

CHRONOLOGICAL List of Voyages—Continued.

A.D.		
1616.	E.	William Baffin, appointed as pilot to a small vessel, of which Bylot was master, in searching for a N.-W. passage, discovered and circumnavigated the bay bearing his name. Among other discoveries in this bay that are enumerated, are Women's Islands, Horn Sound, Sir Dudley Digges' Cape, Wostenholm Sound, Whale Sound, Hakluyt's Island, Sir Thomas Smith's Sound, Carey's Islands, Alderman Jones' Sound, Sir James Lancaster's Sound, &c.
1617.	E.	Wiches Land, afterwards named by the Dutch Ryke Yse's Islands, discovered by one of the English whale fishers.
1619.	Da.	Two vessels, under the direction of Jens Munk, were sent out for the discovery of a N.-W. passage. They wintered in Hudson's Bay, where all the people, sixty-four in number, excepting Munk and two others, are stated to have died of the scurvy. These three accomplished their passage home in the smaller vessel.
1620 ⁹ .	E.	In a voyage towards the N.-W., by William Hawkbridge, considerable researches in Hudson's Bay appear to have been made, but nothing was discovered. The year in which this voyage was made, and the ships employed in it, are uncertain.
1631.	E.	A considerable exploration of Hudson's Bay was made by Luke Fox, in which names were given to various islands, promontories and bays. Among the islands he named Sir Thomas Rowe's Welcome, Brooke Cobham, Briggs his Mathematics, &c.; among headlands, Cape Maria, Cape Dorchester, King Charles his Promontorie, &c.
.....	En.	A similar route to that taken by Fox, was pursued by Thomas James, who passed the winter in Hudson's Bay, yet discovered nothing.
1636.	Da.	Greenland was visited, in search for treasure, by a vessel or vessels, fitted out by the Danish Greenland Company.
.....	Ru.	The navigation of the Frozen Sea commenced by the Russians, who formed establishments on the banks of the Lena.
1643.	Du.	A voyage in the ships "Castricom" and "Breskes," under the command of Martin Herizoom Van Vriez and H. C. Schaeep, was undertaken from Japan towards the north. Between the Island of Ternate, from whence they sailed, and the latitude of 47°, beyond which they navigated, several islands, including perhaps the Kuriles, were discovered.
1646.	R.	The rivers Jana, Indighirsa, Alasei and Kovima, having been discovered within ten years preceding this date, a voyage for trade and research from the Kovima towards the east, the first in this position, was undertaken by Isai Ignatiew, with a party of Promyschleni, under his direction: They traded with the Tchuktchi.
1647.	R.	A second trading voyage, with four kotchcs, from the Kovima towards the east, was attempted under the direction of the Kossak, Semoen Deschnew or Deshneff: This altogether failed.
1648.	R.	Seven kotchcs, from the Kovima, &c., in one of which Semoen Deschnew again sailed, were dispatched towards the east. Six, if not all of these vessels, appear to have been wrecked; but one of them, commanded by Deschnew, previously accomplished the passage, it is supposed, round the great promontory of the Tchuktchi* to the east side of Kamtchatka, and was lost near the River Olutura or Aliutori.
1652.	Da.	An expedition of two ships, under Captain Danell, was sent out for discovery of the east side of Greenland. The east coast, at intervals, was seen from latitude 65°. 30' to Cape Farewell, but no landing was effected.
1653.	Da.	A second examination by Danell was undertaken. The east coast was again seen, but only at a distance, from Herjolfsness, latitude 64°, to Cape Farewell.
.....	Da.	Three ships, sent out for the discovery of a N.-E. passage, passed the Weigatz, but discovered nothing.
1654.	Du.	Gale Hamkens Land, on the east coast of Greenland, intimated by the Dutch charts, as having been discovered by a Greenland trader of the same name.
1655.	Du.	The Land of Edam, east side of Greenland, latitude 78°, marked in the Dutch charts as having been discovered.
1660.	Po.	David Melguer, said to have reversed the N.-E. passage. A pretended voyage.
1668.	E.	A voyage into Hudson's Bay, and for discovery towards the N.-W., was performed by Captain Zacchariah Gillam, accompanied by M. de Grosseliez, a Frenchman, by whom the practicability of making an important settlement in this quarter had been suggested. Gillam wintered in Hudson's Bay, and built a small stone fort. The apparent advantages to be derived from settlements, founded on the examinations of this voyage, &c., appear to have led to the formation of the Hudson's Bay Company, which was chartered in the year 1669.
1676.	E.	John Wood and William Flawes, with two ships, proceeded in search of a N.-E. passage. Wood's ship was wrecked on the west coast of Nova Zembla, and no discovery whatever made.
1696.	R.	Kamtchatka, discovered by land, by a troop of sixteen Kossaks.
1707.	Du.	A country to the N.-E. of Spitzbergen, named Gilles' Land, intimated by the Dutch charts as having been discovered.

* Captain Burney is of opinion, that this voyage might have been accomplished without doubling the promontory, by taking the vessel in pieces, a practice not uncommon with the Russians, and carrying it over a narrow neck of land between the Kovima and the Anadir.