

of formally taking possession and planting a colony on the island. In that year Sir Humphrey Gilbert, a Devonshire knight, and half-brother to Sir Walter Raleigh, provided with letters patent from Queen Elizabeth, landed at St. John's, and took possession in his Sovereign's name. Mr. Robert Thorne, of Bristol, and Mr. Hore, of London, had previously attempted to colonise certain parts of the island—the former in 1527, the latter in 1536—but with ill-success. Sir Humphrey's expedition consisted of five vessels, the *Delight*, the *Raleigh*, the *Golden Head*, the *Swallow*, and the *Squirrel*, with 260 hands, and a total capacity of 410 tons. The incorporation of Newfoundland with
 3. the English realm dates, therefore, from 1583. In 1610, Mr. John Guy, also a merchant, of Bristol, under a patent from James I. to the Plantation Company, reached the island with the intention of founding a colony at Conception Bay, and five years later, Captain Richard Whitborne, of Exmouth, visited it.

These visits, however, appear to have resulted in little beyond the publication, in 1622, by the latter, of a 'Discourse on the Discovery of the Newfoundland trade,' which King James, by an order in council, caused to be distributed among the parishes of the kingdom "for the encouragement of adventurers unto the plantation there." In 1616-23 Sir George Calvert, afterwards Lord Baltimore, planted a colony at Ferryland, forty miles northward from Cape Race, but under the repeated harassments of the French, he abandoned the colony, and went to Maryland, where he founded the City of Baltimore, the commercial metropolis of that state.

Notwithstanding the earlier and continued importance of the Newfoundland fisheries, which attracted

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