

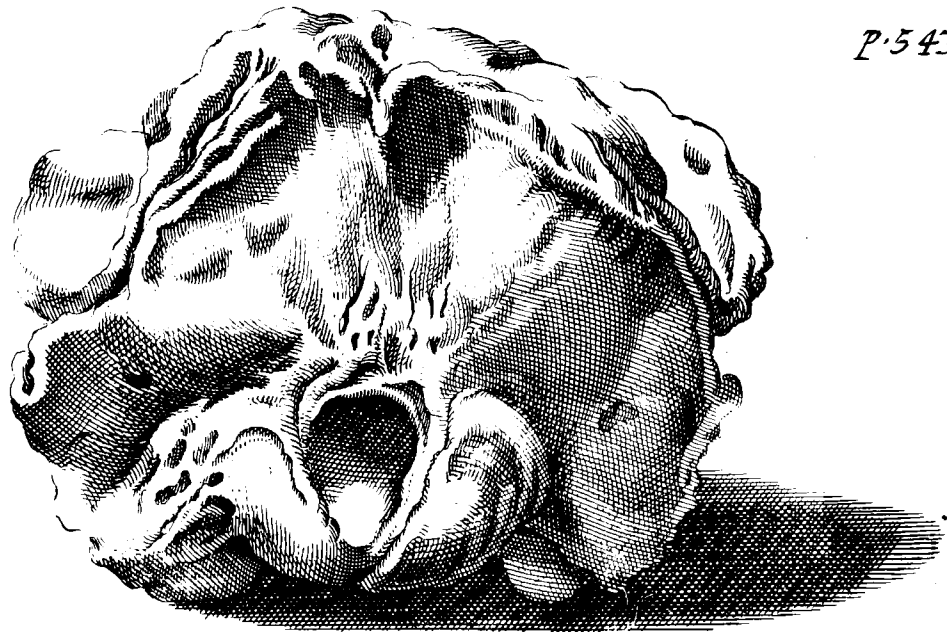
A N
A C C O U N T
Of a most Dangerous
V O Y A G E

Perform'd by the Famous
Capt. John Monck,
In the Years 1619, and 1620.

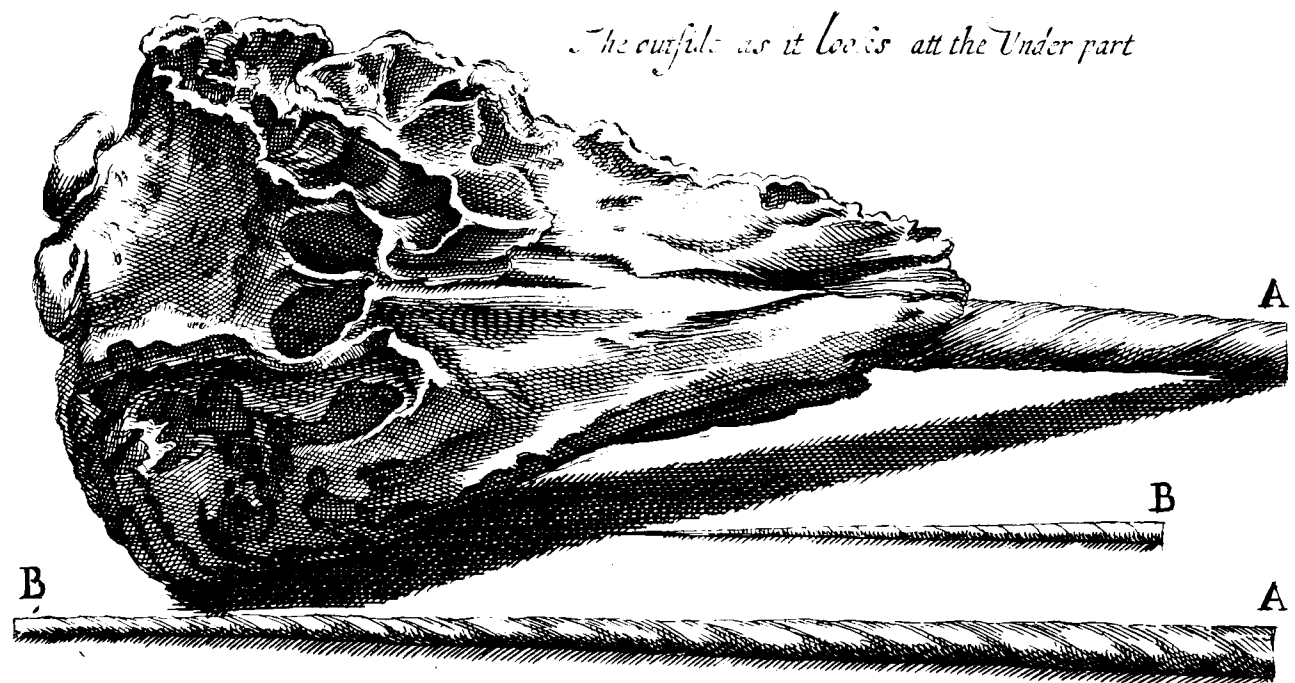
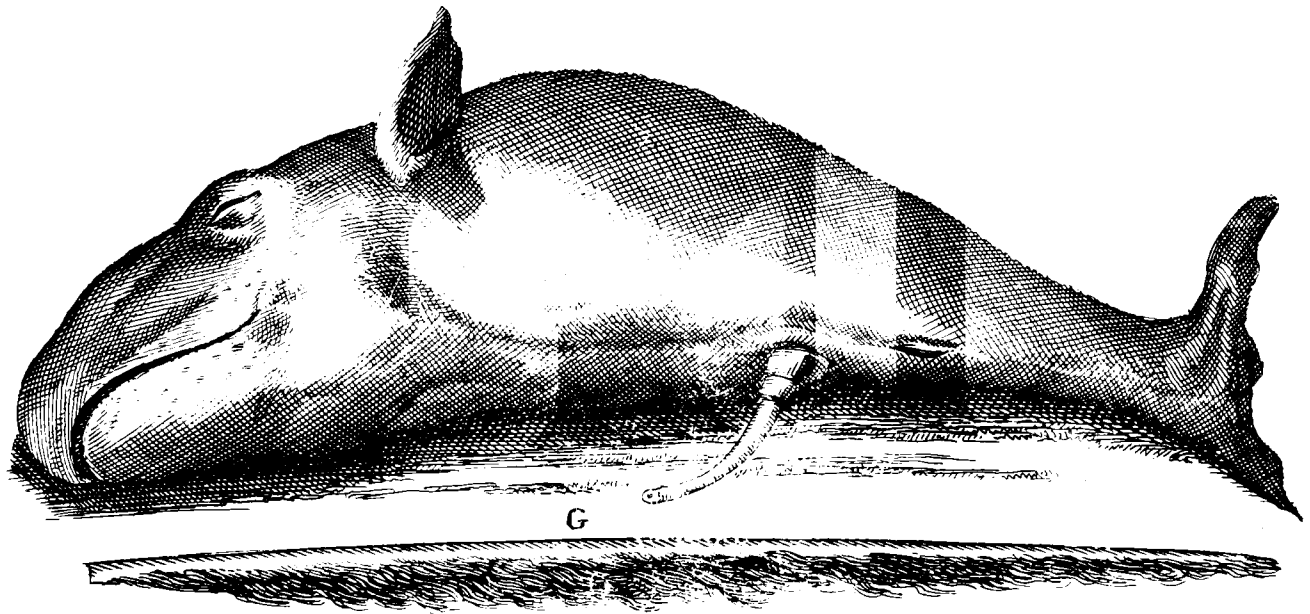
By the special Command of *CHRISTIAN IV.*
King of *Denmark, Norway, &c.* to *Hudson's Straits*,
in order to discover a Passage on that side, betwixt
Greenland and *America* to the *West-Indies*. With a
Description of the *Old* and *New Greenland*, for the
better Elucidation of the said Treatise.

*Translated from the High-Dutch Original, printed
at Frankford upon the Maine, 1650.*

A a a a



The hinder part of the head of the Unicorn as it looks towards the neck



The cuttle as it looks att the Under part

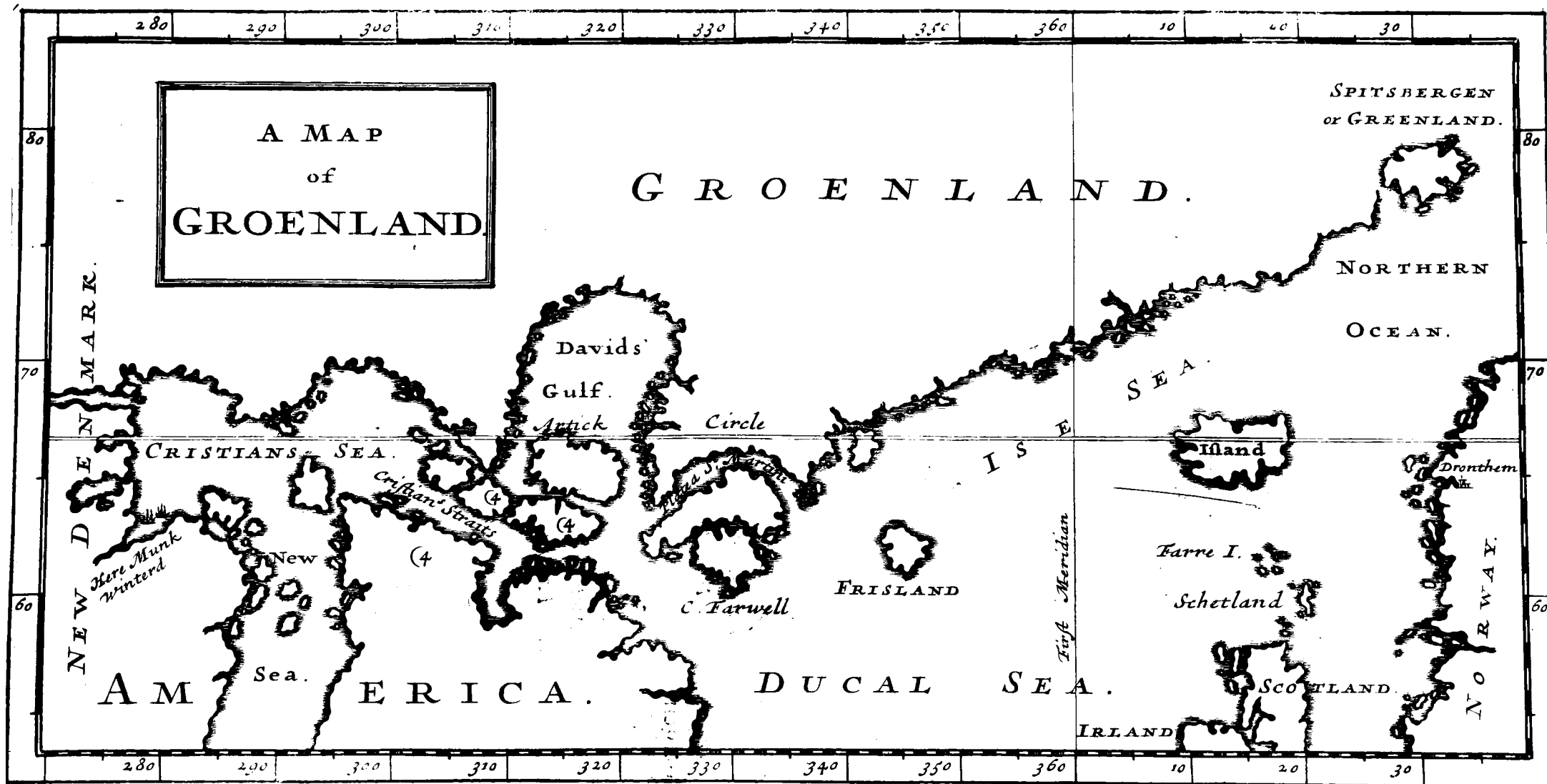
The outside of the head of the Unicorn as it looks at the Upper part.

p. 543



The P R E F A C E.

THERE are four principal Points worth the curious Reader's Observation in the following Treatise; (1.) A Description of the Old and New Greenland, their first Discovery, Names, Fertility, Living Creatures, &c. among the last of which those which produce the noted Unicorns, being none of the least remarkable, I had the curiosity to get an exact Draught thereof from my Brother Mr. Michael le Blou, who living at Amsterdam, purchased the same from the Greenland Company. This Horn was found on the Sea-shore, with part of the Body of the Fish; the Head of which, together with the Horn, being cut off, was brought intire to Amsterdam; the Horn being so white that no Ivory was to compare to it; tho we were obliged for want of sufficient extent of the Paper, to represent it in the annexed Draughts in several Pieces. The whole length of the Horn is 4 Foot 9 Inches; the Head 1. Foot and 10 Inches, making together 6 Foot and 7 Inches. (2.) An account of divers Voyages, made by the Command of Christian IV. King of Denmark, &c. for the Discovery of a Passage betwixt Greenland and America to the East-Indies; the success of which proved very unfortunate, as will be evident from the ensuing Treatise. (3.) A representation of that part of Greenland known by the name of Spitzbergen. (4.) A succinct account of that monstrous Fish call'd the Whale, and the manner how it is taken, having not been treated of so circumstantially, as far as I know, by any other Author before: The whole of which I have comprehended in several Draughts, mark'd with A.B, C.D. E.F. and G. Farewel.



Advertisement concerning the Map of GREENLAND.

THIS Map is regulated according to four several Elevations, which were best known to us; to wit, of Cape Farewel, of Iceland, of Spitsbergen, and of that place in *Christians Sea*, where Capt. Monck pass'd the Winter in his Voyage, which in this Map is to be found under the name of *Monck's Winter-Harbour*. The Longitude of Places is taken from the Meridian fix'd to the Isle call'd *Insola del Ferro*, one of the *Canary Islands*, in which we have follow'd the Footsteps of the most and ablest Mathematicians of Europe. The Longitude of *Monck's Harbour* is remarkable above the rest, by an Eclipse of the Moon mentioned in Capt. Monck's Relation, to have appear'd there in the Year 1619, the 20th day of December, about eight a Clock at Night. The same Eclipse did, according to the best Computation, appear at *Paris* in the same Year on the 21st day of December about three a Clock in the Morning; from whence it is evident, that there was no more than seven Hours difference betwixt them. Now if you allow fifteen Degrees to each Hour, it is plain that the Difference betwixt the Meridian of *Paris*, and the Meridian of *Monck's Harbour*, is of 105 Degrees: And supposing *Paris* under $23\frac{1}{2}$ Degree of Longitude, the beforementioned Harbour must consequently be put under the $278\frac{1}{2}$ Degree, or $81\frac{1}{2}$ Degrees beyond the *Canary Islands*. And supposing twelve French Leagues to make a Degree (for two of those Degrees make but one in the greater Circles) the Product will amount to 1260 Leagues, the true distance betwixt

Paris and this Harbour.

The Southern side of *Greenland* is represented in this Map as if it were compos'd of two Islands: in which we have followed a Map compos'd by the direction of a certain Master of a Ship living at the *Briel* in *Holland*; who having made two several Voyages, to wit, in the Year 1624, and 1625, to *Greenland*, styles it an *Island*, tho it be uncertain whether it be an Isle, or compos'd out of several Islands; or whether it be annex'd to the Continent.

The Coast from Cape Farewel to *Hudson's Straits*, and so further to *Monck's Harbor* in *Christians Sea*, is taken from a Map drawn by Capt. Monck's own Hands; which we were the more willing to follow, because it agreed with *Hudson's Map* (who was the first that entred those Seas) I will not pretend to determine whether the Western Coast betwixt *Davis's Straits*, and *Monck's Harbour*, is really a part of *Greenland*; it being not impossible but that this Country may be separated from the Continent of *Greenland*, either by some other Channel, or perhaps by an Inland-Sea, and that consequently it may be annexed to *America*: And in *Denmark* they are not so very positive as to this Point, as they are in relating of the Coast from Cape Farewel to *Spitsbergen*, which they unquestionably account a part of *Greenland*. What Account they make of it in *England* and *Holland* I am not able to tell, my Intention being only to inform the Reader of what I could find out in *Denmark*.

Monck.

Memoirs concerning the Old and New GREENLAND.

Situation.

GREENLAND is call'd that Country lying to the utmost point of the North, which extends from South to East, from Cape Farewell through the *Mare Glaciale*, or frozen Sea, as far as *Spitsbergen* and *Nova Zembla*. Some are of opinion, that it adjoins to the *Great Tartary*, but without any certain reason, as shall be shown hereafter. To the East it borders upon the frozen Sea, to the South upon the Ocean, to the West upon *Hudson's Straits*, by which it is separated from *America*, and its Bounds to the North are unknown hitherto. Some are of opinion, that it is upon the same Continent with *America*, because the supposed Straits, call'd *Davis's Straits*, have since been found to be no more than a Bay; but Capt. *Monck* who attempted the same Passage, gives us great reason to believe that it is separated from *America*, as will appear from his own Relation.

Two different Chronicles of Greenland.

In this present Description of *Greenland* we have followed the footsteps of two Chronicles, one of which was very ancient, and written in the *Iceland Tongue* originally, but translated into *Danish*; the second being a *Danish Chronicle* of a newer date. The Author of the *Iceland Chronicle* was one *Snorro Storleson*, who in his life-time was a Judge in that Country. The second is composed by a *Danish Minister*, call'd *Claudius Christoffersen*, who about twenty years ago writ the same in Verse.

The *Danish Chronicle* makes the first Inhabitants of *Greenland* *Armenians*, who being by Tempest forc'd upon that Coast, settled and continued there for some time; till afterwards passing over to *Norway*, they fix'd their Habitations among the Rocks. But this favours much of the Antients Fables, who used to fetch their Origin from far distant Countries; it being much more probable that the *Norwegians* were the first Inhabitants of *Greenland*, which they possess'd themselves of in the following manner.

First discovery of it.

A certain *Norwegian Gentleman* of considerable Quality, call'd *Torwald*, and his Son *Erick*, having committed several

Murders, were forced to fly to *Iceland*. *Torwald* died there soon after; and his Son *Erick*, surnamed *Red Hair*, being of a turbulent Spirit, and being prosecuted on the account of another Murder committed there, went to Sea in quest of a Country, which lying West off of *Iceland*, was call'd *Gundebiurn*; he was not long at Sea before he discovered two Promontories, one of which jetted out into the Sea from the Continent, the other from an Island very near to the shoar. The Promontory on the Island was call'd *Witsercken*, that on the Continent *Warf*; betwixt both is a good Bay, where there is safe riding at Anchor: unto this he gave the Name of *Sand Stafn*. The Promontory of *Witsercken* exceeds the other both in height and circumference. *Erick Red Hair* call'd this Promontory of the Island *Muckla Jockel*, which is as much as to say, the great Ice Shoal; afterwards it got the Name of *Blowserckan*, which is as much as *Blewshirt*; and lastly it was call'd *Witsercken*, or *White-shirt*, questionless from the colour of the Ice and Snow, which covers a great part of it all the year round. *Erick's* first landing place was in the Isle which he call'd *Ericksfund*, where he pass'd the first Winter.

The next Spring he pass'd over to the Continent, where meeting with some Grass he gave it the Name of *Greenland*; the place where he landed was call'd by him *Ericksforden*, near which he built a Castle call'd *Osterburg*. About the fall of the Leaf he built another towards the West, unto which accordingly he gave the Name of *Westerburg*. The next Winter he pass'd over to *Erickun*, and the next following Summer again to the North of *Greenland*, where he met with vast Rocks, which he call'd *Snowrocks*; and not far from thence with a very good Harbour, which by reason of the great number of Ravens he saw thereabouts, he gave the Name of *Ravensforden*. This Harbour lies directly North from *Ericksforden*, which is to the South, being separated from one another by a Branch of the Sea. *Erick* after he had continued three

From whence its Name.

three years in those parts, took a Resolution to go over into *Iceland*, where he gave such an advantageous account of the good Pasturage, and plenty of Cattel, Fish and Fowl of his new found Country, that a great number of the Inhabitants embark'd themselves to follow him into *Greenland*.

Erick had a Son whose Name was *Leif*, he had follow'd his Father formerly into *Greenland*, and whilst he was in *Iceland* went over to *Norway* to give an account to *Olaus Trugger*, who (as the *Iceland* Chronicle relates) then reig'd in *Norway*, of the Condition of *Greenland*: This King, who had lately embraced the Christian Religion, took care to have *Leif* instructed in the Christian Doctrine; and after he was baptized, sent him back the next following Summer to his Father in company of a Priest, who was to propagate the Christian Faith in *Greenland*. *Leif* was joyfully received by the Inhabitants there, being surnamed by them the *Fortunate*, because he had happily escaped several Dangers; but he met not with the same reception at his Father's hands, because he brought along with him several foreign Seamen, whom he had sav'd from a Shipwrack; his Father not thinking it for his Interest to have the Condition of the Country discovered to Strangers. But the matter was compos'd at last, and the Father received Baptism with all that were under his Jurisdiction.

The Christian Religion received in Greenland.

Thus much is recorded concerning *Erick Red Hair*, and his Son *Leif*, and the *Norwegians* who made the first discovery of *Greenland*. The *Iceland* Chronicle mentions *Torwald* and his Son *Erick* to have left the Harbour of *Jedren* in *Norway* under the Reigns of King *Hacon Jarls*, surnamed the *Rich*, and of King *Olaus Trugger*, which is computed to have been near the year of Christ 982. But the *Danish* Chronicle, which goes back as far as to the year 779. seems to come nearer to the true Computation of Time; it being unquestionable that under the Reign of the Emperor *Lewis*, surnamed the *Pious*, (when the *Danish* Kings first received the Christian Religion) *Greenland* was already become famous; for in the Chronicle of *Bremen* there is extant a Bull of Pope *Gregory IV.* by which *Ansgarius* the then Bishop of *Bremen* was constituted Archbishop of the North, but particularly of *Norway*, and the Islands thereunto belonging, viz. of *Iceland* and *Greenland*: which Bull was written after the year of Christ 800, to wit, in the

Vol. I.

year 835.

The *Danish* Chronicle assures us that the Posterity of *Erick* and his Followers did multiply considerably in *Greenland*; and that advancing deeper into the Country they met with fertile Ground, good Pastures, and Springs of fresh Water. They divided it into the Eastern and Western *Greenland*, according to the situation of the two before-mentioned Castles: In the *East Greenland* they built a City call'd *Garde*, whither the *Norwegians* used to come every year to traffick with the Inhabitants. Afterwards they built also another City unto which they gave the Name of *Alb*, and (being great Zealots) laid the Foundation of a Monastery dedicated to St. *Thomas*, at a small distance from the Sea-shoar. The City of *Garde* was the Episcopal Residence, where the Cathedral was dedicated to St. *Nicholas* the Patron of Seafaring Men.

Monck.

The Division of Greenland.

One *Arngrim Jonas* a Native of *Iceland*, has written a Treatise, which he intitles *Specimen Islandicum*, wherein he gives us a Catalogue of the Bishops of *Greenland*, from their beginning till the year 1389. And *Pontanus* in his *Danish* History takes notice of a certain Bishop of *Garde* nam'd *Henry*, who in the same year 1389. was present at the Assembly of the States of *Denmark* held in the City of *Niemburg* in the Isle of *Fichnen*. As *Greenland* had a dependency on *Norway* in Temporal Matters, so it acknowledged the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Druntheim* in *Norway* in Spiritual Affairs, so that their Bishops used sometimes to come thither to confer with them concerning Matters of moment. *Greenland* was govern'd according to the Laws received in *Iceland*, under a Governor sent thither by the Kings of *Norway*, whose Names and chief Actions are related by *Arngrim Jonas* in his before-mentioned Treatise.

The *Danish* Chronicle speaks of a Rebellion which happened in *Greenland* in the year 1256. they refusing to pay the annual Tribute to *Magnus* the then King of *Norway*. But *Erick* King of *Denmark* sending a good Fleet to the Assistance of *Magnus* his Brother-in-law, the *Greenlanders* were so terrified at the sight of it, that they quickly sued for Peace, which was concluded in the year 1261. The same is made mention of by *Arngrim Jonas*, who inserts the Names of the three Plenipotentiaries of *Greenland* sent to conclude this Peace, by virtue of which they submitted to a perpetual annual Tribute to be paid to the Crown of *Norway*.

B b b b 2

The

~ The *Iceland Chronicle* has a whole *Monck*. Chapter intituled, a Description of *Greenland*, containing a Summary account of what the *Norwegians* were possess'd of in that Country, but without any order or Chronological Computation. It runs thus :
 ~ A confus'd Description of Greenland.

The City which lies most Easterly is call'd *Scagenfiord*, near an unaccessible Rock, the whole Sea-shore thereabouts being surrounded likewise with Rocks, which make the Harbour of difficult access, unless with a very high Tide; at which time also, especially if it be stormy Weather, Whales and many other sorts of Fish are catch'd. A little beyond it to the East is another small Harbour, call'd *Funcbebudet*, from a certain Gentleman belonging to *Olaus* then King of *Norway*, who suffred Shipwrack near that place. At some small distance from thence, opposite to the *Ice-rocks*, there is an Isle call'd *Roansen*, full of all sorts of wild Beasts, but especially of White Bears; beyond which there is nothing but Ice to be seen.

On the West side is *Kindelfiord*, surrounded by a Branch of the Sea; it has a Church call'd *Kroskirck*, the Diocess of which extends to *Peterswyek*; near which is *Wandelenburgh*, and beyond this a Monastery dedicated to *St. Olaus* and *St. Aufin*, the Jurisdiction of which extends as far as *Bolten*. Not far from *Kindelfiord* is *Rempesingfiord*, where there is a Nunnery, surrounded with many small Islands, in which you meet with many hot Springs, which rise to such an excessive degree of Heat in the Winter, that they are quite useless, but are made use of with great success in the Summer season. Near this is *Eynotsfiord*; and betwixt this and *Rempesingfiord*, a Royal Palace call'd *Fos*, with a large Church adjoining to it, dedicated to *St. Nicholas*. Near *Limesfiord* is a great Promontory, near which jets out a Neck of Land into the Sea, call'd *Grantwig*, where there is a Seat call'd *Daller*, belonging to the Cathedral Church of *Greenland*; as does likewise *Limesfiord*, and that large Island which lies opposite to *Eynotsfiord*, unto which they have given the name of *Reyatsen*, from the Rain-deer which are there in great numbers. The same Isle produces also a certain Stone, call'd *Talckstone*, which is proof against Fire, and nevertheless so soft as to be frequently cut out into Drinking and Kitchen-Vessels. Further to the West you see another Island call'd *Langen*, which contains eight Farms. Not far from *Egnotsfiord* is another Royal Palace, nam'd

Hellestatt, and next to this *Ericksfiord*; and at the Entrance of the Bay of the Isle of *Herricoen*, one half of which belongs to the Cathedral Church of *Greenland*, the other half to the Church call'd *Diurnes*, being the first you meet with in *Greenland* from *Ericksfiord* side; which extends its Jurisdiction to *Midfiord*, a Tract of Ground running North-west from *Ericksfiord*. To the North of it is *Bondefiord*, near which you may see many small Islands, and several good Landing-places. The Country betwixt *Easterburg* and *Westerburg* is destitute of Inhabitants, tho there remains as yet a Church call'd *Strosnes*, which was formerly the Cathedral of *Greenland*, where was also the Episcopal Residence. The *Skreglingers*, or *Scherlingers*, are in possession of the whole Country of *Westerburg*, tho we met with no People there, neither Pagans nor Christians, but with abundance of Oxen, Horses and Sheep. This was the Verbal account of one *Iver Boty*, who being a Steward of the Episcopal Court of *Greenland*, was sent by the Governour to chase the *Scherlingers* out of the Country, but met with nothing but Cattle, of which they took so much as their Ships were able to carry. Beyond *Westerburg* they saw a large entire Rock, call'd *Himmelradsfiel*, beyond which no body dares to venture at Sea, by reason of the many Whirlpools.

Thus far the *Iceland Chronicle*. And ^{No true} because we are destitute of Maps, or any ^{History of} other History relating to this Country, ^{Green-} we are obliged to acquiesce in what this Author has left us; tho at the same time it is taken for granted by all, that the Episcopal Seat of *Greenland* was in the City of *Garde*, which this Author attributes to the Church of *Strosnes* betwixt *Easterburg* and *Westerburg*: for the *Danish Chronicle* lamenting the loss of this Country, says expressly, that if the City of *Garde* were yet in being, we should questionless not be destitute of some antient Records, which might give us a sufficient insight into the History of *Greenland*. *Arngrim Jonas* speaking of the Episcopal Residence, has these words, *Fundata in Bareum* (instead of *Gardum*) *Episcopali residentia in sinu Eynotsfiord Groenlandiae Orientalis*. I am apt to believe the fore-mentioned *Iver Boty* was no very nice Historian, for he does not as much as tell us who were those *Skreglingers*, against whom he was sent; tho it is very probable that they were the antient Inhabitants of the Country, who lived beyond *Kindelfiord*. 'Tis true, our Author affirms them

them to have been in possession of the whole Country of *Westerburg*, which must be understood of some part only, the rest being inhabited by the *Norwegians*, who perhaps having made an Excursion from *Kindelfjord*, were put to the rout by the Savages; to revenge which the Governour or Judg (as they term him there) sent some Men and Ships to chastise their Insolence. It is more than probable that these Savages at the approach of the *Norwegians* left their Habitations, and sought for shelter among the Rocks; which has questionless misled our Author, to affirm there were no Men, but abundance of Cattel to be found there. From whence it also appears, that *Greenland* was inhabited before the *Norwegians* got footing there, who defended their Country against them. This is confirm'd by the *Iceland* Chronicle, where it is said, that all that part of *Greenland* which was possess'd by the *Norwegians*, was only accounted one third part of a Bishoprick, which are not very considerable in *Denmark*. The *Danish* Chronicle is more positive upon this account, for it is expressly said there, that the *Norwegians* were not possess'd of above a hundredth part of *Greenland*, the rest being inhabited by the Natives, distinguished into several Nations and Principalities, whereof very few were known to the *Norwegians*.

Nature of
the Soil of
the Coun-
try.

The *Iceland* Chronicle speaks very differently concerning the fertility of the Country. In some places it is said, that the Soil produces very good Corn, and Oak-trees bearing Acorns as big as our Apples; whereas in other places it is express'd that the Soil of *Greenland* is barren by reason of the excessive Cold, and that the Inhabitants don't so much as know what Bread is. The *Danish* History seems to agree with the last, when it relates of *Erick Redbair*, that at his first Landing he was forced to live upon Fish, the Soil not producing any thing for the sustenance of human life; tho at the same time it is to be observed, that the said Chronicle says in another place, that the Posterity of *Erick* being advanced deeper into the Country, met with very fertile Grounds, Pastures and fresh Water-springs, which were not discovered in *Erick's* time. What is alledged concerning the excessive Cold is of no great moment, it being evident, that that part of *Greenland* inhabited by the *Norwegians* lies under the same Elevation of the Poll with *Upland* in *Swedeland*, where grows abundance of very good Corn.

And the same Chronicle in a certain passage assures us, that it is not so cold in *Greenland* as in *Norway*, where also there grows Corn; and not only that, but in some places they sow and reap twice in a Summer, which tho it seems almost incredible, yet being confirm'd by Persons of unquestionable credit, can't be absolutely rejected, especially if we trace the true cause of it, which is, that these Grounds being Valleys enclosed within the Rocks, the Rays of the Sun reflecting from these Mountains upon them during the three Months of *June*, *July* and *August*, have such a powerful influence upon them, that in six Weeks time they sow and reap their Corn; and these Grounds being continually moistned by the melted Snow, which is conveyed thither from the Rocks, affords the Country-man another Harvest at the end of the other six Weeks.

Monck.

It seems very probable that in *Greenland* as well as in other Countrys there are barren as well as fertile Grounds; tho at the same time it is unquestionable, that this Country is full of Rocks; and the *Iceland* Chronicle says that it affords great store of Marble of all sorts of Colours: but this does not hinder but that the Vallies afford good Pasturage for Horses, Deer, Hares, and Rain-deer, besides Wolves and Bears. There are also Martins to be found here, not inferior to some Jabels, as also great store of the best Falcons, that were formerly in great esteem among Persons of Quality.

The Sea about *Greenland* affords some Fish, such as Sea-wolves, Sea-dogs, and Sea-calves; but especially Whales. I suppose the great White Bears ought to be numbred among the amphibious Creatures; for the Black Bears which are always ashore never eat any Fish, whereas the White ones are always to be seen upon the Ice, and live upon Fish; they exceed the Black ones in bigness, and are more Savage. The Sea-Dogs and Wolves are their best Dainties, especially the young ones, which the old ones cast upon the Ice, for fear of the Whales; they being their Enemies as well as they are to the Bears, who for that reason are very cautious of venturing far to Sea, when the Ice begins to melt; tho it happens sometimes that they are forced along with the great Ice-shoals upon the Coasts of *Iceland* and *Norway*, when being enraged by hunger they tear in pieces all that they meet in their way; of which there are many instances in those Countrys.

White
Bears, &c.
in the
Green-
land Sea.

Green-

Greenland likewise furnishes us with those Horns which are commonly called *Monck*. Unicorns, of which there are several to be seen in *Denmark* entire, and many Pieces, great and small ones. These do altogether resemble those Horns which in other places are shewn for the true Unicorn; and that which the King of *Denmark* keeps at *Fredericksburg*, exceeds that of *St. Denis* in *France* in bigness: they are accounted an excellent Antidote, and are found on the head of a certain kind of Whales: concerning which I think it not beyond our purpose, to insert here a Letter of a certain *Danish* Gentleman, call'd Mr. *Wormen*, who had the reputation of a Person of great Learning.

Account of them. Being some years ago with my Lord Chancellor, I among other Discourses began to complain of the carelessness of *Danish* Seamen and Merchants, who all this while had not made the least enquiry after the Beast from which these Horns were taken, and they have brought of late years into *Denmark*; and how unaccountable a thing it was, that they should not bring some of their Flesh or Skin, from whence judgment might be given of their Nature and Constitution. My Lord Chancellor reply'd, Sir, they are not so careless as you imagin, and thereupon ordered his Servants to bring a large Scull, on which was fix'd a piece of a Horn of about four foot long. Being extremely glad to meet with such a rarity, this made me desire my Lord to send it to my house, that I might make my Speculations upon it, at my own leisure. The Scull appear'd like that of a Whale, with two holes or pipes, through which this Creature evacuates the Water which it has swallow'd before; the Horn (as it is call'd) being fix'd to the upper part of the left Jaw-bone. I sent for a Painter, who in the presence of several of my Friends, who were eye-witnesses that it was drawn exactly after the Original, made a Draught of it. I was at the same time credibly inform'd, that sometime before, such another Fish had been brought into *Iceland*; which made me write to *Thorlac Scalonius*, the Bishop of that Island, whom I had formerly known a Student at *Copenhagen*, to send me an exact Draught of it, which he did accordingly, and writ me word, that the said Fish was call'd by the *Icelanders*, *Nar-wall*, which implies as much as a *Whale living upon dead Carcases*; *Wall* signifying as much as a *Whale* in their Tongue, and *Nar* a dead Carcase. Thus far Mr. *Wormen*.

It is sufficiently known that the name of Unicorn is attributed to a Beast call'd *Onik*, and likewise to the *Indian* As by *Aristotle*; and *Pliny* gives us a description of a certain wild Beast, whose Head is like that of a Deer, his Body like that of a Horse, and his Feet resembling the Elephant's Feet, with a long Horn in the Forehead, very swift and strong; which probably is the same Creature, of which mention is made in the Holy Scripture in several places, but especially by *Moses*, who when he gives us an account of God's Attributes, compares him to the Unicorn, by reason of its Vigor and Cheerfulness: and it being evident out of several other passages of Scripture, where this Beast is described as a four-leg'd Creature, that it ought to be numbred amongst the Terrestrial Creatures, we must consequently suppose two kinds of Unicorns, to wit, the Land and the Sea Unicorns; as there are Sea-wolves and Sea-Calves. But it seems to be worth our enquiry, whether this Horn of the Whale may properly come under the denomination of a Horn, it being evident from the preceding description, that it resembles rather a Tooth, as being fix'd to the Jaw-bone. *Arngrim Jonas* in his before mentioned Treatise, call'd *Specimen Islandicum*, speaking of several things that were cast ashore, after a Ship, in which was a *Greenland* Bishop, had been shipwrack'd upon the Coast of *Norway* in the Year 1126, says among other things, several Whales Teeth of great value were cast ashore, mark'd with *Danish* Letters writ upon them with some glutinous matter, scarce to be effaced by the art of Men. These Whales Teeth are the same that are call'd Unicorns; tho in my opinion they should rather be call'd Teeth, they being fix'd to the Jaw-bone, and not to the front of this Creature, as has been mentioned in the preceding description.

They are however not inferior to those Horns, (both in respect of their shape and virtue) that are generally so much in request among the Physicians; and the *Danes* used in former ages to sell them at a very high rate; and being always very cautious of discovering to the World, that these Horns or Teeth belonged to a Sea-fish, which is the reason they were taken for the true Unicorn.

It is not many Years ago that the *Greenland* Company of *Copenhagen* sent one of their Factors into *Muscovy* with a good Cargo of these Teeth; there being one

Name of Unicorn common to several Creatures.

Psal. 29. Num. 23.

one among the rest of a considerable bigness: it was offered to sale to the Great Duke, who taking a Fancy to it, offer'd a good Sum; but had the cunning to let it be first examined by his Physicians, who all approv'd of it but one, who being more skilful than the others, assur'd the Great Duke that it was the Tooth of a Fish, and not the true Unicorn. So that the Factor missing his Aim, was fain to return into *Denmark*, where the best excuse he could make for himself was, to rail at the Doctor who had spoil'd his Market: But was answered by one of the Company, that if he had not been a Fool, he might have dazled the Doctor's Eyes by the means of two or three hundred Ducats, so as that he would not have been able to find out the difference. But it is time to return to *Greenland*.

Air of
Green-
land.

The *Iceland* Chronicle says, that the Air in *Greenland* is not altogether so sharp as in *Norway*; that it snows less there, and the Cold is not quite so violent; not but that it freezes there very hard, and is very tempestuous Weather: but these happen not very frequently, and continue not long.

The *Danish* Chronicle mentions such a Tempest as something extraordinary, which happened there in the Year 1308, when a Church in *Greenland*, call'd *Seabolt*, was burnt down to the ground by the Thunder and Lightning, which was followed by such a Hurricane, as tore to pieces the points of several Rocks, which threw out such a vast quantity of Ashes, as covered all the circumjacent Country, the Inhabitants being in great fear of being buried under them.

The next following Winter proved so excessive violent, that the Ice did not melt all that Year: which seems to intimate that there are sulphureous burning Mountains, as well in *Greenland* as in *Iceland*; of which the many hot Springs in *Greenland*, which are intolerable hot in the Winter, seem to be an evident proof.

Summer
Season.

The Summer Air is very clear in *Greenland*, both Day and Night, tho the last is no more than a *medium* betwixt both, like our dusky part of the Evening as long as the Summer lasts; as in the Winter the days are extremely short, the rest being Night.

The *Iceland* Chronicle makes mention of a certain Wonder of Nature, which ought not to be past by in silence; This is a certain Meteor of an oblong square Figure, which always appearing at the time of the New Moon, gives a Light no

less than if it were Full Moon; and the darker the Nights are, the more conspicuous it is. It constantly keeps its Course in the North, moves backward and forward, and leaves thick Vapours behind it; neither does it cease till the Sun rises, its Motion being so swift, as not to be imagin'd but by those that have seen it: It is commonly call'd the *North Light*, and there are some who assure us, that in very clear Weather it has been seen as far as in *Iceland*, nay in some parts of *Norway* it self. It is not improbable but that this Meteor may be of the same nature with that which appear'd in the Year 1621, on the 13th of September all over *France*; and was observ'd, among others, by that famous French Philosopher *Gassendus*, who styles it *Auroram Borealem*, or the *Northern Morning-Light*.

The *Danish* Chronicle mentions, that in the Year 1271, a prodigious quantity of Ice, with white Bears upon it, being forced upon the Coast of *Iceland* by a strong North-west Wind, they began to be of opinion that *Greenland* extended much farther to the North than they had hitherto believed; which made the *Icelanders* send several Ships that way, but met with nothing but Ice. Since which time the Kings of *Denmark* and *Norway* have several times sent their Ships thither, but with no better success.

The eagerness of discovering the North part of *Greenland*, was occasioned by a certain Opinion they had, that there was good store of Gold and Silver, and precious Stones in those Parts: for the *Danish* Chronicle says expressly, that in former Ages some Ships brought great Treasures from thence; and that under the Reign of *Olaus*, surnamed *The Holy*, King of *Norway*, some *Frielanders* attempting the discovery of the Passage thither, were at last by Tempest forced into a small Creek of the Northern *Greenland*; where being gone ashore, they saw not far from thence some miserable Huts; half under-ground, and a great quantity of metallick Stones, of which they took as many as they were able to carry. But whilst they were making the best of their way to the Sea-side, they were set upon by the Savages of the Country, who falling out from their Huts, armed with Slings, Bows and Arrows, put them so hard to it, that they were glad to get aboard their Ship again, with the loss of one of their Comrades, who having the misfortune of being taken by them, was torn in pieces in their sight.

Monck.

deavours to
discover the
Northern
Parts of
Green-
land.

Monck. In the *Iceland Chronicle*, there is among the rest, a Chapter under this following Title, *The Course taken by the Ships from Norway into Greenland*.

What Course the Ships take from Norway to Greenland. The true Course to *Greenland* (as has been related by the *Greenlanders* themselves, or else by such as have often performed this Voyage) is from *Northstat Sundmur* in *Norway* directly to the West towards *Horenfund*, situated on the Eastern side of *Iceland*. From *Schnekels Fokel*, a noted sulphureous Mountain in *Iceland*, to *Greenland*, is seven days Voyage: The shortest Course is the Western Course; about half way you see *Gundeburn Skeer*. This was the true Course taken by the Antients, before the vast quantities of Ice that were forced that from the North, had rendred those Seas so dangerous, if not quite unpassable. Another Passage in the same Chronicle says thus: From *Langenes* in *Iceland*, which is the uttermost Northern Point of *Iceland*, to *Easterborn*, are eighteen Leagues; from thence to *Walsbrette*, is a Voyage of twice four and twenty hours. It is certain that the Voyages to *Greenland* have at all times been very dangerous, as is evident from the Voyage of *Leif*, and of the Bishop *Arnold*, who suffer'd Shipwrecks, and from the dangerous Undertaking of the *Frießlanders*. There is another Chapter in the *Iceland Chronicle*, under the following Title; *An Account of Greenland, taken out of an antient Treatise, called Speculum Regale*.

Three Monsters in the Seas of Greenland. Three very remarkable Sea-monsters (say they) were in former Ages observed in the Seas of *Greenland*: The first was called by the *Norwegians*, *Hafstramb*, appearing in the shape of a Man as far as the Girdle, with the same Eyes, Nose, and Head; the last of which was somewhat sharper on the top as the Head of other Men, with very broad Shoulders, and two Arms, but without Hands. It never appear'd above Water below the Girdle; and being transparent like Ice, it was always look'd upon as the forerunner of a violent Tempest. The second being call'd *Margugwer*, appear'd like a Woman, with large Breasts, long Hair, and Fingers at the Arms end, which were join'd together like Geese-feet. This Monster has been seen to catch Fish with its hands, and to devour them in an instant; this was likewise the forerunner of an imminent Tempest: And if the Monster did turn its Face towards the Ship, they look'd upon it as a good Omen, that they should escape the dan-

ger; but if it turn'd its back as it was going under Water, they gave themselves over for lost. The third was, properly speaking, nothing else but a Whirlpool, occasioned by the Hurricanes and Whirlwinds, which raising the Waves to a most prodigious height, such Ships as had the misfortune to fall in betwixt them, were commonly swallowed up in the bottomless Abyss of the Sea. The same Treatise mentions that the Ice-shoals sometimes represent various Figures of a dreadful aspect, and advises those who undertake the Voyage to *Greenland*, to keep to the South-west, before they attempt to get ashore; because that often-times all the Summer long there is a vast quantity of Ice near the Shore. It further gives this Advice to those who are got betwixt the Ice, viz. to put all their Provisions in their Chalops, which they may put upon the Ice, and stay either till it melts; or if they fail in that, they may draw them to the Shore upon the Ice.

Thus far reaches the History of the old *Greenland*, which is, in the *Danish Chronicle*, ended with the Year 1348, when an Epidemical Distemper swept most of the *Greenland* Merchants and Seamen away; since which time the correspondence with *Greenland* was first interrupted, and quite ceased at last.

There is an antient Manuscript *Danish Chronicle*, in which it is related, that about the Year 1484, under the Reign of King *John*, there were at *Bergen* in *Norway* about forty Seamen left, who once a Year sail'd to *Greenland*, and brought several good Commodities from thence; which they refusing to sell at a certain time to some *German* Merchants, they were by them invited to Supper, and all murdered at once.

But this carries but little probability along with it, the *Greenland* Voyages being too dangerous to be perform'd at so easy a rate, as is evident from what has been related before, and from what will be said hereafter upon this Head.

It is to be observed, that the Revenue arising from *Greenland*, was allotted for the Kings of *Norway's* Table; so that none were allow'd to sail thither without a Pass, under the forfeiture of their Lives. It happened in the Year 1389, when the States of *Denmark* were assembled in *Finland*, under the Reign of Queen *Margaret* (who united the two Kingdoms of *Denmark* and *Norway* under one Head) where also a Bishop of *Greenland* was present; that several Merchants and Seamen were accused of having been in

in *Greenland* without Licence ; which being fully proved against them, they were in danger of having paid for it with their Lives, if they had not unanimously declared that they were forced thither by a Tempest ; so that upon their Oaths they were at last dismissed, after they had suffered great Hardship in Prison. But this ill Treatment, which was followed by a severe Proclamation, forbidding all her Subjects to traffick in *Greenland* without special Leave, had such an influence upon the Merchants and Mariners, that they did seldom attempt it afterwards. Sometime after the Queen equipped some Ships at her own Cost and Charge ; which being sent into *Greenland*, were never seen or heard of afterwards, being supposed to be lost among the Ice. This so terrified the rest of the Seamen who used to sail thither, that they shew'd but little inclination to venture on that Voyage any more : And the Queen being afterwards engaged in a War with *Sweden*, had more weighty Affairs upon her hands, than to trouble her self much about *Greenland*, which at last proved the occasion of the total loss of that Country.

The same *Danish* Chronicle further mentions, that in the Year 1406, the then Bishop of *Druntheim* in *Norway*, called *Eskild*, sent one *Andrew* to *Greenland*, to succeed Bishop *Henry* in his Function there if he were dead ; and if not, to bring him some Tidings from thence : for since the said Bishop had left the beforementioned Assembly of the Estates, they had not had the least news from him. But questionless the same Fate attended *Andrew* that had attended Bishop *Henry*, for neither of them was ever heard of afterwards, he being the last Bishop that was sent from *Norway* into *Greenland*.

The *Danish* Chronicle gives us a Catalogue of all the Kings who have reign'd since the Death of Queen *Margaret*, with an account of their Endeavours for the recovery of *Greenland* ; of which we will insert the chief Heads, forasmuch as they will give us a true insight into the Reason of the Loss of *Greenland*, which was so much frequented in former Ages.

Account of what Endeavours have been used for the recovery of Greenland. *Erick* Duke of *Pomerania* succeeded Queen *Margaret* in the Throne ; but being a Foreigner, and consequently not well versed in the Northern Affairs, did not in the least trouble himself about *Greenland*.

King *Christopher* Duke of *Bavaria*, his Successor, bent all his Thoughts against

the *Hanse Towns*, with whom he was engaged in War.

Among those of the *Oldenburgh* Line, which obtain'd the Royal Dignity in the Year 1448, *Christiern* I. spent his time in a Pilgrimage to *Rome*, where he obtain'd from the Emperor and the Pope, the Investiture of the Country of *Ditmarsen*, and a Bull to erect an University at *Copenhagen*.

Christiern II. obliged himself by his Coronation Oath, to endeavour the Recovery of *Greenland* ; but instead of bringing new Acquisitions to the Crown, he lost both the Crowns of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, being deposed by his Subjects ; which is the reason he is always painted with a broken Scepter.

Under his Reign one *Erick Walckendor*, a brave *Danish* Lord, was Lord Chancellor of *Denmark* ; who being after his Master's Disgrace constituted Bishop of *Druntheim* in *Norway*, bent all his Thoughts on the Recovery of *Greenland*. For which reason he search'd all the antient Records, and advised with the oldest and ablest Mariners, who were supposed to have any knowledg of that Country : But whilst he was laying the Foundation of this Design, a Quarrel arose betwixt him and another great Lord in *Norway*, in the Year 1524. who being too powerful for him, procured his banishment to *Rome*, where he died.

Frederick II. *Christiern's* Uncle, being got into the Possession of the two Kingdoms of *Denmark* and *Norway*, was busy in persecuting those whom he believed to have the least kindness for *Christiern* ; which made him encourage the banishment of *Walckendor*, who was thereby disabled from prosecuting his Design of the Recovery of *Greenland*.

Christiern III. succeeded *Frederick* I. attempted the Recovery of *Greenland*, but without success, which made him recal the severe prohibition of going to *Greenland* without licence. But *Norway* being at that time reduced to great Poverty, and not in a condition to undertake such a Design, this Remedy proved likewise ineffectual.

King *Frederick* II. succeeded his Father in the Throne, and being willing to endeavour the recovery of *Greenland*, sent one *Magnus Henningson* to prosecute this design. If what is related in the Chronicle may be taken for authentick, there must be some fatality which prevented the discovery of *Greenland* at that time : for this *Henningson*, after he had been tossed up and down at Sea by Tempests

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for a long time, came at last in sight of the Shore; but, to his great amazement, found his Ship to stop in the open Sea, where there was neither Ice nor Sands: So that after he found all his Endeavours of getting near the Shore, to be in vain, he was forced to return to *Denmark*, where he gave an account to the King of what had befall'n him, and laid the fault of his Miscarriage upon the Magnet-Stones, which he believed to be in prodigious Quantities thereabouts, in the bottom of the Sea. If he had been acquainted with what is related concerning the Fish *Remora*, he might perhaps have come off better. This happened in the Year 1588.

Forbishe's
Voyage to
Green-
land.

Not many Years before, viz. in the Year 1577. *Martin Forbishe* an *English* Man, made the first discovery of that Country, which is now called *New Greenland*; and because his Account contains many remarkable things concerning the Inhabitants and their Manners, we will give the Reader some of the most material Passages of it here.

This *Martin Forbishe* set sail from *England* in the Year 1577, to endeavour the discovery of *Greenland*, which he got sight of at last; but by reason of the vast quantities of Ice, and the approaching Winter, not being able to reach the Shore, was forced to return home, where he gave an account of his Voyage to *Queen Elizabeth*, who then sway'd the Scepter in *England*.

Their Ha-
bitations.

This Great Queen sent him the next following Spring, with three other Ships, to pursue the former Design, when he got safely to *Greenland*. But the Inhabitants at the approach of the *English* leaving their Huts, retired among the Rocks, from whence several precipitated themselves into the Sea.

The *English*, after they had in vain endeavoured to mollify these Savages, went to their Huts, which were Tents made of the Skins of Sea-calves and Whales, fix'd to strong Poles, and sow'd together with the Sinews of Beasts: They had an opening towards the South and West, but were closely and very artificially join'd together to the East and North, the better to defend themselves against the coldness of those Winds. They met with no living Creature there, except an old Woman, with a Child in her hand, which they took from her, and she made a most miserable outcry for the loss of it.

From thence they sail'd along the Coast, where they saw a Sea-monster's

Head above Water, with a Horn about three or four foot long. They landed again, and found the Surface of the Earth Rocky, but very good Grounds beneath it; they also met with great store of glistering Sand like Gold, of which they took 300 Tuns along with them.

They used their utmost endeavours to enter into discourse with the Savages, who seemingly shew'd no great aversion to them, and gave them to understand, by certain signs, that if they would row up higher the River, their expectation should be answered: Accordingly *Martin Forbishe* got into a Boat with some Soldiers, and having ordered his Ships to follow him, went up the River; and seeing a great number of the Savages posted among the Rocks, he did not think fit to expose himself by approaching too near the Banks. At last three among them, who appear'd somewhat better than the rest, having made a signal for him to land, he resolv'd to do it, all the rest being at a considerable distance; but his Boat scarce touch'd the Bank of the River, when the Savages began to appear in great numbers, which made him soon chuse the stream again. Nevertheless the Savages endeavoured to persuade them by signs to come ashore, throwing to them some raw Flesh. But finding the *English* mistrustful, they resolv'd to draw them thither by the following Stratagem: They laid one of their Men upon the Bank, who pretending to be lame, they suppos'd the *English* would come to take him, whilst they pretended to be retired at a further distance, being all out of sight behind the adjacent Rocks. But the *English* being aware of the Snare, discharged a Gun at him, which made him soon recover his Legs; and the Savages coming to his Aid, pelted the *English* in the Boat with Stones and Arrows, but were soon dispersed by their great Guns.

These Savages are very treacherous and barbarous, not to be mollified by fair Words or Presents. They are strong and well set, of an Olive Colour; their Clothes being made of the Skins of Sea-calves, sew'd together with the Sinews of Beasts. The Womens Apparel is not different from that of the Men, for they wear Breeches, with many Pockets in them, in which they carry their Knives, Needles, Yarn and Looking-glasses, which they either get from Strangers, or else are cast ashore by the Sea. Their Faces are painted with Blue, and some let their Hair grown very long, hanging down over

Cunning of
the Savages.

Nature and
Constitution
of the Sa-
vages.

Their Ap-
parel.

over their Shoulders untwisted. Their Shirts are made of Fish-guts sow'd together with Sinews, their Garments loose fastned about the middle with a Girdle; they are naturally very nasty, and freely expose their privy Members. All their Riches consist in their Slings, Bows, Arrows, and Boats. Their Bows are very slender, and their Arrows thin, tipp'd at the end with a pointed Bow or Horn; they manage them with great dexterity, and hit the Fishes as they are swimming in the Water. Their Boats are covered all over with the Skins of Sea-Calves, and fitted only for one single Person. Their larger Vessels are made of Wood, and covered with the Skins of Whales, they are big enough to contain twenty Men at a time: Their Sails are made of the same Materials with their Shirts, and notwithstanding there is not the least Iron-work about them, are so strong, that the Savages venture with them very deep at Sea.

Their
Boats and
Ships.

No venomous Creature is to be found here unless they be Spiders, and the Nats are very busy in the Summer-time; they have no fresh Springs, but this defect is supply'd by the melted Snow. They have Dogs of a prodigious bigness, which they use before their Sleds instead of Horses. But we must return to Denmark.

Among all the Danish Kings no body has been more zealous to promote the discovery of Greenland than King Christian IV. for which purpose he sent for an expert Seaman out of England, who being acquainted with those Seas, he gave him three Ships under the Command of Gotske Lindenau, a Danish Gentleman. They set sail from the Sound in the year 1605. in the Summer, and continuing their Course for some time together, the Englishman at last turn'd to the South-west to avoid the Ice, whilst the Admiral steer'd his course to the North-East, and arriv'd safely in Greenland. He had no sooner cast Anchor near the Shoar, but the Savages came with their Boats all about his Ship, and were welcom'd with some Wine, which however they did not relish very well; but seeing some Oil of Whales, they begg'd some of it, which being given them, they drank it off very greedily. They had brought along with them good store of Skins of Bears and Sea-calves, and several pieces of the Unicorn, which they exchanged for Needles, Knives, Looking-glasses, and such other Toys. They did not seem to put any

Seals.

Vol. I.

value upon Gold or Silver, but were extremely fond of Iron, for which they would exchange their Bows, Arrows, Boats, Oars, nay their Shirts. The Admiral Gotske Lindenau tarried three days on this Coast, but durst not venture ashore. On the fourth day, being ready to set sail again, he detain'd two of the Savages who happen'd to be aboard of him, and were so outrageous that they were forced to bind them; the rest seeing their Companions in danger of being carried away, made a most horrible outcry, and shot at the Danes with their Arrows, but were soon put to flight by the discharge of a Cannon; after which the said Admiral return'd happily into Denmark.

The Englishman had in the mean while landed on the other side of Greenland, where he met with several good Harbours and plenty of Pasturage. The Savages exchanged their Commodities with him, as they had done with the Admiral, but seem'd more mistrustful; for no sooner had they got any thing from the Danes, but away they went in all haste to their Ships, as if they had stoln it. The Danes being desirous to take a view of the Country, went ashore well arm'd, and met with good Grounds, but rocky like Norway. The smell of sulphureous Vapours, which was not a little offensive to their Nostrils, seem'd to intimate that there were sulphureous Mountains not far from thence. They found also a certain Silver Oar, of which they carried a certain quantity into Denmark, a hundred weight of which yielded about twenty Ounces of Silver. As they were returning to their Ship, they took four Savages, one of whom was so refractory, that they were forced to knock him down with the But-end of their Musquets, which frightned the others into a more pliable Temper. But the Savages having taken the alarm, pursued the Danes to relieve their Companions, and had found means to cut off their Passage to the Ship; but by the help of their Fire-arms, and the great Cannons from the Ship, they soon cleared their way, and got safely aboard with the other three Savages, whom after their return into Denmark they presented to the King; they were found better proportion'd, and more civiliz'd than those that were brought over by Lindenau, from whom they likewise differ'd as well in their Manners and Languages, as in their Apparel.

The King being very well satisfied with

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what

Monck. what progress they had made in this Voyage, did order the before-mentioned *Lindenau* in the year 1506. to go with five Ships a second time to *Greenland*. They set sail from *Denmark* on the 8th of *May*, taking along with them the same three Savages that were brought from *Davis's Straits* by the before-named *Englishman*, they being to serve for Interpreters; at which they seem'd exceedingly pleased, yet one of them died by the way. *Lindenau* taking the same course the *Englishman* had done, arrived on the third day of *August* with four Ships in *Greenland*, the fifth being separated from them by Storm. The Savages appear'd in great numbers near the Sea-side, but were as mistrustful of the *Danes* as they were of them, which made them fail in quest of another Harbour, which they reach'd soon after, but found the Savages of the same Temper with the others, appearing in a posture to fight them if they should attempt to land. The *Danes* who, by reason of the vast number of the Savages thought themselves no equal match for them, sail'd along the Coast; and the Savages would follow them at some little distance in their Boats, of whom they took six, and then carried them together with their Boats and Oars aboard their Ships.

Forbearance
hopes of a
Dane.

One day as they were riding at Anchor in a certain small Bay, the Admiral *Lindenau's* Gentleman being a resolute Fellow, very earnestly desired his Master to give him leave to go ashore, to try whether he could treat with the Savages; or if that would not do, he did not question to make his way back again: which being granted, at last he went ashore, but had scarce walk'd a few paces, when the Savages falling upon him cut him to pieces in an instant. Their Knives and Cutlathes are made of Unicorn, so sharp edg'd by whetting them against Stones, that they cut as well as if they were made of the best Steel. *Lindenau* finding but little hopes of succeeding in his Enterprise, return'd to *Denmark*; and one of the Savages being not able to brook his Captivity, drowned himself. In his return he met with the same Ship that was separated from them before by stress of Weather; but another Storm arising soon after, they were again dispersed, and did not meet again till near a month after, when they pursued their Voyage to *Denmark*, and arrived at *Copenhagen* on the fifth day of *October*, after a second dangerous and troublesome Voyage.

The same King sent a third time two

stout Ships to *Greenland*, under the Command of *Carsten Richartson* a *Holsteiner*, who having aboard some of the most experienced Mariners of *Norway* and *Iceland*, set sail from the *Sound* on the 13th day of *May*, and got sight of *Greenland* on the 8th of *June*, but could not approach the Shoar by reason of the Ice, which lay heap'd up like Mountains, some Leagues deep at Sea; for it is to be observed, that there are some years when the Ice continues all the Summer long without being melted: which obliged the *Holsteiner*; who had been separated from the other Ship, and was afraid of being intangled in the Ice past retreating, to return to *Denmark*, where he notwithstanding his Miscarriage, was well received by the King.

The Savages which were taken and brought into *Denmark* in the two first Voyages, had liberty to walk about where they pleased, under the Guard of some Waiters. They liv'd upon Milk, Cheese, Butter, raw Flesh and Fish, according to their own Custom, being averse to Bread and boil'd Meat, but much more to Wine; the Oil of Whales being their beloved Liquor. They would frequently turn their Faces to the North, and fetch a heavy sigh. One time their Waiters being careless in observing them, some of these Savages got to their little Boats, and without more ado put to Sea, but by a strong Wind were forced twelve Leagues beyond the *Sound*, ashore in *Shonen*, where being taken by the Country People they were sent back to *Copenhagen*. This serv'd as a warning to their Waiters to be better upon their Guard for the future: but they pined themselves at last to death one after another.

At a certain time, when a *Spanish* Ambassador was sent into *Denmark*, there being five of those Savages as yet living, the King ordered that for the Diversion of the Ambassador they should row upon the Sea in their little Boats; these Boats were shaped not unlike a Weaver's Shuttle, being about ten or twelve foot long: they are made of Whale-bones of an Inch thick join'd together by the help of the sinews of Beasts, and covered all over with the skins of Whales: there is in the middle a hole big enough for one Man to put his Body in. Thus they go to Sea putting their Legs underneath; and if any space be left round their Body they stop it up with their Jackets which are made of the Skin of *Sea-Calves*, and that so tightly that no Water can enter; which done, they are proof against all Storms and

Seals.

and Tempests beyond what may be expected from Ships of a considerable bulk; for tho they are oftentimes turn'd topsy turvy, they always turn again upright. They make use only of one Oar, which they manage with the same dexterity as the Rope-dancers do their Poles, to keep an even ballance, and with this they row so swiftly, that (as it was try'd at the same time) they could keep pace with a Boat with sixteen Oars.

The Ambassador extremely well satisfied with this Spectacle, gave each of them a very good Present, wherewith they bought themselves Clothes made after the *German* fashion, and other Accoutrements, such as Boots, Spurs and Feathers, and afterwards offer'd to serve the King on Horse-back. But this gay humour was of no long continuance, for the desire of returning to their Native Country being soon reviv'd, two of those who had once before ventured to make their escape at Sea, and consequently were not in the least mistrusted of attempting so dangerous an Undertaking a second time, did once more attempt to reach *Greenland* in their Boats. They were pursued with all imaginable speed, but one was only overtaken, the other being questionless swallowed up in the Waves. It was observable in him who escaped, that whenever he saw a Woman with a Child in her Arms he used to fetch a deep sigh, which made the *Danes* believe that he had left a Wife and Children behind. The rest were more narrowly watch'd, which serv'd only to increase their Melancholy, of which they dy'd one after another.

There remain'd however at last two alive, who liv'd near twelve years after all the rest of their Companions were dead: They were cherish'd with all the fair Promises imaginable, which seem'd to be some Comfort to them; but they could never be brought to the true understanding of the Christian Faith, being quite ignorant of the *Danish* Tongue. They were sometimes observ'd to lift up their Eyes towards Heaven, and to adore the rising Sun. One of them died whilst he was employ'd in Pearl-fishing at *Coldingen*. For it is to be observ'd that the Muscles thereabouts contain generally some Pearl dust, and among them are sometimes found Pearls of a good bigness. This *Greenlander* having given them to understand one day, that he was very dexterous at fishing of Pearls, the Governor of *Coldingen* took him along with him to make use of him upon that ac-

count, which the Savage perform'd with so much dexterity, that he seldom return'd without some good Pearls. The Governor, who was very avaricious, being over eager after such a Booty, would not stay till the next Spring; but forcing the poor Savage to dive in the midst of Winter under the Ice, no otherwise than if he had been a Spaniel Dog, he fell ill and died. His Comrade remaining now alone inconsolable for the death of his Companion, found means the next Spring to get to Sea in his little Boat unperceiv'd by any body; he was however pursued with all speed, but having the start of them was got thirty Leagues out at Sea before he could be retaken. They gave him to understand by certain signs, that it would have been impossible for him to have reach'd *Greenland*, but that he must have perished among the Waves; at which he made certain signs to shew that he intended to have run along the Coast of *Norway* to a certain height, from whence he would have cross'd the Seas, taking his Directions by the Stars. He was brought back to *Copenhagen*, where he died soon after with Melancholy.

This was the end of these unfortunate *Greenlanders*, who approach'd in Stature to the *Laplanners*, being well set, but short, of a swarthy Colour, with flat Noses and thick Lips. Their Boats, Apparel, and other Implements are to be seen to this day at *Copenhagen*, as also a *Greenland Almanack*, composed of 28 or 30 small Sticks fastened to a Leather String, by which they used to distinguish their time.

Since that time the King of *Denmark* did not think fit to send any more Ships at his own Charge to *Greenland*: But some Merchants of *Copenhagen* being join'd in a Company (in which several Persons of Quality had likewise a share) call'd the *Greenland Company*, they sent in the year 1636. two Ships to *Davis's Straits*, where they were no sooner come to an Anchor, but eight Savages came in their little Boats aboard of them. Whilst they were busy in laying out their *Sea-Calves* and Fur-skins, and several pieces of Unicorn, in order to exchange them with the *Danes* for Needles, Knives and Looking-glasses, it happen'd accidentally that a Gun was discharged aboard the Ship, which put the Savages into such a fear, that they all leapt over-board under Water, and did not so much as put out their Heads again till they were at least two hundred paces distant from the Ship; but being given to understand by certain signs

Monck.

Stature of the Greenlanders.

Seals.

signs that they intended them no harm, *Monck.* they return'd and continued to traffick, as before.

How they traffick. Their manner of dealing is thus: They choose among the *European* Commodities what they like best, which being laid on one side, they lay down as much of theirs as they think fit to give in exchange, and this is continued thus till both Parties are agreed. They saw at the same time a dead Fish upon the shoar, with a Horn or rather Tooth on one side of his Head, which the Savages had broken in pieces, and sold them to the *Danes*. This Fish is of a prodigious Strength, and a declared Enemy of the Whales, just as the *Rhinoceros* is to the *Elephant* among the Terrestrial Creatures; for if he meets the Whale, he strikes his Horn into his sides as deep as it will reach. Some allure us, that it sometimes runs with such a force against the Ships, that thereby they become leaky.

How the Danes were deceived in their Expectation.

But the intention of the *Danes* was not so much to exchange their Commodities with them, as to take a full view of the Country; and the Mate of one of the Ships having taken notice near a certain River where he landed, that the Sand resembled both in weight and colour true Gold Sand, loaded his whole Ship with it, and with great Joy return'd straitways to *Denmark*, telling his Ship's Crew as they were under sail, that now they were all rich enough. The Lord High Steward of *Denmark*, who had a considerable share in the Ship, being surpris'd at the sudden return of this Ship, the Mate told him how he was freighted with Gold, which made the Lord High Steward send some quantity of it to the Goldsmiths of *Copenhagen*, to try whether they could bring any quantity out of it; but these being not able to produce one Grain from this Sand, he was so much exasperated at this Disappointment, that he immediately commanded the Mate to go out to Sea, and to throw his pretended Gold-sand into the bottom of it, without speaking one word more of it to any body. The poor Mate was forced to obey, but with so much reluctancy, that finding himself disappointed in the hopes of his supposed Treasure, he died soon after for Grief. Neither was it long before the Lord High Steward repented himself of his rashness; for some Sand altogether resembling this was found in the Mines of *Norway*, from whence several Persons who were well versed in the Separation of Metallick Bodies, drew a pretty quantity of very good Gold, which the un-

experienced Goldsmiths of *Copenhagen* would not have done in this any more than in the before-mentioned Sand.

In this Voyage it was they brought that before-mentioned piece of the Unicorn from *Greenland*, which was to have been sold to the Great Duke of *Muscovy*; *A piece of it is still to be seen at Copenhagen, and valued at 6000 Crowns.* The *Danes* had likewise taken two Savages, whom they tied to the Masts till they were a great way at Sea, when they were untied again; but they no sooner found themselves at liberty, but leap'd into the Sea, in hopes, as may be supposed, to reach the shoar by swimming, which was impossible for them to do by reason of the great distance from thence.

This is all I have been able to meet with concerning the *Old* and *New Greenland*; of the *Old Greenland* formerly inhabited by the *Norwegians*; of the *New Greenland*, discovered by the *English*, *Danes*, and *Norwegians*, as they went in search after the *Old Greenland*. It is most probable that the Ice from the North-West has quite stop't up that Passage betwixt *Iceland* and *Greenland*, and that whilst the Mariners were endeavouring to make their way through this Passage, they were drove upon the *Cape Farewel* and *Davis's Straits*, or rather *Gulph*, and so discovered that part of the Country which now is stiled *New Greenland*.

It is evident out of the *Iceland Chronicle*, that betwixt *Iceland* and the *Old Greenland* there were several Islands and Rocks; as for instance, that which they call'd *Gundebior Scheer*, which strengthens our opinion, it being easy to imagine that the Ice might with less difficulty be heap'd betwixt those Islands; which being of such a thickness as not to be melted by the Beams of the Sun, has rendered the Sea betwixt *Iceland* and *Greenland* quite impassible, so that 'tis impossible to give an account of the Posterity of the antient *Norwegians* who settled there: perhaps they bore their share in the Plague which raged so furiously in *Norway* in the year 1348. and almost depopulated that Kingdom. It is not altogether improbable but that *Gotske Lindenaw*, who in his first Voyage steer'd his Course to the North-East, may have cast Anchor near the *Old Greenland*, and that perhaps these two Savages were descended from the antient *Norwegians*; but tho they differ'd from the other Savages that were brought over from *Davis's Straits* both in Manners and Language, yet had theirs not the least affinity with the *Danish* or *Norway*

Norway Tongues: The *Danish Chronicle* tells us that the three Savages brought over by the *Englishman* did talk so swiftly, that it was impossible for any body to distinguish one word from another, unless it were the two words *Oka indecha*, the meaning of which no body understood. Thus much is unquestionable, that what was call'd *Old Greenland*, was no more than a small Point of the Northern part of *Greenland*, viz. where it lay nearest to *Iceland*, and that the antient *Norwegians* durst not venture very far into the Country, no more than those who have since discover'd the *New Greenland*. The *Danes* in their before-men-

tioned Voyage to *Greenland*, in the year 1636. did by certain signs enquire of the Savages, whether there were any considerable number of Inhabitants in the inland Countries there; upon which the Savages gave them to understand by signs, that there were as many People there as they had hairs upon their Heads, that they were very tall, arm'd with large Bows and Arrows, wherewith they kill'd every thing they met in their way. From whence we may draw this Conclusion, that neither these People nor their Country, no more than the *Old Greenland*, are in the least known to us at this time.

A particular Account of the Voyage performed by Capt. Monck.

C*Hristiern IV.* King of *Denmark* being desirous to find out a Passage betwixt *Greenland* and *America*, to facilitate the Voyage to the *East-Indies*, did order one *Capt. Monck*, a Person of great Bravery, to sail with two stout Ships to the *Straits*, which were not many years before discover'd by one *Mr. Hudson* an *English-Man*.

This *Mr. Hudson* having been several times before on the Northern Coasts, was at last prevail'd upon by some *English Merchants* to try his Fortune, whether he could find out a Passage betwixt *Greenland* and *America* to the *East-Indies*; accordingly he set sail from *England* with one Ship only in the year 1610. and passing along the Coast of *Greenland* was, what with the Fogs and what with Storms, forc'd into a strait Passage, which at last brought him into an open Sea; which made him begin to conceive certain hopes that he had been so fortunate as to be the Discoverer of the said Passage. But after he had for a considerable time cruised up and down this Sea, without being able to discover the desired Passage, he resolv'd (contrary to the opinion of the rest) to pass the Winter thereabouts, tho he was not sufficiently stor'd with Provisions for so long a time: and they must infallibly have perished for want of Food, if they had not met with several sorts of Birds, and among the rest with white Partridges, of whom they catch'd above a hundred dozen; and these leaving that part of the Country towards the Spring, they were in their stead supplied with Swans, Ducks, Geese, and other such like

Water-Fowl, which were easily catch'd. Besides they met with a certain Tree there of a most miraculous nature, its Leaves being green inclining to yellow, had a strong taste of Spice, and being boil'd afforded a Balsamick Oil; the Decoction it self being a present Remedy against the Scurvy, the Sciatick, and other Distempers occasioned by cold and viscous Humours. The approaching Spring furnish'd them with such store of Fish, as would be sufficient to freight their whole Ship, if *Mr. Hudson* had not been more intent upon his intended Discovery than any thing else; which however being not able to effect, he saw himself under a necessity of bending his Course back to *England*. In the meanwhile there happen'd a Mutiny against the Captain, carried on by one *Green* his Clerk, who being educated by him, but by reason of his Misbehaviour threatned as well as some others of the Ship's Crew who had been wanting in their Duty, and dreaded the Punishment, did force his Cabin, from whence they took him and his Son, and putting them with seven more in a Chalop, committed them to the mercy of the Sea. In this place I cannot pass by in silence the Generosity of one *Philip Staf*, who being a Carpenter and a good Seaman, would not stay behind with those Villains, tho they press'd him earnestly to it, but rather chose to go along with his Captain in the Chalop than to tarry among those perfidious Wretches. What is become of them is unknown, tho it be probable that they either perished for want of Food, or else were

~ were murdered by the Savages. The same fate attended the Ring-leaders of this mutiny, who were slain by the Savages; the rest arrived not till the following year 1611, on the 6th day of September in England, after they had suffered to the utmost extremity for want of Provisions, being forced to live upon Grass, and the Skins of Birds, the flesh whereof they had eaten long before.

But we must return to Capt. Monck, who set Sail from the South with two Ships, one man'd with 48 Men, the other with 16, on the 16th day of May in the Year 1619: He arrived on the 20th of June near Cape Farewell, being very Rocky, cover'd with Ice and Snow, and situate under $62\frac{1}{2}$ Degree. From thence steering his Course to the North-west, towards Hudson's Straits, he was much incommoded by the Ice, which however did him no considerable damage, he having Sea-room enough. Among other accidents that befel him, it froze so violently on the 18th of June at Night, and the Winds blew so hard and cold, that his Sails were rendred useles by reason of the Ice that adhered to them; yet the next following day proved so excessive hot in the Afternoon, that they were forced to lay by their Clothes, and to go in their Shirts only.

Christi-
ern's
Straits.

He did not arrive in Hudson's Straits till the 17th of July, which he call'd after the King of Denmark, Christiern's Straits. His first Landing was in an Island, directly opposite to Greenland; and having sent some of his People to take a view of the Country, they found no Men, but by their footsteps were convinced there were some in this Island. The next following day they saw some of the Savages, who seeming to be surprized at the sight of the Danes, hid their Arms behind a great Stone-heap, and then advanced toward them in a friendly posture, but kept continually a watchful eye upon their Arms, for fear the Danes should come too near them. Notwithstanding which they found means to get betwixt them and their Arms, which they seized. The Savages seem'd to be exceedingly troubled at this loss, and in an humble posture beg'd the Danes to have them restored, without which they were not able to subsist, Hunting being their only Livelihood. They offered to exchange their Clothes for them, which moved the Danes at last to compassion; so that they not only gave them back their Arms, but also presented them with several Toys, which they received

very thankfully, and in lieu of them brought the Danes several sorts of Fowl and Fish. One among them having got a small Looking-glass, and seeing himself in it, was so overjoyed, that he put it into his Bosom, and did run away as fast as his Legs could carry him. The Danes laugh'd heartily at his simplicity; but what diverted them more than all the rest was, that they perceived some of these Savages to make their Courtship, after their way, to one of their Ship's Crew, who having long Black Hair, and being of a swarthy Complexion, with a flattish Nose, they took him for one of their Country-men, who perhaps had been carried away from Greenland some time before; which often furnished them afterwards with matter of Laughter, so that the poor Fellow was always jeer'd as long as the Voyage lasted.

On the 19th of the same Month Capt. Monck ordred the Sails to be hoisted up in order to leave this Island, but was forced to return into the same Harbour, by reason of the Ice, which obstructed his passage. In the mean while they left no stone unturn'd to find out some of the Inhabitants, but in vain; they found some Nets spread near the Sea-shore, on which they hung Knives, Looking-glasses, and other such like Toys, in hopes to allure them to the Sea-side; but no body appear'd, whether out of fear of the Danes, or because they were commanded to the contrary by their Superiors, is uncertain. Capt. Monck being disappointed in his hopes of meeting with the Inhabitants, ordered a wild Reindeer to be shot, of which there were great numbers there; wherefore he gave the Name of Reensund to the Island, and to the Harbour that of Monckepes, being situated under the 64 Degr. and 20 Min. and after he had planted the Danish Arms there, he once more left the said Island on the 22d of July, but met with such bad Weather, and so many vast Ice-shoals at Sea, that on the 28th of the same Month he was forced to seek for shelter betwixt two Islands, near one of which he came to an Anchor: but finding it unsafe to continue thus, he brought his Ships as near the Shore as possible he could, so that at low Water they lay upon the Sand; and the high Tide carried such a prodigious quantity of Ice to the Shore, that they were in no small danger, if by their industry they had not prevented it. There was a great Ice-shoal, near fifty foot thick, which being loosened by the violence of the Sea, carried

ried all before it, and among the rest their Chalops which narrowly escaped sinking.

Ashore they saw several footsteps of Men, a sign that the place was not destitute of Inhabitants; but whatever care they took, they could not get sight of any. They also found there some Mineral stones, and very good Talck, of which they carried off several Tunweight. There were several other small Islands thereabouts, but the Sea did run so high near the Shore, that the *Danes* durst not venture to land. These Islands are situate under 62 Degrees, 20 Min. about fifty Leagues within *Hudson's*, or as *Monck* calls it, *Christians Straits*. The Bay where he came to an Anchor, he call'd *Hareford*, from the great number of Hares they met with there. He again set up the Arms of *Denmark*, and the initial Letter of his Royal Master, viz. C. IV. signifying *Christian IV.*

On the 9th of *August* he set Sail again from this place with a North-west Wind, steering his course West South-west, and on the 10th came to the South of the Straits of *America*, and cast his Anchor near a large Island, unto which he gave the name of *Snow-Island*, because it was all covered with Snow.

On the 20th of *August* he directed his course to the North-west, being then (as his own Diary testifies) exactly under the Elevation of 62 Degr. 20 Min. but there fell so much Snow, and the Wind did blow so violently that they could see no Land, tho the Straits were not above 16 Leagues over thereabouts, which shews, that they are broader in some other places. After having past these Straits, he got into *Hudson's Sea*, which he furnished with another Name, or rather gave it two Names instead of one. For that part of it which washes the *American Shore* he call'd *Mare novum*, or the *New Sea*. To the other part which extends to *Greenland* (if it be really *Greenland*) he gave the name of *Mare Christianum*, or *Christians Sea*: He continued his course West North-West till he came to 63 Degrees, 20 Min. when finding himself surrounded on all sides by the Ice, he resolved to pass the Winter there; the Harbour he call'd *Monck's Winter Harbour*, and the Country *New Denmark*. In his relation he makes only mention of two Islands in the *Christian Sea*, which he stiles the two Sisters; and in the *New Sea*, but of one called *Dichles Oeland*. He advises those who undertake the Voyage through these Straits, to keep as much as possibly

Vol. I.

they can in the middle, to avoid being carried away by the stormy Tides; and the great Ice-shoals which are of such a thickness there, that if a Ship happen to get betwixt them, it seldom escapes. He says that it flows exactly five hours in the *Christians Sea*, the Tide being regulated by the Moon.

On the 7th of *September* Capt. *Monck* cast Anchor there, and after his People had refreshed themselves for some days, he ordered them to bring the Ships into a little Creek, where they were sheltered against the violence of the Winds and Ice. The next thing they had to do was to provide themselves good Huts against the approaching Winter-season. This Harbour lay near the Entrance of a River, which was not frozen up in *October*, tho the Sea was full of Ice all round about.

On the 7th day of the same Month, Capt. *Monck* had a mind to go up the River in a Boat, but could not go further than about a League and a half, by reason of the Cataracts, or Rocky Waterfalls that opposed his Passage. He then march'd with some of his Men about four Leagues deep into the Country, to see whether he could meet with any of the Inhabitants; but no body appearing, he resolved to return another way. Here he met with a certain Stone raised above the Ground, upon which was painted an Image resembling the Devil, with Claws and Horns; near this Stone was a place of about eight foot square, enclosed with lesser Stones. On one side of this Enclosure there lay a heap of small flat Stones, intermixt with Moss of Trees; on the opposite side was a large flat Stone laid upon two others in the shape of an Altar, upon which they found three Coals laid across. They saw several more of those Altars, as they were walking about, and some footsteps of Men near each of them; tho they did not come in sight at that time. It is very likely that the Inhabitants used to sacrifice upon those Altars, either with Fire, or perhaps offer their Sacrifices to the Fire it self; for round about them they saw abundance of Bones, which probably were the Bones of the sacrificed Beasts, whose Flesh the Savages had devoured raw, according to their custom. They met also with many Trees, cut down to the Roots with Iron Instruments; and with Dogs that were muzzled. But what most confirmed them in their opinion, that this Isle was not destitute of Inhabitants, was, that in many places they could discover the Holes where they

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had

had fix'd the Poles belonging to their *Monck*. Tents, and found many pieces of Skins of Bears, Wolves, Dogs and Sea-calves, wherewith they used to cover them; which seem'd to intimate, that the Inhabitants here did lead a Vagabond life like the *Tartars* and *Lapponians*.

After the *Danes* had planted their Huts, they cut good store of Wood to be laid up for the Winter, and kill'd abundance of Wild Fowl. Captain *Monck* kill'd a white Bear with his own hands, which they eat; and he says exprelly, that it agreed very well with them. They catch'd likewise abundance of Hares, Partridges, and other Fowl, besides four Black Foxes, and some Sables.

The Danes provide against the Winter.

On the 27th of *November* there appeared three Suns to them, and on the next following 24th of *January* two. On the 10th of *December* Old Stile, there happened an Eclipse of the Moon, which they saw about Eight a Clock at Night; after which they saw the same Night the Moon surrounded with a very bright Circle, through the middle of which was a Cross, which divided the Moon in two. This seem'd to be the forerunner of those Evils which these poor Wretches were to suffer hereafter, as will appear out of the following Account.

The Cold began to encrease with the Winter-season, to such a degree, that they saw Ice of 300, nay 360 foot thick: no Beer, no Wine, or Brandy was strong enough to be proof against it, but froze to the bottom, and the Vessels split in pieces; so that they cut the frozen Liquor with Hatchets, and melted it before the fire, before they could drink it. If they happened to leave any quantity of Water in their Copper or Tin Vessels, they found them all in pieces the next morning: Neither were the poor *Danes* able to resist so excessive a Frost, which mastered the Metals, for they all fell sick, and their Sickneses encreased with the Cold; they were generally seized with a Gripping Looseness, which did not leave them till it put an end to their days. Thus they dropt away one after another, so that about the beginning of *March* the Captain was fain to do Duty as a Sentry, for want of others. The worst was, that the Spring did augment their Distemper, for their Teeth were ready to fall out, and their Gums swell'd to that degree, that they could not take any other nourishment but Bread soak'd in Water. The poor remnants of these unfortunate

Wretches were in the next following *May* seized with another Looseness, with such violent pricking pains in their Limbs, as made them look like meer Shadows; their Arms and Legs being quite lame, and full of Blew spots, as if they had been beaten; being a Distemper not unknown to Seamen, by whom it is commonly call'd the Scurvy. So many of them died, that there were not enough left to bury them, the rest being likewise sick and very weak: and to compleat their misery they began to want Bread, instead of which they made use of Raspberrys which they dig'd out from under the Snow, which supply'd the defect of Bread; but they were fain to eat them as soon as they were taken from under the Snow, where they kept fresh, but soon grew useless afterwards.

On the twelfth day of *April* it rain'd the first time after seven Months; and toward the end of *May* there appear'd again all sorts of Fowl, such as wild Geese and Ducks, Swans, Swallows, Partridges, Ravens, Snipes, Faulcons, and Eagles, but they were too weak to catch them.

On the 4th of *June* Captain *Monck* himself fell so dangerously ill, that he did take no food for four days together; and expecting nothing else but present death, he made his last Will, in which he desired those that might by chance come to this place to bury his Corps, and to send the Diary of his Voyage to the King of *Denmark*. After four days were past he began however to recover a little, and with much ado got out of his Hut, to see whether there were any of his Ship's Crew left alive, of whom he found no more than two of Sixty four Persons he brought along with him. These two being overjoyed to see their Captain in a condition to stir abroad, took him in their Arms, and carried him to a Fire, to refresh his Spirits. They now began to encourage one another, promising to stand by one another to the last gasp. They dig'd every where among the Snow, till at last they met with a certain Root, which being both Restorative and Food to them, they were restored in few days. The Ice began now to melt apace, so that on the 18th of *June* they catch'd some Salmon, and other Fish, which with what exercise they used in Hunting, so strengthened them in a little time, that they resolved to return to *Denmark*.

The

The Summer Season approaching, they were extremely pestered with Gnats, which made them hasten their departure; so that on the 16th of July they went aboard their lesser Ship (leaving the biggest behind) and steer'd their Course towards *Monck's* Harbour; they were much incommoded by the Ice, and lost their Boat and Rudder. Whilst they were busy in making a new one, they fastened their Ship to an Ice-rock; which being loosened by the Tide, their Ship was carried away with it; but the Ice being melted soon after, they got clear again, and met with their Boat which they had lost ten days before. It was not long before they got fast within the Ice once more; but the Weather changing almost every day, they were soon released again. Having at last repast the Straits, they sail'd by Cape *Farewel* into the Ocean; but were on the 8th of September overtaken by a most terrible Tempest, which threatned no less than their total destruction, they being quite tired out, and not able to manage the Ship: so that leaving themselves to the mercy of the Winds, they lost their Mast, and the Sails blew over-board, which however they made shift to save.

In this condition they were forced upon the Coast of *Normy*, where they cast a piece of an Anchor (the only one they had left) in a small Creek, where they hoped to shelter themselves against the Storm; but found themselves deceived in their Hopes, for they were in most imminent danger of being dash'd to pieces against the Rocks, if by good fortune they had not got betwixt them and the Shore; where after they had refresh'd themselves for some days, they pursued their Voyage, and arrived at last in *Denmark*.

Capt. *Monck* had no sooner set foot ashore, but he went to *Copenhagen* to give the King an account of his unfortunate Voyage; who not imagining him to be still among the Living, received him with all imaginable marks of his Favour. Thus we have seen the brave Capt. *Monck* return to the *Danish* Shore, which, as might reasonably be supposed, would put

an end to all his Sufferings; but it seems his ill Destiny had preserv'd him for *Monck*. more, which was to put an unhappy period to the Life of this brave Man.

For whilst he was in *Denmark*, he used often to ruminate upon his past Adventures; and being by degrees convinced of what had been the chief cause of his miscarriage in his Voyage through the Straits, he took a resolution to try his Fortune once more, in which he hoped to supply the Defects of the former, arisen from the want of knowledge of those Seas, and some other circumstances. Accordingly he propos'd his Design to some Persons of Quality; who approving of it, equip'd two Ships, which he was to command in chief.

Having provided himself with all Necessaries for such a Voyage, he was ready to set sail, when (as his ill Fortune would have it) the King sent for him, and happening, among other things, to speak of his former unfortunate Voyage, told him, that he had lost two Ships by his want of Conduct. Which the Captain answering somewhat briskly, the King took his Cane and push'd it in anger against his Breast. The Captain took this Affront so heinously, that he immediately went home to bed, and would not be perswaded to take the least nourishment; so that in ten days after he died for Melancholy and want of Food.

The preceding Account seems to intimate, that there is a Passage of a considerable length and breadth betwixt *Greenland* and *America*, and beyond that a large Sea, the extent of which is not known hitherto, nor whether it be an open or only an inclosed Sea; tho it seems Capt. *Monck* was of opinion that *Greenland* was separated from *America* by this Sea, which was questionless the reason which induced him to try his Fortune a second time; in which, as we told you before, he met with such Encouragement from several Persons of Note in *Denmark*, that in all likelihood he would have ventured his utmost for the discovery of the Truth, if he had not been prevented by this sinister Accident.

F I N I S.

Monck.

An Account of that Country commonly call'd Spitsbergen, being reckoned a part of Greenland.

With the manner of its first discovery, and what method is used in catching the Whales on that Coast.

AFTER the *Portugueses* had found out the way to the *Cape of Good-Hope*, and from thence to *China* and *Japan*, several other Nations being invited by the Treasures of those Countrys, did endeavour to discover a shorter Passage thither by the North, of which we have several Accounts abroad, some having attempted to find out the said Passage on the North-west side of *America*: which Course was taken by the *English*, viz. by *Forbisher*, *Davis* and *Hudson*, and likewise by *Capt. Monck*, whose unfortunate Voyage we have spoken of in the preceding Treatise.

Others have attempted to pass to the North-East by *Nova-Zembla* (as the *Russians* call it) and the *Great Tartary*; of which number are the *Hollanders*, who in 1594, and the following Years, have (tho with ill success) endeavoured to open their way on that side to *China*.

The English first attempted the North-East Passage.

The *English* were however the first who attempted to find out this Passage: For in the Year 1553, under the Reign of King *Edward VI.* several Persons of Note entered into a Society, which they call'd, *The Company for the discovery of Unknown Countries.* The chief Director of this Company was the famous *Sebastian Cabot*, who under the Reign of King *Henry VII.* first discovered the Northern part of *America*; from whence in some antient Maps that part is called *Sebastian Cabot's Country.*

This Company equip'd three Ships, under the command of *Sir Hugh Willoughby* an *English* Knight, and *Richard Chancellor* Vice-Commodore, with Orders to endeavour to find out a Passage to the North-East through the *Tartarean-Sea* to *China*.

Those three Ships pursued their Voyage together, without any sinister Accident, till they came to the height of *Wardhuis* and *Lapland*, where *Richard*

Chancellor being separated from the rest by foggy and stormy Weather, he cruised up and down on those Seas, in hopes to meet with them again; till at last he arrived accidentally in the Bay of *St. Nicholas*, under the *Muscovite* Jurisdiction, but unfrequented by any *Europeans* before. Being got into the acquaintance of some *Muscovites*, he resolved to wait in Person on the then Great Duke *John Basilovitz*; who being then engaged in the *Livonian* War, which had much interrupted the *Eastland* Trade, was very willing to encourage the *English*, by granting them considerable Privileges for the promoting of Trade; which has been since carried on by the *English* to their no small Advantage.

Sir Hugh Willoughby, after he had been toss'd up and down for a long time, did at last (according to the Diary writ by his own hand) viz. on the 14th of *August*, come to an anchor near a Country situate under the 72d Degree; which Country since has been stiled in many Maps, *Sir Hugh Willoughby's Country.* From thence he pursued his Voyage along those Coasts, till the sudden approaching Winter obliged him to enter a certain Harbour, where to pass the Winter. He sent abroad three of his Men to the South-West to view the Country, and to endeavour to discover some of the Inhabitants: But these returning without success, within three days after he ordered three others to the West side; but these also failing in their hopes, three more were dispatch'd towards the South-East, who likewise returned without having been able to find out any Inhabitants. Thus far *Sir Hugh Willoughby's* Diary. He himself was found frozen to death, with the Ships Crew of his two Ships, consisting of seventy Persons, in an obscure Harbour of *Lapland*, call'd *Areina Kecea*, being discovered by some *Russian* Fishermen who accidentally came that way;

way; for it is the custom of the *Laplanders* to dwell all the Summer season near the Sea-side, for the conveniency of fishing; but with the approaching Winter they retire to the Inland parts of the Country, which makes the Coast to be quite desolate as long as the Frost lasts. The said Sir *Hugh Willoughby's* Corps was afterwards, by some *English* Ships trading to *Muscovy*, carried to *England*, where he, with some of his Company, was honourably interr'd at *London*.

The *English* Ships trading to *Muscovy*, becoming thereby acquainted with those Northern Coasts, had observed a great number of Sea-Horses in those Seas; so that several Ships were sent out from *England* to catch them, chiefly for their Teeth-sake, which were sold at a very dear Rate in *Muscovy*.

Description
of Sea-
Horses.

The Sea-Horses are very strong Creatures, approaching to the bigness of a moderate Ox, having four Legs (the two hindmost being very unshapable) and a very thick Hide; there have been some seen at *Amsterdam* that weigh'd above 400 weight. Their Heads are vastly large, having two Teeth each of above a foot long, as white as the best Ivory, which is what they are pursued for with so much eagerness. They bring forth sometimes one, sometimes two young ones at a time, of whom they are very fond. They live both in the Sea, and upon Ice; they are not easy to come at whilst they keep in the Sea, by reason of their prodigious strength; but when they are catch'd upon the Ice, they are not able to make any considerable resistance, by reason of the shortness of their Legs and unweildiness; but they must be hit in the Head, their Skin being impenetrable. If they happen to see one of their own Kind dead upon the Ice, as many of them lay themselves upon it, till it is covered all over and corrupted. The *English* call them *Sea-Horses*; the *Dutch*, *Wallnissets*; and the *Muscovites*, *Morses*.

It was in the Year 1593, that the *English* sent the first time their Ships to catch those Sea-Horses. They landed in an Island, called by the *Hollanders* the *Island of Bears*; by the *English*, *Cherry-Isle*, from one of the chief Directors of their Company. The Sea-Horses are in great numbers thereabouts, of which they kill'd a great many, kept their Teeth, and made Oil out of their Flesh. Which Trade they continued with great Advantage for several Years after.

But in process of time the Sea-Horses

began to be so shy, that as soon as they perceived any Men they got into the Sea; which rendring the catching of those Beasts the more difficult, and subject to great danger, the Whales began to be pursued by the industrious Mariners. Monck.

In the Year 1610, the beforemention'd *English* Company sent one *John Pool* into the frozen Sea, who discovered that Country, which indeed was found out by the *Hollanders* before, in their third Voyage to *Nova-Zembla*, made in the Years 1596; and being by them taken for a part of *Greenland*, was, by reason of the highland piqued Mountains which are seen a good way off at Sea, call'd *Spitsbergen*.

Mr. *Pool* having made his particular Observations upon the great number of Whales found thereabouts, gave an account of it after his return to the Company, who the next following Year sent him thither with two Ships; and they had the good fortune to catch good store both of Whales and Sea-Horses; but by an unfortunate mishap lost both their Ships, the Ships Crew being carried back to *England* by another *English* Ship which came that way accidentally: these were the first Ships that came on that Coast on the account of catching of Whales.

In the Year 1612, the *English* sent two Ships more thither, who meeting with a *Dutch* Vessel which was sent thither upon the same errand, they obliged them to return home without any Booty. First catching of Whales.

The next following Year 1613, they pursued the same Design with more vigour than before: for having obtained a Patent from King *James*, forbidding all others, as well Foreigners as Natives (except the *Muscovia* Companys) to sail to *Spitsbergen*; they equipp'd seven Men of War, wherewith they chased the *Dutch*, *French*, those of *Biscay*, nay the *English* themselves that were Interlopers, from thence. Difference between the English and Dutch about Spitsbergen.

In the Year 1614 the *Hollanders* and *Zelanders* appear'd near *Spitsbergen* with eighteen stout Vessels, under convoy of four Frigats of thirty Guns each; so that the *English* who were but fifteen strong, durst not enter into a Dispute with them at that time. The same happened in the next following Year, 1615.

In the next following two Years the *English* had the better of the *Dutch*; but in the Year 1618, the *Zelanders* came with a strong Squadron, and disputing the preference with the *English*, plundered their Ships, and forced them to retreat.

This

~ This Contest betwixt these two Nations continued for some Years after, till both sides being weary of it, the Passage thither was left free and open to all Nations.

The *English* alledged in their behalf, that they having been the first Discoverers of that Country, it was but reason they should reap the Benefit of what Expences they had been at. But the *Dutch* pleading a precedency, as having been there in 1596, the *English* answered, That the Country found out by Sir *Hugh Willoughby*, could be no other but *Spitsbergen*, there being no other Country situate under those Degrees; and that perhaps he had mistaken the Numbers, in putting 72 for 77. But these Disputes are of little weight where the Sword decides the Quarrel.

The King of *Denmark* did likewise lay a Claim to *Spitsbergen*, founded upon this Supposition, that it was a part of the *Old Greenland*, which depended on the Crown of *Norway*, and consequently on him. This Claim was back'd by some Men of War, but they were not strong enough to oblige the other Nations (as their intention was) to pay them a certain Custom.

Situation
of Spits-
bergen,
and its
Name.

This part of *Greenland*, or *Spitsbergen*, is the most Northern part of the World, which hitherto is come to our knowledge, being situated betwixt *Nova-Zembla* and *Greenland*, and extends from the 76 to the 80 Degree. It is call'd *Spitsbergen* from its high and piqued Mountains which are seen at Sea. These Mountains are of a coarse Sand, intermix'd with small flat Stones like our Slates, and consequently have no firm bottom.

Three sorts
of four-
leg'd Beasts
here.

The Country it self is uninhabited, but affords three several kinds of four-leg'd Beasts, viz. white Bears, not inferior in bulk and strength to our Oxen, they live for the most part upon the Ice. Besides these there are likewise Foxes here, gray, white, and black; and *Rain-deer*, somewhat smaller than a Stag, but very like them in shape, and every thing else, only their Horns are not so smooth. Their Food is a certain green Moss, inclining to a yellowish colour, which sprouts out among the Sand and Stones, being for the rest not unlike that which grows upon Trees. Some are of opinion that deeper in the Country there grows some Grass; and probably there may be some hot Springs there, as has been observed before in *Greenland*, and perhaps also some Grounds not so much exposed to the Snow, which afford some sustenance

in Winter to those Beasts.

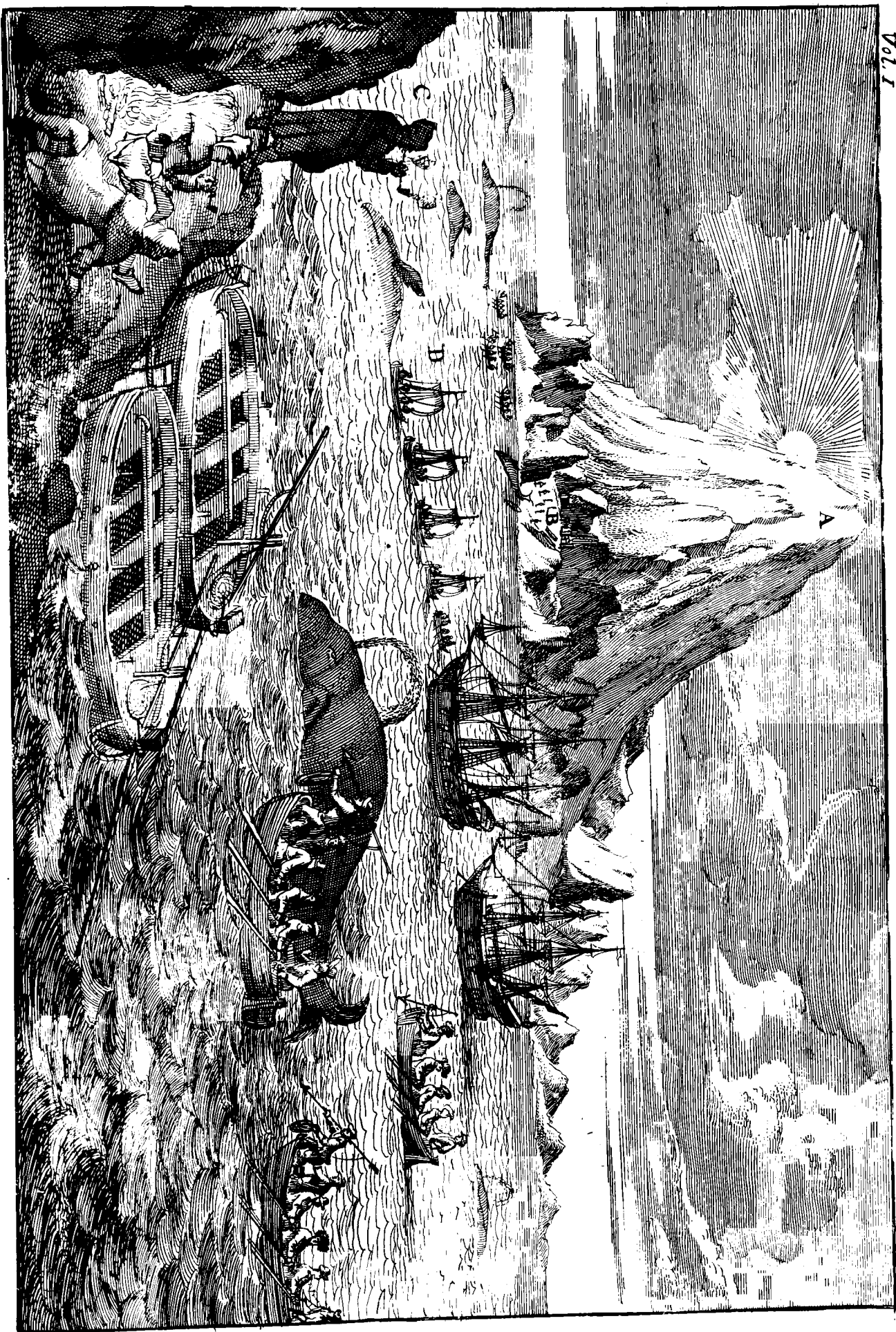
In the beginning of *June*, when the Foreign Ships commonly first appear on these Coasts, the Country is all over (as far as you can see) covered with Snow; and the *Rain-deer* are so lean, that they can scarce hang together: But in six Weeks after, when the Snow is melted away, they thrive to that degree, that they have two inches of Fat on their Ribs. They don't fly from Men, but rather meet them, and that so near, that sometimes you may lay hold of them, or at least can't fail to hit them with a Gun; at the noise of which the rest disperse, but return soon after to the same place.

The Country is exceeding cold; and tho the whole Summer is but one continued Day, the Sun not going below the Horizon for six Weeks together, yet is this but a slender allay to the Cold, which is there the more fierce, the more clear the Sky appears, as may be likewise observ'd with us in Winter-time; the Mountains especially send forth such cold Damps as are intolerable. The Air is frequently foggy here, to such a degree, that you cannot see the length of a Ship from you; so that nothing but a thirst after *Lucre* could induce Mankind to expose themselves to so many Inconveniences.

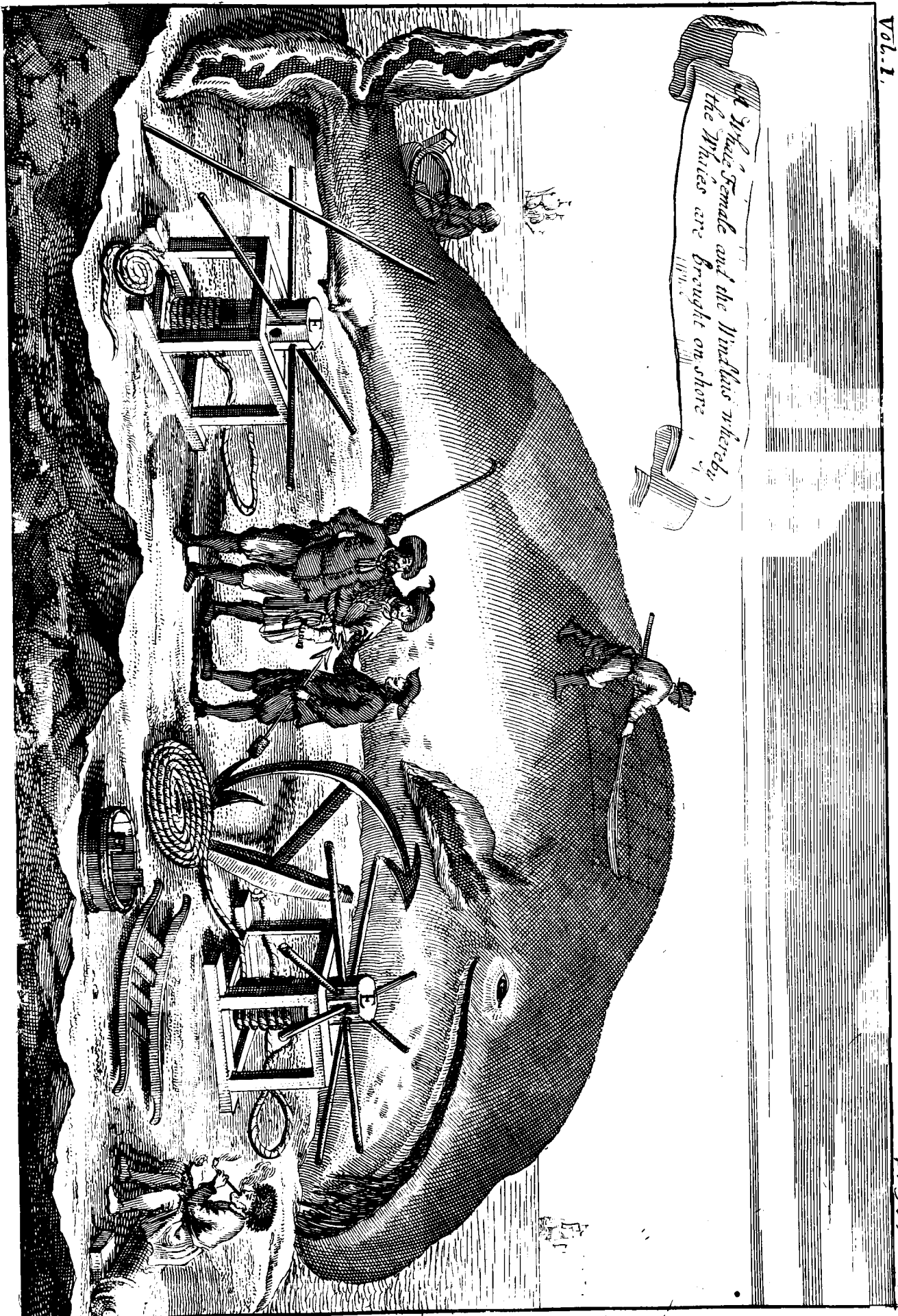
Excessive
Cold at
Spitsber-
gen.

It is further to be observed, that tho this Country affords neither Trees nor Shrubs, yet those who are employed in boiling the Oil ashore, are never in want of Fuel; this defect being supplied by a great quantity of Trees, with their Roots and Branches, which are cast ashore there by the Sea: And not only here, but likewise in all the other Northern Countries, viz. in *Nova-Zembla*, *Greenland*, and the *Isle of Bears*. From whence those Trees come is variously conjectured, some will have them come from the *Tartarian* Rivers, which exonerating themselves into those Seas, are frozen up in the Winter; and in the Spring a sudden Thaw ensuing, the thick Ice-sholes, forced along by the swiftness of the Current, tear up many Trees, nay sometimes whole Forests by the Roots; which being carried into the Sea, are cast on those Northern shores. But to this it is objected, that since it is evident that the Winter-season has been the same many Years ago in those parts, it must necessarily follow that the Ice would have forced away all the Trees at any reasonable distance from those Rivers long before this time; and that consequently those Rivers could not furnish so vast a quantity

Plenty of
Fuel here.



*At White's Temple and the Minstrels whereby
the Whites are Brought on shore*



tity every Year, it being impossible these Trees should grow so fast, being especially kept back by the continual overflowings of those Rivers. Thus much however is certain, that the two great Rivers *Oby* and *Petzora*, carry a considerable number of Trees every Year into the Sea; but those cannot come in any comparison with that prodigious quantity which is cast on the Northern shores.

Wild-fowl
here.

Spitsbergen has some Water-fowl, such as wild Ducks of two several kinds. The Northern Parrots, they resemble the other Parrots both in their Bills, and Colour of their Feathers, but their Feet resemble the Ducks Feet and wild Geese. The Sea is also barren of Fish, such as are fit for nourishment, unless it be now and then a Haddock.

The many Ships which are every Year sent thither from *England*, *France*, *Spain*, *Denmark*, and the *Netherlands*, coming only on the account of the Whales, from whence they draw an Oil by boiling; each Nation having its own Station, Bay or Harbour for that purpose.

Different
kinds of
Whales.

It is further to be observed, that there are several different kinds of Whales in the frozen Sea, not to speak here of some Sea-monsters, which are mentioned by some upon the very credit of the Mariners who pretend to have seen them. The Whales may conveniently be divided into White and Black ones. The Black are again of two different Kinds, for some have only one Hole or Pipe, and those are all of one sort; out of the Head of those is taken that Matter which is call'd by the Apothecaries *Sperma Ceti*: others have two, and these are again distinguish'd by their different degrees of bigness. The

biggest kind is called *Grand-bay*, the rest are subdivided into five several sorts; all which agree in this, that they have no Fins on their Backs. There is one kind which is never found without them, and for that reason has got the name of *Fin-fish*; but being a fierce Beast, and commonly very lean, is not much sought for. The white Whales are so call'd, because their Backs are covered with many white Cockle-shells.

Monck.

Every Nation, as I told you before, has its own Station or Harbour, where they have fix'd their Coppers, Huts, and other Instruments fitted for the boiling of the Whale Oil, which are always left behind.

The States General of *Holland* have granted a Patent to a certain Company to catch Whales at *Spitsbergen*, with exclusion to all others of their Subjects: But such as did not belong to the said Company, and yet were willing to carry on a Trade with Whale-Oil, being inform'd that not only near *Greenland*, but also in many other parts of those Seas, there were a great many Whales; have since sent abroad their Vessels, which never came ashore, but pursue them in the open Sea till they catch them; when they cut them into small pieces, and putting them up in Barrels, carry them thus into *Holland*, where they boil the Oil in the same manner as they do in *Spitsbergen*. But it is to be observed, that this Oil has a certain rankness and ill smell contracted by the keeping of the Flesh so long in the Barrels. We will now come to a conclusion, after we have given you a short account of the manner of catching the Whales.

An Account of the Manner of the catching of the Whales.

Grand-bay
the best of
the Whales.

AMong the before-mentioned several sorts of Whales, that kind which is called *Grand-bay*, is commonly esteem'd the best, by reason of his bigness, and the great quantity of Fat which affords the most Oil; as also because he is the most unweildy, and the easiest to be catch'd; this Beast being as lumpish as it is bulky: the Head makes up one third part of the whole Body, with very small Eyes in the midst of it, no bigger than Oxens Eyes; the Eye-balls being no bigger than a good Pea. Instead of the Ears, appear on the out-side only two Holes, so small, that they are scarce to be found out, and will scarce admit of a

single Straw; but within the Head they have a larger Orifice, and are formed like Ears, which afford them a sharp hearing. On the top of the Head he has two Pipes, for the drawing in and out of the Air, and the discharging the Water which he swallows in his Mouth, which is forced out through these Holes in a vast quantity, and to a great height. His Tongue is about 18 Foot long, and ten broad, weighing commonly near 600 weight; of such a bulk, that when it lies upon the ground, the tallest Man cannot look over it. This Tongue is inclosed within a good quantity of Hair, not unlike to Horfe-hair, which are fast-
ned

ned to and cover that we commonly call *Monck. Whalebone*; of those there are about 800 within the compass of the Mouth great and small; the broad ends are join'd together on both sides of the Palate, as the lesser are below: those would questionless wound the Tongue by their sharp Edges if they were not covered with Hair, which are like a Bed for the Whales Tongue to rest in. He is destitute of Teeth, and after he is opened you scarce find any thing within but a few Sea-Spiders, and some Sea-moss which is cast up from the bottom of the Sea; from whence it seems probable that neither of those are the ordinary Food of this monstrous Creature, but the Sea-Water, which conveys those Spiders and Moss into his Belly; tho at the same time the Mariners look upon it as an infallible sign that Whales are near at hand when they meet with many of those Spiders, which sometimes cover the surface of the Sea. His Mouth is about four or five fathom wide, with thick and broad Lips weighing sometimes 6000 weight. He is very thick from the Head to the middle, but thinner and sharper towards the Tail; the Fins of which don't stand upright in swimming like other Fish, but are on both sides like our Crawfish; those he makes use of in swimming with incredible swiftness. The Tail it self is about 27 foot long, and at the end one and a half or two foot thick; the Fins are very strong, wherewith he performs Miracles, his whole Strength consisting in them. The privy Members of the Whale are on the outside like the four-leg'd Creatures, the Yard being about 14 foot long, and in the thickest part about a foot in circumference. The Female commonly exceeds the others in bigness, its privy Members are within the Body, not unlike those of Women, and open and shut as occasion requires. They are to be seen next by their Breasts, (where you also find those of the Males) as you may see in the Cut; she never brings forth more than one young one, which follows the old one every where, and sucks her two Breasts.

The whole length of a Whale is about 70 or 80 foot, having on each side a Fin of a fathom in length, and half a one broad. There is a certain Fish in those Seas call'd the *Swordfish*, or *Finfish*, who is the declar'd Enemy of the Whale; it is not above seven or eight foot long, but not easily to be catch'd by reason of its Strength and Vigor; there being Instances, that such a Fish after it has been

wounded by the Harpun, has swam so long and with such swiftness afterwards, that the Chalops being tired in the pursuit, have been glad to cut the Line. These Fish, as we said before, are dangerous Enemies to the Whale, who flies before them with all his might; but they surround him in vast numbers, pinch and pull out his Fins by degrees, whilst he makes the best of his way from them, and endeavours to keep them off with his Tail. But after they have bereaved him of his chiefest strength, I mean his Fins, they get into his Mouth, where they devour his Tongue, nothing being more common than to find dead Whales floating upon the Water without Tongues.

The manner of catching and killing *How the of the Whale is perform'd thus: As Whales are catch'd.* soon as they espy a Whale either from the Shore or Ship, they put out three Chalops, man'd with six Men each, among whom is one who being call'd the *Harpuneer*, is the Person who is first to wound the Whale with his *Harpun*. Those three Chalops row as fast as possibly they can after the Whale, but must be very cautious they don't come too near his Tail; when they come pretty near him, they are as silent and make as little noise with their Oars as possibly they can, for fear the Whale should take to the bottom of the Sea. When they are near enough, the *Harpuneer* of one of these Chalops, who believes himself to be within reach, throws his *Harpun* at him with all his force; this *Harpun* is about three foot long, having on both sides Hooks or Notches to prevent its being torn out again, after it once is fixed in the Body of the Whale: it has a wooden Handle, the better to ballance it for the conveniency of throwing, and a Line fastned at the end, which being about 200 fathom long, is laid in a Vessel in the Chalop; for no sooner finds the Whale himself to be wounded, but with incredible swiftness he goes towards the bottom of the Sea; so that the Line smoaks, being rub'd against the sides of the Chalop, and would certainly take fire if the Men did not continually pour Water upon it. There is also one whose business it is to take care that the Line be not entangled; for if that should happen, they have nothing to do but to cut the Line, for else it would overset the Chalop. If they find one of the Lines fall short, those of the next Chalop furnish them with theirs, which they fasten to it: But all this would stand them in little

little stead, if the nature of this Fish were such as to be able to abide long under Water; whereas after he has run some hundred fathoms deep, he is forc'd to come up again to take breath, at what time he sends forth such a terrible sound through his Pipes, that it may be heard at half a League distance, tho some make a much greater noise than others. As soon as the Fish appears upon the surface of the Water, the Chalops pursue him, being directed by the Line which shows them the way. The *Harpuneer* who comes first nearest to him, throws another *Harpun* into his Body, which makes him once more take towards the bottom; but after he comes up again the second time, they don't make any further use of the *Harpuns*, but of certain small Pikes, not unlike a Lance, of which there are two sorts, throwing-Lances and pushing-Lances. The throwing-Lances resemble an Arrow, and are used much in the same manner, but have no Hooks at the end; for they are thrown into the Body of the Whale, and drawn out again, the intention of which is to tire the Fish by so many Wounds till they dare venture at him with the pushing-Lances; for whilst he is in his full strength nobody dares to come near him, for whatever he hits with his Tail and Fins he batters in pieces, as has been seen sometimes in some Chalops, which have been torn in flitters, and the Men thrown up to a great height into the Air. When they find him almost tir'd, and his Strength considerably abated, they draw nearer to him, and make use of the other Lances, which resemble our Pikes; with those they wound him, but especially near the Fins, where this Creature is most sensible; and this they hold so long till they have hit his Lungs or Liver, at which time the Fish spouts out a vast quantity of Blood through the Pipes, which rises into the Air as high as the Mast: then they desist, and the Fish finding himself wounded in so sensible a part, begins to rage most furiously, battering the Sea and his Body with his Fins and Tail, till the Sea is all in a foam; and when he strikes the Fins against his Body, and his Tail at the Waves, you may hear it half a League distance, the sound being no less than if a great Cannon was

discharged. This struggling affords so agreeable a Spectacle to the Beholders, *Monck.* that those who have seen it assure us, that they could never be tired with the sight of it. Whilst the Whale is making his last Efforts, the Chalops are obliged to follow him sometimes for two Leagues together, till having lost all his Strength he turns upon one side, and as soon as he is dead upon his back: then they draw him with Ropes either ashore (if it be near *Spitsbergen*) or else to the Ship, where he is kept so long till he rises above the Water; for the first day he lies almost even with the Surface of the Water, the second he rises about six or seven foot above it, and the third sometimes as high as the sides of the Ship. On board each Ship there is one whose business it is to open the Fish, who after he has put on his Garment fitted for that purpose, cuts open his Belly with a very large Knife, which is not done without a roaring noise, and an intolerable smell sent forth from the Entrails of this Beast: But notwithstanding the Man proceeds in his business, separating the Flesh from the Bones by pieces of two or three hundred weight, which are convey'd thus either ashore or on board the Vessel, where they are cut again in smaller pieces. The Tail of this Creature serves for a hacking Block, being so very nervous and strong, that it exceeds any Wood whatsoever for this use. Being thus cut into small pieces, those who have their Settlements at *Spitsbergen* extract the Oil immediately by boiling it ashore, which being put into Barrels, is thus transported to the respective places to which the Ships belong. But those who want this conveniency, and go only abroad to catch the Whales in the open Sea, are fain to put up those pieces in Barrels, which they carry home, and boil them after the same manner as they do at *Spitsbergen*; but this is of less value than the other, as having a very disagreeable scent. Each Fish is computed to afford from 60 to 100 Barrels of Oil, at three or four Pounds *Sterling* the Barrel, according as the Market goes. There are three Harpuneers to each Ship, every one of whom has 10 *l.* for every Whale that is kill'd; and sometimes one Ship catches ten Whales in a Voyage.

F I N I S.