

while the sailors returned thanks for their good deliverance from the perils of the wintry seas." The other explorers—Dablon, Valliere, Duguet, &c.—followed Bourdon's example in planting crosses, but they usually placed the King's arms in a cairn of stones. But perhaps the most interesting discovery is that of a quantity of French manuscript, written in 1618, by one who signs himself "Louis Marin, mariner," and describing the sufferings of the expedition under Hudson, which entered this bay in 1612 and gave the commander's name to it. Hudson, it may be well to say, sailed from the Thames in the *Discovery* in 1610. He passed Iceland, doubled the southern promontory of Greenland and entered the straits now called after him and wintered in the bay. The ship's supplies were exhausted some weeks before spring; the *Discovery* was jammed in the ice, and, driven frantic by their sufferings, the crew mutinied. Hudson, with his son and eight of the crew, were sent adrift in an open boat when the ice broke. They were never seen again. Marin, the writer of this manuscript, appears to have been one of the mutineers, but of himself he says but little. The following is a full translation of the document :

"I, Louis Marin, mariner, a Breton born, sailed from London in the good ship *Discovery* under Capt. Hudson. Of our voyage to this bay I know nothing, for before we coasted Iceland I was attacked with fever and became delirious. I simply write here of what I saw in the winter of A. D. 1612. Before the winter came I went ashore. We saw many Indians, and O God, the father they killed their old men in sacrifice and drank human blood for their holy eucharist. Their women were lewd and very wicked. The Indians seized one of the sailors whom they caught in adultery, and drove a charred fagot through his body and placed his head on a wigwam. When the ice was forming it was found that the provisions were nearly exhausted and some of them rotten. The men grumbled, and one of them craw-