

Pool, near the Tower of London, and, being beset by contrary winds, reached Resolution Island on the 24th June after 68 days' buffetings of wave and storm. Thence he crossed the mouth of the Strait, seeing on the 5th of July land which he named Desire Provoketh, now Akpatok Island, the original Eskimo place-name having held its own against all rivals, in accordance with that singular persistency some place-names possess. He named several other places; some islands, for instance, among which he sought shelter in a storm he called the Isles of God's Mercie, and another island to which he gave the name of Hold with Hope, the same name he had bestowed on a point on the northeast coast of Greenland on his first voyage. Most of these names have failed to hold their place on the charts. Some have been modified. Queen Anne's Foreland is known as Queen's Cape and Hold with Hope Island holds Cape Hope, having dropped the other part of the original name. Mount Charles is now Charles Island, and so on.

On the 2nd of August "we had sight of a faire headland which I called (he says) Salisburie's Foreland" (now Salisbury Island). The island is an outpost of Hudson Strait, at the western end. So that by the place-names we are able to ascertain that after leaving Resolution Island Hudson had gone into Ungava Bay, had explored it, had then turned westward and passing through the Strait had reached the great Bay itself. The next day he crossed the Strait going south and named Cape Wolstenholme, distant as the crow flies about 1,000 miles from Cape Farewell, a distance which he had very considerably increased by the zigzag course he took.

He had now to consider what course he should take; for he remembered he was seeking a northwest passage through our continent to the Pacific Ocean. His passage up the Hudson River in search of the great inland sea by which he hoped to find outlet to the Pacific, convinced him of the futility of exploration in that direction.

As he looked upon the terraced heights of Cape Wolstenholme (named after one of the men at whose expense his expedition had been fitted out); as his men going up the cliffs saw a broad expanse of water stretched far to the south of the jagged, perpendicular heights\* over which they pushed their toilsome way; as he himself watched the swift current flowing to the north between the creviced cape and Digges Island, he must have concluded that he had happened upon the mouth of the great inland sea he had vainly sought by the Hudson River route, and must have decided that his true course was to the south and not to the west. If the great inland sea he had heard about (probably Lake Superior) could not be reached by the southern river, possibly he might have better luck by following the southern course on the great inland sea, at the foot of one of whose lofty headlands his vessel was anchored. Some such motive must have determined him on calling in his men and refusing to delay, even though they told him of the quantity of wild fowl to be had on the cape and the outlying island. He was eager to press on and find the passage to the central sea.†

\* Cape Wolstenholme terminates in a small point 200 feet high, immediately backed by jagged, perpendicular cliffs—about 1,000 feet high—full of crevices, where the guillemot breed in tens of thousands. The noise of the birds' wings when a gun was fired was like heavy thunder, and the first time I fired I dodged behind a mass of rock thinking that the report had dislodged a large piece of the cliff above.—A. P. Low, *Report of Geological Survey for 1898*.

† Abacuk Prickett says: "Our master sent the boat ashore with myself (who had the charge) and the carpenter and divers others, to discover to the west and north-west and south-west; but we had further to it than we thought, for the land is very high, and we were overtaken with a storme of rain, thunder and lightning. But to it we came on the north-east side, and up we got from one rock to another till we came to the highest of that part. Here we found some plain ground and saw some deer. Thus going from one place to another we saw to the west of us an high hill above all the rest, but it proved further off than we made account, for when we came to it the land was so steep on the east and north-