland, I found a ſpring vnder a hils ſide: which I then obſeruing, had cauſed ſome trees to be cut for markes to know the place againe by. It was about three quarters of a mile from our houſe. I ſent 3. of our men which had beene formerly with me, thither vpon the 24. Theſe wading thorow the ſnow, at laſt found the place, and ſhoueling away the ſnow, they made way to

the very head of it. They found it ſpring very ſtrongly: and brought me a Can of it, for which I was right ioyfull. This ſpring continued all the yeere; and did not freeze: but that we could breake the Ice and come to it. We labor'd very hard, theſe three or foure dayes, to get wood to the houſe, which we found to be very troubleſome, through the deepe ſnow.

Wee then ſettled our bedding and prouiſions, providing to keepe *Chriſtmas* day holy: which we ſolemnized in the ioyfulleſt manner we could: So likewiſe did we *Saint Iohns day*: vpon which we named the wood we did winter in, in memory of that Honourable Knight *Sir Iohn Winter*, *Winters Forreſt*. And now inſtead of a *Chriſtmas Tale*, I will here deſcribe the houſe that we did liue in, with thoſe adioyning.

When I firſt reſolued to build a houſe, I choſe the moſt warmeſt and conuenienteſt place and the neereſt the Ship withall. It was amongſt a tuft of thicke trees, vnder a South banke; about a flight-ſhot from the Seas ſide. True it is, that at that time we could not digge into the ground, to make vs a Hole or Caue in the earth, (which had been the beſt way) becauſe we found water within 2. foote digging: and therefore that proiect fail'd. It was a white light ſand; ſo that we could by no meanes make vp a mud-wall. As for ſtones, there were none neere vs: which, moreouer, were all now couered with the ſnow. We had no boords for ſuch a purpoſe; and therefore, we muſt doe the beſt we could, with ſuch materials as we had about vs.

The houſe was ſquare; about 20. foote euery way: as much namely, as our *mayne-Courſe* could well couer: firſt we droue ſtrong ſtakes into the earth, round about: which we watteled with boughes, as thicke as might be, beating them downe very cloſe. This our firſt worke was ſixe foote high on both ſides, but at the ends, almoſt vp to the very top. There we left 2. holes, for the light to come in at: and the ſame way the ſmoke did vent out alſo. Moreouer, I cauſed at both ends, three rowes of thicke buſh trees: to be ſtucke

vp, as close together as mought be possibly. Then at a distance from the house, we cut downe trees: proportioning them into lengths of sixe foote; with which we made a pile on both sides, sixe foote thicke, and sixe foote high: but at both ends, tenne foote high, and sixe foote thicke: We left a little low doore to creepe into; and a portall before that, made with piles of wood, that the wind might not blow into it. We next of all fastned a rough tree aloft ouer all: vpon which we laid our rafters; and our Mayne Course ouer those againe: which lying thwart-wayes ouer all, did reach downe to the very ground, on either side. And this was the Fabricke of the out-side of it. On the inside, we made fast our bonnet sayles, round about. Then we droue in stakes and made vs bed-stead frames; about three sides of the house: which bed-steads were double, one vnder another: the lower-most, being a foote from the ground: These, we first fild with boughes, then we layd some spare sayles on that, and then our bedding and clothes. We made a Hearth or Cause in the middle of the house, and on it, made our fire: some boords wee layd round about our Hearth, to stand vpon: that the cold dampe should not strike vp into vs. With our Wast-clothes, we made vs Canopies and Curtaines: others did the like with our small sayles. Our second house was not past 20. foote distant from this, and made for the watteling much after the same manner, but it was lesse, and couered with our fore-Course: It had no pyles on the South side: but in liew of that, we pilde vp all our Chests, on the inside: and indeed the reflexe of the heate of the fire against them, did make it warmer then the Mansion house. In this house, we drest our victuall: and the subordinate crue did refresh themselues all day in it. A third house, (which was our store-house) we likewise made, some twenty paces off from this; for feare of firing. This house was onely a rough tree fastened aloft: with rafters layd from it to the ground, and couered ouer with our new suite of sailes. On the inside, we had laid small trees, and couered them ouer with boughes: and so stor'd vp our

Bread,

Bread, and Fiſh in it; about two foote from the ground: the better to preſerue them. Other things lay more careleſſely.

Long before *Chriſtmas*, our manſion houſe was couered thicke ouer with Snow: almoſt to the very roofe of it. And ſo likewiſe was our ſecond houſe: but our Store-houſe, all ouer: by reaſon we made no fire in it. Thus we ſeemed to liue in a heape, and Wilderneſſe of Snow; forth adores we could not go, but vpon the ſnow: in which we made vs paths middle deepe in ſome places: and in one ſpeciall place, the length of tenne ſteps. To doe this, we muſt ſhouell away the Snow firſt; and then by treadding, make it ſomething hard vnderfoote: The Snow in this path, was a full yard thicke vnder vs. And this was our beſt gallery for the ſickemen: and for mine owne ordinary walking. And both houſes and walkes, we did daily accommodate more and more, and make fitter for our vſes.

The twenty ſeuenth, we got our Boate aſhore: and fetcht vp ſome of our prouiſions from the beach ſide into the Store-houſe: and ſo by degrees did we with thereſt of our prouiſions: with extremity of cold and labour, making way with ſhouels thorow the deepe Snow; euen from the Sea-ſide vnto our Store-houſe. And thus concluded we the old yeere, 1631. 27.

Ianuary, 1632.

The firſt of *Ianuary* (and for the moſt part all the moneth) was extreme cold.

The ſixth, I obſerued the latitude, with what exactneſſe I could (it being very cleere Sun-ſhine weather) which I found to be 51. 52. This difference, is by reaſon that here is a great *Refraction*. 6.

The one and twentieth, I *obſerued* the Sunne to riſe like an *Ouall*, alongſt the *Horizon*: I cald three or foure to ſee it, the better to confirme my Iudgement: and we all agreed, that it was twice as long as it was broad. We plainely per- 21.

ceiued withall, that by degrees as it gate vp higher, it alſo recouered his roundneſſe.

26. The ſixe and twentieth, I *obſerued*, when the Eaſterne edge of the *Moone* did touch the Planet *Mars*, the Lions heart was then in the Eaſt quarter 21. 45. aboue the *Horizon*: but all this was not done with that exactneſſe, that I haue done other *obſeruations*.

30. & 31. The thirtieth and one and thirtieth, there appeared in the beginning of the night, more Starres in the firmament, then euer I had before ſeene by two thirds. I could ſee the *Cloud* in *Cancer* full of ſmall Starres: and all the *via Lactea*, nothing but ſmall Starres: and amongſt the *Plyades*, a great many ſmall Starres. About tenne a Clocke, the Moone did riſe; and then a quarter of them was not to be ſeene. The wind for the moſt part of this month, hath beene Northerly, and very cold: the warmeſt of which time wee imployed our ſelues in fetching Wood, working vpon our Pinnaſſe and other things that happened. In the beginning of this moneth, the Sea was all firmely frozen ouer, ſo that we could ſee no water any way. I hope it will not ſeeme tedious to the Readers, if I here deliuer mine owne opinion, how this abundance of Ice comes to be ingendered.

The Land that encircles this great *Bay*, (which lyes in a broken Irregular forme, making many little ſhoald Bayes, and Guts, being, moreouer, full of Ilands and dry ſands) is for the moſt part low and flat, and hath flat ſhoalds adioyning to it, halfe a mile or a mile, that are dry at low water. Now you muſt know, that it flowes halfe tyde (as I haue often experienced) that is, from whence the flood commeth, the water thither returneth, two houres before it be high water, or full Sea. It ſeldome raines, after the middle of *September*: but ſnowes: and that Snow will not melt on the Land nor Sands; At low water when it ſnowes (which it doth very often) the ſands are all couered ouer with it; which the halfe tyde carries officiouſly (twice in twentie foure houres) into the great Bay, which is the common Rendezvous of it. Euery low water, are the ſands left cleere, to gather

ther more to the increaſe of it. Thus doth it daily gather together in this manner, till the latter end of *October*, and by that time hath it brought the Sea to that coldneſſe, that as it ſnows, the ſnow will lye vpon the water in flakes without changing his colour; but with the winde is wrought together; and as the winter goes forward, it begins to freeze on the ſurface of it, two or three inches or more in one night: which being carried with the halfe tyde, meets with ſome obſtacle, (as it ſoone doth) and then it crumples and ſo runnes vpon it ſelfe, that in a few houres it will be fiue or ſixe foote thicke. The halfe tyde ſtill flowing, carries it ſo faſt away, that by *December* it is growne to an infinite multiplication of Ice. And thus by this ſtoring of it vp, the cold gets the predomination in the Sea (which alſo furniſheth the Springs and water, in the low flat lands) that it cooles it like it ſelfe. This may appeare by our experience, though in all this, I freely ſubmit my ſelfe vnto the better learned. Our men found it more mortifying cold to wade thorow the water in the beginning of *Iune* when the Sea was all full of Ice; then in *December*, when it was increaſing. Our Well, moreouer, out of which we had water in *December*, we had none in *Iuly*.

The ground at ten foote deepe, was frozen. The quantitie of the Ice, may very eaſily be made to appeare, by *Mathematicall Demonſtration*: and yet I am not of the opinion, that the *Bay* doth freeze all ouer. For the one and twentieth, the winde blowing a ſtorme at North, we could perceiue the Ice to riſe ſomething in the *Bay*.

February, 1632.

The cold was as extreme this moneth, as at any time we had felt it this yeere: and many of our men complained of infirmities. Some, of ſore mouthes; all the teeth in their heads being looſe, their gums ſwolne, with blacke rotten fleſh; which muſt euery day be cut away. The paine was ſo ſore on them, that they could not eate their ordinary meat. Others complained of paine in their heads, and their breſts: Some of weakeneſſe in their backs; Others of aches in their thighs

thighs and knees: and others, of ſwellings in their legges. Thus were two thirds of the company, vnder the Chirurgions hand. And yet neuertheleſſe, they muſt worke daily; and goe abroad to fetch wood, and timber; notwithſtanding the moſt of thē had no ſhooes to put on. Their ſhooes, vpon their comming to the fire, out of the ſnow, were burnt and ſcorcht vpon their feete: and our ſtore-ſhooes were all ſunke in the Ship. In this neceſſitie they would make this ſhift: To bind clouts about their feet, and endeauoured by that poore helpe, the beſt they could to performe their duties. Our Carpenter likewiſe is by this time falne ſicke to our great diſcomforts. I practiſed ſome *obſeruations* by the riſing and ſetting of the Sunne, *calculating* the time of his riſing and ſetting, by very true running glaſſes. As for our Clocke and Watch, notwithſtanding we ſtill kept them by the fires ſide, in a Cheſt wrapt in clothes, yet were they ſo frozen, that they could not goe. My obſeruations by theſe Glaſſes, I compared with the Stars comming to the *Meridian*. By this meanes wee found the Sunne to riſe twentie minutes before it ſhould: and in the euening to remaine aboue the Horizon twentie minutes (or thereabouts) longer then it ſhould doe. And all this by reaſon of the *Refraction*.

Since now I haue ſpoken ſo much of the cold, I hope it will not be too coldly taken, if I in a few words make it ſomeway to appeare vnto our Readers.

Wee made three differences of the cold: all according to the places. In our houſe, In the woods: and in the open Ayer, vpon the Ice, in our going to the ſhip.

For the laſt, it would be ſometimes ſo extreme, that it was not indurable: no Cloathes were proofe againſt it; no motion could reſiſt it. It would, moreouer, ſo freeze the haire on our eye-lids, that we could not ſee: and I verily beleeue, that it would haue ſtifled a man, in a very few houres: we did daily find by experience, that the cold in the Woods would freeze our faces, or any part of our fleſh that was bare; but it was yet not ſo mortifying as the other. Our houſe on the out-ſide, was couered two thirdparts with Snow; and on the

the inside frozen, & hang with Iceſickles. The Cloathes on our beds would be couered with hoare froſt: which in this little habitacle, was not farre from the fire. But let vs come a little neerer to it. The Cookes Tubs, wherein he did water his meate, ſtanding about a yard from the fire, and which he did all day plye with melted Snow-water: yet in the night ſeaſon, whilſt he ſlept but one watch, would they be firme frozen to the very bottome. And therefore was hee faine to water his meate in a braſſe Kettle cloſe adioyning to the fire; and I haue many times both ſeene and felt by putting my hand into it; that ſide which was next the fire, was very warme, and the other ſide an inch frozen; I leaue the reſt to our Cooke; who will almoſt ſpeake miracles of the cold. The Surgeon, who had hung his bottles of ſirrops, and other liquid things as conueniently as he could to preſerue them, had them all frozen: our Vineger, Oyle, and Sacke, which we had in ſmall Caske in the houſe, was all firme frozen. It may further in generall be conceiued, that in the beginning of Iune, the Sea was not broken vp: and the ground was yet frozen, and thus much wee found by experience, in the burying of our men: in ſetting vp the Kings Standard towards the latter end of Iune: and by our Well, at our comming away in the beginning of *Iuly*: at which time vpon the land for ſome other reaſons, it was very hote weather.

March, 1632.

The firſt of this moneth being Saint *Dauids* day, we kept Holyday, and ſolemnized it in the manner of the *Ancient Britaines*: praying for his Highneſſe happineſſe *Charles* Prince of *Wales*. 1.

The fifteenth, one of our men thought he had ſeene a Deere: whereupon he with two or three more deſired that they might go to ſee if they could take it: I gaue them leaue: but in the Euening they returned ſo diſabled with cold, which did riſe vp in bliſters vnder the ſoales of their feete and vpon their legges, to the bigneſſe of Walnuts; that they 15.

could not recouer their former eſtate (which was not very well) in a fortnight after.

26. The ſixe and twentieth, three more deſire that they alſo might goe out to try their fortunes: but they returned worſe diſabled, and euen almoſt ſtifled with the cold.

This Euening, the *Moone* roſe in a very long Ovale alongſt the Horizon.

By the laſt of this moneth, the Carpenter had ſet vp 17. ground timbers: and 34. Staddles; and (poore man) hee proceedeth the beſt he can, though he be faine to be led vnto his labour.

In briefe, all this moneth hath beene very cold. The wind about the N. W. The ſnow as deepe as it hath beene all this winter; But to anſwer an obiection that may be made, You were in a wood (may ſome men ſay vnto vs) and therefore you might make fire enough to keepe you from the cold. It is true, we were in a wood; and vnder a South-banke too: or otherwiſe, we had all ſtarued. But I muſt tell you withall; how difficult it was to haue wood in a wood: And firſt, I will make a muſter of the tooles we had: The Carpenter in his Cheſt had 2. Axes indeed: but one of them was ſpoyl'd in cutting downe wood to pile about our houſe before Chriſtmas; When we came firſt a land, we had but two whole hatchets, which in a few dayes broke 2. inches below the Sockets. I cald for 3. of the Coopers hatchets: The Carpenters axe and the Coopers beſt hatchet I cauſed to be lockt vp: The other 2. hatchets to be new helu'd, and the blades of the 2. broken hatchets, to be put into a cleft piece of wood, and then to be bound about with rope yarne as faſt as might be: which muſt be repaired euery day. And theſe were all the cutting tooles we had: moreouer the 6. of *February* the Carpenter had out his beſt axe about ſomething, and one of the company in his abſence, by his vndiſcreete handling of it, brake that too, two inches below the Socket: we muſt henceforth order theſe pieces of tooles the beſt we could: wherefore I gaue order, that the Carpenter ſhould haue one of the Coopers hatchets: they that lookt for timber

ber in the woods, the other: and they that cut downe wood to burne, were to haue the 2. pieces. And this was before Christmas.

The three that were appointed to looke crooked timber, must stalke and wade, (sometimes on all foure) thorow the snow: and where they saw a tree likely to fit the mould: they must first heaue away the snow, and then see if it would fit the mould: if not, they must seeke further: if it did fit the mould; then they must make a fire to it, to thawe it: otherwise it could not be cut. Then cut it downe, and fit it to the length of the mould: and then with other helpe, get it home: a mile thorow the snow.

Now for our firing. We could not burne greene wood, it would so smoke, that it was not indurable: yea the men had rather starue without in the cold, then sit by it. As for the dry wood, that also was bad enough in that kinde: for it was full of Turpentine, and would send forth such a thicke smoke, that would make abundance of soote: which made vs all looke, as if we had beene free of the company of Chimney-Sweepers. Our cloathes were quite burnt in pieces about vs: and for the most part, we were all without shooes: But to our Fuellers againe. They must first (as the former) goe vp and downe in the snow: till they saw a standing dry tree: for that the snow couered any that were fallen. Then they must hacke it downe with their pieces of hatchets: and then others must carry it home thorow the snow. The boyes with Cuttleasses, must cut boughes for the Carpenter: for euery piece of timber that he did worke, must first be thaw'd in the fire: and he must haue a fire by him, or he could not worke. And this was our continuall labour, throughout the forementioned cold: besides our tending of the sicke, and other necessary imployments.

Aprill. 1632.

The first of this moneth being Easter-day, we solemnized as religiously as God did giue vs grace. Both this 1.

day and the 2. following Holy-dayes were extreme cold: And now ſitting all about the fire, we reaſoned and conſidered together vpon our eſtate; We had 5. men (whereof the Carpenter was one:) not able to doe any thing. The Boateſwayne and many more, were very infirme: and of all the reſt, we had but 5. that could eate of their ordinary allowance. The time and ſeaſon of the yeere came forwards apace: and the cold did very little mitigate. Our Pinnace was in an indifferent forwardneſſe: but the Carpenter grew worſe and worſe: The Ship (as we then thought) lay all full of ſolid Ice: which was weight enough to open the ſeames of any new and ſound veſſell: eſpecially of one that had layne ſo long vpon the ground as ſhe had done. In briefe, after many diſputations, and laying open of our miſerable and hopeleſſe eſtates, I reſolued vpon this courſe: that notwithſtanding it was more labour, and though we declined, weaker ſtill and weaker: yet that with the firſt warme weather, we would begin to cleere the Ship: that ſo we might haue the time before vs, to thinke of ſome other courſe. This being ordered, we lookt to thoſe tooles we had, to digge the Ice out of her: we had but 2. Iron barres aſhoare: the reſt were ſunke in the Ship: and one of them was broken too. Well! we fell to fitting of thoſe barres, and of 4. broken ſhouels that we had: with which we intended (as after we did) to digge the Ice out of her: and to lay that Ice on a heape, vpon the Lar-boord bowe, and to ſinke downe that Ice to the ground ſo faſt, that it ſhould be a Barricadoe to vs, when the Ice brake vp; which we feared would teare vs all to pieces.

6. The 6. was the deepeſt ſnow we had all this yeere: which fild vp all our pathes and wayes, by which we were vſed to goe vnto the wood: This ſnow was ſomething moyſter and greater, then any we had had all this yeere: for formerly it was as dry as duſt; and as ſmall as ſand, and would driue like duſt with the winde.

15. The weather continued with this extremitie, vntill the 15. at which time our ſpring was harder frozen, then it had beene

beene all the yeere before. I had often obſerued the difference betwixt cleere weather and miſtie *Refractious* weather: in this manner. From a little hill which was neere adioyning to our houſe; in the cleereſt weather, when the Sunne ſhone with all the puritie of ayre, that I could conceiue: we could not ſee a little Iland; which bare off vs South South-eaſt, ſome foure leagues off: but if the weather were miſtie (as aforeſaid) then we ſhould often ſee it, from the loweſt place. This little Iland I had ſeene the laſt yeere, when I was on *Danby Iland:* The 13. I tooke the height of it *inſtrumentally*; ſtanding neere the Seas ſide: which I found to be 34. minutes: the Sunne being 28. degrees high. This ſhowes, how great a *Refraction* here is. Yet may this be noted by the way; That I haue ſeene the land elcuated, by reaſon of the refractious ayre; and neuertheleſſe, the Sunne hath riſen perfect round. 13.

The ſixteenth was the moſt comfortable Sun-ſhine day, that came this yeere: and I put ſome to cleere off the ſnow from the vpper decks of the Ship; and to cleere and dry the great Cabbin, by making fire in it. Others I put to digge downe thorow the Ice, to come by our Anker, that was in ſhoald water, which the 17. in the afternoone we got vp, and carried aboord. 16. 17.

The eighteenth, I put them to digge downe thorow the Ice, neere the place where we thought our Rudder might be. They digged downe, and came to water: but no hope of finding of it: we had many doubts, that it mought be ſanded: or that the Ice might haue carried it away already, the laſt yeere: or if we could not recouer it by digging before the Ice brake vp, and droue, there was little hope of it. 18.

The nineteenth wee continued our myning worke aboord the Shippe; and returned in the Euening to Supper aſhoare: This Day, The Maſter and two others, deſired that they might lye aboord: which I condiſcended to: for indeed they had laine very diſcommodiouſly all the winter, and with ſicke bed-fellowes: as I my ſelfe had done; euery one in that kinde taking their fortunes. By lying aboord, they auoyded the hearing of the miſera- 19.

ble groanings: and lamenting of the ſicke men all night long: enduring (poore ſoules) intolerable torments.

21. By the one and twentieth, we had laboured ſo hard, that we came to ſee a Caske; and could likewiſe perceiue that there was ſome water in the Hold. This we knew could not be thawed water; becauſe it did ſtill freeze night and day very hard aboord the Ship, and one the land alſo.

23. By the three and twentieth in the Euening, wee came to pierce the forementioned Caske: and found it was full of very good Beere, which did much reioyce vs all: eſpecially the ſickemen, notwithſtanding that it did taſte a little of bulge-water. By this we at that time thought that the holes we had cut to ſinke the Ship, were frozen, and that this water had ſtood in the Ship all the Winter.

24. The foure and twentieth, we went betimes in the morning to worke: but found that the water was riſen aboue the Ice where we had left work, about two foot: for that the wind had blowne very hard at North, the night before. In the morning, the wind came about South, and blew hard, and although we had little reaſon for it; we yet expected a lower veere of the water. I there vpon put them to worke on the outſide of the Ship: that we might come to the lower hole, which we had cut in the Sterne-Shootes. With much labour by night, we digged downe thorow the Ice to it; and found it vnfrozen (as it had bin all the Winter) and to our great comforts, we found that on the inſide, the water was ebd euen with the hole: and that on the outſide, it was ebd a foot lower. Hereupon I made a ſhot-boord to be naild on it; and to be made as tight as might be, to try if the water came in any other way. To the other two holes, we had digged on the inſide: and found them frozen? Now I did this betimes, that if we found the Ship foundered, we might reſolue of ſome courſe to ſaue, or prolong our liues, by getting to the maine before the Ice were broken vp: for, as for our Boate, it was too little, and bulged, beſides that. Our Carpenter was by this time paſt hope: and therefore little hope had we of our Pinnaſſe. But which was worſt of all, we had

had not foure men able to trauell through the Snow ouer the Ice, and in this miſerable eſtate were we at this preſent.

The 25. we ſatisfied our longing: for the winde now comming about Northerly, the water roſe by the Ships ſide (where we had digged downe) a foot and more aboue the Hold: and yet did not riſe within boord. This did ſo incourage vs, that we fell very luſtily to digging, and to heaue out the Ice, out of the Ship. I put the Cooke and ſome others, to thaw the pumps: who by continuall powring of hot water into them; by the 27. in the morning they had cleered one of them: which we ſay-ing, found that it did deliuer water very ſufficiently. Thus we fell to pumping: and hauing cleered two foot water, we then left to haue a ſecond tryall. Continuing our worke thus, in digging the Ice; by the 28. we had cleered our other pumpe: which we alſo found to deliuer water very well: We found likewiſe, that the water did not riſe any thing, in Hold. 25. 28.

The 29. it rained all day long, a ſure ſigne to vs, that winter was broken vp. 29.

The 30. wee were betimes aboord at our worke: which day, and the one and thirtieth, were very cold, with ſnow and haile: which did pinch our ſicke men more then any time this yeere. This euening being *May* Euen; we returned late from our worke to our houſe: and made a good fire, and choſe Ladies, and did ceremoniouſly weare their names in our Caps: endeauouring to reuiue our ſelues by any meanes. And becauſe you heare vs in this merry humour; I will make knowne to you what good cheere we kept at Chriſtmas and Eaſter: and how we had dieted our ſelues all the winter. 30. 31.

At our comming foorth of *England*, we were ſtored with all ſort of Sea prouiſions: as Beefe, Porke, Fiſh, &c. but now that we had little hope of refreſhing, our Cooke did order it in this manner.

The Beefe which was to ſerue on Sunday-night to Supper; he did boyle on Saterday-night, in a Kettle full of water, with a quart of Oatemeale, about an houre: Then taking the Beefe out, he boyled the reſt till it came to halfe the quantitie: And this

this we called porridge: which with bread we did eate, as hot as we could: and after this we had our ordinary of fiſh. Sunday dinner, wee had Porke and Peaſe: and at night the former boyled Beefe made more porridge. In this manner our Tueſdayes Beefe was boyled on the Munday nights: and the Thurſdayes, vpon the Wedneſdayes. And thus all the weeke (except Friday night) we had ſome warme thing in our bellies euery ſupper. And (ſurely) this did vs a great deale of good. But ſoone after Chriſtmas, many of vs fell ſicke, and had ſore mouthes: and could neither eate Beefe, Porke, Fiſh, nor Porridge. Their dyet was onely this: They would pound Bread, or Oatmeale in a morter, to meale: then fry it in a frying panne, with a little oyle, and ſo eate it. Some would boyle Peaſe to a ſoft paſte, and feed as well as they could, vpon that. For the moſt part of the winter, water was our drinke. In the whole winter, we tooke not aboue a doozen Foxes: many of which would be dead in the traps, two or three dayes, oftentimes; and then when the blood was ſettled, they would be vnwholeſome. But if we tooke one aliue, that had not bin long in the trap, him we boyled, and made broth for the weakeſt ſicke men of him: the fleſh of it being ſoft boyled they did eate alſo.

Some white partridges we kild: but not worth the mentioning towards any refreſhing.

We had three ſorts of ſickemen. Thoſe that could not moue nor turne themſelues in their Beds, who muſt be tended like an Infant. Others that were as it were creepled with ſcuruy Aches. And others laſtly, that were ſomething better. Moſt of all had ſore mouthes. You may now aske me, how theſe infirme men could worke? I will tell you: Our Surgeon (which was diligent, and a ſweet-conditioned man, as euer I ſaw) would be vp betimes in the mornings; and whileſt he did picke their Teeth, and cut away the dead fleſh from their Gummes, they would bathe their owne thighes, knees, and legges. The manner whereof way this: There was no tree, bud, nor herbe; but we made tryall of it: and this being firſt boyled in a Kettle, and then put in a ſmall Tub,

Tubs, and Basons: they put it vnder them, and couering themselues with Cloathes vpon it; this would so mollifie the grieued parts, that although, when they did rise out of their Beds, they would be so crippled, that they could scarce stand: yet after this done halfe an houre, they would be able to goe (and must goe) to wood, thorow the Snow, to the Ship, and about their other businesse. By night, they would be as bad againe: and then they must bee bathed, anoynted, and their mouthes againe drest, before they went to Bed. And with this dyet, and in this manner, did we goe thorow our miseries.

I euer doubted, that we should be weakest in the Spring; and therefore had I reserued a Tun of Alegant Wine vnto this time. Of this, by putting seuen parts of water, to one of wine, we made some weake Beuerage: which (by reason that the wine by being frozen, had lost his Vertue) was little better then water. The sicker sort had a Pint of Alegant a day, by it selfe; and of such poore Aqua vitæ too, as we had, they had a little dramme allowed them next their hearts euery morning; and thus wee made the best vse of what we had, according to the seasons.

May, 1632.

The first, we went aboord betimes, to heaue out the Ice. 1.

The second, it did snow and blow, and was so cold, that we were faine to keepe house all day. This vnexpected cold at this time of the yeere did so vexe our sicke men; that they grew worse and worse: we cannot now take them out of their beds, but they would swound: and we had much adoe, to fetch life in them. 2.

The third, those that were able, went aboord betimes to heaue out the Ice. The Snow was now melted in many places vpon the Land, and stood in plashes: and now there came some Cranes, and Geese to it. 3.

The fourth, while the rest wrought aboord, I and the Surgeon went with a couple of pieces, to see if we could 4.

kill any of theſe fowle for our ſicke men, but neuer did I ſee ſuch wild-fowle: They would not indure to ſee any thing mooue. Wherefore we returned within 2. houres, not being able to indure any longer ſtalking thorow the ſnow, and the wet plaſhes. I verily thought that my feet and legs would haue fallen off, they did ſo torment me with aking.

6. The 6. *Iohn Wardon*, the Maſter of my Ships chiefe Mate dyed, whom we buried in the Euening (in the moſt Chriſtian-like manner we could) vpon the top of a bare hill of ſand: which we cald *Brandon Hill*.

The weather continued very cold: freezing ſo hard in a night, that it would beare a man.

9. By the 9. we were come to, and got vp our fiue barrels of Beefe and Porke, and had found 4. Buts of Beere, and one of Cydar, which God had preſerued for vs: It had layne vnder water all the winter; yet we could not perceiue that it was any thing the worſe. God make vs euer thankefull for the comfort it gaue vs.

10. The 10. it did ſnow and blow ſo cold, that we could not ſtirre out of the houſe: yet neuertheleſſe, by day the ſnow vaniſheth away apace on the land.

11. & 12. The 11. we were aboord betimes, to heaue out Ice. By the 12. at night, we had cleered out all the Ice, out of the Hold: and found likewiſe our ſtore-ſhooes which had layne ſoakt in the water all the winter: but we dried them by the fire, and fitted our ſelues with them. We ſtrooke againe our Cables into the Hold; there ſtowd we a But of Wine alſo, which had beene all the Winter on the vpper decke, and continued as yet, all firme frozen. We fitted the Ship alſo: making her ready to ſinke her againe, when the Ice brake vp. We could hitherto find no defect in her: and therefore well hoped, that ſhe was ſtanche. The Carpenter, neuertheleſſe, did earneſtly argue to the contrary: alleadging, that now ſhe lay on the ground, in her Docke; and that the Ice had fild her defects: and that the Ice was the thing that kept out the water: but when ſhe ſhould come to labour in the ſea; then doubtleſſe, ſhe would open. And indeed we could

now

now ſee quite through her ſeames, betwixt wind and water. But that which did trouble vs as ill as all this, was the loſſe of her Rudder: and that ſhe now lay in the very ſtrength of the Tyde: which, when euer the Ice droue, might teare her to pieces. But we ſtill hoped the beſt.

The 13. being the Sabbath Day, we ſolemnized; giuing God thankes for thoſe hopes and comforts we dayly had: The weather by day-time was pretty and warme: but it did freeze by night: yet now we could ſee ſome bare patches of land. 13.

The 14. we began a new ſort of worke. The Boate-ſwaine and a conuenient number ſought aſhoare the reſt of our Rigging: which was much ſpoyld by pecking of it out of the Ice: and this they now fell to fitting, and to ſeruing of it. I ſet the Cooper to fit our Caske, although (poore man) he was very infirme: my intent being, to paſſe ſome Cables vnder the Ship, and ſo to Buoy her vp with theſe Caske; if otherwiſe we could not get her off. Some others, I ordered to goe ſee, if they could kill ſome wild-fowle for our ſicke men: who now grew worſe and worſe. And this is to be remembred, that we had no ſhot, but what we did make of the Aprons of our Gunnes and ſome old pewter that I had: for the Carpenters-ſheet-lead, we durſt not vſe. 14.

The 15. I manured a little patch of ground, that was bare of ſnow; and ſowed it with Peaſon: hoping to haue ſome of the hearbs of them ſhortly, to eate: for as yet we can finde no greene thing to comfort vs. 15.

The 18. our Carpenter *William Cole* dyed, a man generally bemoaned of vs all: aſmuch for his innate goodneſſe, as for the preſent neceſſity we had of a man of his quality. He had indured a long ſickneſſe, with much patience, and made a very godly end. In the Euening, we buried him by Maſter *Wardon:* accompanied with as many as could goe: for 3. more of our principall men, lay then expecting a good houre. And now were we in the moſt miſerable eſtate, that we were in all the voyage. Before his extreme weakneſſe, he had brought the Pinnace to that paſſe, that ſhe was ready 18.

to be boulted and trenneld; and to be ioyn'd together to receiue the planke: ſo that we were not ſo diſcouraged by his death, but that we did hope of our ſelues to finiſh her: if the Ship proved vnſeruiceable.

This our Pinnace was 27. foot by the Keele, 10. foot by the Beame, and 5. foot in Hold: ſhe had 17. ground timbers, 34. principall Staddles, and 8. ſhort Staddles. He had contriued Her with a round ſterne, to ſaue labour: and indeed ſhe was a well proportioned Veſſell. Her burthen was 12 or 14. Tunne.

In the Euening, the Maſter of our Ship, after buriall returning aboord Ship, and looking about her: diſcouered ſome part of our Gunner; vnder the Gun-roome ports. This man, we had committed to the Sea at a good diſtance from the Ship, and in deep water, neere 6. moneths before.

19. The 19. in the morning, I ſent men to dig him out, he was faſt in the Ice, his head downewards, and his heele vpward, for he had but one legge; and the plaſter was yet at his wound: In the afternoone, they had digd him cleere out: after all which time, he was as free from noyſomeneſſe, as when we firſt committed him to the Sea. This alteration had the Ice and water, and time onely wrought on him: that his fleſh would ſlip vp and downe vpon his bones, like a gloue on a mans hand. In the Euening we buried him by the others. This day, one *George Vgganes* (who could handle a toole beſt of vs all) had indifferent well repaired our boate: and ſo we ended this mournefull weeke. The ſnow was by this time prettily well waſted in the woods: and we hauing a high tree, on the higheſt place of the Iland, which we called our watch-tree; from the top of it we might ſee into the ſea, but found no appearance of breaking vp yet.

20. This 20. being Whit-Sunday, we ſadly ſolemnized, and had ſome taſte of the wilde-fowle: but not worth the writing.

21. The one and twentieth, was the warmeſt Sunne-ſhine-day, that came this yeere. I ſent 2. a-fowling: and my ſelfe taking the Maſter, the Surgeon, and one more, with our pieces and

and our Dogs, we went into the woods to ſee what comfort wee could finde. Wee wandred from the houſe eight miles; and ſearcht with all diligence: but returned comfortleſſe, not an herbe nor leafe eatable, that we could finde. Our Fowlers had as bad ſucceſſe. In the woods, wee found the Snow partly waſted away, ſo that it was paſſable. The ponds were almoſt vnthawd: but the Sea from any place we could ſee all firme frozen.

The ſnow doth not melt away here with the Sunne or raine; and ſo make any land-floods; as in *England:* but it is exhaled vp by the Sunne, and ſuckt full of holes, like honeycombs: ſo that the ſand whereon it lyes, will not be at all wetted. The like obſeruation wee alſo had: that let it raine euer ſo much, you ſhall ſee no land-floods after it.

The two and twentieth, we went aboord the Ship: and found that ſhee had made ſo much water, that it was now riſen aboue the ballaſt, which made vs doubt againe of her ſoundneſſe. We fell to pumping, and pumpt her quite dry. And now by day ſometimes, we haue ſuch hot gloomes, that we cannot endure in the Sunne: and yet in the night it would freeze very hard. This vnnaturalneſſe of the ſeaſon, did torment our men, that they now grew worſe and worſe daily. 22.

The three and twentieth, our Boat-ſwayne (a painefull man) hauing beene long ſicke, which he had heartily reſiſted, was taken with ſuch a painefull ache in one of his thighs; that we verily thought he would haue preſenty dyed. He kept his bed all day in great extremitie: and it was a maxime amongſt vs; that if any one kept his bed two dayes, he could riſe no more. This made euery man to ſtriue to keepe vp, for life. 23.

The foure and twentieth was very warme Sun-ſhine: and the Ice did conſume by the ſhores ſide, and crackt all ouer the Bay, with a fearefull noyſe. About three in the afternoone, we could perceiue the Ice with the ebbe to driue by the Ship. Whereupon I ſent two with all ſpeed vnto the Maſter, with order: to beate out the hole, and to ſinke the Ship: as likewiſe to looke for the Rudder, betwixt the Ice. This he pre- 24.

ſently performed: and a happy fellow, one *Dauid Hammon*, pecking betwixt the Ice, ſtrooke vpon it, and it came vp with his lance: who crying that he had found it, the reſt came and got it vp on the Ice, and ſo into the Ship. In the meane ſpace, with the little drift that the Ice had, it began to riſe and mount into high heaps againſt the ſhoald ſhoares, and rocks: and likewiſe againſt the heape of Ice, which we had put for a Barricado to our Ship: but with little harme to vs. Yet we were faine to cut away 20. faddome of Cable which was frozen in the Ice. After an houre, the Ice ſettled againe, as not hauing any vent outwards. Oh! this was a ioyfull day to vs all: and we gaue God thanks for the hopes we had of it.

25. The fiue and twentieth was a fine warme day; and with the ebbe, the Ice did driue againſt the Ship, and ſhake her ſhrowdly.

26. The ſixe and twentieth, I tooke the Chirurgion with mee, and went againe to wander the woods: and went to that Bay, where laſt yeere wee had loſt our man *Iohn Barton*. But we could finde no ſigne of him, nor of other reliefe.

28. By the eight and twentieth it was pretty and cleere, betwixt the Ship and the ſhoare, and I hoped the Ice would no more dangerouſly oppreſſe vs. Wherefore I cauſed the lower hole to be firmely ſtopt: the water then remaining three foot, aboue the Ballaſt.

29. The nine and twentieth, being *Prince Charles his birth day*; we kept Holy-day, and diſplay'd his Maieſties Colours: both aland and aboord; and named our habitation *Charles Towne*; by contraction *Charlton*: and the Iland, *Charlton Iland*.

30. The thirtieth we lanched our Boate; and had intercourſe ſometimes betwixt the Ship and the ſhoare by Boat: which was newes to vs.

The laſt of this moneth, wee found on the Beach ſome Vetches, to appeare out of the ground; which I made the men to pick vp, and to boyle for our ſicke men.

This day, we made an end of fitting all our Rigging and Sayles: and it being a very hot day, we did dry and new make our Fiſh in the Sunne: and ayred all our other prouiſions.

There

There was not a man of vs at preſent, able to eate of our ſalt prouiſions, but my ſelfe and the Maſter of my Ship. It may be here remembred, that all this Winter wee had not beene troubled with any rhumes, nor flegmaticall diſeaſes. All this moneth the winde hath beene variable, but for the moſt part Northerly.

Iune. 1632.

The foure firſt dayes, it did ſnow, haile, and blow very hard; and was ſo cold, that the Ponds of water did freeze ouer: and the water in our Cans did freeze in the very houſe: our clothes alſo that had beene waſhed and hung out to dry, did not thaw all day.

The fift, it continued blowing very hard in the broad ſide of the Ship: which did make her ſwag and wallow in her Docke for all ſhee was ſunken: which did much ſhake her. The Ice withall did driue againſt her, and gaue her many fearefull blowes. I reſolued to endeuour to hang the Rudder; and when God ſent vs water, (notwithſtanding the abundance of Ice that was yet about vs) to haue her further off: In the afternoone, we vnder-run our ſmall Cable to our Anker, which lay a-Sterne in deepe water; and ſo with ſome difficultie gate vp our Anker: This Cable had laine ſlacke vnder-foot, and vnder the Ice, all the Winter: and wee could neuer haue a cleere ſlatch from Ice, to haue it vp, before now; we found it not a iot the worſe. I put ſome to make Colrakes; that they might goe into the water, and rake a hole in the ſands to let downe our Rudder. 5.

The ſixth, we went about to hang it. And our young luſtieſt men tooke turnes, to goe into the water, and to rake away the ſand: but they were not able to indure the cold of it halfe a quarter of an houre, it was ſo mortifying: yea, vſe what comforts we could, it would make them ſwound and dye away. We brought it to the Sternepoſt: but were then faine to giue it ouer, being able to worke at it no longer. Then we plugg'd vp the vpper holes, within boord: and fell to pumping the water againe out of her. 6.

The

7. The ſeuenth we wrought ſomething about our Rudder, but were againe forced to giue ouer; and to put out our Cables ouer-boord, with *Meſſengers* vnto them: the Ankers lying to that paſſe, that we might keepe her right in her docke, when we ſhould haue brought her light.

8. By the eighth at night, we had pumpt all the water out of her: and ſhee at a high water would fleet in her docke, though ſhe were ſtill dockt in the ſands, almoſt fourefoot. This made vs to conſider what was to be done. I reſolued to heaue out all the Ballaſt: for that the bottome of her being ſo ſoakt all the winter, I hoped was ſo heauy, that it would beare her. If we could not get her off that way, I then thought to cut her downe to the lower decke, and take out her Maſts: and ſo with our Caske to Buoy her off.

9. The ninth, betimes in the morning wee fell to worke, we hoyſt out our Beere and Cydar, and made a raft of it; faſtning it to our ſhoare-Anker: The Beere and Cydar ſunke preſently to the ground: which was nothing ſtrange to vs; for that any wood or pipe-ſtaues that had layne vnder the Ice all the winter, would alſo ſinke downe, ſo ſoone as euer it was heaued ouer-boord: This day we heaued out tenne tunne of Ballaſt. And here I am to remember Gods goodneſſe towards vs: in ſending thoſe forementioned greene Vetches. For now our feeble ſicke men, that could not for their liues ſtirre theſe two or three months, can indure the ayre and walke about the houſe: our other ſicke men gather ſtrength alſo: and it is wonderfull to ſee how ſoone they were recouered. We vſed them in this manner: Twice a day we went to gather the herbe or leafe of theſe Vetches, as they firſt appeared out of the ground: then did we waſh and boyle them, and ſo with Oyle and Vineger that had been frozen, we did eate them: It was an excellent ſuſtenance and refreſhing: the moſt part of vs ate nothing elſe: we would likewiſe bruiſe them, and take the Iuyce of them, and mixe that with our drinke: we would eate them raw alſo, with our bread.

11. The eleuenth was very warme weather, and we did hang our

our Rudder. The tydes did now very much deceiue vs: for a Northerly wind would very little raiſe the water. This made vs doubt of getting off our Ship.

The thirteenth I reſolued of the Latitude of this place, ſo that hauing examined the Inſtruments, and practiſed about it this Fortnight, I now found it to be in 52 degrees, and 3 minutes. 13.

The foureteenth wee had heaued out all the Ballaſt, and carried all our Yards, and euery thing elſe of weight aſhoare, ſo that we now had the Ship as light as poſſible it could be. 14.

The fifteenth we did little but exerciſe our ſelues: ſeeing that by this time, our men that were moſt feeble, are now growne ſtrong, and can runne about. The fleſh of their gummes became ſettled againe, and their teeth faſtned: ſo that they can eate Beefe with their Vetches. 15.

This day I went to our *Watch-tree*: but the Sea (for any thing I could perceiue to the contrary) was ſtill firme frozen: and the Bay we were in, all full of Ice, hauing no way to vent it.

The ſixteenth was wondrous hot, with ſome thunder and lightning, ſo that our men did goe into the ponds aſheare, to ſwimme and coole themſelues: yet was the water very cold ſtill. Here had lately appeared diuers ſorts of flyes: as Butterflyes, Butchers-flyes, Horſeflyes: and ſuch an infinit abundance of bloud-thirſty Muskitoes, that we were more tormented with them, then euer we were with the cold weather. Theſe (I thinke) lye dead in the old rotten wood all the winter, and in ſummer they reuiue againe. Here be likewiſe infinite company of *Ants*, and Frogs in the ponds vpon the land: but we durſt not eate of them; they lookt ſo ſpeckled like Toads. By this time were there neither Beares, Foxes, nor Fowle to be ſeene: they are all gone. 16.

The ſeuenteenth, the wind came Northerly, and wee expecting a high Tyde, in the morning betimes, put out our ſmall Cable aſterne out at the Gun-roome-port: but the morning Tyde we had not water by a foot. In the Euening 17.

I had laid markes, by ſtones, &c. and mee thoughts the water did flow apace. Making ſignes therefore for the Boate to come aſhoare; I tooke all that were able to doe any thing with me aboord: and at high water (although ſhe wanted ſomething to riſe cleere out of her docke) yet we heau'd with ſuch a good will, that we heaued her thorow the ſand into a foot and a halfe deeper water. Further then ſo, we durſt not yet bring her, for that the Ice was all thicke about vs. After we had moor'd her, we went all to prayers: and gaue God thankes, that had giuen vs our ſhip againe.

18. The 18th. we were vp betimes: the Cooper, and ſome with him, to fill freſh water: my ſelfe with ſome others, to gather ſtones at low-water; which we pyling vp in a heape, at high water the Cock-ſwaine and his Ging, fetcht them aboord: where the Maſter with the reſt ſtood them. The Ship at low water had a great luſt to the offing: by which meanes we could the better come and ſtop the two vpper holes firmely: after which we fitted other conuenient places, to make others to ſinke her, if occaſion were.

19. The ninteenth, we were all vp betimes to worke, as aforeſpecified: theſe two dayes, our Ship did not fleet: and it was a happy houre, when we got her off, for that we neuer had ſuch a high Tyde all the time we were here. In the Euening, I went vp to our *Watch tree:* and this was the firſt time I could ſee any open water, any way: except that little by the ſhoareſide, where we were. This put vs in ſome comfort, that the Sea would ſhortly breake vp: which wee knew muſt bee to the Northward; ſeeing that way we were certaine, there was aboue two hundered leagues of Sea.

20. The 20. we laboured as aforeſaid. The winde at N. N. W. The tyde roſe ſo high, that our Ship fleeted, and we drew her further off, into a foote and a halfe deepe water. Thus we did it by little and little; for that the Ice was ſtill wonderfull thicke about vs.

22. The 22. there droue much Ice about vs, and within vs, and brought home our Sterne-Anker. At high water (notwithſtanding

ſtanding all the Ice) we heau'd our Ship further off: that ſo ſhe might lie aflote at low-water.

The next low-water, we ſounded all about the Ship: and found it very foule ground, we diſcouered ſtones 3. foote high, aboue the ground, and 2. of them within a Ships breadth of the Ship: whereby did more manifeſtly appeare Gods mercies to vs: for if when we forced her aſhoare, ſhe had ſtrooken one blow againſt thoſe ſtones, it had bulged her. Many ſuch dangers were there in this Bay: which we now firſt perceiued, by the Ices grounding and riſing againſt them. In the Euening, we tow'd off the Ship, vnto the place ſhe rid the laſt yeere, and there moord her. Shering the Ship, night and day, flood and ebbe, amongſt the diſperſt Ice that came athwart of vs.

The 23. we laboured in fetching our prouiſions aboord: 23.
which to doe, we were faine to wade to carry it to the boate a full flight-ſhot: and all by reaſon the winde was Southerly. This morning, I tooke an *Obſeruation* of the *Moones* comming to the South, by a *Meridian line* of 120. yards long: which I had rectified many weeks before-hand.

The 24. I tooke another *Obſeruation* of the *Moones* com- 24.
ming to the *Meridian*: for which I referre you to the obſeruations in the latter end of this Iournall.

Whereas I had formerly cut downe a very high tree, and made a Croſſe of it, to it I now faſtened (vppermoſt) the Kings and Queenes Maieſties Pictures; drawne to the life: and doubly wrapt in lead, and ſo cloſe, that no weather could hurt them. Betwixt both theſe I affixed his Maieſties Royall Title: Viz. *Charles the firſt King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland: as alſo of New-found-land, and of theſe Territories*, and to the Weſtward, as farre as *Nova Albion*, and to the Northward to the Latitude of 80. degrees, &c.

On the out-ſide of the lead, I faſtened a ſhilling and a ſixepence of his Maieſties Coyne: vnder that, we faſtened the *Kings Armes*, fairely cut in lead: and vnder that, the *Armes* of the City of *Briſtoll*. And this being *Midſummer-Day*, we raiſed it on the top of the bare Hill, where we had buried

our dead fellowes: formally by this ceremony taking poſſeſſion of theſe Territories, to his Maieſties vſe.

The winde continuing Southerly and blowing hard, put all the Ice vpon vs: ſo that the Ship now rid amongſt it, in ſuch apparent danger, that I thought verily we ſhould haue loſt her. We laboured, flood and ebbe, both with poles and oares, to heaue away and part the Ice from her. But it was God that did protect and preſerue vs: for it was paſt any mans vnderſtanding, how the Ship could indure it, or we by our labour ſaue her. In the night, the winde ſhifted to the Weſtward, and blew the Ice from vs: whereby we had ſome reſt.

25. The 25. in the morning, the Boate-ſwayne with a conuenient crue with him, began to rigge the Ship: the reſt fetching our prouiſions aboord. About 10. a clocke, when it was ſomething darke, I tooke a Lance in my hand; and one with me with a Musket and ſome fire, and went to our watch-tree; to make a fire on the eminenteſt place of the Iland: to ſee if it would be anſwered: Such fires I had formerly made, to haue knowledge if there were any Saluages on the maine or the Ilands about vs. Had there beene any, my purpoſe was to haue gone to them, to get ſome intelligence of ſome *Chriſtians*, or ſome Ocean Sea thereabouts. When I was come to the tree, I laid downe my Lance, and ſo did my Conſort his Musket: and whileſt my ſelfe climed vp to the top of the tree, I ordered him to put fire vnto ſome low tree therabouts. He, (vnaduiſedly) put fire to ſome trees that were to windward: ſo that they (and all the reſt too by reaſon it had beene very hot weather) being ſeare and dry, tooke fire like flaxe or hempe: and the wind blowing the fire towards me, I made haſte down the tree. But before I was halfe way down, the fire tooke in the bottome of it, and blazed ſo fiercely vpwards, that I was faine to leape off the tree, and downe a ſteepe hill, and in briefe, with much adoe, eſcapt burning. The moſſe on the ground was as dry as flaxe: and it would runne moſt ſtrangely, and like a traine along the earth. The Musket and the Lance were both burnt. My Conſort at laſt

came

came to me, and was ioyfull to ſee me: for he thought verily I had bin burned. And thus we went homeward together, leauing the fire increaſing, and ſtill burning moſt furiouſly. We could ſee no anſwer of it. I ſlept but little all night after: and at breake of day, I made all our Powder and Beefe, to be carried aboord. This day, I went to the hils, to looke to the fire: where I ſaw how it did ſtill burne moſt furiouſly: both to the Weſtward, and Northward: leauing one vpon the hils to watch it, I came home immediately, and made them take downe our new ſuite of ſayles, and carry them to the ſeas-ſide, ready to be caſt in, if occaſion were, and to make haſte to take downe our houſes. About noone, the winde ſhifted Northerly; and our Sentinell came running home, bringing vs word that the fire did follow him at hard heeles, like a traine of powder. It was no neede to bid vs take downe and carry all away to the ſea-ſide. The fire came towards vs with a moſt terrible rattling noyſe: bearing a full mile in breadth: and by that time wee had vncouered our houſes and laid hand on, to carry away our laſt things: the fire was come to our Towne and ſeazed on it, and (in a trice) burnt it downe to the ground. We loſt nothing of any value in it: for we had brought it all away into a place of ſecurity. Our dogges, in this combuſtion, would ſit downe on their tayles, and howle, and then runne into the Sea, on the ſhoalds, and there ſtay. The winde ſhifted Eaſterly: and the fire ranged to the Weſtward, ſeeking what it might deuoure. This night, we lay all together aboord the Ship, and gaue God thankes, that had Shipt vs in her againe.

The twentie ſeuen, twentie eight, and twentie nine; wee wrought hard, in fetching our things aboord, as likewiſe our water, which we muſt towe off with the ebbe, and bring it to the Ship with the flood. Moreouer, we muſt goe about the Eaſter-point for drift-wood: for our tooles were all ſo ſpent, that we could cut none. Wherefore, about ſome three dayes agone, I had cauſed our Pinnace to be ſawed to pieces, and with that we ſtowed our Caske, intending to burne it at 27.

low waters, and ſueh other times, as we could not worke in carrying things aboord. I employed the men in fetching ſtones: and we did build three Tombs ouer our three dead fellowes; filling them vp with ſand in a decent and handſome faſhion. The leaſt Tombe, had two tunnes of ſtones about it.

The thirtieth, we moſt earneſtly continued our labour: and brought our ſayles to yard: and by eleuen a clocke at night had made a *priddy* Ship: meaning to haue finiſhed our buſineſſe with the weeke and the moneth, that ſo we might the better ſolemnize the Sabbath aſhoare to morrow, and ſo take leaue of our wintering Iland.

The winde hath been variable a great while: and the Bayes are now ſo cleere of Ice, that we cannot ſee a piece of it: for it was all gone to the Northward. Hoping therefore that it giue content to ſome Readers: I will relate the manner of the breaking of it vp. It is firſt to be noted, that it doth not freeze (naturally) aboue ſixe foot: the reſt, is by accident. Such is that Ice that you may ſee here, ſixe faddome thicke. This we had manifeſt proofe of, by our digging the Ice out of the Ship: and by digging to our Ankers, before the Ice broke vp.

In *May*, when the heate increaſeth, it thawes firſt on the ſhoald by the ſhoare ſide: which when it hath done round about, then the courſes of the tydes (as well by the ebbe and flood, as by their riſing and falling) doe ſo ſhake the maine Ice, that it cracks and breakes it. Thus, when it hath gotten roome for motion; then runnes one piece of it vpon another: and ſo bruiſes and grinds it ſelfe againſt the ſhoalds and rocks, that it becomes abbreuiated, inſomuch that a Ship may haue well paſſage thorow it. Beſides this; much of it is thruſt vpon the ſhoalds, where it is much conſumed by the heate of the Sunne. The ſeaſon here in this Climate, is moſt vnnaturall: for in the day time, it will be extreme hot: yea not indurable in the Sunne, which is, by reaſon that it is a ſandy countrey. In the night againe, it will freeze an inch thicke in the ponds, and in the tubs about and in our houſe: And all this, towards the latter end of *Iune*.

The

The *Muskitoes* vpon our comming away, were moſt intolerable. Wee tore an old Auncient in pieces, and made vs bagges of it to put our heads in: but it was no fortification againſt them. They would finde wayes and meanes to ſting vs, that our faces were ſwolne hard out in pumples, which would ſo itch and ſmart, that we muſt needs rubbe and teare them. And theſe flyes, indeed, were more tormenting to vs, then all the cold we had heretofore indured.

July. 1632.

The firſt of this month being Sunday, we were vp betimes. And I cauſed our Ship to be adorned the beſt we could: our Ancient on the Poope, and the Kings Colours in the maine top. I had prouided a ſhort briefe of all the paſſages of our voyage to this day: I likewiſe wrote in what ſtate we were at preſent, and how I did intend to proſecute the diſcouery, both to the Weſtward, and to the Southward, about this Iland. This Briefe diſcourſe I had concluded, with a requeſt to any Noble minded Trauaylor that ſhould take it downe, or come to the notice of it: that if we ſhould periſh in the Action, then to make our indeuours knowne to our Soueraigne Lord the King. And thus with our Armes, Drumme and Colours, Cooke and Kettle, we went aſhoare, and firſt we marcht vp to our eminent Croſſe, adioyning to which we had buried our dead fellowes. There we read morning prayer, and then walked vp and downe till dinner time. After dinner we walkt to the higheſt Hils, to ſee which way the fire had waſted. We deſcryed that it had conſumed to the Weſtward, ſixteene miles at leaſt, and the whole bredth of the Iland: neere about our Croſſe and dead, it could not come: by reaſon it was a bare ſandy Hill. After Euening prayer, I happened to walke alongſt the Beach ſide: where I found an herbe reſembling Scuruy-graſſe. I made ſome to be gathered: which we boyld with our meate to ſupper: It was moſt excellent good, and farre better then our Vetches. After ſupper we went all to ſeeke and gather more of it;

it: which we did, to the quantity of two bushels which did afterwards much refresh vs: And now the Sunne was set, and the Boat comne ashoare for vs: whereupon we assembled our selues together, and went vp to take the last view of our dead, and to looke vnto their Tombes, and other things: here leaning vpon mine arme, on one of their Tombes I vttered these lines, which though perchance they may procure laughter in the wiser sort (which I shall be glad of) they yet moued my young and tender-hearted companions at that time with some compassion. And these they were.

I Were vnkind, vnlesse that I did shead,
Before I part, some teares vpon our dead:
And when my eyes be dry, I will not cease
In heart to pray, their bones may rest in peace:
Their better parts, (good soules) I know were giuen,
With an intent they should returne to heauen.
Their liues they spent, to the last drop of bloud,
Seeking Gods glory, and their Countries good,
And as a valiant Souldier rather dyes,
Then yeelds his courage to his Enemies:
And stops their way, with his hew'd flesh, when death
Hath quite depriu'd him of his strength and breath:
So haue they spent themselues; and here they lye,
A famous marke of our *Discouery*.
We that suruiue, perchance may end our dayes
In some imployment meriting no praise;
And in a dung-hill rot: when no man names
The memory of vs, but to our shames.
They haue out-liu'd this feare, and their braue ends,
Will euer be an honour to their friends.
Why drop ye so, mine eyes? Nay rather powre
My sad departure in a solemne showre.
The Winters cold, that lately froze our bloud,
Now were it so extreme, might doe this good,
As make these teares, bright pearles: which I would lay,
Tomb'd safely with you, till Doomes fatall day.

That

That in this Solitary place, where none
Will euer come to breathe a ſigh or grone,
Some remnant might be extant, of the true
And faithfull loue, I euer tenderd you.
Oh, reſt in peace, deare friends, and let it be
No pride to ſay the ſometime part of me.
What paine and anguiſh doth afflict the head,
The heart and ſtomake, when the limbes are dead:
So grieu'd, I kiſſe your graues: and vow to dye,
A Foſter-father to your memory.

Farewell.

So faſtning my briefe to the Croſſe, which was ſecurely wrapt vp in Lead: we preſently tooke Boat and departed: and neuer put foote more on that Iland. This Iland and all the reſt, (as likewiſe the maine) is a light white ſand; couered ouer with a white moſſe, and full of ſhrubs and low buſhes: excepting ſome bare hils, and other patches. In theſe bare places, the ſand will driue with the wind like duſt. It is very full of trees, as Spruſe and Iuniper: but the biggeſt tree I ſaw, was but a foote and a halfe ouer. At our firſt comming hither, we ſaw ſome Deare and kild one: but neuer any ſince. Foxes, all the winter we ſaw many, and kild ſome dozen of them: but they went all away in May. Beares we ſaw but few, but kild none: we ſaw ſome other little beaſts. In May there came ſome fowle, as Duckes and Geeſe: of which we kild very few. White Partridges we ſaw; but in ſmall quantities: nor had we any ſhot, to ſhoot at them. Fiſh we could neuer ſee any in the Sea: nor no bones of fiſh on the ſhoare ſide: excepting a few Cockle-ſhels: and yet nothing in them neither. Other things remarkeable I haue before mentioned.

OVR DISCOVERY and comming Home.

Iuly, 1632.

MVnday being the second of *Iuly*, we were vp betimes: about Stowing and fitting our Ship, and waying of our Ankers, which when the last was a-trippe, wee went to prayer, beseeching God to continue his mercies to vs, and rendering him thanks for hauing thus restored vs. Our Ship we found no defect in; we had abundance of such prouisions, as we brought out of *England*: and we were in indifferent health, and did gather strength daily. This being done, we wayed, and came cheerefully to sayle. The winde at North-west, bad to get away. Wherefore we stood ouer to *Danby Iland*, to take in more wood; and there to be ready to take the opportunitie of a faire winde. I went ashoare my selfe with the Boate: for that some of the company had told me, they had seen some stakes the last yeer drouen into the ground. When we came ashoare, whilest some gatherd wood, I went to the place: where I found two stakes, drouen into the ground about a foote and a halfe, and fire-brands, where a fire had beene made by them. I puld vp the stakes,

stakes, which were about the bigneſſe of my arme; and they had beene cut ſharpe at the ends, with a hatchet, or ſome other good Iron toole, and driuen in as it were with the head of it. They were diſtant about a ſtones-throw, from the water ſide. I could not conceiue, to what purpoſe they ſhould be there ſet; vnleſſe it were for ſome marke for boats. This did augment my deſirè, to ſpeake with the Saluages: for without doubt they could haue giuen notice of ſome Chriſtians, with whom they had ſome commerce. About 4. in the Euening, I returned aboord with a boats lading of wood: and the winde ſomething fauouring, we wayde; with our lead ſeeking out a Channell amongſt theſe perilous ſhoalds. In the Euening, the winde oppoſing it ſelfe; we came to Anker betwixt *Charleton Iland*, and that *Iland* we named the laſt yeere, (in memory of that Honourable Gentleman Maſter *Thomas Carie*, one of the Bed-chamber to the King) *Caries Iland*: where we rid all night.

The 3. at breake of day, we wayde with a bare winde, and ſounding vp and downe for a Channell, we were many times in 5. and 4 fad. water. The winde larging vpon vs, we ſtood away Weſt: by noone, we ſaw all Ice to the North-ward of vs. Indeauouring, therefore, to compaſſe about the Weſterpoint of *Charleton Iland*: and ſo to ſeeke to the South-ward: We found it all ſhoalds, Rockes, and breaches. By 4. in the afternoone, we ſaw the Weſtern-land; but all full of Ice: whereupon, as the wind fauoured vs, we ſtood alongſt it in ſight to the North-ward. 3.

The fourth was calme, but ſo very thicke fogge withall, that we could not ſee a Piſtoll-ſhot about vs. Wherefore we came to an Anker, and there rid all this day and the next night. 4.

The fift, at three in the morning, we waide: but Icè being all about vs, we knew not which way to turne vs now to auoide telling the ſame thing 20. times: we were continually, till the 22. ſo peſtered and tormented with Ice; that it would ſeeme incredible to relate it: ſometimes we were ſo blinded with fogge, that we could not ſee about vs: and be- 5.

ing now become wilfull in our indeauours, we should so strike against the Ice, that the fore-part of the Ship would cracke againe; and make our Cooke and others to runne vp all amazed, and thinke the Ship had beene beaten all to pieces. Indeed we did hourely strike such vnauoidable blowes, that we did leaue the hatches open, and 20. times in a day, the men would runne downe into the hold, to see if shee were bulged.

Sometimes, when we had made her fast in the night, to a great piece of Ice; we should haue such violent stormes, that our fastning would breake: and then the storme would beate vs from piece to piece most fearefully: Other-while, we should be fast inclosed amongst great Ice, as high as our poope. This was made (as I haue formerly said) by one piece running vpon another: which made it draw 8. or 10. fad. water. Besides which, the lower-most would rise from vnderneath, and strike vs vnder the bulge, with pieces of 5. 6. yea of 8. tunne, that many times we haue pumpt cleere water for an houre together, before we could make the pumpe sucke. Amongst these seuerall and hourely dangers, I ouer-heard the men murmure; and say that they were happy that I had buried: and that if they had a thousand pounds, they would giue it, so they lay fairely by them: for we (say they) are destined to starue vpon a piece of Ice. I was faine to indure all this with patience: and to comfort them vp againe, when I had them in a better humour.

22. The 22. hauing beene vext with a storme all last night, and this morning with a thicke fogge; we droue in 13. faddome water. About noone, it cleer'd; and we saw the land: and at the instant, had a good obseruation: whereby we knew it to be *Cape Henrietta Maria*. I made the Master stand in with it; and in the meane time we fitted a Crosse, and fastened the *Kings Armes*, and the *Armes* of the City of *Bristoll* to it; we came to an Anker within a mile of the shoare, in 6. fadd. water: so we hoyst out the boate, and tooke our Armes and our Dogs, and went ashoare. Vpon the most eminent place, we erected the Crosse: and then seeking about, we soone

saw

saw some Deere; and by and by more and more. We stole to them with the best skill we had, and then put our Dogs on them: but the Deere ranne cleere away from them at pleasure. We tyred the Dogs, and wearied our selues, but to no purpose: neither could we come to shoote at them. I saw in all, about a dozen (old and young) very goodly beasts. We tooke halfe a doozen young Geese, on the pooles, by wading in to them; and so returned to our Boate vext, that now we had found a place where there was refreshing, and we could get none of it. Whereas, therefore, we had kept our Dogs with a great deale of inconuenience aboord the Ship, all the winter; and had pardoned them many misdemeanors, (for they would steale our meate out of the steeping tubs) in hope they might hereafter doe vs some seruice: and seeing they now did not; and that there was no hope they could hereafter: I caused them to be left ashoare. They were a Dogge and a Bitch: Bucke Dogs, of a very good race. The Dogge had a collar about his necke, which it may be hereafter, may come to light. I did see no signe at all, of any Saluages: nor could we finde any hearbs, or other refreshing here.

In the Euening, (being returned aboord) and the winde blowing faire at South; I caused the Master to weigh, and come to saile, and to lose no time. For we did hope for an open Sea to the North-west. This *Cape* hath a very shoald point, that lies off it: which we indeauoured to compasse about.

Sayling therefore amongst shattered Ice, we came to very shoald water, (4. and 5. faddome deepe) and could not auoyde it. At length, standing North, the water deepened; but we came withall amongst great pieces of Ice; which by reason of some open water, there went a pretty sea. These hard pieces of Ice, made a most fearefull noyse. It proued a faire Moone-shine night: otherwise it had gone ill with vs. We turned amongst this Ice, staying the Ship sometimes within her length, of great pieces, as bad as Rockes: but by reason we were often forst to beare vp, we did sagge vpon the

maine rand of Ice, and that we thought would it be worse for vs; wee let fall an Anker, and stood all on the decks to watch the Ices sheering of the Ship, (to and againe) to auoyd it. Thus hauing poles and oares to fend it, we could not keepe our selues so cleere, but many pieces came foule of vs. We brake two of our great poles with it: which were made to be handled by foure men, besides some other dammages. At breake of day, we wayed; and sought all wayes to cleere our selues of Ice: but it was impossible. I conceiue it impertinent to relate euery particular dayes passages; which was much alike to vs. Our endeauours were sometimes with our sayles; giuing and receiuing 500. fearefull blowes in a day. Sometimes, we would stop at an Anker, when we could get a little open water: and so suffer the Ice to driue to Leeward: Other-whiles, we should be inclosed amongst it; and then it would so breake, and rise, and leape vp vnder vs; that we expected to be beaten euery houre to pieces.

Moreouer, wee should haue such stormes in the darke nights, that would breake the moorings we had made fast to some piece of Ice for securitie in the night season: and then we should beat most dangerously from piece to piece till daylight, that we could see to make her fast againe. I forbeare to speake of thicke fogges which we had daily; which did freeze our Rigging day and night: Besides all which, wee should come into most vncertaine depths: sometimes 20. faddome: next cast 10. next 15. then 9. Rocky foule ground. The great deepe Ice withall, driuing on these vncertaine depths, did so distract the tydes, and deceiue vs so much in
30. our accounts, that by the thirtieth we were driuen backe so farre, to the Eastward, and to the Southward of the Cape; that at fiue a clocke in the euening, it bare North-west of vs some three leagues off, contrary to our expectations. With all these mischiefes, our Ship is now becomne very leaky: that we must pumpe euery halfe watch. Here I called a consultation: and after consideration of all our experience, we were all of the same opinion; that it was impossible to get to the Northward, or to the Eastward; by reason of the Ice.

Where-

Wherefore I resolued vpon this course: When the winde blew South, it would blow the Ice off the South shoare, then we would seeke to get to the Westward, betwixt it and the shoare. I must confesse that this was a desperate resolution: for all the coast we knew to be shoald and foule ground, all rocks, and stones: so that if the winde should shift to the Northward, there would be (without Gods mercies) little hope of vs. But here we must not stay: The nights grew long; the cold so increased, that betwixt the pieces of Ice, the Sea would be frozen. I caused the Ship to be fitted, and places conuenient againe prepared to sinke her the second time, if so be we were put to extremities. We presently put our proiect in execution (the winde being at South) and got about the shoalds of the Cape; standing then into the shoareward, to get betwixt it and the Ice: we came into foure faddome water (very foule rocky ground) thinking to come to an Anker all night, and let the Ice driue to Leeward. But still there was so much Ice betwixt vs and the shoare, that we were faine to beare vp amongst it into deeper water, and to let the Ship driue amongst it. The winde increasing, we endured a most dangerous darke night of it. In the morning, we fell to worke, to get the Ship againe out of the Ice into some cleere water, which we saw West by South of vs. Some of our company out vpon the Ice, to heaue her with their shoulders: whilest others stood aboord with poles. The rest stood to spill and fill the sayle. By nine in the morning, we had gotten into some cleere water: and stood West and by South; and into foure faddome water, foule ground. But being not able to weather some rands of Ice, which did driue; wee were faine to stand off againe, and (when the euening grew darke) to come to an Anker.

About midnight, there came a great piece of Ice, (which we could not auoyd) athwart of our Cable; and made the Ship driue and dragge her Anker. This droue her into shoald water, it being very rocky and foule ground. We brought the Cable to Capstang, and heau'd with such a courage, that we heau'd home our Anker from vnder it. Thus we did endeauour

endeauour (the best we could) to keep our selues in eight and ten faddome water. It then pleased God, that the wind blew alongst the shoare: otherwise it had gone far worse with vs.

August. 1632.

1. The first of this moneth at breake of day, when we could see a little about vs, we fell to struggle and striue againe with the Ice; and to get in neerer to the shoare. There, by reason the winde was opposite to come to an Anker, we let the Ice driue to Leeward: hoping that there was a cleere Sea to the Westward. The Ice droue very thicke vpon vs, and one piece came foule of vs; which did touch our Spreet-sayle Yard, and made the Ship driue: But we soone cleered our selues of it. Then we wayed, and stood in neerer to the shoare: but the water shoalded, and there were so many great rands of Ice betwixt vs and the shoare, that there was no comming to an Anker. So wee turned betwixt the Ice: many pieces of it being aground in shoald water; and few pieces distant one from the other a Cables length. This day, we saw two Sea Morses on the Ice.

2. The second in the morning, we were glad of the breake of day: hauing most dangerously turn'd amongst the Ice all night, and endured many a heauy blow. We stood in againe to the shoare-ward; to see if we could get some cleere water: for to the Northward it was all impassable Ice. We stood into fiue and foure faddome: but still all incompast with Ice. So we stood off againe into deeper water: and in the Euening we were inclosed amongst extraordinary great pieces. It was a very thicke fogge withall: so that we made fast the Ship to a great flat piece, and went to sleepe and refresh our selues after our extreme painestaking.

3.4.&5. The third, fourth and fift, wee were incloſ'd amongst very great Ice: and it blew such a storme of winde, that we sometimes indeuouring to get forward to the Westward, did strike such heauy blowes, that made all the forepart of the Ship cracke againe. Then we would giue ouer working and

and let her alone amongst it; but then the Ice would breake and rise vnder vs, that would indanger as bad vs as the former. Our ship doth make aboue a tun of water euery watch, which we must pumpe out, beside our other labour. God thinke on vs, and be mercifull to vs amongst all these dangers.

The fift at noone, we were in Latitude 55. 30. The *Cape* bearing off vs South-East, by East, some twelue leagues off. And this is all we haue gotten, since the two and twentieth of Iuly. All night it blew a violent gale of wind, at West, North-West: and about midnight, our hawser (by which we had made fast to a piece of Ice) broke, and we lost 14. faddome of it. We beat all night most fearefully, being tost from piece to piece, because that in the darke we durst not venture our men to goe forth on the Ice, for feare of losing them. 5.

All the sixth, the storme indured, and droue vs againe with the Ice, almost to the *Cape*. 6.

The seuenth was the most comfortablest day wee had, since we came out of our wintering place; the wind came vp faire at East; and we got (although with our former inconueniences and dangers) neerer to the shoare, and into some open water, making good way to the West-ward. Moreouer, our leake now stopt of its owne accord: so that now we pumpt but little. We sayld all night; keeping good watch on the forecastell: bearing vp for one, and looffing for another. 7.

Thus did we the eighth also, but then the wind shifting to the North-west, it droue the Ice on the shoare: and we came to an Anker, in eight faddom water. The maine Ice, we had some two mile to windward of vs: but the set of the tyde kept it off from vs. At noone we were in Latitude 55.34. In the Euening, a range of Ice droue vpon vs, which made vs weigh, and stand in neerer the shoare, into sixe faddom, and there to come to an Anker. The wind increasing about midnight, the Ship did driue, and was quickely in fiue faddom water: wherefore wee let fall our Shoot-Anker; and both held her. But that that trou-

bled vs, was, that we expected euery minute, when the maine Ice would come vpon vs: and then there would be no hope, but to be put aſhoare.

9. The ninth, in the morning, we waide our ſecond Anker: the Ice being within leſſe then a mile of vs. About eight in the morning, a point of it came foule of vs: which we preuented, by waying, and came to an Anker in three faddom and a halfe water. The wind continued North North-Weſt, which was in on the ſhoare. This morning, I cauſed all our empty Caske to be fild with water, and the Ship to be left vnpumpt: and the places lookt to, that we had prepared to ſinke her. For we were at preſent in as apparent danger, as any time this voyage: and (to our great griefes) it was all foule rocky ground. The danger of this was, if we made faſt to a piece of Ice that drew deepe water; then, as ſoone as it came to ground on theſe rockes, it would breake all to pieces, and betray vs to our deſtruction. About noone, there came foule of vs the point of a range of Ice; which we reſolued to indure the extremity of, with an Anker: thinking to ride, and breake through it, we now perceiuing ſome open water beyond it. Thruſting therefore, and fending with our poles; at laſt a great piece came thwart our hawſer, and there went a pretty Sea amongſt it. The Ship did now fall vpon it ſo violently, that I expected euery blow, ſhe would beate out her bowes. At length, ſhe did driue with it, ſo that I thought the Cable had bin broken. We brought it to Capſtang to heaue it in: but found that our Shoote-Anker was broken in the middle of the ſhanke. We preſently ſet our ſayles thereupon: indeuouring that way to edge in amongſt the Ice off of this perilous ſhoare. It pleaſed God to fauour our labour ſo, that by eight in the Euening wee got off into ſeuen faddom: and a darke night comming on, we made faſt to the biggeſt piece we could find. It blew fairely all night: but about midnight, the wind came vp at North, which was
10. more on the ſhoare then before. By breake of day, on the tenth, we were driuen into foure faddom, very foule ground: ſo that the lead did fall off the rocks three or foure foote,

we

we set our sailes, and vsed our vttermost indeuours to edge off. Some of vs went vpon the Ice to hale her: others stood with poles to thrust by night. At night we had gotten off, into eight faddom: and made fast to the biggest piece we could find. If any man should aske why we now kept so neere to the shoare, in this continuall danger: I answer; Because that in the offing, the Ice was so extraordinary thicke, that we could make no way, any way through it. Moreouer, when we were in that great thicke Ice, and that the winde came vp faire at South or South-East or East, we could not get out of it. Wherefore we chose to runne this aduenture; and so preuent and ouercome all dangers with Gods assistance and our extreme labour.

The eleuenth in the morning was a thicke fog: yet there sprung vp a gale of wind at East: and we made in for the shoare. 11.

From the eleuenth till the foureteenth, the winde continued faire: and we made all the saile we could (night and day) as the Ice would suffer vs. We had the shoare in sight by day, on one side, and the Ice within two miles, on the other: and we sailed amongst dispersst pieces; luffing for one, and bearing vp for another.

The 14. at noone, we were in Latitude 57. 55. In the Euening, we were imbayed in Ice; and stood S. W. to cleere our selues of it, but could not. But seeing from top-mast head, cleere water ouer it, we put into it: but there rose a very thicke fogge, and night came on withall, that we were faine to fast to a piece of Ice, expecting day and better weather. 14.

The 15. in the morning, (although the fogge was very thicke) we indeauoured to get out of the Ice, and stood away West: but within 2. houres the water shoalded from 40. faddome to 25. whereby we knew that we had the shoalding of the Western-shoare. Then we shapte our course to the Northward; the fogge continuing so thicke, that we could not see a Pistoll-shot about vs. We had not stood this way 2. houres, but we heard the rut of the Ice a-head of vs, which made the most hideous noyse, of any we had

heard this voyage. We hal'd our tackes aboord, and stood to the West-ward, in this day darkenesse: hearing of it sometimes, and sometimes seeing of it: which was very large, deepe, and high Ice, aboue the water. We weathered it all, except some few pieces, and got into open water. About Sunne-set, there came a sudden gust at N. N. W. and before we could handle our sayles, it was with vs, and put vs to some trouble. It dallied with vs by gusts, till 9. a clocke: and then it fell into a most violent storme. We considered where we might haue the cleerest drift: and so tooke in all, and let her driue, her head to the shoare-ward. Before mid-night, the water shoalded on vs, to 15. fadd. Then we turned her head to the Eastward: and set our maine Course low set, but as much as she could indure. The water deepned but little; and we knew that we were on those rockie shoalds, which we strooke on the last yeere. God be mercifull to vs. Here was the first great breaking Sea that we had this yeere.

16. The 16. in the morning, we were driuen to a great Rand of Ice; to avoyde which, we set our fore-course too: and stood to the shoare-ward, in 13. fad. water: and then about againe. We stood in, a mile into the Ice: but there went such a great swelling Sea in it, that it was not indurable: so we stood out againe. About 3. a clocke in the afternoone, the storme broke vp; and blew faire at N. W. which prooued good for vs: for we had not drift for 4. houres: Besides, it was but 2. leagues betwixt the shoalds and the Ice. We set all our sayles, and indeauoured to weather the Ice: but in the Euening we were still pestered with it. By mid-night, we knew not which way to turne; nor what to doe: so we tooke in all our sayles, and let her driue amongst it. The Ice beat vs on euery side: for there went amongst it a very great full Sea.

17. The 17. in the morning, when we could see about vs; we were in the middest of the Ice: but with the last storme it was all broken into mammocks, as big as a boate of 3. or 4. Tunnes, which did giue vs many a heauy blow in the darke night. If this storme had taken vs amongst it, it had beaten

vs

vs all to pieces, without Gods miraculous preſeruation. We made ſayle, and indeauoured to cleere our ſelues of it to the North-ward, which by 8. in the morning, we had done.

We then went to prayer, and gaue God hearty thankes, that had deliuered vs out of it. For we were hourely, for the ſpace of ſixe weekes, as it were in the Iawes of death: yea neuer any (that I haue heard of) haue beene ſo long, in ſuch long nights, vpon a foule ſhoald ſhoare, tormented with Ice, as we haue now beene. At noone we were in Latitude 58. 20.

Now as touching the diſſolution or ruining of the Ice; we found that this ſtorme had torne and ſhattered this Rande of Ice, which was on the outſide: although it muſt haue a long time, to worke into the maine body of it. I haue in *Iuly*, and in the beginning of *Auguſt*, taken ſome of the Ice into the Ship; and cut it ſquare, 2. foote, and put it into the boate, where the Sunne did ſhine on it with a very ſtrong reflexe about it. And notwithſtanding the warmth of the Ship: (for we kept a good fire) and all our breathings, and motions; it would not melt, in 8. or 10. dayes.

It was our practice when we ſhould be two dayes together faſt to a piece of Ice, to ſet markes on it, to ſee how it did conſume: but it yeelded vs ſmall hope of diſſoluing. We could not in that time, perceiue any diminution by the ſinking of it or otherwiſe. Neuertheleſſe, I thinke that it is ruined with ſtormes, or conſumed with heate ſome yeeres: or elſe the Bay would be fild choke-full: But I confeſſe, that theſe ſecrets of nature are paſt my apprehenſion.

Being out of it (but no otherwaies then that we yet ſaw it from off the deckes, all to the Eaſtward) I ordered the Maſter to ſtere away North and by Eaſt, keeping the ſhoalding of the Weſter-ſhoare.

The 18. at noone, we were in Latitude 59. 30. 18.

The 19. we continued our courſe betwixt the N.N.E. and the N. by E. and at noone were in Lat. 61. 7. ſome 12. leagues off the ſhoare. I ordered the Maſter, to ſhape his 19.

course North-East, to looke to that place betwixt *Caries Swans-nest*, and *Ne vltra.*

20. The 20. we were in Latitude 61. 45. This day we saw some few Seales about the Ship.

21. The one and twentieth the water shoalded; so that we made account we did approach the land: but about noone, the wind came vp at N.E. our direct opposite. We looft as neere it as we could, and as it larg'd, we came to stand East, and East and by North.

22. The two and twentieth, we fell with the land to the West-ward of *Caries Swans-nest*: Where we had forty saddome, three leagues off. We stood in, within a league of the shoare, into thirteene saddome: and seeing the land to the South-ward of vs, we compast about it: it being *Caries Swans-nest*: which is in Latitude 52. degr. 00. Minutes.

23. All the 23. we sayled North-East; and for the most part in sight of land.

24. The foure and twentieth at noone, (by Iudgement) we were in Latitude 63.30. hauing sayld a North-East course. All this day was a very thicke fog: which about one a clocke, cleerd a little: so that I expected to see the land. Some of our men being better sighted, spyed it out about some two leagues off from vs. I knew it could be no other then *Nottingham Iland*: though it were something contrary to the expectation of our best Marriners. We stood into it to make it. It was the North end of it: and it bare off vs, due East. I was soone assured of it; and I ordered the Master to shape his course North-West, and by North. Both he and others were vnwilling: but without much adoe, submitted themselues: (how loth so euer) for that it was so very foule thicke weather. The reasons of my resolution were these: The time of the yeere was far spent; and the discommodities of Winter came vpon vs: and therefore would I make the shortest way, betwixt the lands already discouered. If I found an open Sea, I had my desire, and did then intend to proceed to the vttermost of our power: if we met with the land, I should

should then finish the discouery: it being not passing fifteene leagues from land to land, and not passing tenne leagues from *Nottingham Iland*, to the maine of the North shoare. We made what sayle we could; it blowing a very stiffe gale of wind vntill eight in the Euening: then it began to blow fiercely: and we tooke in our topsayles, and stood vnder our two courses and Bonnets. At nine, it blew a violent storme at South, South-East, so that we tooke in our foresaile, and let her driue North-West. All the night it continued an extraordinary storme: so that we heaued the Leade, euery halfe watch: But the Ship did driue so fast, that she would be past the Leade, before there was twenty faddom of line out, all the night being exceeding cold withall.

The fiue and twentieth, the storme continued in his vttermost malice, and did so perplexe vs, that there were but few that did sleepe or eate a bit these twenty foure houres. About sixe a clocke in the afternoone, the Storme began to slaken: yet blew there a fierce gale of wind betwixt the South and South-West. We stood West, North-West, and made a North-West way, when suddenly the Sea became very smooth. We reasoned thereupon amongst our selues, what might be the cause of it. VVe all thought it, to be the Leeward tyde; nothing doubting what afterwards we encountered. The Ship had very quicke way in this smooth water. 25.

The sixe and twentieth, by two a clocke in the morning, we were suddenly come in amongst the Ice: and it pleased God, that the Moone at the instant gaue vs so much light, that we could see a little about vs. We would haue staid the Ship, but it was so thicke to wind-ward, and so neere vs, that we durst not. Wee then bore vp in this vnexpected accident; and (I verily beleeue) did not scape striking, the length of a foote, against the Ice as hard as rockes, two or three times: the Shippe now hauing way, after twelue leagues a watch. Then wee stood close by a wind to the Eastward; expecting day, that wee might see about vs. Wee could from top-mast head see the Ice to the North North-West, the North-west, and so round about by the South, to the East, and 26.

and some there was to Leeward of vs. It was all flat sound Ice, in maine rands: and the Sea as smooth as a well amongst it. This strooke vs all into a dumpe: whereupon I called a consultation of my Associates: namely, *Arthur Price*, Master: *William Clements*, Lieutenant; *Iohn Whittered*, Masters Mate; *Nathaniel Bilson*, Chirurgion; and *Iohn Palmer*, Boateswayne: requiring them to aduise and counsell mee, how to prosecute our businesse to effect. These all went together, and reasoned amongst themselues; and then brought me their opinions in writing, vnder their hands:

Videlicet, Our aduice is, that you repaire homeward, from this present twentie sixth: and that for these reasons. First, for that the nights are long and so extreme cold withall; that we can hardly handle our sayles, and riggings. Secondly, the times are now subiect to stormy and gusty weather: as witnesseth the present season: it hauing continued a storme euer since the twentie fourth, and doth yet continue, no weather to discouer in. Thirdly, we doubt whether *Hudsons Straights* be so cleere of Ice, that it may be passable in conuenient time: (winter comming now on apace) before we be frozen vp: seeing the Ice lyes here all ouer the Sea in rands and ranges. Fourthly, wee must haue a set of faire weather, to passe the Straight; which we may stay a long time; for, if we neglect the first opportunity. Fiftly, for that our Ship is very leaky, so that in foule weather we are faine to pumpe euery glasse: which is great labour. Moreouer, we know her to be so sorely bruised with rocks, and blowes of the Ice; that shee is no more to be aduentur'd amongst it, but in sauing of our liues homewards. Besides all this, our men grow very weake and sickly, with extreme labour.

Sixthly, the season of the yeere is so farre spent, that we can expect no other weather, then we haue had; both lately and at present: That is to say, snow and fogge; freezing our rigging, and making euery thing so slippery, that a man can scarce stand: And all this, with the winde Southerly; which if it should come to the Northward; then we are to expect farre worse. Seuenthly and lastly, that the Ice lyes all in thicke

rands

rands and ranges, in the very way we should goe: as you and all men here may see. And therefore wee conclude, as aforesaid; That there is no possibilitie of proceeding further: wherefore we here counsell you to returne homeward: hoping that God will giue vs a fauourable passage, and returne vs home safe into our natiue countreys: If we take time, and not tempt him too farre, by our wilfulnesse.

Indeed most of these reasons were in view; and I could not tell what to say to oppose them: no nor any reason could I giue, how we might proceed further: wherefore (with a sorrowfull heart, God knowes) I consented, that the helme should bee borne vp, and a course shapte for *England*: well hoping, that his Maiestie would graciously censure of my endeauours, and pardon my returne. And although wee haue not discouered populous kingdomes, and taken speciall notice of their Magnificence, power, and policies, brought samples home of their riches and commodities: pryed into the mysteries of their trades, and traffique: nor made any great fight against the enemies of God and our Nation: yet I wish our willingnesse in these desart parts may be acceptable to our Readers. When we bore vp Helme, we were in latitude 65. 30. at least; North-west and by North, from *Nottingham Iland*. Some were of an opinion, that we were further to the Northward: but by reason it was by Iudgement, I chose to set downe the lesser distance.

The twentie seuenth, the winde came vp at North-west: 27.
with which winde we could not haue gone on our designe. That winde made no great swelling Sea. By noone, we were athwart of *Cape Charles*: so that we went in betwixt that *Cape*, and *Mill Ilands*. The last night it did snow very much; & was very cold: so that all our rigging & sayles were frozen, and all the land couered ouer with snow. And here, (sithence I haue formerly spoken that it snowes very much) it will not be amisse to consider of the reasons of it. When I was vpon *Charleton Iland*, (our wintering place) and in *Iune*, when the snow was cleerelieſt gone off the ground; I haue in the

nights,(& some of them following the hottest dayes) obserued, whether there fell any dew or no: but I could neuer perceiue any,& (vnder correction of the learned)from mosse and sand, little (mee thoughts) was to be expected. Now, of what was exhald from the snowy Ice, and cold Sea; could there probably be returned but the like againe. Generally, we continued on our course, blinded with foggie and durtie weather; and that, intermixt with snow, and frost; amongst dispersst pieces of Ice: many of them higher then our Top-mast head.

With great varietie of winds, we were also driuen within three leagues of both shoares: so that the last of this moneth, we were in the narrow of the Straight: which is about fifteene leagues ouer: the South shoare was much pestred with Ice.

September. 1632.

1. & 2. The first, and second,we continued our endeuour to get on our way. The third in the euening, as the weather cleered vp; we did see the South end of the *Iland of Resolution.*

3. These three dayes and nights had beene extreme cold, with fogge and frost: insomuch that our men in the euening, could hardly take in our Top-sayles and Spreet-sayle. We haue sayled thorow much mountainous Ice; farre higher then our Top-mast head. But this day we sayled by the highest that I euer yet saw: which was incredible, indeed, to be related. Now as the winde comes Easterly, wee feele another Sea, out of the Ocean, and the Ship labours with another motion, then she hath done with any that euer we obserued, to come out of the Westward.

8. From the third to the eighth, we had varietie of winds; and were gotten cleere out of the Straights: but were now comne into such a tumbling Sea, (the weather durtie and gustie, and by *interims* calme againe) that the Ship did so labour, and rowle, that wee thought verily shee would haue rowled

rowled her Masts by the boord. This made her so leaky, that we were faine to pumpe euery glasse: yea, her seames did so open aloft, that we lay all wet in her.

This was the last day that wee saw any Ice. The winde now fauouring vs; we made all the haste we could homeward. By the way, (hauing endeauoured, obserued, and experimented some things in my vnfortunate voyage) I perfected vp my said obseruations: which being after commanded to publish; I here most submissely offer vnto the Iudicious Readers: and raine our priuate opinion withall, concerning the faiseableneese of the Action intended; which was to finde a passage into the South Sea.

What hath beene long agoe fabled by some *Portingales*, that should haue comne this way out of the South Sea: the meere shaddowes of whose mistaken Relations haue comne to vs: I leaue to be confuted by their owne vanitie. These hopes haue stirred vp from time to time, the more actiue spirits of this our Kingdome, to research that meerely imaginary passage. For mine owne part, I giue no credit to them at all; and as little to the vicious, and abusiue wits of later *Portingals* and *Spaniards*: who neuer speake of any difficulties: as shoald water, Ice, nor sight of land: but as if they had beene brought home in a dreame or engine. And indeed their discourses are found absurd: and the *plots*, (by which some of them haue practised to deceiue the world) meere falsities: making Sea where there is knowne to be maine land: and land, where is nothing but Sea.

Most certaine it is, that by the onely industry of our owne Nation, those Northerne parts of *America* haue beene discouered, to the Latitude of 80. degrees, and vpwards. And it hath beene so curiously done, (the labours of seuerall men being ioyned together) that the maine land hath beene both seene and searcht; and they haue brought this supposed passage to this passe; that it must be to the North, of sixty sixe degrees of *Latitude*. A cold Clyme, pestered with Ice, and other discommodities, and where the *Spaniards* dispo-

sitions, and their weake Speeke Ships, can hardly long indure it. And withall, it is thus knowne, that the entrance of *Hudsons Straights* is but 15. leagues broad: in the middle not so much. And betwixt *Salisbury Iland*, and the maine; that it is but 8. leagues. Then proceeding to the Northwards, towards the fore-mentioned *Latitude*: it is but 15. leagues from mayne to mayne. This in length, is but about a hundred and forty leagues: as may more plainely appeare by the *Mappe*. Most infinitely pestered withall it is with the Ice, vntill *August*, and some yeeres not passable then: yea I beleeue the straight is neuer cleere of Ice thorowly.

Now most probable it is, that there is no passage: And that for these reasons following.

First, that there is a constant Tyde flood and ebbe, setting into *Hudsons Straights*: the flood still comming from the East-ward: which as it proceedes, (correspondent to the distance,) it alters his time of full sea. This also entering into Bayes, and broken ground, it becomes distracted, and reuerses with halfe tydes.

Secondly, here is no small fish; as Cod, &c. and very few great ones, which are rarely to be seene. Nor are there any bones of Whales, Sea-horses, or other great fish, to be found on the shoare: nor any drift-wood.

Thirdly, that we found the Ice in the Latitude of 65. 30. to be lying all ouer the sea in randes: and I am most certaine, that the shoalds and shoald-Bayes are the mother of it. Had there now beene any *Ocean* beyond it, it would haue beene broke all to pieces: for so we found it comming thorow the Straight into the Sea, to the Eastward.

Fourthly, the Ice seekes his way to the Eastward, and so driues out at *Hudsons Straight*: which I haue often obserued being aland, vpon the *Iland of Resolution*, and driuing amongst the Ice in the *Straight*.

Now admit there were a passage, yet is it knowne, that it is partly narrow, for a hundred and forty leagues, and to be infinitely pestered with Ice withall: as euery one haue found, who

who haue gone that way. Comparing therefore some obseruation taken at *Bantam*, *Gulolo*, and at *Firando* in *Iapan*: and the distance betwixt *Iapan* and the Wester-part of *Califurnia*: with the obseruations taken at *Charleton Iland*, (referring all to the *Meridian* of *London*) and then the distance betwixt the *Meridians* of *Cape Charles*, and the Westerpart of *Califurnia*, will be found to be about 500. leagues, in the Latitude of 66. 00. where yet the *Meridians* incline very much together.

To this may be added, that neere about *Cape Charles*, the variation is 29. degrees to the West: which is a probable argument, that there is much land to the Westward: and that this straight must be very long, and that you haue no time to passe it but in *August* and *September*: when the nights are so long, and the weather so cold, that it will not bee indurable.

Adde to this, That neither can any great Ships, which are fit for carrying of Marchandize, indure the Ice, and other discommodities: without extraordinary danger.

Moreouer, a thousand leagues is sooner sayled to the Southward, and about the *Cape de Bona Speranza*, (where the winds are constant) and that with safety, then a hundred in these seas, where you must dayly runne the hazzard of losing Ship and liues. Put hereunto, that comfort for the sicke, or refreshing for your men, here is none to be had in these quarters.

Towards the latter end of *August*, and in *September*, the weather growes tempestuous, and the winds incline to be Westerly, that there will be but small hope of performing your voyage this way.

But let vs (by way of imagination onely) inlarge this Straight, in this *Latitude*; and free it of Ice: yet what aduantage, in speedy performance, will be gotten by this passage, if the winds be withall considered? To *Iapan*, *China*, and the Northerne parts of *Asia*, it may be the neerer cut: but in Nauigation, the farthest way about, is well knowne,

in fewer dayes to be performed, yea with lesser paines, and more safety of Ship and goods.

Againe; to the East Indies, and other parts, where we haue the greatest Commerce and imployment of shipping; the other way is as neere. What benefit of Trade might haue beene obtained in those Northerne parts of *Asia*, I will not presume to speake of: holding that there is a great difference betwixt those parts, and the Northerne parts of *America*; whereas I am sure that there is none in any place where I haue beene, all this voyage.

22. The two and twentieth of *October*, we arriued in the Rode of *Bristoll*: hauing beene hindered and crost with much contrary tempestuous windes and weather. The Ship being brought into Harbour, and halde dry aground to looke to her: it was there found; that all her Cut-water and Sterne were torne and beaten away, together with fourteene foote of her Keele; much of her sheathing cut away: her bowes broken and bruised, and many timbers crackt within boord: and vnder the Star-boord bulge, a sharpe Rocke had cut thorow the sheathing, the planke, and an inch and a halfe into a timber that it met withall. Many other defects there were besides, so that it was miraculous how this vessell could bring vs home againe. Being all here arriued; we went all to Church, and gaue God thankes for his preseruation of vs amidst so many dangers. I very well know, that what I haue here hastily written, will neuer discourage any noble spirit, that is minded to bring this so long tryed Action to absolute effect. And it is likely withall, that there be some, who haue a better vnderstanding, and a surer way of prosecuting of it, then my selfe haue. To whose designes I wish a happy successe. And if they doe but make a reuiew of what hath beene done, and giue more certaine *Cœlestiall obseruations, Hydrographicall descriptions*, or exacter practice in *Nauigation*: it will be a most commendable labour. For although I haue spent some yeeres of my ripest age, in procuring vaine intelligence from forraine Nations: and haue

trauailed

trauailed vnto diuers Honourable and Learned personages of this kingdome, for their instructions; haue bought vp whatsoeuer I could find in print, or manuscript, and what plot or paper soeuer conducing to this businesse, that possibly I could procure; and haue serued voluntary besides; and spent some time in rendring a relation (since my comming home) and expended withall of my owne monies, in my foresaid indeauours, and in furnishing of extraordinary necessaries, aboue two hundred pounds in ready money: yet I repent not my selfe, but take a great deale of comfort and ioy, in that I am able to giue an account (in some reasonable way) of those parts of the world; which heretofore I was not so well satisfied in.

FINIS.

THE COPIE OF THE Letter I left at CHARLETON, fastened to the Crosse the first of *Iuly*, 1632.

BE it knowne to any that shall haply arriue here, on this *Iland of Charleton:* That whereas our Soueraigne Lord *Charles* the first, King of *England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the faith*, &c. hauing a desire to be certified, whether there were any passage, or not, by the North-west or Northwestward, thorow these Territories, into the South Sea: Some of the better-minded Merchants, of the Worshipfull Company of Merchant-aduenturers of the Citie of *Bristoll*, to satisfie his Maiestie therein; did voluntarily offer to set forth a conuenient Ship for that purpose, well man'd, victualed, and furnished with all other necessaries. This free offer of theirs was not only commended; but graciously accepted of his Maiestie. Whereupon, they fitted and furnished foorth a Ship, called the *Henrietta Maria*, of the burthen of seuentie Tuns, victualed for eighteene moneths. A number thought conuenient to mannage such a businesse, was twentie two, whereof nineteene were choice able men, two yonkers, and my vnworthy selfe their Commander. All which, the *Bristow* Merchants did most iudiciously and bountifully accommodate, and had in a readinesse, the first of *May*, 1631.

The third of *May*, we began our Voyage out of the Rode of *Bristoll*; commonly called *Kings Rode:* Passing about the *Cape Cleere* of *Ireland*, vpon many courses, but reduced to a West North-west, we sayled along: and vpon the 4. of *Iune*, wee made the land of *Groynland* to the Northward of *Cape Farewell:* where for the space of two dayes, we were dangerously ingagde amongst the Ice. Being cleere of it, we doubled *Cape Farewell* to the Southward, and so continued our course

course to the Westward; continually sayling and thrusting the Ship thorow much Ice. The 19. of *Iune*, we made the *Iland of Resolutiõ*: & endeuouring to cõpasse about it to the Southward, we were taken with a strong Westerly wind, which droue the Ice, and it vs, vpon the shoare. In that distresse, (seeing it was broken grounds and maine inlets into it,) I sent the Shallop to seek & sound a place, for our refuge; but when she was departed, she was in as great danger as we: and could not returne to vs, by reason of the Ice. We being now driuen very neere the rocks, were faine to set our Sayles, and force the Ship into an opening: aduenturing her amongst vnknowne dangers, to auoyd apparent; before we could *moore* her in a place (as we thought) safe from danger. The 22. of *Iune* (this Inlet being full of Ice,) that Ice vpon the ebbe, so Iambde one piece into another, that it altred the ordinary course of it, & it came vpon the Ship, and put her against the rocks: notwithstanding our vtmost resistance. As the water ebd away, the Ship hung by the Keele vpon a rocke; and heeld to the Offing. As soone as we perceiued this, we made fast some Hawsers to her Masts, and to the rocks, to hold her vpright. But all in vaine; shee sunke still, as the water ebb'd away: so that she was so turned ouer, that we could not stand in her. Hereupon, we got all vpon a piece of Ice, looking vpon her, & praying God to be mercifull to vs. The rocke that she hung vpon, was a little abaft the maine Mast; which made her hang after the head: and shee sunke ouer so much, that the *Portlasse* of the *Forecastell* was in the water. At length, it pleased God, the flood came; before it had ebd so low as the tyde before and after, by a foote: and the Ship rose, and was safe and sound. And thus were we miraculously deliuered. With the first winde, we proceeded to the Westward: continually being pestred with so much Ice, that it was about the middle of *Iuly*, before we could attaine to *Sir Dudly Digges Iland*. And here I was put to my consideration: for whereas by my directions, I was to search especially two places; one from *Digges Iland* to the Northward; and sayling there, to goe to the *Checks* and *Hubberts Hope*, and so to search it to the South-

ward; I now finding the Sea much peſtred with Ice in the latitude of 64.00. and as farre as we could ſee to the Northward; and that the time was ſo farre ſpent, as that before I could do any thing that way, it would be *Aug.* & then as much trouble to returne againe to *Digges Iland:* and that by that time, the yeere would be ſo farre ſpent, the nights ſo long and cold; that I feard I ſhould be forced with ſhame to returne into *England* againe that yeere. Wherefore I tooke my way to the Weſtward, by *Mansfields Iland*; on which I landed twice, ſtill hindred and incumbred with Ice. Thence I proceeded to the Weſtward; hoping for an open Sea in the Bay. We were there more troubled with Ice, then in any place before: ſo that it was the eleuenth day of *Auguſt*, before we had ſight of the Weſtern land; which we made in latitude 59. 30. ſomething to the Southward of the *Checkes*. Wee were not able to attaine thither, by reaſon of the contrary winds and Ice: but were obſeruant of the currant of the tydes: which after, by experience, we found to come from the Northward. We coaſted alongſt the ſhoare, in ſight of land; and in 10. faddome water, to the Southward: and entred that Inlett, which heretofore was called *Hubberts Hope:* which was the very place, where the paſſage ſhould be, as it was thought by the vnderſtandingeſt and learnedeſt intelligencer of this buſineſſe in *England*. We ſayld to the very bottome of it, into three faddom water: and found it to be a Bay of ſome 18. or 19. leagues deepe. From thence we proceeded to the Southward, in ſight of land for the moſt part; and although I was as carefull to keepe the lead alwaies going (it blowing a freſh gale of winde, and a pretty bigge Sea) our depth 8. 9. 10. faddome: yet before the lead was vp, the Ship ſtrook vpon a flat rocke: (ſhe then being vnder foreſayle, fore top-ſayle, maine top-ſayle, and Spreetſayle) and gaue three ſore knocks, and got ouer it. Being paſt this danger, we proceeded, and paſt by *Port Nelſon*. Finding the land trend to the Eaſtward, wee began our diſcouery of it more carefully: becauſe that no man (that euer I could heare

or

or reade of) did euer see this land before. Wee stood into sixe and fiue faddome: for it is very low land, and trends for the most part East South-east, and East by South.

The seuen and twentieth of *August*, I entred vpon it, and in the name of the Merchants Aduenturers of *Bristoll*, tooke possession of it, to his Maiesties vse; naming it, *The New South-west Principalitie of Wales*. I brought from the land, some small trees and herbs, and killed diuers sorts of fowle; in signe of seysure, which I brought aboord. Not long after, (being put backe to the Westward with contrary winds) we spake with Captaine *Fox*, in a Ship of his Maiesties, set forth for the same purpose that we were: I inuited him aboord, and entertained him with such fare, as we had taken in this new discouered land: and made him relation of all our endeauours: The like did he to vs, and withall told vs, that he had beene in *Port Nelson*: where he had put vp a Shallop, and found there many things which Sir *Thomas Button* had left there. The next day, he departed from vs, and stood to the Westward; and we neuer saw him since. His Ship, He, and all his Company, were very well. We continued our discouery to the Eastward, and came to the Easter point, which is in latitude 55.06. which we named it *Cape Henrietta Maria*. There the land trends to the Southward, and we followed it in sight; but were put off with foule weather; which being ouer-blowne, we stood in againe for the Westershoare (that we might leaue no part vnseene) and followed it againe to latitude 54. 40. The second time wee also put off, with like foule weather: which made vs stand to the Eastward. In this way we past by some Ilands, and happened amongst broken grounds, and rocks; in latitude 53.30. where wee came to an Anker, and sheltred our selues some few dayes, shifting Rodes. Now the Winter began to come on, and the nights to be long and cold; that amongst these dangerous places, wee were faine to spend the day to looke for securitie for the night. Here, by misfortune, our Ship came aground; and that amongst great stones, as bigge as a mans

head ; where ſhee did beate for the ſpace of fiue houres, moſt fearefully. In this time, we lightened her, and carried ſome of our things aſhoare: ſo that by the great fauour of God, we got her off againe, whereupon we named this Iland, the *Iland of Gods fauour*. After that againe, amongſt thoſe Rockes, we were put to many extremities. At length, (hauing a gentle Southerly winde) we ſtood alongſt the Eaſter-ſhoare, to the Northward: now looking for a conuenient place to winter in. And here againe, were we aſſaulted with a violent ſtorme, in which we loſt our Shallop, and were driuen amongſt diuers dangers: and ſeeing an opening betwixt two Ilands, we ventered to goe in, in very foule weather. We found it to be a very good Sound, and there we came to an Anker. We landed on one of them, which we named the *Lord Weſtons Iland*; and man'd out our old Ship-boate vpon it. The other Iland we named my *Lord of Briſtols Iland*. Parting from hence, wee ſtood to the South-ward, to looke for a wintering place: becauſe the time of diſcouery was paſt for this yeere. Many were our troubles amongſt theſe Ilands, ſhoalds, and broken grounds; which made vs ſtraine our ground tackle for life, many a time.

The 6. of *October*, we arriued in this Bay; it ſeeming a very likely place to finde a Harbour in: but ſearching the likelieſt places, we found it all ſo ſhoald flats and Rocks, and ſtony by the ſhoare ſide; that we could by no meanes bring our Ship neere the ſhoare, but were forced to ride a league off, in 3. faddome and a halfe water.

The winter came on apace, the weather proued tempeſtuous; and the cold ſo multiplied, that our ſailes froze in lumps to the yards, vnmanuable. Neither could our onely boate goe from the Ship, by reaſon of the weather. About the middle of *October*, I cauſed a houſe to be made aſhoare where our ſicke men might the better recouer: but alwayes with an intent to take it downe, if we found other-where, a place for our Ship. I ſent likewiſe men afoote (ſeeing the boate could not

not goe) to discouer the Iland, and to see if they could find some Creeke or Coue; but all in vaine, we spent the time with hope of fairer weather, till now the Cables began to freeze in the house, and the Ship to be frozen ouer with the sprewe of the Sea: so that we were faine to shouell the snow off our decks. Moreouer, the water began so to congeale by the shoare side, that the boate could hardly get ashoare. Yet for all that, if the wind blew N. W. there went a very great surfe on the shoare, and such a great Sea in the Bay, that there was no bringing of our Ship aground. Besides this, she would haue then laine open to the E. and S. E. and S. and indeed the neereſt land, all about that way, was 2. leagues off. Hereupon, we continued out the extremity, at an Anker.

The 29. of *Nouember*, the Ice came about vs on all sides, and put vs from our ground tackle, and would haue driuen vs out of the Bay vpon Rockes and shoalds (where vndoubtedly we had perished) but that by Gods great goodnesse, it proued so warme a day (the winde at S.) that suddenly we brought vp some sayle, and hoyst it vp with ropes, and so forst her ashoare; where shee beat all that night very sorely. The Ship being now grounded and quiet, wee considered what was best to doe with her, and resolued to sinke her: but the next tyde, before we had any of our prouisions ashoare, the winde came N. W. so that the Ship beat most fearefully. We got all our dry prouisions vp to the vpper decke, and made a hole to sinke her: but before she was sunke, she beat so extraordinarily, that we all thought she had beene foundered. Being sunke downe so low, that the water came on the vpper decke, we tooke our boate and went all ashoare, in such pittifull cold weather, that we were all so white frozen, that some sicke men that were ashoare before, did not know vs one from another.

The next day we fell to land our prouisions; first our Bread, Fish, and dry things, the men driuen to wade in the water vp to the middles, most lamentable to behold. Within 2. dayes, what with great flat pieces that stucke about vs, and that

which froze, it was becomne firme Ice, betwixt the Ship and the ſhoare: ſo that then we were faine to carry all things on our backs a mile from the Ship to the houſe. Within few dayes, the hold became ſo frozen, that we could not get all our things out of it, but were faine there to leaue it frozen, till the next yeere. Then we made vs 2. other houſes: our firſt houſe was our Manſion houſe, wherein we did all lye together: our other was to dreſſe our victuall; and the third for a ſtore-houſe: which we built a pretty diſtance off, for feare of fire. And now we conſidered of the eſtate we were in, we all doubted that the Ship was foundered: eſpecially our Carpenter. But ſuppoſe ſhe were ſound: yet was it a queſtion, whether we could get her off in the Summer, when the tydes are low. Moreouer, ſhe might be ſpoyled, lying in the tydes way, when the Ice brake vp: and then we ſhould be deſtitute of any veſſell to bring vs home. The Carpenter vndertooke to build a Pinnace, of the burthen of 12. or 14. tunnes, that ſhould be ready by the Spring: that if we found the Ship vnſeruiceable, we might teare her vp, and planke her with the Ships planke. Vpon this we reſolued, and by *May* brought it to that paſſe, that ſhe was ready to be ioyned together, to receyue the planke. But God mercifully prouided otherwiſe for vs: We indured a bitter cold winter, in which it pleaſed God to viſit vs with ſickneſſe: ſo that in the beginning of *May* 1632. there was but my ſelfe and the Maſter and Surgeon perfectly ſound: and he began to finde ſome defect alſo. About the beginning of *Aprill*, we began to digge the Ice out of our Ship, which by the middle of *May*, we had effected.

The 24. of *May*, the Ice began to breake vp betwixt the Ship and the ſhoare: and about the middle of *Iune*, we had off our Ship, and found her to be ſtanch and ſound, contrary to all our expectations. Before this time, about the middle of *May*, our Carpenter dyed: and with him, the hope of our Pinnace: Maſter *Wardon* dyed the 6. of *May*: our Gunner *Richard Edwards* had his legge broken (which was cut

cut off) at the Capſtang in *Auguſt* 1631. and languiſhed till the 22. of *Nouember*: on which day he dyed. Theſe three men lye buried here vnder theſe Tombes of ſtones. We loſt another man; one *Iohn Barton* our Quarter-Maſter, who miſ-carried in the little Bay that is due Weſt from this Croſſe 3. mile: the Ice breaking vnder him, ſo that he ſunke downe, and we neuer ſaw him more. The two Pictures which are wrapt in lead, and faſtened vppermoſt on this Croſſe, are the liuely pictures of our Soueraigne Lord and Lady, *Charles*, the firſt; and Queene *Mary* his wife; King and Queene of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, *&c.* The next vnder that, is his Maieſties Royall Armes: the lowermoſt is the Armes of the City of *Briſtoll*.

And now we are in a readineſſe to depart this day, and I intend to proſecute our diſcouery to the Weſt-ward, in this Latitude of 52. 03. and to the South-ward alſo, although with little hope. Failing there, I meane to haſte to *Diggs Iland*, and indeauour to diſcouer to the North-ward. Thus hauing had ſome experience of the dangers of the Ice, ſhoalds, and Rockes of vnknowne places: I thought it neceſſary to leaue this teſtimony of vs and our indeauours, if God ſhould take vs into his heauenly Kingdome, and fruſtrate our returne into our natiue Countrey. Wherefore I deſire any noble minded Trauailer, that ſhall take this downe, or come to the knowledge of it: that he will make relation of it to our Soueraigne Lord the Kings Maieſty, and to certifie his Grace, that we cannot as yet finde any hope of a paſſage this way: and that I doe faithfully perſeuer in my ſeruice: accounting it but my duty, to ſpend my life to giue his Maieſtie contentment; whom I beſeech God to bleſſe with all happineſſe. And that they would likewiſe aduertiſe our worſhipfull Aduenterers, of all our fortunes; and that if as afore-ſaid wee periſh, it was not by any want or defect in Ship or victuall, or other neceſſaries; all which we haue in abundance for foure moneths and aboue: which if occaſion be, wee can prolong to ſixe moneths.

Thus

Thus being at preſent vnable to expreſſe a gratefull mind otherwiſe but in my prayers to God: I heartily beſeech him to powre out his bountifull bleſſing vpon all their honeſt indeauours, and to continue their noble diſpoſitions in Actions of this kinde. And I faithfully promiſe, that if I ſhall come where the like Letters and Tokens ſhall be left, to make a true relation of it, as it ſhall be deſired. So deſiring the happineſſe of all mankinde, in our generall Sauiour *Chriſt Ieſus*: I end.

Charleton, Iuly the ſecond. 1632.

Thomas Iames.

THE NAMES OF THE seuerall Instruments, I prouided and bought for this *Voyage*.

A *Quadrant* of old seasoned Pearetree-wood, artificially made: and with all care possible diuided with *Diagonals*, euen to minutes. It was of foure foote (at least) *Semidiameter*.

An *Equilaterall Triangle* of like wood; whose *Radius* was fiue foote at least; and diuided out of *Petiscus Table* of *Tangents*.

A *Quadrant* of two foote *Semid.* of like wood: and with like care *proiected*.

The *Sights*, *Centers*, and euery other part of them lookt to, and tryed with conuenient *Compasses*: to see if they had beene wrongd or altred. And this continually, before they were made vse of.

Staues for taking *Altitudes* and *Distances* in the heauens.

A *Staffe* of seuen foote long; whose *Transome* was foure foote; diuided into equall parts by way of *Diagonals*, that all the *figures* in a *Radius* of tenne thousand, might be taken out, actually.

Another of sixe foote, neere as conuenient: and in that manner to be vsed.

Masters *Gunters Crosse-Staffe*.

Three *Iacobs Staues*, *proiected* after a new manner: and truly diuided out of the Table of *Tangents*.

Two of Master *Davis Backe-staues*: with like care made and deuided.

Of *Horizontall Instruments*.

Two *Semicircles*, two foote *Semidiameter*: of seasoned Pearetree wood: and diuided with *Diagonals*, to all possible exactnesse.

Sixe *Meridian Compaſſes*, ingeniouſly made; beſides ſome doozens of others, more common.

Foure *Needles* in ſquare boxes, of ſixe inches *Diameter*: and other ſixe, of three inches *Diameter*.

Moreouer, foure ſpeciall *Needles*, (which my good friends Maſter *Allen* and Maſter *Marre* gaue mee) of ſixe inches *diameter*: and toucht curiouſly, with the beſt *Loade-ſtone* in *England*.

A *Loade-ſtone* to refreſh any of theſe, if occaſion were: whoſe *Poles* were marked, for feare of miſtaking.

A *Watch-clocke*, of ſixe inches *Diameter*: and another leſſer *Watch*.

A *Table* euery day *Calculated*; correſpondent to the *Latitude*: according to Maſter *Gunters* directions in his booke; the better to keepe our *Time* and our *Compaſſe*, to iudge of our *Courſe*.

A *Cheſt* full of the beſt and choiſeſt *Mathematicall bookes*, that could be got for money in *England*: as likewiſe Maſter *Hackluite*, and Maſter *Purchas*: and other books of *Iournals* and *Hiſtories*.

Study Inſtruments, of all ſorts.

I cauſed many ſmall *Glaſſes* to be made; whoſe part of time, I knew to a moſt inſenſible thing: and ſo diuided and appropriated the *Logg-line*, to them: making vſe of *Wilbrordus*, *Snellius* his numbers of feete anſwering to a *Degree*: and approoued of by Maſter *Gunter*.

I made a *Meridian-line*, of 120. yards long: with ſixe *Plumb-lines* hanging in it: ſome of them being aboue 30. foot high, and the weights hung in a hole in the ground, to auoyde winde. And this to take the *Sunnes* or *Moones* comming to the *Meridian*. This line wee verified, by ſetting it by the *Pole* it ſelfe, and by many other wayes.

Two paire of curious *Globes*; made purpoſely: the workeman being earneſtly affected to this Voyage.

This

This was the manner that we tooke the variation of the Compasse, and that as often as conueniently we could, but diuers of the Tables by negligence of my Boy are lost: but these (I hope) may suffice to giue satisfaction of our care in Nauigation.

Iuly 13th. 1631.

These 13. *Azimuths* with the *Altitu. Dec.* were taken vpon a great piece of Ice, with three *Needles* together: then the *Declination* was not equated, the last three set foorth by themselues, prooues the rest: *viz.* the *Azimuth* of West with his *variation*: the *Azimuth* at due West, And the *variation* by the *Altitude* and *Azimuth* at due West.

These were taken twentie leagues to the Eastward of *Salisbury Iland*; and 2. *quad.* one of 4. another of 2. foote *Semid.* *Semicircle* of 2. foote *Semid.*

La.	*Deon.*	*AL.⊙*	*AZM*	*F.*	*T.AZ*	*F.*	*Var.*
63 01	20 14	39 42	77 50	*S*	50 11	*S*	27 39
63 01	20 14	35 33	90 00		62 12	*S*	27 48
63 01	20 14	34 24	76 30	*N*	65 07	*S*	27 23
63 01	20 14	31 24	80 18	*N*	72 12	*S*	27 30
63 01	20 14	30 57	78 53	*N*	73 21	*S*	27 46
63 01	20 14	29 00	74 50	*N*	77 28	*S*	27 42
63 01	20 14	27 10	71 00	*N*	98 42	*N*	27 42
63 01	20 14	25 52	68 28	*N*	96 02	*N*	27 34
63 01	20 14	25 00	66 40	*N*	94 16	*N*	27 36
63 01	20 14	24 00	64 50	*N*	92 16	*N*	27 26
63 01	20 14	23 30	64 00	*N*	91 18	*N*	27 44
63 01	20 14	22 50	27 35	*N*	89 58	*N*	27 33
63 01	20 14	22 30	61 24	*N*	89 18	*N*	27 44

The meane Varon is 27. 36.

The variation of the Altit: and Azim: of West. 27. 33.
The variation of the Azimuth of West. 27. 48.
The variation by Azim. at due West. 27. 35.

The meane of these three is 27. 38.

Iuly 22. 1631.

Theſe three *Azimuths* and *Altitudes* were taken vpon a piece of Ice the *Magneticall Azimuths* by the Sunnes ſhade in the water, the ayre thicke of fogge, that the Sunne gaue no perfect ſhade otherwayes: 10. leagues Weſt from *Mansfields Iland.*

La.	*Decl.*	*AL.⊙.*	*AZM*	*F.*	*T.AZ*	*Fr*	*Var.*
60 33	18 25	34 06	90 00	*S*	64 34	*S*	25 26
60 33	18 25	31 34	84 48	*N*	70 08	*S*	25 04
60 33	18 25	18 25	71 35	*N*	82 54	*N*	25 21

The meane is 25. 17

Iuly 24. 1631.

Theſe 11 *Azimuths*, were taken vpon a piece of Ice about the middle of the great Bay: ſome of them by the ſhade, and ſome by the ſight of the Sunne in the water, the weather being thicke of fogge.

La.	*Dec.*	*AL.⊙.*	*AZM*	*F.*	*T.AZ*	*F.*	*Var.*
59 20	17 40	36 44	82 50	*S*	59 04	*S*	22 46
59 20	17 40	35 44	83 40	*S*	61 18	*S*	22 22
59 20	17 40	33 02	90 00		67 14	*S*	22 46
59 20	17 40	29 49	84 25	*N*	73 40	*S*	21 55
59 20	17 40	27 25	79 50	*N*	75 10	*S*	22 00
59 20	17 40	26 27	78 10	*N*	87 14	*S*	22 14
59 20	17 40	23 48	72 35	*N*	84 38	*S*	22 47
59 20	17 40	21 16	68 47	*N*	88 38	*S*	22 35
59 20	17 40	20 40	67 30	*N*	90 00		22 30
59 20	17 40	20 10	67 00	*N*	89 00	*N*	22 12
59 20	17 40	19 34	66 00	*N*	88 10	*N*	22 10

The meane is 22d. 23.21.

Iuly

July 31th. 1631.

These seuerall *Azimuths* were taken vpon a piece of Ice: 50. leagues off the Wester-shoare.

AL.⊙.	*AZ M*	*F.*	*T.AZ*	*F.*	*Var.*	
24 00	76 26	*N*	99 20	*N*	22 54	Latitude
23 35	76 00	*N*	98 38	*N*	22 38	58 43 43
22 50	75 00	*N*	97 18	*N*	22 18	
22 05	73 40	*N*	96 04	*N*	22 24	Declina.
20 32	71 20	*N*	93 32	*N*	22 12	15 43 43
18 40	67 55	*N*	90 24	*N*	22 29	
18 30	67 30	*N*	90 02	*N*	22 32	

The meane is 22. 29. 34.

August 1. 1631.

These seuerall *Azimuths* were taken vpon a piece of Ice: about 40. leagues off the Wester-shoare.

AL.⊙.	*AZ.M*	*F.*	*T.AZ.*	*F.*	*Var.*	
26 36	83 05	*N*	104.36	*N*	21 31	Latitude
25 24	81 25	*N*	103.06	*N*	21 41	58.45.
24 26	78 38	*N*	100.42	*N*	22 04	
22 30	75 16	*N*	97 22	*N*	22 06	
21 31	73 50	*N*	95 42	*N*	21 5	Declina.
20 10	71 27	*N*	93 24	*N*	21 57	15,25.
18 42	68 40	*N*	90 58	*N*	22 18	
18 07	67 25	*N*	89 56	*N*	22 31	

The meane is 22. 00.

Auguſt. 5th. 1631.

Theſe *Azimuths* were taken vpon a piece of Ice, and calculated by all the figures of the Canon about 40. leagues off the Weſter-ſhoare.

	AL.⊙.	*AZ.M*	*F.*	*T.AZ.*	*F.*	*Var:*
	23 14	79 12	*N*	101.02	*N*	21 50
Latitude	22 11	76 40	*N*	99 12	*N*	22 32
58. 37.	21 11	75 11	*N*	97 28	*N*	22 17
	20 00	73 02	*N*	95 48	*N*	22 46
	18 59	71 24	*N*	93 47	*N*	22 23
Declina.	17 15	68 35	*N*	90 53	*N*	22 18
14. 12.	16 42	67 28	*N*	90 00		22 32
	15 39	65 32	*N*	88 18	*N*	22 46

The meane is 22. 25. 30.

Theſe obſeruations were taken the 10th. of *November*: 1631. the Lat. 52. 03. the difference may be conceiued, to grow by reaſon of the Sunnes low Altitude and Refraction. The others about the Summer Solſtice, where difference of Meridians is auoided, and are more exact.

Alt.⊙.	*AZ. M.*	*T. AZ.*	*Var. Weſt.*
G. M.	*G. M.*	*G. M.*	*G. M.*
14 25	42 25	26 11	16 14
14 00	45 25	27 30	17 55
13 15	47 25	29 54	17 31
12 18	48 10	32 33	15 37
12 03	49 20	33 16	16 04
11 41	51 07	34 15	16 52
10 57	53 25	36 04	17 21
9 42	55 25	38 58	16 27
9 15	57 45	40 00	17 14
8 50	58 37	40 52	17 45

The meane is 16. 57. Weſt.

An Appendix touching Longitude.

LAtitude and Longitude are two primary affections of the Earth, by the helpe of theſe two, doth the Geographer ſtriue to repreſent the parts of the Earth that they may keepe Symmetry and Harmony with the whole. Latitude then is an arch of the Meridian, comprehended betweene the Æquator and a Paralell; but Longitude is an arch of the Æquator, intercepted by the Prime Meridian and the Meridian of a Place, the difference of Longitudes being the difference of two Meridians. The meaſure of the former is the Meridian, the Æquator of this latter. For the exact ſettling of Latitudes we haue many and abſolute helpes, ſo that the Error if any happen, ought to be imputed to the imperfect handling of the Artiſt. But the Longitude of a Meridian is that which hath, and ſtill wearieth, the greateſt Maſters of Geography. Neuertheleſſe hath not the wiſe Creator left Man vnfurniſhed of many excellent helpes to attaine his deſire: For beſides Eclipſes, eſpecially of the Moone, (whoſe leaſure we muſt often waite, and perhaps goe without, if the Heauens be not propitious to vs) we haue the Concurſe of quicke pac'd inferiour Planets, with ſuperiour ſlow ones, or their Appulſes with ſome fixed Starre of knowne place, or elſe ſome other Artifice deriued from their Motions and Poſitions. As for the Magneticall Needle to argue a Longitude from its Variation, is altogether without ground. And though well furniſht Seamen are able by their dead Reckonings (as they tearme them) to determine the difference of Meridians ſomewhat neere, yet by reaſon of the vnknowne quantity of a Degree in a giuen meaſure (which is the Rule of the Ships way) Varieties of aduerſe winds, Different ſets of Tydes, and other inuolued incombrances, they come often wide of the mark they aime at. The beſt way yet knowne to the world, is that which is deduced from the Cœleſtiall Apparences, which being performed by Iudicious Artiſts, may in ſhort time rectifie our

Geographicall and Hydrographicall Charts hitherto in moſt places fouly diſtorted. It is my intent here, to giue an inſtance from two ſeuerall obſeruations drawne from the Cœleſtiall Bodyes, by thé Author of this diſcourſe, in his diſcouery for the N. W. at the bottome of the Bay, being his wintering place, and called by the name of *Charloton*, which for Iudgement, Circumſpection and Exactnes may compare with moſt: The firſt from the Eclips of the Moone; The ſecond from the Moones Mediation of Heauen, or Her comming to the Plane of his Meridian of *Charleton*.

The Captaine then mindfull of the Lunar Eclips which was to happen October 29. Anno 1631. was wayting on the Moone with his Inſtruments, but by reaſon of the Interpoſition of the clouds, could make no Obſeruation on the beginning of her Obſcuration, but at her Emerſion or Totall Recouery of Light, the heauens being more Serene, he tooke the Altitude of the Superior Limb of the Moone 29.gr.11.m. The Latitude of Charlton being 52. gr. 3. min.

At that very time, my ſelfe with ſome friends found the exact time of the Moones Emerſion at London in Greſham Colledge (by a Quadrant of ſixe foot Radius, actually cut to each minute of the Quadrant) to be Octob. 29. 13.h. 7. m. 28 ſec. or Octob. 30. d. at one of the clocke, ſeuen minutes, and about a halfe in the morning.

Now becauſe the Tables of the Cœleſtiall Motions, lately publiſhed by that moſt Learned and Induſtrious Lansberg, doe much amuſe, the world with that loftie title of Perpetuity, it ſhall not be amiſſe to enquire after the time of the Captaines Obſeruation from them, that ſo by comparing the one with the other we may obtaine the difference of Meridians, which is the matter now ſought after.

The middle motions of the Luminaries anſwerable to the equall time of the Emerſion of the Moone, are theſe which follow.

The

		Sex.	Gr.	M.	S.
The middle motion of the	Sunne	3.	47.	39.	26
	Center of the ☉	3	15	49	58
	Apogæũ of the ☉	1	35	45	44
The middle motion of the	Lõgitude of the ☽	2	59	29	1
	Anomaly of the ☽	0	5	11	30
	Latitude of the ☽	4	32	8	15
The Prosthaphæresis of the Æquinox ——		0	0	12	30

Being thus furnished with these middle motions wee are next to enquire for the true places of the Luminaries & their Concomitants, as their right Ascentions, the Declination, Latitude, Semidiameter, Parallax, & Refraction of the ☾, that so the true Altitude of the ☾ center, and consequently the time of the Emersion may be had at *Charleton*.

For the Sunnes true place.

	Sex.	Gr.	Mi.	s.
The middle motion of the ☉ Center. ——	3.	15.	49.	58
The Prosthaphæresis of the Center add. —	0.	1	37.	0
The Proportionall Scruples. ——	1.			
The middle motion of the ☉ Apogæum. —	1.	35.	45.	44
The true motion of the Apogæum subtr. —	1.	37.	22.	44
The middle motion of the ☉ is ——	3.	47.	39.	26
The Anomaly of the ☉ orbe ——	2.	10.	16.	42
The Prosthaphæresis of the ☉ orbe ——	0.	1.	32.	43
The excesse to be added ——	0.	0.	0.	20
The absolute Prosthaph. of the ☉ orbe subtr.	0.	1.	33.	3
The midd. mot. of the ☉ frõ the true Æqui.	3.	47.	51.	56
The true mot. of the ☉ from the true Æqui.	3.	46.	18.	53
Therefore the ☉ true place was in ♍ ——	0.	16.	18.	53
And his right Ascention ——	223.	49.	53	

For the Moones true place.

The Anomaly of the ☾ Center ——	5.	59.	18.	2
The Prosthaphæresis of the ☾ Center ——	0.	0.	5.	36
The proportionall Scruples ——	0.			
The Anomaly of the ☾ orbe ——	0.	5.	11.	30
The Æquated Anomaly of the ☾ orbe ——	0.	5.	5.	54

	Sex.	G.	M.	S.
The Prosthaphæresis of the ☽ orbe subtr. ——	0.	0.	24.	4.
The mid. mot. of the ☽ Longitude from the ☉	2.	59.	39.	1
The true motion of the ☽ Longit. from the ☉	2.	59.	14.	57
The mid. mot. of the ☉ from the true æquin.	3.	47.	51.	56
The true mot. of the ☽ from the true æquin.	0.	47.	6.	53
Therefore the ☽ true place was in ♉ ——	0.	17.	6.	53

For the ☽ Latitude.

The middle motion of the ☽ Latitude.	4.	32.	8.	15.
The ☽ absolute Prosthaph. of her Orb subtr.	0.	0.	24.	4.
The ☽ true motion of Latitude.	4.	31.	44.	11.
The ☽ Northerne Latitude was.	0.	0.	9	5.
And her Reductiue Scruples Subtr.	0.	0.	0.	26.
But the ☽ true motion in her proper Orbe was	0.	17.	6:	53:
Therfore the ☽ true place reduced to the Eclipt ♉	17.	6.	27.	
And becaus the North Lat. of the ☽ was	0:	9:	5:	
Therefore will her Right ascens. be.	44:	35:	10	
And her Declination ——	17:	7:	49	

And becaus we haue the distance of the Moone.
From the earth in Semidiameters of the earth 64 15
Therefore shall the ☽ apparent Semidiam: be —— 0. 15.
And her parallax of Altitude. 0. 47. 0.
Now becaus the Altitude of the limbe of the ☽ was found by obseruation to bee —— 29: 11:
If we shall subtract her Semidiameter —— 0: 15:
And the refraction —— 0: 2:
We haue the apparent Altitude of the ☽ center —— 28: 54:
To this if we adde the parallax of Altitude —— 0: 47:
We shall haue the true Altitude of the ☽ Center: 29: 41:

Hauing thus the Latitude of the place, the ☽ true Altitude with her declination, by the resolution of a Sphæricall Triangle according to the 11 Probleme, lib. 2. Part. 2. of our British Trigonometry we haue the distance of the ☽ from the Meridian —— 63: 26:

And by comparing this Arch with the difference of the ascentions of the Luminaries, the Time of the ☽ totall recouery of her light at *Charlton* will be 7. hou. 49. min. 28. sec.

Which

Which subtr. from the time of the Emersion at *London*. 13 hou. 7. min. 28. sec.

The difference of Meridians in respect of time will be 5: h. 18: m. 0. So that *Charlton* is remooued from *London* Westwards, 79. gr. 30. m.

This may likewise be confirmed by a second different obseruation made at the instant of the Moones Culmination or Mediation of Heauen, at which time the Altitude of the brightest Starre in the Asterisme of the Northerne Crowne, (being of the second Magnitude) was found to be 33. gr. 27. m. Easterly. Ann. 1632. *Iune* 23.

It may be Problematically deliuered after this manner.

Hauing the Latitude of a Place, with the Altitude of a knowne fixed Starre at the moment of the ☽ culmination, to finde the Longitude.

This fixed Starre is of knowne longitude and latitude, therfore was his Declination 27: 59: and right ascension 229.46. Now by the resolution of a Sphæricall Triangle of 3. knowne sides we haue the distance of this Star from the Meridian, and by consequence the right ascension of the ☽, whence we conclude her Culmination to be with the 28: 10:m. of ♍. but the Moones true place was much lesse. Here note that the scrupulosity of time is vnknowne, and therefore we cannot argue the ☽ true place from thence (though I grant it might be euinced) for that were to begge the Question, and to know that first, which we looke after.

In the next place we are to inquire with what point of the Ecliptique the ☽ did culminate with vs here at *London*, that so from the difference of her places, of the like affection, we may deduce the difference of Meridians.

Obseruation on the ☽ Culmination here at *London* wee made none, therefore must we haue recourse to the aforesaid Tables of *Lansberg*, and from thence calculate the same. Now because the ☽ was not farre remooued from the ☉ opposite point. It will not be amisse to enquire first the ☽ place at midnight.

	Sex.	Gr.	M.	S.
The ☉ opposite place at midnight in ♍	0	11.	18.	15.
The ☽ true place at midnight reduced to the Ecliptique was in ♍	0.	23.	33.	18.

The South Latitude of the Moone was —— 0. 4. 56. 38
Therefore the difference of Aſcenſions will be — 14. 6. 0
The Diurnall motion of the Moone ——————— 14. 24 0
Therefore the Moones proper motion anſwerable to
the difference of Aſcenſions is ——————————— 0. 33. 50
Which added to the Moones true place at midnight 23. 33. 18
Giues vs the Moones true place reduced to
the Ecliptique at her Culmination at London — 24. 7. 8

Now becauſe the ☾ Southern Latitude was 4. 56. 38, the Arch therefore of the Ecliptique comprehended betweene the Moones true place and the culminating point of the Eclipt. will Trigonometrically be found to be 54: m. 38. ſ. which added to the ☾ true place before found giues vs the culminating point of the Eclipti. 25. gr. 1. m. 46. ſ. which is leſſe then that found at *Charleton*: the difference being 3. 8. 24. therfore is the place of Obſeruation Weſterly of *London*. Hauing therfore the ☾ Diurnall motion and the difference of the culminating points we conclude the Meridian of *Charlton* to be diſtant frō this of *Lōdon* 5. h. 14. m. of time or 78. 30. of the Equator.

The difference betweene that of the Eclipſe, and this latter obſeruation is only 4. minutes of time or one degree, a difference eaſily pardoned, eſpecially if wee ſhall compare the ſame with ſome other places, yea euen ſuch as border neerely on each other. To giue an inſtance on 2 eminent places which lye in the heart of Europe, Rome & Norenberg: Their difference of Longitude Regiomontanus makes 36. Werner 32. Appian 34. Mæſtlin and Origan 33. Stöfler 18. Maginus 26. Schoner 12. Mercator and Hondius as much. Stadius 13. Ianſonius 10. Longomontanus 16. Lausberg: 10. Kepler by 2. obſeruations on 2 Lunar Eclipſes, but 4 minutes of time.

This varietie among theſe great Artiſts, will I hope pardon vs this difference of 4. m. and be a means to incourage our Engliſh Sea-men and others, to make ſuch or the like obſeruations in forraine parts as the heauens ſhall be offred vnto them.

H. Gellibrand.

To the venerable *Artists* and younger Students in *Diuinity*, in the famous Vniuersity of CAMBRIDGE.

YOV nobly-witted, and ingenuously-studied *Academians*: whose excellency in all kinds of learning, all forraigne *Vniuersities* doe admire, and none atteine vnto. I here present you a *Voyage* to *Cholcos*, though not the *Golden-fleece* with it: the *Searche*, I meane, but not the *finding*; of that so much talkt of, so often sought for, *North-West Passage*, and neerer way into the *South-Sea*. That, wherein so much *Time* and *Treasure* haue beene expended, so many braue Spirits employed, and yet none discouered. Perchance, there is no such *Passage* to be found: and that the *Spaniards*, by the gullery of their false *Sea-Cards*, and the fable of an old *Greeke Pilote*; haue but diuerted our *English* and *Dutch* Sea-men, from their golden *Indyes*. This plot of theirs hath taken, for these many yeeres: and it appeares to bee but a plot, for that themselues neuer make vse of this *Passage*. For mine owne part, I suppose that the *Philosophers stone* is in the *North-West Passage*. My argument for it is, For that theres so much *Philosophy* in the way to it.

So

So much, and such variety: such variety, and that so various, (I thinke) from what is receiued in the *Schooles*: that it were well worth the disquisition of an *Vniuersity*, (and I wish you the first honour of it) either to find out, how these *Obseruations* may bee reduced to *Aristotles Philosophy*: or whether they need any other enquiry, and ought to be examined by some other *Rules*, then *Aristotle* hath yet light vpon. This is my purpose of inscribing it vnto you. Of this one thing am I confident: that you are all so *rationall*, and *ingenuous*, as to preferre *Truth*, before *Authority*: *Amicus Plato, amicus Aristoteles*, but *magis amica veritas*. Your *Sciences*, then, being *Liberall*; your *Studies*, I know, haue so farre passed into your *maners*, that your minds are so too, and that such as haue already profited beyond the credulity required in a yong learner, and are themselues promoted to be *Masters* of the *Arts*; though they still reuerence their *old Greeke Tutor*, yet they will not suffer that of *Pythagoras Schoole*, so to domineere in *Aristotles*, as to let an *Ipse dixit*, goe away with it: much lesse allow it the authority of a *Mayors hammer*, with one *knocke* to silence all arguments.

Vpon this confidence, I, with all due respects, here preferre two *Propositions* vnto your discussing. The first this, *Whether those Rules of Aristotles Philosophy be to be allowed so Vniuersall, that they hold all the world ouer*. The second this, *Whether they ought to be so magisteriall, as to prescribe against all other examinations*. The first of these, I shall but *problematically* propound vnto you: but in the second, I hope a man of my cloathing, may bee allowed the freedome of being something more earnest.

But

But that I may not come with preiudice to the making of theſe motions, or bee thought, vpon ſome *ignorance* or *ambition*, to ſpeake againſt the *incomparable Ariſtotle*; I ſhall deſire all my *fellow Academians* to allow me ſo much diſcretion, as to know, That he that ſhall in your hearings, oppoſe your *Ariſtotle*; does like the Ship here ſpoken of, runne againſt a Rocke, endanger his owne bulge, and the ſtauing of his veſſell. No, I ſo farre honour the old *Ariſtotle*, that I well allow him to bee *Maſter* and *Moderator of the Schooles*: and that there is the ſame reſpect due to him in the *Schooles*, which, by *Reaſon* and *long Cuſtome*, is due to one of the *Kings Ships* in the *Narrow Seas*; *That in acknowledgement of a Soueraignty, euery other name ought to ſtrike ſayle to him.* *Ariſtotle* (it muſt be confeſt) hath made all learning beholding to him: no man hath learned to confute him, but by him; and vnleſſe hee hath plowed with his heyfer. He had the moſt incomparable wit, and was the moſt Logicall and demonſtratiue deliuerer of himſelfe, of all the Sonnes of nature: One, who beſt of all deſerued to be cald *Her Principall Secretary*: one, who not onely *adornes* a *Library*, but *makes* it: *Qui habet Ariſtotelem, habet Bibliothecam*, is truer of him, then of the *Great Comparer*. This is my opinion of him; and I wiſh him more ſtudyed.

Tis not, therefore, the name, or the authority of the great *Ariſtotle*, that my Propoſitions meddle withall: but whether his obſeruations gathered out of this part of the world alone, could, like a *royall Paſſe* or a *Commiſsion*, carry a man all the world ouer? 1.

It must be confest, That in respect of the *Equinoctiall* and the *Latitude* that *Aristotle* liued in, hee was but a *Northern man*: and twas his owne Rule, that *Nihil agit extra Sphæram actiuitatis suæ*. So then, it would bee put to voyces to consider, whether he that knew but these Northerne parts, and the *Mediterranean* Sea; could possibly make such collections, by what was here to be learned, as should bee vnfaileable in the *Southern Hæmisphere* and the two *Indyes*? Plainely, those that are conuersant in the *nauigations* and *bookes of voyages* into those parts; haue found so many contrarieties to obserue; that it were rather *tedious*, then difficult, to fill vp a *Note-booke* with them.

The Ancients, wee know (as if they had measured the world by the Yeard-wand) restrained the *limits* of *temperature*, and *habitation*, by the fiue *Zones*: without consideration of any interloping or concurring causes, which experience hath now found out, to haue quite altered their obseruation. I adde, that a good leisure and diligence might obserue, how in the contrary part of the world, there be found cleane contrary *Causes* and *Effects*, vnto those in this part of the world. The *South-wind* there, brings *cold* and *Winter*: and the *North*, is the rainy wind. How will the *Thunder* and the *Wind*, be made agree with *Aristotles* definition of a *Meteore*? In some places of the Mountaines *Andes* by *Peru*, it thunders euer. The *East-Indyes* haue their *Monsons* and their steady winds, constant for sixe moneths together: and who shall assigne their causes? Then the *doctrine* of the *Tydes*, nothing so vncertaine: which *ebbe* and *flow* in some places, *different*; and in others *contrary*,

to

to the *Moone* and her *motions*. This (as I remember) is Aristotles definition of a *Meteore*, That it is, *An imperfect mixt body, generated out of an infirme and inconstant concretion of the Elements; which therefore cannot be durable.* Now the *Monson*, is both constant in his continuance this yeere, and in his returne next yeere; most constantly keeping his seasons halfe yeere one way, and halfe yeere another way, for all ages: nothing more constantly or durably; and therefore nothing like *Aristotles Meteore*. And so for the *Thunder* vpon the *Andes*: it is first perpetuall; secondly, not caused by a *dry exhalation*, (as *Aristotle* wills) but hanging ouer such hils as are couered with snow and a perpetuall winter. Witnesse the *Thunder* on the *Alpes* also: yea and that in the middle of the Sea, 500. leagues from shoare, or any thing that is dry. Yea, it frequently both *Snowes* and *Thunders* vpon the *Andes*, at one instant: and in *dry* places that are hard by, scarce euer *Thundering*. *Aristoteles*, 1. *Meteor* 1.

But not to passe the *Line* for it; You see in this little Booke, how *Charlton Iland*, which is no more Northerly then your *Cambridge*; is yet so vnsufferably cold, that it is not habitable: and that there encounter so many different, (at least so seeming) occurrences of nature, as were well worth the disquisition of a *Philosopher*. I could, (in my smal reading) instance in many many other particulars: which I had rather should be found out by some industrious searchers after *Nature*, in the *Moderne Relations* of our *Discoverers*, then in this my short *Proposition*. Tis not to be doubted, but that the carefull reading of our *Books of Voyages*, would more elucidate the *History of Nature*, and more conduce to the improuement of

Philosophy, then any thing that hath beene lately thought upon. These *Navigations* haue in part fulfilled that of the Prophet, *Many shall passe to and fro, and knowledge shall be encreased.* This, I suppose, might be obserued from this study, That the great and infinite *Creator* hath so disposed and varied euery thing, that it is impossible for mans reason and obseruation to conclude him: and therefore, though vulgar and receiued *Philosophie*, may giue a man a *generall* hint, all the world ouer; yet no *Vniuersall* and vnfayling certainty.

Dan. 12.4.

2. This brings mee to my *Second Proposition*, That seeing God will not haue his works, (no more then his Kingdome) to come by obseruation; *Whether, then, ought any humane dictates to be so Magisteriall, as to prescribe against all other examination?*

Luke 17.20.

No humane study more conduces to the setting forth of Gods glory, then the contemplation of his great workes, in *Philosophie*: for though a smattering knowledge in *Second Causes*, warps the mind towards *Atheisme*; yet a higher speculation of them, brings about againe to Religion. No man, I beleeue, will thinke it fit for vs to haue a *Pope in Philosophie*; one, that no body shall presume to censure of: but all be bound to aduance his *Decretalls*, aboue the *Holy Scriptures*. This is the scandall that my selfe, and diuers good men take, at the vndue authority in some heates pinn'd vpon the *Stagerite*.

I am sorry that the *Israelites* dotage vpon *Salomons Philosophie*, should haue caused the zealous *Hezekiah* to call in and to suppresse those vnualuable *Physicks*: for feare, I suppose, lest their credit should haue as much derogated frō the authority of the *Holy Scriptures*;

Suidas, & Rabbini.

tures; as the *brazen Serpent* (which he destroyed about the same time) had done from *Religion*. None will beleeue, that *Salomons Philosophie* was contrary to the *Scriptures*; seeing the *Scripture* commends *Salomon* for them. Twas not *Hezekiahs* feare, therefore, (or not onely) lest there might haue beene a competition betweene them, but a neglect of one of them: he was iealous lest the *Scripture* might haue any writing set vp *by* it, though not against it.

Can *Diuines*, then, be blamed for speaking, when they heare *Aristotles Philosophy* to be solely magnified, and the study of the *Scripture Philosophy*, disrespected? Or that when tis confest, That such a thing is true in *Diuinity*, and yet the *Moderating* of the point *determine* for *Philosophie*? Nay, to heare it cald *absurd* and *ridiculous*, to haue Scripture vrg'd at all, in point of *Philosophy*? No doubt there is, *But whatsoeuer is false in Diuinity, is also false in Nature*, how much show of truth soeuer it passes with, in *Philosophy*. *Philosophy* hath taken its turne in the *Schooles*: and the *holy Texts* by the *Schoolemen*, haue euen been submitted vnto *Aristotles*: yea, to the great corruption of *Theologie*, as the complaint is, hath this man been so farre aduanced, That *Contra est Philosophus, & Contra est Apostolus*; haue familiarly passed vp and down, for equall *Oppositions*: so that it hath been a *measuring cast* oftentimes, betwixt the *Prophet* and the *Peripatetick*: and by foule play hath the measure beene made to stand the harder at the *Peripatetick*, for that the *Prophet* hath beene enforced to comply with him by a *wrested interpretation*. Thus had S. *Paul* need giue his caveat vnto *Theologie*, as well as vnto *Theologues*, *Beware lest any man spoyle you through Philosophy*.

All this were to no purpoſe, vnleſſe the *Text of God* were excellent in this kinde; and embelliſhed, here and there, with moſt admirable *Philoſophy*. What incomparably rare foot-ſteps of it, haue we in the Bookes of *Geneſis*, *Iob*, and the *Pſalmes*? How noble a Study then were it, and how worthy the leiſure of ſome excellently learned; to beſtow ſome time vpon it? *Valeſius* the *Phyſician*, hath in his *Sacra Philoſophia* done ſomething in this kinde: who yet might haue done better, here and there, for the honour of the Scriptures. I am not ſo ſottiſh to beleeue, That euery particular is to be drawn out of *Scripture*: tis none of my doteage, that. Or that *God* in *Scripture* did intend, euery where, the accurateneſſe of *Philoſophy*; or ſtand to be ſo curious in *definitions* and *deciſions*. Nor ſo fooliſh would I be thought, as to haue all *Philoſophy* taken in pieces, and new moulded by the *Scriptures*. Nor, that nothing ſhould be determined on, till a *Text* confirmed it. But this, perchance, might profitably be thought vpon: That where the *Scriptures* haue any thing in this kinde, it ſhould more reuerently be eſteemed; Collections out of ſcattered places, (as is done out of *Ariſtotle*) made: theſe compared, and their *Reſultances* obſerued. This, ſurely, would amount to more, then is yet thought of: and, a-*Gods* name, let Schollers be ſo bold with *Ariſtotle*, as to examine him vpon good aſſurance, by what is *Truths Touch-ſtone*: Receiued *Philoſophy* is a moſt neceſſary hand-maid to the *Scriptures*; but let her not be ſet aboue her Lady, nor no competition be maintained betwixt them.

Something elſe remaines to be thought of: That ſeeing the ſame *God*, who gaue *Ariſtotle* theſe good parts;

parts; hath, in like manner, raiſed vp many excellent Spirits moe: whether it were not iniurious vnto what is done, and a diſcouragement to what might be done; to haue the inuentions or obſeruations of thoſe excellent wits and great induſtries, ſo abaſht with *Ariſtotles* authoritie; that they can haue no credit in the world, for that his *Dictates* haue pre-occupated all good opinion? Let it not then be thought vnequall, to examine the *firſt cogitations* of the *old Philoſophy*, by the *ſecond thoughts* of our more moderne *Artiſts*: for that the ſame improuement may by this meanes accrew vnto our *Phyſicks*, that hath aduanced our *Geography*, our *Mathematicks*, and our *Mechanicks*. And let it not be thought ſo inſolent, to refuſe *Ariſtotles* authoritie ſingly, where his reaſon is not ſo concluding; ſeeing other men haue taken the boldneſſe to doe that before vs, in ſeuerall kinds. Some haue perfected, and others controld his *Ethicks*, by the *Scriptures*: as *Scultetus*, *Wallæus* and ſome others. *Iuſtin Martyr* ſir-named the *Philoſopher*, hath purpoſely written *Contra dogmata Ariſtotelis*: *Baſſon* and *Gaſſendus*, (two braue men) haue newly written point-blanck againſt him: nor haue they taken away all liberty, from thoſe that are to follow them.

And thus, with renewing my former proteſtation for mine owne reſpects to *Ariſtotle*, I conclude my two *Propoſitions*: which I deſire may receiue a fauourable conſtruction from all ingenuous, imcapricious *Schollers*. I meant them, out of good will to promote learning; to encourage and countenance future vndertakings: and in ſuch a caſe, a little too much ſaying, may be thought not to haue exceeded an *honeſt Rhetorication*: for I would not be thought too

earneſt

earneſt in it. The hint for all this, I tooke from this booke: which in mine owne and ſome better Iudgements; is (to ſay no more) as well done, and enriched with as ſure and vſefull obſeruations, as any in this kinde. I was deſired by the able Author, and ſome other friends; to ouer-looke the written Copy of it, and to amend the *Engliſh* here and there; in which I did not deſpaire of doing ſomething: for that, in my yonger time, I had a little acquainted my ſelfe with the *language of the Sea*. That which put me in the head to inſcribe it vnto your Names (moſt excellently learned *Academians*) was, for that the place of this *Wintering*, was within a *minute* or two, of the *heighth* of our *Cambridge*. Which my prayer to *God* is, that your Studies may make famous.

Yours X. Z.

THOMAS IAMES. Ætatis suæ 40 * THE TRVE PORTRAICT OF CAP: THO:

Som has a time

Baffins Baye:

Cumberland Ilands

New North Wales

C: Charles.

Buttons Baye.

Cary Swans nest.

Brigs his Bay

Port Nelson

New Sweme.

Terra La Brador

C Henrietta Maria

Iames his Baye

Monmouth

New South Wales

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New found Land

Cape Desolation

Frobishers Streights.

Cape Farewell

Frezeland

C Henrietta Maria

C Monmouth.

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Charlton

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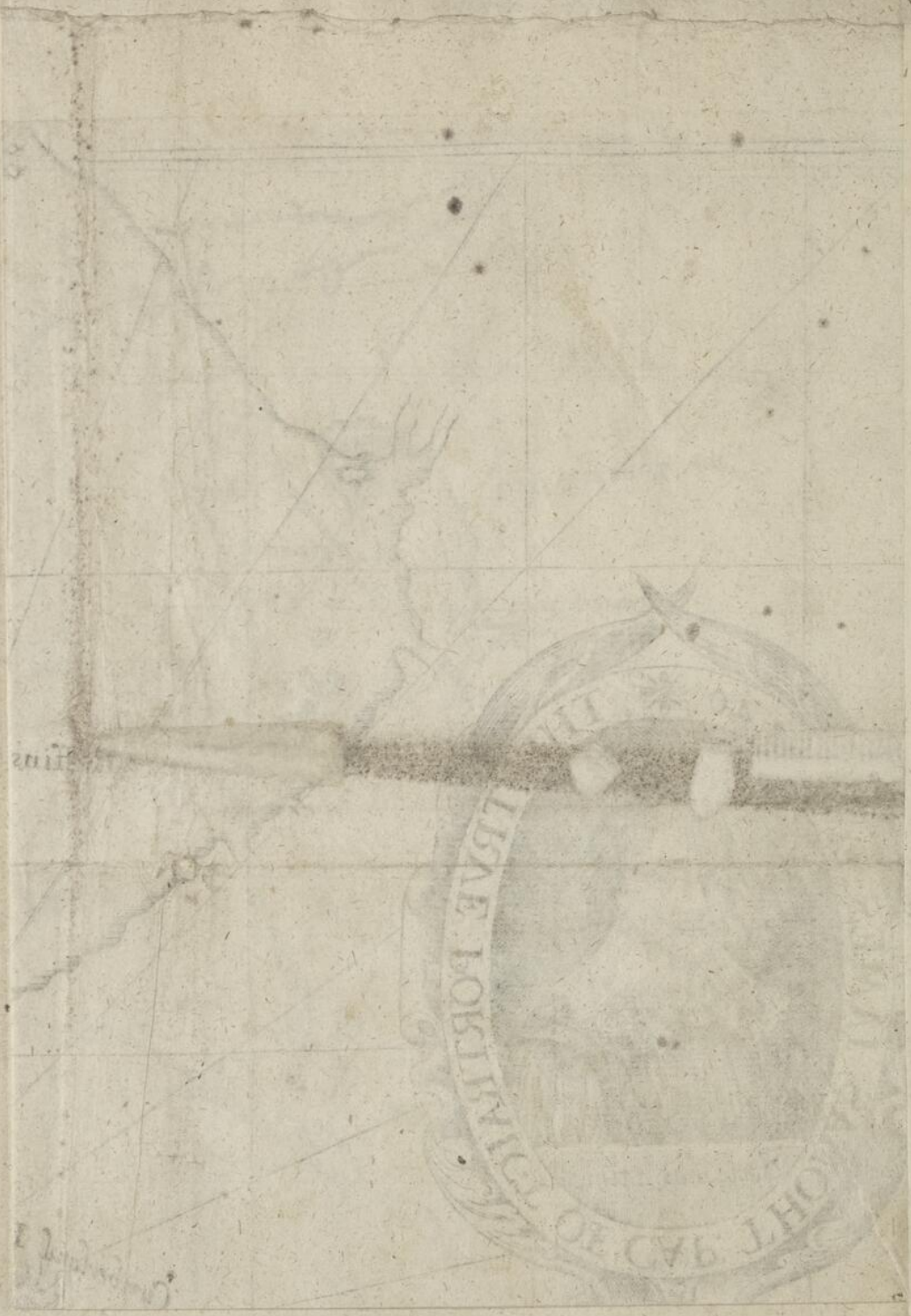
Ireland

England

THE PLATT OF SAYLING FOR the discoverye of a Passage into the South Sea.

1631. 1632.

78 77 76 75 74 73 72 71 70 69 68 67 66 65 64 63 62 61 60 59 58 57 56 55 54 53 52 51 50 49 48 47 46



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