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5 broad howes at 2s. a peece. 10s. 5 narrow howes at 16d. a peece. 2s. 8d. 2 two handsawes at 18d. a peece. 2s. 8d. 2 two handsawes at 18d. a peece. 2s. 8d. 2 two handsawes at 18d. a peece. 2s. 8d. 2 two handsawes at 18d. a peece. 4s. 6d.
2 spades at 18d. a peece. 3s. 2 Augers at 6d. peece. 3s. 2 Augers at 6d. a peece. 3s. 2 Percers stocked 4d. a peece. 3s. 6d. 2 frowes to cleaue pale 18d. each 3s. 2 hand Bills 20d. a peece. 3s. 4d. 1 Grindstone. 4s. Nailes of all sorts to the value of 2 l. 2 Pickaxes. 3s. 6 l. 2s. 8d.
pot. 7s. 1 Kettell. 6s. 1 large Frying pan. 2s. 6d. 1 Gridiron. 1s. 6d. 2 Skellots. 5s. 1 Spit. 2s. Platters, dishes, spoones of wood. 4s. 1 l. 8s. For Sugar, Spice, and Fruit, and at Sea for six men. 12s. 6d. 2 Skellots. 5s. 1 Spit. 2s. Platters, dishes, spoones of wood. 4s. 1 l. 8s.
prouisions for a man, will be about halfe a tun, which is 12 l. 10s. 10d. So the whole charge will amount to about 20 1. Now if the number be great, Nets, Hooks and Lines, but Cheese, Bacon, Kine and Goats must be added. And this is the vsuall proportion the Virginia Company doe bestow vpon their Tenents they send. A briefe relation written by
Captaine Smith to his Maiesties Commissioners for the reformation of Virginia, concerning some aspersions against it.

HOnourable Gentlemen, for so many faire and Nauigable Riuers so neere adioyning, and piercing thorow so faire a naturall Land, free from any inundations, or large Fenny vnwholsome Marshes, I have not seene, read, nor
heard of: And for the building of Cities, Townes, and Wharfage, if they will vse the meanes, where there is no more ebbe nor floud, Nature in few places affoords any so convenient, for salt Marshes or Quagmires. Page 163 In this tract of Iames Towne River I know very few; some small Marshes and Swamps there are, but more profitable then hurtfull:
and I thinke there is more low Marsh ground betwixt Eriffe and Chelsey, then Kecoughton and the Falls, which is about one hundred and eighty miles by the course of the Riuer.

The causes of our first miseries.

Being enioyned by our Commission not to vnplant nor wrong the Saluages, because the channell was so neere the shore, where now
is Iames Towne, then a thicke groue of trees; wee cut them downe, where the Saluages pretending as much kindnesse as could bee, they hurt and slew one and twenty of vs in two houres: At this time our diet was for most part water and bran, and three ounces of little better stuffe in bread for fiue men a meale, and thus we liued neere three moneths:
our lodgings vnder boughes of trees, the Saluages being our enemies, whom we neither knew nor vnderstood; occasions I thinke sufficient to make men sicke and die.

Necessity thus did inforce me with eight or nine, to try conclusions amongst the Saluages, that we got prouision which recouered the rest being
most sicke. Six weeks I was led captiue by those Barbarians, though some of my men were slaine, and the rest fled, yet it pleased God to make their great Kings daughter the means to returne me safe to Iames towne, and relerve our wants, and then our Commonwealth was in all eight and thirty, the remainder of one hundred and fiue.
the healthfulnesse of the Countrey. Being supplied with one hundred and twenty, with twelue men in a boat of three tuns, I spent foureteene weeks in those large waters; the contents of the way of my boat protracted by the skale of proportion, was about three thousand miles, besides the Riuer we dwell vpon, where no Christian knowne euer
was, and our diet for the most part what we could finde, yet but one died. How the Saluages became subjected. The Saluages being acquainted, that by command from England we durst not hurt them, were much imboldned; that famine and their insolencies did force me to breake our Commission and instructions, cause Powhatan fly his
Countrey, and take the King of Pamavnke Prisoner; and also to keepe the King of Paspahegh in shackels, and put his men to double taskes in chaines towne to punish at our owne discretions: in the two last yeares I staied there, I had not a man slaine
     How we liued of the natural fruits of the Countrey. All those conclusions being not able to preuent the bad euents of pride and idlenesse, having received another supply of seventie, we were about two hundred in all, but not twentie work-men: In following the strict directions from England to doe that was impossible at that time; So it
hapned, that neither wee nor they had any thing to eat, but what the Countrey afforded naturally; yet of eightie who lived vpon Oysters in Iune and Iuly, with a pint of corne a week for a man lying vnder trees, and 120 for the most part living vpon Sturgion, which was dried til we pounded it to powder for meale, yet in ten weeks but seven died.
      Proofe of the Commodities we returned. It is true, we had of Tooles, Armes, & Munition sufficient, some Aquavite, Vineger, Meale, Pease, and Otemeale, but in two yeares and a halfe not sufficient for six moneths, though by the bils of loading the proportions sent vs, would well have contented vs, notwithstanding we sent home ample
proofes of Pitch, Tar, Sope Ashes, Wainskot, Clapboord, Silke grasse, Iron Ore, some Sturgion and Glasse, Saxefras, Cedar, Cypris, and blacke Walnut, crowned Powhaton, sought the Monaeans Countrey, according to the instructions sent vs, but they caused vs neglect more necessary workes: they had better haue given for Pitch and Sopeashes one
hundred pound a tun in Denmarke: Wee also maintained five or six severall Plantations. What we built. Iames towne being burnt, wee rebuilt it and three Forts more, besides the Church and Store-house, we had about fortie or fiftie severall houses to keepe vs warme and dry, invironed with a palizado of fourteene or fifteene foot, and each
as much as three or foure men could carrie. We digged a faire Well of fresh water in the Fort, where wee had three Bulwarks, foure and twentie peece of Ordnance, Page 164 of Culuering, Demiculuering, Sacar and Falcon, and most well mounted vpon conuenient plat-formes, planted one hundred acres of Corne. We had but six ships to transport and
supply vs, and but two hundred seuenty seuen men, boies, and women, by whose labours Virginia being brought to this kinde of perfection, the most difficulties past, and the foundation this laid by this small meanes; yet because we had done no more, they called in our Commission, tooke a new in their owne names, and appointed vs neere as many
offices and Officers as I had Souldiers, that neither knew vs nor wee them, without our consents or knowledge; since there have gone more then one hundred ships of other proportions, and eight or ten thousand people. Now if you please to compare what hath beene spent, sent, discouered and done this fifteene yeares, by that we did in the three
first yeares, and euery Gouernor that hath beene there since, giue you but such an account as this, you may easily finde what hath beene the cause of those disasters in Virginia.

Then came in Captaine Argall, and Master Sedan, in a ship of Master Cornelius, to fish for Sturgion, who had such good prouision, we contracted with them for it,
whereby we were better furnished then euer. Not long after came in seuen ships, with about three hundred people; but rather to supplant vs then supply vs, their Admirall with their authoritie being cast away in the Bermudas, very angry they were we had made no better prouision for them. Seuen or eight weekes we withstood the invndations of
these disorderly humors, till I was neere blowne to death with Gun-powder, which occasioned me to returne for England. How I left the Country. In the yeare 1609 about Michaelmas, I left the Country, as is formerly related, with three ships, seuen Boats, Commodities to trade, haruest newly gathered, eight weeks provision of Corne and
Meale, about fiue hundred persons, three hundred Muskets, shot, powder, and match, with armes for more men then we had. The Saluages their language and habitation, well knowne to two hundred Swine, many more
Powltry, what was brought or bred, but victuall there remained. My charge. My reward. Hauing spent some fiue yeares, and more then fiue hundred pounds in procuring the Letters Patents and setting forward, and neere as much more about New England, &c. Thus these nineteene yeares I haue here and there not spared any thing
according to my abilitie, nor the best aduice I could, to perswade how those strange miracles of misery might haue beene preuented, which lamentable experience plainly taught me of necessity must insue, but few would beleeue me till now too deerely they haue paid for it. Wherefore hitherto I haue rather left all then vndertake impossibilities, or any
more such costly taskes at such chargeable rates: for in neither of those two Countries haue I one foot of Land, nor the ground I digged with my owne hands, nor euer any content or satisfaction at all, and though I see ordinarily those two Countries shared before me by them that neither haue them nor knowes them, but
by my descriptions: Yet that doth not so much trouble me, as to heare and see those contentions and divisions which will hazard if not ruine the prosperitie of Virginia, if present remedy bee not found, as they have hindred many hundreds, who would have been ethere ere now, and makes them yet that are willing to stand in a demurre.
Books and Maps I haue made, I will thanke him that will shew me so much for so little recompence, and beare with their errors till I haue done better. For the materials in them I cannot deny, but am ready to affirme them both there and here, vpon such grounds as I haue propounded, which is to haue but fifteene hundred men to subdue againe the
Saluages, fortifie the Countrey, discouer that yet vnknowne, and both defend & feed their Colony, which I most humbly refer to his Maiesties most iudiciall iudgement, and the Honourable company of Planters and well-willers to Virginia,
New-England and Sommer-Ilands. Quest. 1. WHat conceive you is the cause the Plantation bath prospered no better since you left it in so good a forwardnesse? Answ. Idlenesse and carelesnesse brought all I did in three yeeres in six moneths to nothing, and of five hundred I left, scarce threescore remained, and had Sir Thomas Gates not
got from the Bermudas, I thinke they had beene all dead before they could be supplied. Quest. 2. What conceive you should be the cause, though the Country be good, there comes nothing but Tobacco? Answ. The oft altering of Gouernours it seemes causes every man make vse of his time, and because Corne was stinted at two shillings six
pence the bushell, and Tobacco at three shillings the pound, and they value a mans labour a yeere worth fifty or threescore pound, but in Corne worth threescore pound, and in Tobacco but ten pound a man, then shall they have Corne
 sufficient to entertaine all commers, and keepe their people in health to doe any thing, but till then, there will be little or nothing to any purpose. Quest. 3. What conceive you to have beene the cause of the Massacre, and had the Saluages had the use of any peeces in your time, or when, or by whom they were taught?
Massacre was the want of marshall discipline, and because they would have all the English had by destroying those they found so carelesly secure, that they were not provided to defend themselues against any enemy, being so dispersed as they were. In my time, though Captaine Nuport furnished them with swords by truck, and many fugitiues did
the like, and some Peeces they got accidentally, yet I got the most of them againe, and it was death to him that should shew a Saluage the vse of a Peece. Since I vnderstand they became so good shot, they were imployed for Fowlers and Huntsmen by the English.

Quest. 4. What charge thinke you would have setled the government both for
defence and planting when you left it?

Answ. Twenty thousand pound would haue hyred good labourers and mechanicall men, and haue furnished them with cattle and all necessaries, and 100. of them would haue hyred good labourers and mechanicall men, and haue furnished them with cattle and all necessaries, and 100. of them would haue hyred good labourers and mechanicall men, and haue furnished them with cattle and all necessaries, and 100. of them would haue hyred good labourers and mechanicall men, and haue furnished them with cattle and all necessaries, and 100. of them would haue hyred good labourers and mechanicall men, and haue furnished them with cattle and all necessaries, and 100. of them would haue hyred good labourers and mechanicall men, and haue furnished them with cattle and all necessaries, and 100. of them would haue hyred good labourers and mechanicall men, and haue furnished them with cattle and all necessaries, and 100. of them would haue hyred good labourers and mechanicall men, and haue furnished them with cattle and all necessaries, and 100. of them would haue hyred good labourers and mechanicall men, and haue furnished them with cattle and all necessaries, and 100. of them would haue hyred good labourers and mechanicall men, and haue furnished hyred good labourers and mechanicall men, and haue furnished hyred good labourers and haue furnished hyred good hyred good 
Dale were perswaded to the contrary, but when they had tried, they confessed their error. Quest. 5. What conceive you would be the remedy and the charge? Answ. The remedy is to send Souldiers and all sorts of labourers and necessaries for them, that they may be there by next Michaelmas, the which to doe well will stand you in five
thousand pound, but if his Maiesty would please to lend two of his Ships to transport them, lesse would serue, besides the benefit of his grace to the action would encourage all men.

Quest. 6. What thinke you are the defects of the gouernment both here and there?

Answ. The multiplicity of opinions here, and Officers there, makes such
delaies by questions and formalitie, that as much time is spent in complement as in action, Page 166 besides, some are so desirous to imploy their ships, having six pounds for euery Passenger, and three pounds for euery tun of goods, at which rate a thousand ships may now better be procured then one at the first, when the common stocke defrayed
all fraughts, wages, prouisions and Magazines, whereby the Ships are so pestred, as occasions much sicknesse, diseases and mortality, for though all the Passengers die they are sure of their fraught; and then all must be satisfied with Orations, disputations, excuses and hopes. As for the letters of aduice from hence, and their answers thence, they are
so well written, men would beleeve there were no great doubt of the performance, and that all things were wel, to which error here they have beene ever much subject; and there not to beleeve the true and poore estate of that Colony, whose fruits were commonly spent before they were ripe, and this losse is nothing to them here,
whose great estates are not sensible of the losse of their aduentures, and so they thinke, or will not take notice; but it is so with all men: but howsoeuer they thinke or dispose of all things at their pleasure, I am sure not my selfe onely, but a thousand others have not onely spent the most of their estates, but the most part have lost their liues and all,
onely but to make way for the traill of more new conclusions, and he that now will aduenture but twelve pounds ten shillings, shall have better respect and as much, except he have money as the other hath, but though he have aduentured five hundred pound, and spent there never so much
time, if hee haue no more and not able to begin a family of himselfe, all is lost by order of Court. But in the beginning it was not so, all went then out of one purse, till those new deuices haue consumed both mony and purse; for at first there were but six Patentees, now more then a thousand, then but thirteene Counsailors, now not lesse then an
hundred; I speake not of all, for there are some both honourable and honest, but of those Officers, which did they manage their owne estates no better then the affaires of Virginia, they would quickly fall to decay so well as it; but this is most euident, few Officers in England it hath caused to turne Banquerupts, nor for all their complaints would leaue
their places, neither yet any of their Officers there, nor few of the rest but they would be at home, but fewer Aduenturers here will aduenture any more till they see the businesse better established, although there be some so wilfully improvident they care for nothing but to get thither, and then if their friends be dead, or want themselves, they die or
liue but poorely for want of necessaries, and to thinke the old Planters can releeue them were too much; much lesse in Virginia where they want for themselues. Now the generall complaint saith, that pride, couetousnesse, extortion and
oppression in a few that ingrosses all, then sell all againe to the comminalty at what rate they please, yea euen men, women and children for who will giue most, occasions no small mischiefe amongst the Planters.

As for the Company, or those that doe transport them, prouided of necessaries, God forbid but they should receive their charges
againe with aduantage, or that masters there should not haue the same privilege over their servants as here, but to sell him or her for forty, fifty, or threescore pounds, whom the Company hath sent over for eight or ten pounds at the most, without regard how they shall be maintained with apparell, meat, drinke and lodging, is odious, and their fruits as here, but to sell him or her for forty, fifty, or threescore pounds, whom the Company hath sent over for eight or ten pounds at the most, without regard how they shall be maintained with apparell, meat, drinke and lodging, is odious, and their fruits as here, but to sell him or her for forty, fifty, or threescore pounds, whom the Company hath sent over for eight or ten pounds at the most, without regard how they shall be maintained with apparell, meat, drinke and lodging, is odious, and their fruits as here, but to sell him or her for eight or ten pounds at the most, without regard how they shall be maintained with apparell, meat, drinke and lodging, is odious, and their fruits are the most, without regard how they shall be maintained with apparell, meat, drinke and lodging are the most, without regard how they shall be maintained with apparell, meat, drinke and lodging are the most, without regard how the mean are the most and the mean are the most and the mean are the most are the mean are the mean are the most are the mean are the me
sutable, therefore such merchants it were better they were made such merchandize themselues, then suffered any longer to vse that trade, and those are defects sufficient to bring a well setled Common-wealth to misery, much more Virginia.

Quest. 7. How thinke you it may be rectified?

Answ. If his Maiestie would please to intitle it to his
Crowne, and yearely that both the Gouernours here and there may give their accounts to you, or some that are not ingaged in the businesse, that the common stocke bee not spent in Page 167 maintaining one hundred men for the Secretary, and more for the
Marshall and other Officers who were neuer there nor aduentured any thing, but onely preferred by fauour to be Lords ouer them what to doe, if any thing happen well, it is their glory; if ill, the fault of the old directors, that in all dangers must endure the worst, yet not fiue hundred of them
haue so much as one of the others; also that there bee some present course taken to maintaine a Garrison to suppresse the Saluages, till they be able to subsist, and that his Maiesty would please to remit his custome, or it is to be feared they will lose custome and all, for this cannot be done by promises, hopes, counsels and countenances, but with
sufficient workmen and meanes to maintaine them, not such delinquents as here cannot be ruled by all the lawes in England, yet when the foundation is laid, as I have said, and a common-wealth established, then such there may better be constrained to labour then here: but to rectifie a common-wealth with debaushed people is impossible, and no
wise man would throw himselfe into such a society, that intends honestly, and knowes what he vndertakes, for there is no Countr to pillage as the Romans found: all you expect from thence must be by labour. For the gouernment I thinke there is as much adoe about it as the Kingdomes of Scotland and Ireland, men here conceiting Virginia as
they are, erecting as many stately Offices as Officers with their attendants, as there are labourers in the Countrey, where a Constable were as good as twenty of their Captaines, and three hundred good Souldiers and labourers better then all the rest that goe onely to get the fruits of other mens labourers by the title of an office. Thus they spend
Michaelmas rent in Mid-summer Moone, and would gather their Haruest before they have planted their Corne. As for the maintenance of the Officers, the first that went neuer demanded any, but aduentured good summes, and it seemes strange to me, the fruits of all their labours, besides the expence of an hundred and fifty thousand pounds,
and such multitudes of people, those collaterall Officers could not maintaine themselues so well as the old did, and hauing now such liberty to doe to the Saluages what they will, the others had not. I more then wonder they haue not fiue hundred Saluages to worke for them towards their generall maintenance, and as many more to returne some
content and satisfaction to the Aduenturers, that for all their care, charge and diligence, can heare nor see nothing but miserable complaints; therefore vnder your correction to rectifie all, is with all expedition to passe the authority to them who will releeue them, lest all bee consumed ere the differences be determined. And except his Maiestie
vndertake it, or by Act of Parlament some small tax may be granted throughout his Dominions, as a Penny vpon euery Poll, called a head-penny; two pence vpon euery Poll, calle
paying onely homage to the Crowne of England, and such duties to the publike good as their estates increasedreason should require. Were this put in practice, how many people of what quality you please, for all those disasters would yet gladly goe to spend their liues there, and by this meanes more good might be done in one yeere, then all those
pety particular vndertakings will effect in twenty. For the Patent the King may, if he please, rather take it from them that haue it, then from vs who had it first, pretending to his Maiesty what great matters they would doe, and how little we did, and for any thing I can conceiue, had we remained still as at first, it is not likely we could have done
much worse; but those oft altering of gouernments are not without much charge, hazard and losse. If I be too plaine, I humbly craue your pardon; but you requested me, therefore I doe but my duty. For the Nobility, who knowes not how freely both in their Page 168 Purses and assistances many of them haue beene to aduance it, committing the
managing of the businesse to inferiour persons, amongst whom question lesse also many haue done their vtmost best, sincerely and truly according to their concert, opinion and vnderstanding; yet grosse errors haue beene committed, but no man liues without his fault; for my owne part, I haue so much adoe to amend my owne, I haue no leisure to
looke into any mans particular, but those in generall I conceive to be true. And so I humbly rest Yours to command, I. S.

The King hath pleased to take it into his consideration.

Thus those discords, not being to be compounded among themselves, nor yet by the extraordinary diligences, care and primes of the noble and right worthy
Commissioners, Sir William Iones, Sir Nicholas Fortescue, Sir Francis Goston, Sir Richard Sutton, Sir Henry Bourgchier and 20. or 30. others of that party to plead their causes before the right Honourable, the Lords of his Maiesties Priuy Councell: now notwithstanding all the
Relations, Examinations, and intercepting of all Letters whatsoeuer came from the Colony, as to give content and doe all men right, they sent two Commissioners strictly to examine the true estate of the Colony, as to give content and doe all men right, they sent two Commissioners strictly to examine the true estate of the Colony, as to give content and doe all men right, they sent two Commissioners strictly to examine the true estate of the Colony, as to give content and doe all men right, they sent two Commissioners strictly to examine the true estate of the Colony, as to give content and doe all men right, they sent two Commissioners strictly to examine the true estate of the Colony.
mature deliberation, it pleased his royall Maiesty to suppresse the course of the Court at Deputy Farrars, and that for the present ordering the affaires of Virginia, vntill he should make a more full settlement thereof, the Lord Viscount Mandeuile, Lord Viscount Mandeuile, Lord President of his Maiesties Privie Councell, and also other Privy Councellors, with many
vnderstanding Knights and Gentlemen, should every Thursday in the afternoone meet at Sir Thomas Smiths in Philpot lane, where all men whom it should concerne may repaire, to receive such directions and warrant for their better security, as more at large you may see in the Proclamation to that effect, vnder the great Scale of England, dated the
15. of Iuly, 1624. But as for the relations last returned, what numbers they have made, or reuenge vpon the Saluages; who are their friends or foes, or what commodities they have more then Tobacco, & their present estate or
what is presently to be put in execution, in that the Commissioners are not yet fully satisfied in the one, nor resolued in the other, at this present time when this went to the Presse, I must intreat you pardon me till I be better assured.

Thus far I have trauelled in this Wildernesse of Virginia, not being ignorant for all my paines this discourse will
be wrested, tossed and turned as many waies as there is leaues; that I have writ too much of some, too little of others, and many such like objections. To such I must answer, in the Companies name I was requested to doe it, if any have concealed their approued experiences from my knowledge, they must excuse me: as for every fatherles or stolne
relation, or whole volumes of sofisticated rehearsals, I leaue them to the charge of them that desire them. I thanke God I neuer vndertooke any thing yet any could tax me of carelesnesse or dishonesty, and what is hee to whom I am indebted or troublesome? Ah! were these my accusers but to change cases and places with me but 2. yeeres, or till they
had done but so much as I, it may be they would iudge more charitably of my imperfections. But here I must leaue all to the triall of time, both my selfe, Virginia's preparations, proceedings and good euents, praying to that great God the protector of all goodnesse to send them as good successe as the goodnesse of the action and Country deserueth,
present you the matters of fact, it is fit to offer to your view the Stage whereon they were acted, for as Geography, wandreth as a Vagrant without History seemeth a carkasse without motion, so History without History seemeth a carkasse without motion, so History without History seemeth a carkasse without motion, so History without History seemeth a carkasse without motion, so History without History seemeth a carkasse without motion, so History without History seemeth a carkasse without motion, so History without History seemeth a carkasse without motion, so History without History seemeth a carkasse without motion, so History without History seemeth a carkasse without motion and the seemeth a carkasse without motion and the seemeth a carkasse without History seemeth a carkasse without motion and the seemeth a carkasse without History seemeth History s
32. degrees and 25. minutes, of Northerly latitude, and distant from England West South-West, about 3300. miles, some twenty miles in length, and not past two miles and a halfe in breadth, enuironed with Rocks, which to the North-ward, West-ward, and South-East, extend further then they have bin yet well discovered: by reason of those Rocks the
Country is naturally very strong, for there is but two places, & scare two, vnlesse to them who know them well, where shipping may safely come in, and those now are exceeding well fortified, but within is roome to entertaine a royall Fleet: the Rocks in most places appeare at a low water, neither are they much couered at a high, for it ebbs and flowes
not past fiue foot; the shore for most part is a Rocke, so hardened with the sunne, wind and sea, that it is not apt to be worne away with the waues, whose violence is also broke by the Rocks before they can come to the shore: it is very vneuen, distributed into hills and dales; the mold is of diuers colours, neither clay nor sand, but a meane betweene;
the red which resembleth clay is the worst, the whitest resembling sand and the blackest is good, but the browne betwixt them both which they call the Rocke: the trees
vsually fasten their roots in it; neither is it indeed rocke or stone, or so hard, though for most part more harder then Chalke; nor so white, but pumish-like and spungy, easily receiuing and containing much water. In some places Clay is found vnder it, it seemes to be ingendred with raine water, draining through the earth, and drawing with it of his
substance vnto a certaine depth where it congeales; the hardest kinde of it lies vnder the red ground like quarries, as it were thicke slates one vpon another, through which the water commeth out of the Sea draining through the
sand, or that substance called the Rocke, leauing the salt behinde, it becomes fresh some further, the most places, and but three or foure paces from the Sea side, some further, the most places, and in some
                                                                                                                         The aire is most commonly cleere, very temperate, moist, with a moderate heat, very healthfull and apt for the generation and nourishing of all things, so as many things transported from hence yeeld a farre greater increase, and if it be any living
places very strange, darke and cumbersome Caues. Page 170 The clime, temper and fertility.
thing it becomes fatter and better; by this meanes the country is so replenished with Hens and Turkies, within the space of three or foure yeeres, that many of them being neglected, forsake the houses and become wilde, and so liue in great abundance; the like increase there is in Hogs, tame Conies, and other Cattle according to their kindes. There
seemes to be a continual Spring, which is the cause some things come not to that maturity and perfection as were requisite; and though the trees shed their leaues, yet they are alwaies full of greene, the Corne is the same they have in Virginia, and the West-Indies: of this and many other things without plowing or much labour, they have two
Haruests every yeere, for they set about March, which they gather in Iuly; and againe in August, which they reape in December; and little slips of Fig-trees and Vines doe vsually beare fruit within the yeere, and sometimes in lesse; but we finde not the Grapes as yet come to any perfection; the like fertility it hath in Oranges and Limons, Pomgranates
and other things. Concerning the serenity and beauty of the skie, it may as truly be said of those Ilands as euer it was said of the Rhodes, that there is no one day throughout the 12. moneths, but that in some houre thereof, the sun lookes singularly & cleere vpon them: for the temperature it is beyond all others most admirable; no cold there is beyond
an English Aprill, nor heat much greater then an ordinary Iuly in France, so that frost and snow is neuer seene here, nor stinking and infectious mists very seldome, by reason of the maine Ocean, there is some wind stirring that cooles the aire: the winter they have observes the time with ours, but the longest daies and nights are shorter then ours
                                Trees and Fruits. The Prickell Peare. The poison weed. The red weed. We found it at first all ouergrowne with weeds, and plants of seuerall kinds, as many tall and goodly Cedars, infinite store of Palmetoes, numbers of Mulberies, wild Oliue-trees store, with diuers others vnknowne both by name and
nature, so that as yet they become lost to many vsefull imployments, which time and industry no doubt will one day discouer, and euen already certaine of the most notorious of them have gotten them appellations from their apparent effects, as the Prickell-peare which growes like a shrub by the ground, with broad thick leaves, all ouer-armed with
long and sharpe dangerous thornes, the fruit being in forme not much vnlike a small greene Peare, and on the outside of the same colour, but within bloud red, and exceeding full of iuice; with graines not much vnlike the Pomgranat, and colouring after its nature. The poysoned weed is much in shape like our English Iuy, but being but touched,
red rinde, is thereupon termed the red weed, the root whereof being soked in any liquor, or but a small quantity of the luice drunke alone, procures a very forcible vomit, and yet is generally vsed by the people, and found very effectuall against the paines and distempers of the stomacke.
     The Sea feather. Fruits Transported. A kinde of Wood-bind there is likewise by the Sea very commonly to bee found, which runnes vpon trees twining it selfe like a Vine: the fruit somewhat resembles a Beane, but somewhat flatter, the which any way eaten worketh excellently in the nature of a purge, and though very vehemently, yet without
all perill. Contrary to this, another small tree there is, which causeth costiuenesse; there is also a certaine Plant like a bramble bush, which beares a long yellow fruit, having the shell very hard, and within it a hard berry, that beaten or brused
betweene the teeth, sets all the mouth on an extreme heat very terrible for the time, to auoid which they are swallowed downe whole, Page 171 and found of the same or better operation then the red Pepper, and thence borroweth the name. In the bottome of the Sea there is growing vpon the Rocks a large kinde of Plant in the forme of a Vine leafe
but far more spread with veines in colour of a pale red, very strangely interlaced & wouen one into another, which we call the Feather, but the vertue thereof is altogether vnknowne, but only regarded for the rarity. Now besides these naturall productions, prouidences & paines since the Plantation, haue offered diuers other seeds & plants, which the
soile hath greedlily imbraced & cherished, so that at this present 1623. there are great abundance of white, red and yellow coloured Potatoes, Tobacco, Sugarcanes, Indicos, Parsnips, exceeding large Radishes, the American bread, the Cassado root, the Indian Pumpian, the Water-million, Musk-million, & the most delicate Pine-apples, Plantans, and
Papawes, also the English Artichoke, Pease, &c. briefly whatsoeuer else may be expected for the satisfaction either of curiosity, necessity or delight. Birds. Egge-Birds. Neither hath the aire for her part been wanting with due supplies of many sorts of Fowles, as the gray and white Hearne, the gray and greene Plouer, some wilde Ducks
and Malards, Coots and Red-shankes, Sea-wigions, Gray-bitterns, Cormorants, numbers of small Birds like Sparrowes and Robins, which have lately beene destroyed by the wilde Cats, Wood-pickars, very many Crowes, which since this Plantation are kild, the rest fled or seldome seene except in the most vninhabited places, from whence they are
observed to take their flight about sun set, directing their course towards the North-west, which makes many coniecture there are some more Ilands not far off that way. Sometimes are also seene Falcons & Iar-falcons, Ospraies, a Bird like a Hobby, but because they come seldome, they are held but as passengers; but aboue all these, most deserving
observation and respect are those two sorts of Birds, the one for the tune of his voice, the other for the effect, called the Cahow, and Egge bird, which on the first of May, a day constantly observed, fall a laying infinite store of Eggs neere as big as Hens, vpon certaine small sandie baies especially in Coupers Ile; and although men sit downe amongst
them when hundreds haue bin gathered in a morning, yet there is hath stayed amongst them till they haue gathered as many more: they continue this course till Midsummer, and so tame & feareles, you must thrust them off from their Eggs with your hand; then they grow so faint with laying, they suffer them to breed & take infinite numbers of their
                                                                            The Tropicke Bird and the Pemblicos presagements.

The Cahow is a Bird of the night, for all the day she lies hid in holes in the Rocks, where they and their young are also taken with as much ease as may be, but in the night if you but whoop and hollow, they will light vpon you, that
with your hands you may chuse the fat and leaue the leane; those they have only in winter: their Eggs are as big as hens, but they are speckled, the other white. Mr. Norwood hath taken twenty dozen of them in three or foure houres, and since there hath beene such hauocke made of them, they were neere all destroyed, till there was a strict inhibition
for their preservation. The Tropicke bird is white, as large as a Pullet, with one onely long Feather in her taile, and is seldome seene far distant from other small Bird there is, because she cries Pemblyco they call her so, she is seldome seene in the day but when she sings, as too oft she doth very clamorously; too true a
Prophet she proues of huge winds and boysterous weather: there are not many, but onely Rats and Pigeons there are not many, but onely Rats and Pigeons there are not many, but onely Rats and Pigeons there are not many, but onely Rats and Pigeons there are not many, but onely Rats and Pigeons there are not many, but onely Rats and Pigeons there are not many, but onely Rats and Pigeons there are not many, but onely Rats and Pigeons there are not many, but onely Rats and Pigeons there are not many, but onely Rats and Pigeons there are not many, but onely Rats and Pigeons there are not many, but onely Rats and Pigeons there are not many, but onely Rats and Pigeons there are not many, but onely Rats and Pigeons there are not many, but onely Rats and Pigeons there are not many, but onely Rats and Pigeons there are not many, but onely Rats and Pigeons there are not many, but onely Rats and Pigeons there are not many, but onely Rats and Pigeons there are not many, but onely Rats and Pigeons there are not many, but onely Rats and Pigeons there are not many, but onely Rats and Pigeons there are not many, but onely Rats and Pigeons there are not many, but onely Rats and Pigeons there are not many, but onely Rats and Pigeons there are not many are not many and Pigeons there are not many are not ma
Cats, there increased since the Plantation, but how they agree together you shall heare hereafter. The Musketas and Flies are also too busie, with a certaine India Bug, called by the Spaniards a Cacarootch, the which creeping into Chests they eat and defile with their ill-sented dung: also the little Ants in summer time are so troublesome, they are
forced to dry their figs vpon high frames, and anoint their feet with tar, wherein they sticke, else they would spoile them all Page 172 ere they could be dryed: Wormes in the earth also there are, but too many, so that to keepe them from destroying their Corne and Tobacco, they are forced to worme them euery morning, which is a great labour, else
all would be destroyed. Lizards there were many and very large, but now none, and it is said they were destoyed by the Cat. Certaine Spiders also of very large size are found hanging vpon trees, but instead of being any way dangerous as in other places, they are here of a most pleasing aspect, all ouer drest, as it were with Siluer, Gold, and Pearle,
and their Webs in the Summer wouen from tree to tree, are generally a perfect raw silke, and that as well in regard of substance as colour, and so strong withall, that diuers Birds bigger than Black-birds, being like Snipes, are often taken and so strong withall, that diuers Birds bigger than Black-birds, being like Snipes, are often taken and so strong withall, that diuers Birds bigger than Black-birds, being like Snipes, are often taken and so strong withall, that diuers Birds bigger than Black-birds, being like Snipes, are often taken and so strong withall, that diuers Birds bigger than Black-birds bigger than Black-birds.
                                                                                          But aboue all the rest of the Elements, the Sea is found most abundantly liberall: hence have they as much excellent Fish, and as much variety as need be desired. The most of which being vnknowne to our Northerne parts, got there new names, either for their shapes or
conditions; as the large Rocke-fish from his like hew, and haunting amongst the Rocks, the fat Hog-fish from his swine-like shape and snout: for this is not the old knowne Hog-fish, Cony-fish, the small yellow taile from that naturall painting; the great Growper from
his odde and strange grunting, some of them yet knowne to the Cauallo, the Gar-fish, Flying-fish and Morerayes: the rest are common to other Continents; as the Purgoose, the Cauallo, the Sharke, the Pilot-fish, the Sea-Breame, the Oyster and Lobster, with diuers others; twenty Tortoises haue beene taken in a day,
against idlenesse to rouse vp industry, then any great cause of much distaste, much lesse despaire: and of those to speake troth, there are onely two: viz. the Winds, and the Wormes, especially in the Spring and Autumne; and thus conditioned as yet we will let rest these small Ilands, in the midst of this mightie and maine Ocean, so inuironed on every
side, by infinite numbers of vncertaine scattered Rocks, lying shallowly hid vnder the surface of the water, a league, two, three, foure, or fiue, to Sea, to the which aduantagers added by art, as hereafter you shall heare at large, and finde described in the Map. It may well be concluded to be the most impregnable place in the world, and although the
Amber Greece, Pearles, nor Tobacco, are of that quantity and certainty to be relied vpon to gaine wealth; yet by practise and experience they finde, by Silke, Saffron, Indico, Madar, Sugar-canes, Wine, Oile, and such like great profit may be expected: yet were those hopelesse in regard of their conueniency to nourish and maintaine themselues, and
releeue them shall visit them with wood, water, and other necessaries, besides what an eye-sore they are already becommed to them that haue them not, and how deare and pretious to them that haue them not, and how deare and pretious to them that haue them not, and how deare and pretious to them that haue them not, and how deare and pretious to them that haue them not, and how deare and pretious to them that haue them not, and how deare and pretious to them that haue them not, and how deare and pretious to them that haue them not, and how deare and pretious to them that haue them not, and how deare and pretious to them that haue them not, and how deare and pretious to them that haue them not, and how deare and pretious to them that haue them not, and how deare and pretious to them that haue them not, and how deare and pretious to them that haue them not, and how deare and pretious to them that haue them not, and how deare and pretious to them that haue them not, and how deare and pretious to them that haue them not, and how deare and pretious to them that haue them not, and how deare and pretious to them that haue them not, and how deare and pretious to them that haue them not, and how deare and pretious to them that haue them not, and how deare and pretious to them that haue them not, and how deare and pretious to them that haue them not, and how deare and pretious the not have the not h
proceedings of the first Planters and their successors, Master Norrod, Thomas Sparkes, and diuers others. A briefe relation of the sbipwracke of Henry May.

1593. How it is supposed they were called the Bermudas. How it is supposed they were called the Bermudas.
many called them the Ile of Deuils, that all men did shun as Hell and perdition; I will not expostulate, nor trouble your patiences with those vncertaine antiquities Page 173 further then thus; our men found divers crosses, peeces of Spanish monies here and there. Two or three wracks also they found, by certaine inscriptions to bee some Spanish, some
Dutch, some French; but the greatest rumour is, that a Spanish ship called Bermudas was there cast away, carrying Hogges to the West-Indies that swam a shore, and there increased: how the Spaniards escaped is vncertaine: but they say, from that ship those Iles were first called Bermudas, which till then for six thousand yeares had been
                   But the first English-man that was one Henry May, a worthy Mariner that went with Captaine Lancaster to the East-Indies 1591. and in their returne by the West-Indies, being in some distresse, sent this Henry May for England by one Mounsier de la Barbotier, to acquaint the Merchants with their estate. The last of
Nouember, saith May, we departed from Laguna in Hispaniola, and the seuenteenth of December following, we were cast away vpon the North-west of the Bermudas; the Pilots about noone made themselues Southwards of the Iles twelue leagues, and demanded of the Captaine their Wine of hight as out of all danger, which they had: but it seemes
they were either drunke, or carelesse of their charge; for through their negligences a number of good men were cast away. I being but a stranger amongst fiftie and odde French-men, it pleased God to appoint me to be one of them should be saued. In this extremity we made a raft, which we towed with our Boat, there were but six and twentie of vs
saued; and I seeing scarce roome for the one halfe, durst not passe in amongst them till the Captaine called me along with him, leauing the better halfe to the seas mercy: that day we rowed till within two hours of night ere we could land, being neere dead with thirst, euery man tooke his way to seeke fresh water, at length, by searching amongst
many weeds, we found some raine water, but in the maine are many faire Baies, where we had enough for digging.

The building and calking their Barke.

Now it pleased God before our ship split we saued our Carpenters tooles, some Nailes, some Nailes, and Tacklings, wherewith we went roundly to worke, and built a Barke of eighty tunnes: In
stead of Pitch, we made Lime, mixed with Tortoise oyle, and as the Carpenters calked her, I and another paied the seames with this plaster, which being in Aprill, became quickly dry, and as the Carpenters calked her, I and another paied the seames with this plaster, which being in Aprill it was so hot, we feared our water would faile, two great Chests wee made, which we calked as our
ship; those we stowed on each side our maine Mast, filled them with water and thirtie liue Tortoises: wee found many Hogges, but so leane wee could not eat them; the tops of the Palmetaberries was our bread, and the iuyce we got out of the trees we cut downe our drinke, and of the leaues, which are more then an Ell long, we couered our Cabens, &
made our beds, and found many of those prouisions as is related, but little foule weather. The eleventh of May it pleased God to set vs cleere of the Ile, after wee had lived there five moneths: and the twentieth wee fell with Cape Britton, neere New found Land, where refreshing our selves with wood and water, and such things as we could get of the
Saluages, it seemed a good Countrey, but we staied not past foure houres before we set saile for the banke of New found land, where wee met many ships, but not any would take in a man of vs, vntill it pleased God we met a Barke of Fawmothe, which received vs for a little time, and with her we tooke a French ship, wherein I left Captaine de la
Barbotier, my deare friend, and all his Company: and in August arrived at Falmouth in this honest English Barke, 1594. Written by me Henry May. Page 174The first English ship knowne to haue beene cast away vpon the Bermudas 1609. From the relation of Mr. Iordan, Master Iohn Euens, Master Henry Shelly, and divers others.
desperate estate by a storm. YOu have heard, that when Captaine Smith was Gouernor of Virginia, there were nine ships sent with five hundred people, to take in the old Commission, and rectifie a new gouernment: they set saile in May, and in the height of thirty degrees of
Northerly latitude, they were taken with an extreme storme, or rather a part of Hericano, vpon the fiue and twentieth of Iuly, which as they write, did not onely separate them from the Fleet, but with the violent working of the Seas, their ship became so shaken, torne, and leake, she received so much water as covered two tire of Hogsheads above the
ballace, that they stood vp to the middles, with Buckets, Baricos, and Kettles, to baile out the water seemed rather to increase then diminish, in so much that being all vtterly spent with labour, were euen resolued without any hope to shut vp the hatches,
and commit themselues to the mercy of the Sea, which is said to be mercilesse, or rather to the mercy of Almighty God, whose mercy farre exceeds all his workes; seeing no sense or hope in mans apprehension, but presently to sinke: some hauing some good and comfortable waters, fetched them and dranke one to another, as taking their last leaues
vntill a more happy, and a more ioyfull meeting in a more blessed world, when it pleased God out of his most gracious and mercifull providence, so to direct and guide their ship for her most advantage;

The care and iudgement of Sir George Somers.

An euident token of Gods mercy.

That Sir George Somers all this time sitting vpon the
poupe, scarce taking leisure to eat nor sleepe, couing the ship to keepe her as vpright as he could, otherwaies she must long ere that needs have foundered, most wishedly and happily descried land; whereupon he most comfortably incouraged them to follow their worke, many of them being fast a sleepe: this vnlooked for welcome newes, as if it had
bin a voice from heaven, hurrieth them all above hatches, to looke for that they durst scarce beleeve, so that improvidently forsaking that taske which imported no lesse then their lives, they gave so dangerous advantage to their greedy enemy the salt water, which still entred at the large breaches of their poore wooden castle, as that in gaping after
life, they had well-nigh swallowed their death. Surely it is impossible any should now be vrged to doe his best, and although they knew it, that place all men did so shun, yet they spread all the saile they could to attain them: for not long it was before they strucke vpon a rocke, till a surge of the sea cast her from thence, and so from one to another, till
most luckily at last so vpright betwixt two, as if she had beene in the stocks, till this they expected but euery blow a death: But now behold, suddenly the wind giues place to a calme, and the billowes, which each by ouertaking her, would in an instant haue shiuered her in peeces, become peaceable and still, so that with all conueniency and ease, they
vnshipped all their goods, victuall, and persons into their Boats, and with extreme ioy, euen almost to amazednesse, arrived in safetie, though more then a league from the shore, without the losse of a man; yet were they in all one hundred and fiftie: yet their deliuerance was not more strange in falling so happily vpon the land, as their feeding and
preservation was beyond their hopes; for you have heard, it hath beene to the Spaniards more fearefull then an Vtopian Purgatory, and to all Sea-men no lesse terrible then an inchanted den of Furies and Deuils, the most dangerous, vnfortunate, and forlorne place in the world, and they found it the richest, healthfullest and pleasantest they ever saw
                           Sir George Somers his first ranging the land. Being thus safe on shore, they disposed themselues to search the Iles for food Page 175 and water; others to get a shore what they could from the ship; not long Sir George wandred but found such a fishing, that in halfe an houre with a hooke and line, he tooke so many as
sufficed the whole company, in some places they were so thicke in the Coues, and so great, they durst not goe in lest they should bite them, and fatter nor better fish cannot be. M. Shelly found a Bay neere a quarter of a mile ouer, so full of Mullets, as none of them before had euer seene or heard
of the like: the next day seeking to kill them with fis-gigs, they strucke so many the water in many places was red with bloud, yet caught not one, but with a net they caught so many as they caught not one, but with a net they caught so many as they caught so many the water in many places was red with bloud, yet caught not one, but with a net they caught so many as they caught not one, but with a net they caught so many the water in many places was red with bloud, yet caught not one, but with a net they caught not one.
George had twice his hooke and line broke out of his hand, but the third time he made it so strong he caught the same fish, which had pulled him into the Sea had not his men got hold of him, whereby he had his three hookes againe were found in her belly. At their first hunting for hogs they found such abundance, they killed 32 and this hunting &
fishing was appointed to Captaine Robert Walsingham, and Mr. Henry Shelly for the company in general: they report they killed at least 500 besides Pigs, and many that were killed by diuers others; for the birds in their seasons, the facility to make their cabens of Palmeta leaues, caused many of them vtterly forget or desire euer to returne from
thence, they lived in such plenty, peace and ease. What meanes they made to send to Virginia. But let vs remember how the Knights began to resolue in those desperat affaires: many projects they had, but at last it was concluded, to decke their long boat with their ship hatches; which done, with all expedition they sent Master Rauen, a very
sufficient Mariner, with eight more in her to Virginia, to haue shipping from thence to fetch them away; three weekes or a moneth they expected her returne, but to this day she was neuer more heard of; all this time was spent in searching the Iles: now although God still fed them with this abundance of plenty, yet such was the malice of enuy or
ambition, for all this good seruice done by Sommers, such a great difference fell amongst their Commanders, that they lived as under in this distressed friends: but necessity so commanded, patience had the victory.

A mariage, and two children borne.
were a building; in the meane time two children were borne, the Boy was called Bermudas, the Girle Bermuda
finished and rigged their two new Cedar ships with such provisions they saued from the Sea-aduenturer they left amongst the Rocks, they called the one the Patience, the other the Deliucrance; they vsed Lime and Oile, as May did for Pitch and Tar. Sir George Summers had in his Barke no Iron at all but one bolt in her Keele; now having made their
prouisions of victuall and all things ready, they set saile the tenth of May 1610. onely leauing two men behinde them, called Christopher Carter and Edward Waters, that for their daies then stand to their trials and the euent of Iustice; for
one of their consorts was shot to death, and Waters being tied to a tree also to be executed, had by chance a Knife about him, and so secretly cut the Rope, he ran into the woods where they could not finde him. There were two Saluages also sent from Virginia by Captain Smith, the one called Namuntack, the other Matchumps, but some such
differences fell betweene them, that Matchumps slew Namuntack, and having made a hole to bury him, because it was too short, he cut of his legs and laid them by him, which murder he concealed till he was in Virginia.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       Their arriuall in Virginia.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           The foure and twentieth of the same moneth they arrived in Virginia at lames towne, where
they found but threescore persons, as you may reade at large in the History of Virginia, of the fiue hundred left by Captaine Smith, also of the arrivall Page 176 of the Lord Laware, that met them thus bound for England, returned them backe, and vnderstanding what plenty there was of hogs and other good things in the Bermudas, was desirous to
send thither to supply his necessary occasions; whereupon Sir George Summers, the best acquainted with the place, whose noble minde euer regarded a generall good more then his owne ends, though aboue three score yeeres of age, and had meanes in England sutable to his ranke, offered himselfe by Gods helpe to performe this dangerous voyage
againe for the Bermudas, which was kindly accepted, so vpon the 19. of Iune, he imbarked in his Cedar ship, about the burthen of thirty tunnes, and so set saile.

Sir George Summers his returne to the Bermudas.

Much foule and crosse weather he had, and was forced to the North parts of Virginia, where refreshing himselfe vpon this
vnknowne coast, he could not bee diuerted from the search of the Bermudas, where at last with his extraordinary care, paines and industry to dispatch his businesse, and the strength of his body not answering the euer memorable courage of his minde, having lived so long in such
honourable seruices, the most part of his well beloued and vertuous life, God and nature here determined, should euer remaine a perpetual memory of his much bewailed sorrow for his death: finding his time but short, after he had taken the best course he could to settle his estate, like a valiant Captaine he exhorted them with all diligence to be
constant to those Plantations, and with all expedition to returne to Virginia. In that very place which we now call Saint Georges towne, this men, as men amazed, seeing the death of him who was euen as the life of them all, embalmed his body and set saile for England, being the first that
euer went to seeke those Ilands, which haue beene euer since called Summers Iles, in honour of his worthy memory, leauing three men behind them, that voluntarily stayed, whose names were Christopher Carter, Edward Waters, there formerly left as is said, and Edward Chard. This Cedar ship at last with his dead body arrived at Whit-Church in
Dorsetshire, where by his friends he was honourably buried, with many vollies of shot, and the rites of a Souldier, and vpon his tombe was bestowed this Epitaph.
                                                                                                                                                                                                   His Epitaph.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Hei mibi Virginia quod tam cito præterit Æstas,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               Autumnus seguitur, sæguiet inde & hiems:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 At ver perpetuum nascetur. & Anglia
                                                                                                                                                                       Autumne succeeds and stormy Winters blast.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         O Florida, shall bring thy sweetest flowers.
                                                                    In English thus:
                                                                                                         Alas Virginia's Summer so soone past,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              Yet Englands ioyfull Spring with ioyfull showers,
                        Decerpit flores florida terra tuas.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  The proceedings of the three men.
                                                                  THe honour of this resulution. belongs principally to Carter, for through his importunity, not to leave such a place abandoned, Chard & Waters were moved to stay with him, and the rest promised with all the speed they could again to revisit them. But the ship once out of sight, those three
Lords, the sole inhabitants of all those Ilands, began to erect their little common wealth for a while with brotherly regency, repairing the ground, planting Corne, and such seeds and fruits as they had, building a house, &c. Then making priuy search amongst the creuises and corners of those craggy Rocks, what this maine Ocean since the worlds
creation had throwne amongst them, at last they chanced upon the greatest peece of Amber-greece was ever seene or heard of in one lumpe, being in weight foure-score pound, besides divers other small peeces.

But now being rich, they grew so proud and abitious, contempt tooke such Page 177 place, they fell out for superiority, though but
three forlorne men, more then three thousand miles from their native Country, and but small hope ever to see it againe. Notwithstanding, they sometimes fell from words to blowes about meere trifles: in one of which fights, one of them was bitten with his owne dog, as if the dumbe beast would reprove them of their folly; at last Chard and Waters,
the two greater spirits, must try it out in the field, but Carter wilely stole away their weapons, affecting rather to liue amongst his chemies, then by being rid of them liue alone; and thus those miserable men liued full two yeeres, so that all their clothes were neere worne cleane from their backs, and their hopes of any forraine releese as naked as
their bodies. At last they began to recouer their wits, yet in a fashion perhaps would have cost them dearer then when they were mad; for concluding a tripartite peace of their Matachin warre, they resolved to frame as good a Boat as they could, and therein to make a desperate attempt for Virginia, or New found Land; but no sooner were they entred
into that resolution, but they described a saile standing in for the shore, though they neither knew what she would, they were so ouer-ioyed, with all possible speed they went to meet her, and according to their hearts desire she proued an English-man, whom they safely conducted into their harbour.

How they were supplied.
             Now you are to vnderstand, that Captaine Matthew Somers, Nephew and heire to Sir George, that returned with his dead body, though both he and his Company did their vtmost in relating all those passages to their Countrey-men and aduenturers, their relations were beleeued but as trauellers tales, till it came to be apprehended by some
of the Virginia Company, how beneficiall it might be, and helpfull to the Plantation in Virginia, so that some one hundred and twentie of them bought the pretended right of all the Company, and had sent this ship to make a triall; but first they had obtained Letters Patents of the Kings most excellent Maiestie. Sir Thomas Smith was elected Treasurer
and Gouernor heere, and Master Richard More to be Gouernor of the Iles and Colony there. The first beginning of a Colonie in the Somer Iles, vnder the command of Master Richard More, extracted out of a plot of Master Richard More, extracted out of a plot of Master Richard More to be Gouernor of the Iles and Colony there. The first beginning of a Colonie in the Somer Iles, vnder the command of Master Richard More to be Gouernor of the Iles and Colony there. The first beginning of a Colonie in the Somer Iles, vnder the command of Master Richard More to be Gouernor of the Iles and Colony there.
                   MAster More thus finding those three men not onely well and lusty, but well stored with divers sorts of provisions, as an Acre of Corne ready taken, good store of hogs flesh salted, and made in flitches of Bacon, were very good, and so presently landed his
goods and sixty persons towards the beginning of Iuly 1612, vpon the South side of Smiths Ile.

Their differences about the Amber-greece, tooke first Chard in examination, he being one of the three the most masterfull spirit, what Amber-greece, Pearle,
Treasure, or other Commodities they had found. Chard no lesse witty then resolute, directly answered; Not any thing at all but the fruits of the Ile, what his fellowes had done he knew not, but if they had, he doubted not but to finde it out, and then hee should know it certainly. This he spake onely to win time to sweare his Consorts to secrecy, and he
would finde the meanes how they should all returne in that ship with it all for England, otherwise they should be deceived of all. Till this was effected they thought every houre an age; now for the better conveiance of it aboord, they acquainted it to Captaine Davis, master of the ship, and one Master Edwin Kendall, that for their secrecy and
transportation should participate with them: Without further ceremony the match was accepted, and absolutely concluded, the plot laid, time and place set downe to haue it aboord. But Carter, were it for feare the Gouernor at last should know of it, to whom so oft they had denied it; or that the Page 178 rest should deceive him, is vncertaine; but
most certaine it is, he reuealed all the plot to Master More: To get so much wealth he knew would please them in England, though it did displease all his Company, and to lose such a prize he would not for hazarding a mutiny. So first hee reuealed himselfe to Kendall in faire tearmes, reprouing his dishonesty, but not being answered according to his
expectation, he committed both Chard and him to person. The next Sabboath day Dauis comming on shore, More also taxed with very hard language and many threats, to lay him fast also if he mended not his manners; Dauis for the present replied little, but went with him to the place of praier: but in the midst of divine service he goeth away,
commanding all his Sea-men to follow him presently a boord, where he encourageth them to stand to him like men, and hee would free the Prisoners, have all the Amber-greece for themselues, and so be gone.

Chard in danger of hanging.

The Gouernor hearing of this resolution, prepares with his company to repulse force with force, so that
a generall expectance of a civill vncivill warre possessed every man; but this threatning gust passed over more calmlier then was expected; for Davis having better advised with himselfe, repented his rashnesse, and desired a reconcilement with the Governor. Peace thus concluded, Kendall was set at libertie, but Chard was condemned, and vpon the
ladder to be hanged for his obstinacy; yet vpon better consideration More reprised him, but kept him a prisoner all the finders, that neuer had any consideration
at all. The greatest part though More thus recouered, yet Dauis and Kendall had so much, either by the ignorance or conniuency of the Gouernors, that arriving in England, they prepared themselues for a new voiage; at last they two falling out, the Company having notice thereof, so tormented them both, they gaue ouer their voiage, and durst not be
                                Master Mores industry in fortifying and planting. The Gouernor thus rid of the ship and those discontents, removed his seat from Smiths Ile to Saint Georges, after he had fitted vp some small Cabbens of Palmata leaves for his wife and family, in that valley where now stands their prime towne called S. Georges, hee
began to apply himselfe to fortifie the Countrey, and training his men in the exercise of armes. For although he was an excellent Artist, a good Gunner, very witty and industrious: he built and laid the foundation of eight or nine Forts, called the Kings Castle, Charles Fort, Pembrookes Fort, Smiths Fort, Pagits Fort, Gates Fort, Castle, Charles Forts, called the Kings Castle, Charles Forts, and training his men in the exercise of armes.
Warwicks Castle, Saint Katharines Fort, &c. mounting in them all the Ordnance he had, preparing the ground to build Houses, plant Corne, and such Fruits as they had.

A contention of the Minister against the Gouernor.

Being thus busied, and as the necessitie of the time required, keeping his men somewhat hard at worke, Master Keath his
Minister, were it by the secret prouocation of some drones, that grew weary of their taskes, or his affection to popularity is not certaine: But he begins to tax the Gouernor in the Pulpit, hee did grinde the faces of the poore, oppressing his Christian brethren with Pharoahs taxes. More finding this in short time, might breed ill bloud, called the
Company together and also the Minister, vrging them plainly, to tell him wherein he had deserved those hard accusations: whereupon, with an vniuersall cry they affirmed the contrary, so that Keath downe of his knees to aske him forgiuenesse. But Master More kindly tooke him vp, willing him to kneel to God, and hereafter be more modest and
charitable in his speeches; notwithstanding two other discontents so vpbraided More with that doctrine, and stood to maintaine it, he impaneled a Iury, with a great deale of seeming much adoe he would hang them being condemned, one of them with the very feare, fell into a dead Palsie; so that the other was set at libertie, and proued after a very
                       Two peeces weighed out of the Sea Adventure. Many conclusions he tried about the Sea-venture, the wracke of Sir George Somers, Page 179 but he got onely for his paines but two peece of Ordnance. Hauing framed a Church of timber, it was blowne downe by a tempest, so that he built another in a more closer place with
good labourer.
Palmera leaues.
                          The first supply. Before this yeere was expired, the aduenterers sent them an aduiso with thirtie Passengers and good prouisions, to prepare with all expedition for their defence against the Spaniard, whom they vnderstood ere long would visit them: This occasioned him to keepe all his men together in that Ile so hard at
worke, that wanting libertie to goe abroad for food, liuing onely on that they had, and expected daily to receive from England, they were so over-toiled, many fell sicke, but none died. Very earnest this ship was to have all the Amber-greece, which M. More perceiving, was the chiefest cause of their comming, and that it was the onely loadstone to
draw from England still more supplies; for all the expresse command sent from the Company, he returned this ship but with the one third part; so from thence she went to Virginia, and not long after arrived safely in England.

1613. The second supply.

Sir Thomas Smith Treasurer.

A strange increase of Potatoes.
                       But before her returne the Company sent the Martha with sixtie Passengers more, they arrived in Iune with one Master Bartlet to survey the land, and the estate of the Colonie, with expresse command for all the Amber-greece: but More perceiuing him not as he would have him, and that the Company began to mistrust him, would
send no more but another third part, wherewith they returned, leauing a French-man to make triall of the Mulberies he expected. About this time they were in hope of a small crop of Tobacco, but it was most spoiled for want of knowledge to vse
it. Now in England Master More became amongst the Merchants maruelous distastfull, for the detaining so long the Amber-greece; which delaies they so much abhorred, they forthwith dispatched the Elizabeth the second time and forty Passengers, much rebuking More for so long detaining the Amber-greece; which delaies they so much abhorred, they forthwith dispatched the Elizabeth the second time and forty Passengers, much rebuking More for so long detaining the Amber-greece; which delaies they so much abhorred, they forthwith dispatched the Elizabeth the second time and forty Passengers, much rebuking More for so long detaining the Amber-greece; which delaies they so much abhorred, they forthwith dispatched the Elizabeth the second time and forty Passengers, much rebuking More for so long detaining the Amber-greece; which delaies they so much abhorred, they forthwith dispatched the Elizabeth the second time and forty Passengers, much rebuking More for so long detaining the Amber-greece; which delaies they so much abhorred the Elizabeth the second time and forty Passengers, much rebuking More for so long detaining the Amber-greece; which delaies they so much abhorred the Elizabeth the second time and forty Passengers, much rebuking More for so long the Amber-greece; which are the Elizabeth the Second time and the Second time and the Elizabeth the Sec
colourable excuses, he deliuered it, wherewith the ship was brought the first Potato roots, which flourished exceedingly for a time, till by negligence they were almost lost (all but two cast-away roots) that so wonderfully have increased, they are a maine releefe to all the Inhabitants. This ship was not long
gone but there came two Spanish ships, sounding with their Boat, which attempted to come in: but from the Kings Castle Master More made but two shot, which caused them presently depart. Marke here the handy-worke of the diuine providence, for they had but three quarters of a barrell of powder, and but one shot more, and the powder by
carelesnesse was tumbled downe vnder the mussels of the two peeces, were discharged, yet not touched with fire when they were discharged them, but brought
withall so many Rats, that within two yeeres after neere ruined all; now though Elfrid had deceived his friend Fisher of this Caruell in the West. Indies, they reuenged Fisher sinjury, for Elfrid had deceived his friend Fisher of this Caruell in the West. Indies, they reuenged Fisher sinjury, for Elfrid had deceived his friend Fisher of this Caruell in the West. Indies, they reuenged Fisher sinjury, for Elfrid had deceived his friend Fisher of this Caruell in the West. Indies, they reuenged Fisher sinjury, for Elfrid had deceived his friend Fisher of this Caruell in the West. Indies, they reuenged Fisher sinjury, for Elfrid had deceived his friend Fisher sinjury, for Elfrid had deceived his friend Fisher of this Caruell in the West. Indies, they reuenged Fisher sinjury, for Elfrid had deceived his friend Fisher sinjury his 
the Starre with a hundred and fourescore more, amongst which were many Gentlemen, as Master Lower for Marshall, Master Barret, Master Felgate, and diuers others; but very vnproper for what they vndertooke. Within foureteene daies after came in the Margaret and two Frygates, and in them one hundred and threescore Passengers; also Master
Bartlet came now expresly to diuide the Country into Tribes, and the Tribes into shares. But Master More finding no mention made of any part for himselfe nor all them with him, as he was promised in England, by no meanes would admit of any diuision, nor suffer his men from finishing their fortifications, which was so necessary, it was his maine
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ambition to see that accomplished; but such vnkindnesse grew betwixt this Master Bartlet and Page 180 the Gouernour, that the rude multitude with all the disdaine they could deuise caused Bartlet returne for England as he came. About this time William Millington was drawne into the Sea by a fish, but neuer after euer seene.

famine and mortalitie. Sir Thomas Smith Treasurer. The neglect of this division was very hardly conceited in England, so that Master More grew more and more in dislike with the company; notwithstanding he followed the building of these Forts so earnestly, neglecting planting of Corne, till their store was neere all consumed, whereby they

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became so feeble and weake, some would not, others could not goe abroad to seeke releefe, but starued in their houses, and many that went abroad, through weaknesse were subject to be suddenly surprized with a disease called the Feauges, which was neither paine nor sicknesse, but as it were the highest degree of weaknesse, depriving them of
power and ability from the execution of any bodily exercises, whether it were working, walking, or what else: being thus taken, if any presently gaue them food, many times they straight recouered, yet some after a little rest would bee able to walke, but if they found not present succour, died.

A strange being of Rauens.
immediatly before, came in a company of Rauens, which continued amongst them all the time of this mortality and then departed, which for any thing knowne, neither before nor since were euer seene or heard of: this with diuers other reasons caused Master More to goe out to Sea, to see if he could discouer any other Ilands, but he went not farre
ere ill weather forced him backe; and it were a noble aduenture of him would vndertake to make more perfect all the dangers are about the Summer Iles.

All workes, and send them abroad to get what they could; one hundred and fifty of
the most weake and sicke he sent to Coupers Ile, where were such infinite numbers of the Birds called Cahowes, which were so fearelesse they might take so many as they would, and that admired abundance of fish, that the extremity of their hunger, and their gluttony was such, those heavenly blessings they so consumed and wasted by carelesnesse
and surfetting, many of them died vpon those silly Birds that offered themselues to the Slaughter, which the Gouernour vnderstanding, caused them for change of aire to be removed to Port-royall, and a Company of Fishers with a Boat to releeue them with fish, but the Gange grew so lazie the poore weaklings still died; they that remained killed the
Cattle they found in the Ile, faining the heat caused them to runne into the Sea and so were drowned; so that the Gouernour sent againe for them home, but some obtained leave still to live abroad; one amongst the rest hid himselfe in the Woods, and lived onely on Wilkes and land Crabs, fat and lusty many moneths, but most of them being at Saint
Georges, ordinarily was taken one hundred and fifty or two hundred great fishes daily for their food; for want of hookes and lines, the Smith made hookes of old swords, and lines of old ropes, but finding all those poore Engines also decay, they sent one of the two Frigats last left with them for England, to tell them of this misery. All which was now
attributed to Master Mores peruersnesse, who at first when he got the Amber-Greece had not such a generall applause, but now all the worst could possibly be suggested was too good for him; yet not knowing for the present how to send a better, they let him continue still, though his time was neere expired, and with all speed sent the Welcome
fraught with prouision, where shee well arrived, and proued her selfe as welcome in deed as in name; for all those extremities, Master Lowes Hues writeth, not one of all those threescore that first beganne this Plantation was dead, which shewes it was not impossible, but industry might have prevented a great part of the others sluggish carelesnesse
                                                       This ship much refreshed this miserable Colony, but Master More seeing they sent not for him, his time being now expired, vnderstanding how badly they reputed him in England, and that his imploiment now was more for their owne ends then any good for himselfe, resolued directly to returne with this ship.
Hauing setled all things in the best order he could, left the gouernment to the charge Page 181 of the counsell of six to succeed each other monethly, till they had further directions from England; whose names were Captaine Miles Kendall, Captain
twelue others for their assistances. More thus taking leaue of those Ilands, arrived in England, much wrangling they had, but at last they confirmed him according to promise eight shares of Land, and so he was dismissed of his charge, with shew of fauour and much friendship. The rule of the six Gouernors.
      THE first thing they did was casting of lots, who should rule first, which lot lighted vpon Master Caldicot. This last supply somewhat abated the extremitie of their miseries, and the better in that their fortifications being finished, they had the more leasure to goe abroad with that meanes was brought to that purpose to fish. Chard as you have
heard, whom all this while More had kept Prisoner, they set at libertie: now by reason of their former miseries, little or nothing could be done; yet this Gouernor having thus concluded his moneth, and prepared a Frigot and two and thirtie men, hee imbarked himselfe with two other of his fellow counsellers; namely, Knight and Waters for the West
Indies, to get Fruits and Plants, Goats, young Cattle, and such like. But this poore vessell, whether through ill weather, or want of Mariners, or both, in stead of the Indies fell with the Canaries, where taking a poore Portugall, the which they manned with ten of their owne people, as soone after separated from her in a storme, & the next day was
taken by a French Pickaroune, so that the Frigot out of hope of her prize, makes a second time for the West-Indies, where she no sooner arrived, but foundred in the sea; but the men in their Boat recovered a desolate Ile, where after some few moneths stay, an English Pyrat tooke them in, and some of them at last got for England, and some few
yeares after returned to the Somer Iles. Captaine Iohn Mansfield his moneth. THE Frigot thus gone, Captaine Mansfield succeeded. Then was contriued a petition, as from the generalitie, vnto the triumuirat Gouernors; wherein they supplicated, that by no meanes they should resigne the gouernment to any should come from England, vpon what
tearmes soeuer, vntill six moneths after the returne of their ship sent to the West-Indies; about this vnwarrantable action, Master Lewes Hues their Preacher was so violent in suppressing it, that such discontents grew betwixt the Gouernors and him, and divisions among the Company, he was arraigned, condemned, and imprisoned, but not long
detained before released. Then the matter fell so hotly againe to be disputed betwixt him and one Master Keath a Scotch-man, that professed schollership, that made all the people in a great combustion: much adoe there was, till at last as they sate in the Church and ready to proceed to a judiciary course against Master Hues, suddenly such an
extreme gust of wind and weather so ruffled in the trees and Church; some cried out, A miracle; others, it was but an accident common in those Iles, but the noise was so terrible it dissolued the assembly: notwithstanding, Master Hues was againe imprisoned, and as suddenly discharged; but those factions were so confused, and their relations so
variable, that such vnnecessary circumstances were better omitted then any more disputed. Master Carter, which was altogether spent in quietnesse, and then Captaine Miles Kendall had the rule, whose moneth was also as quietly spent as his
Predecessors. Then Captaine Mansfield begins his second moneth, when the ship called the Edwin arrived with good supplies. About this time divers Boats going to sea were lost, and some men drowned; and Page 182 many of the Company repaired to Master Hues, that there might bee a Councell according to Master Mores order of six Gouernours,
and twelue Assistants, whereupon grew as many more such silly brawles as before, which at last concluded with as simple a reconciliation. In the interim happened to a certaine number of private persons as miserable and lamentable an accident, as euer was read or heard of, and thus it was:

A wonderfull. accident.

In the month of March, as
time most subject of all others to such tempests; on a Friday there went seuen men in a boat of two or three tunnes to fish. The morning being faire, so eager they were of their iourney, some went fasting: neither carried they either meat or drinke with them, but a few Palmeta berries, but being at their fishing place some foure leagues from the
shoare, such a tempest arose, they were quickly driven from the sight of land in an overgrown Sea, despairing of all hope, onely committing themselves to Gods mercy, let the boat drive which way shee would. On Sunday the storme being somewhat abated, they hoysed saile as they thought towards the Island. In the evening it grew starke calme; so
that being too weake to vse their oares, they lay a drift that night. The next morning Andrew Hilliard, for now all his companions were past strength either to helpe him or themselues: before a small gale of wind spred his saile againe. On Tuesday one died, whom they threw ouer board. On Wednesday three. And on Thursday at night the sixt. All these
but the last were buried by Hilliard in the Sea, for so weake hee was growne hee could not turne him ouer as the raft, whereupon hee stripped him, ripping his belly with his knife, throwing his bowels into the water, and this God sent
him presently after, so that in one small shoure hee recovered about foure spoonefuls of raine water to his vnspeakeable refreshment; he also preserved neere halfe a pint of blood in a shooe, which he did sparingly drinke of to moist his mouth: two severall daies he fed on his flesh, to the quantity of a pound, on the eleventh day from his losing the
sight of land, two flying fishes fals in his boat, whose warme iucie blood hee sucked to his greater comfort. But within an houre after to his greater comfort you will not doubt, he once againe descried the land, and within foure houres after was cast vpon a rocke neere to Porr royall, where his boat was presently split in pieces, but himselfe, though
exreamely weake, made shift to clamber vp so steepe and high a rocke, as would have troubled the ablest man in the Ile to have done that by day hee did by night.

Being thus astride on a rocke, the tumbling Sea had gotten such possession in his braines, that a good while it was before his giddy head would suffer him to venture vpon the
forsaking it: towards the morning he craules a shore, and then to his accomplished joy descernes where hee is, and trauels halfe a day without any refreshment then water, where of wisely and temperarely he stinted himselfe, otherwise certainely hee had drunke his last. In which case hee attaines a friends house: where at the first they tooke him for
a ghost, but at last acknowledged and received him with ioy, his story after some houres of recovery of strength to tell it, heard out with admiration: he was not long after conveyed to the towne, where he received his former health, and was living in the yeere 1622.

Treasure found in the Summer Iles.
time of ease, was, that a merry fellow hauing found some few Dollars against the Flemish wracke, the bruit went currant the treasure was found, and they all made men. Much adoe there was to preuent the purloining of it, before they had it: vvhere after they had it: vvhere after
pounds starling, vvhich is not vnlike but to be the remainder of some greater store, washed from some wracke not farre from the shore.

A new Gouernor chosne.

The company by the Edwin receiuing newes of the reuels vvere kept in Sommer Iles, resolued to make choice of a new Gouernour, called Master Daniel Tuckar, that a long time had
bin a planter in Virginia in the gouernment of Captaine Page 183 Smith. All things being furnished for his voyage; hee set saile in the George, consorted vvith the Edwin, with many passengers, which being discouered by them in those Iles, they supposed them the Frigot sent to the West Indies; but when they vnderstood vvhat they vvere, much
preparation they made to resist the new Gouernour. Many great ostentations appeared on both sides, but vvhen the quondam Gouernour did see his men for most part forsake him; all was very well and quietly compounded, and with much kindnesse received and welcomed a shore, where his Commission was no sooner read, then they accepted and
acknowledged him for their Gouernour. The Gouernour. The Gouernment of Captaine Daniel Tuckar.

1616. Sir Thomas Smith Treasurer.

ABout the mistd of May arrived this Gouernour, where finding much to be commanded by him; it could not but passionate any
man liuing. But at last according to the Virginia order, hee set euery one was with him at Saint Georges, to his taske, to cleere grounds, fell trees, set corne, square timber, plant vines and other fruits brought out of England. These by their taske Masters by breake a day repaired to the wharfe, from thence to be imployed to the place of their
imployment, till nine of the clocke, and then in the after-noone from three till Sunne-set. Beside meat, drinke and cloaths, they had for a time a certaine kinde of brasse money with a hogge on the one side, in memory of the abundance of hogges was found at their first landing.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             Captaine Tuckars proceedings.
imitating divers orders vsed in Virginia, by Sir Tho. Dale: he began by them to looke into his instructions given by the Company. Whereupon by one Mr. Richard Norwood a Survayor, sent over for that purpose, in the time of Master Moore, hee began to lay out the eight tribes in the maine, which were to consist of fifty shares to a tribe; and twenty
fiue acers to cuery share. He also began to plant some Colony men, on some of the especiall shares. He swore also certaine of the chiefe men of euery tribe to bee Bailiffes thereof; and appointed as many men as hee was able for all supplied shares. The goods landed in the store houses hee sent from thence, and dispersed it to his workemen in
generall: some Boats also began to be builded; but the pinace called the Thomas suspected might make an escape, was laid vp in a docke, were shee yet remaineth.

A Barke sent to the West Indies.

In the beginning of the second moneth of his government, he directed warrants to all the Bailiffes, for the holding of a generall Assise at Saint
Georges, and appointed Master Stokes Lieutenant of the Kings Castle at the Gurnets head. The Edwin came with him he sent to the West Indies by directions from England, to trade with the natiues, for cattall, corne, plants, and other commodities. A course of great importance, which had it been pursued, would certainly have produced more hopefull
effects for the good of the Colony, then all the supplies and Magazines from England hath or will in a long time. The Assises. Presently after her departure began the Assises, executed by his Deputy. The chiefe matter handled was the hanging one Iohn Wood a French man, for speaking many distastefull and mutinous speeches against the
Gouernour, to shew the rest by that example, the power of his authority, which after with his owne hands he so oft executed with a bastinado amongst the poorer sort; many tearmed it a cruelty, not much lesse then tyranny: but the sequell is more then strange.

The strange aduenture of five men in a boat.

So it was that five of them, seeing
by no meanes they could get passage for England, resolued to vndergoe all hazards but they would make an escape from such seruitude. The chiefe mariner and plotter of this businesse, was Richard Sanders and his confederates, William Goodwin a ship Carpenter, Thomas Harison a Ioyner, Iames Barker a Gentleman, and Henry Puet. These
repairing to the Gouernour, and with pleasing insinuations told him, if hee would allow them but Page 184 things necessary; they would build him a boat of two or three tunnes, with a close decke, should goe a fishing all weathers. The Gouernour halfe proud that hee had brought his men to so good a passe, as he conceived, to offer themselves to so
necessary a worke; instantly with all things they could desire, and many faire promises to incourage them to perfection. Having made choise of a place most fit from molestation, they went forward with that expedition, that in a short time shee was brought to perfection. By this time, the ship
that brought the Gouernour, being ready to depart, hee sends a lusty gange to goe fetch his new boat to carry him aboard, but arriving at the place where she was gone the last evening to Sea, to try how shee would saile. Much search and dispute was where this boat should be: but at last they found
diuers letters in the cabbins, to this effect, directed to the Gouernour, and other their friends: that their hard and bad vsage was so intolerable, and their hope so small euer againe to see their Countrey, or be deliuered from such seruitude, they miscaried
as it was much to be mistrusted, their liues and bloods should be required at their hands was the cause. A compasse Diall Barker had borrowed of Master Hues, to whom he writ that as hee had oft perswaded them to patience, and that God would pay them though none did: hee must now bee contented with the losse of his Diall, with his owne
doctrine. Such leasure they found to bee merry when in the eye of reason they were marching into a most certaine ruine. The Gouernour being thus satisfied of their escape, extreamly threatned them no lesse then a hanging, but the stormes of the Ocean they now more feared then him; good prouision by bartering they had got from the ship, where
Goodwin in a brauado told the Mariners, though he could not be permitted to goe with them, yet peraduenture hee might be in England before them, whereat the Master and his Mate laughed merrily. But having beene now vnder saile three weekes, the winds so fauoured them, they had cause to feare: then a blustering gale
blowing in their teeth, put them to much extremity for divers dayes, then becomming more gentle away they past prosperously some eight or ten dayes more, till meeting a French Piccaroune of whom they desired succour, hee like himselfe tooke from them what hee liked, leaving them not so much as a crosse-staffe to observe withall, and so cast
them off: their course still they continued till their victuall began to fall to the lowest ebbe; and the very knees of their small vessell were halfe hewed away for fire wood. At last to their infinit ioy they arrived in Ireland, where the Earle of Tomund honorably entertained them, and caused the boat to be hung vp for a Monument, and well she might, for
shee had sailed more then 3300. miles by a right line thorow the maine Sea, without any sight of land, and I thinke since God made the world, the like nauigation was neuer done, nor heard of. This fortunate Sanders going to the East Indies, in the rifling some ships there tooke, it was his chance to buy an old chest, for three or foure shillings, but
because it wanted a key hee repented his bargaine, and would gladly haue sold it againe for lesse. A certaine time it lay tossed to and fro as a thing hee little regarded, but at last hauing little to doe, hee broke it open, where he found a thousand pounds starling, or so much gold as bought him in England a good estate, which leauing with his wife he
                                                   Plants from the West Indies. The exploits of Captain Powell. The George setting saile three dayes after this escape, the Gouernour seazed and confiscated all that those fugitives left behinde them. Within a weeke after returned the Edwin from the West Indies, furnished with figges, pynes, sugarcanes
plantaines, papanes and diuers other plants, which were presently replanted, and since increased into greater numbers, also an Indian and a Negar, and so much ligna vitæ as defrayed all the charge. The Gouernor thus busied amongst his plants, making hedges of Figtrees, and Pomgranets, and severall divisions by Page 185 Palizadoes for the
defence of their guarding and keeping their cattell, for in such husbandry qualities he well deserved great commendations. The Aduenturers to supply him sent with all speed they could the Hopewell, a small Barke, but an excellent sailer, and in her one Captaine Powell an excellent Mariner, and well acquainted in the Indies where he was to go
trade, after he had landed his passengers in the Summer Iles: but in his iourney at the Westerne Iles meeting a Brasile man, hee liked the suger and passengers so well, hee mand the Caruill with his owne men, and continued his course, but bethinking himself how this would be entertained at the Summer Iles. hee found such doubts, hee went directly
for the West Indies to take time to resolue what to doe: arriving there hee met a French rouer, one euery way as cunning as himselfe, but much more trecherous. A great league of kindnesse is soone made betweene them, vpon confidence whereof, Powell and some of the chiefe with him being inuited aboord him, is easily entised, and in the midst of
their cups both hee and his company treacherously made prisoners; and thus was forced to give him their prise, or hang at the yards arme with all his company. Having set them a shore, away goes the French man; Powels ship being but hard by, presently fetcht them all a boord, but finding his victuall neere spent, and no hope at all to recover his
prize, set his Portugales on shore, and set saile for the Summer Iles; where safely arriving, hee declared the whole passage to the Gouernour, lest some other in telling might make it worse, of which the Gouernour still spent his time in good husbandry, although some of the
snarling sort here in England, whom nothing will please, writ to him hee was fitter to be a Gardiner then a Gouernour: some time he spent in digging of a great pond, but that worke proued altogether vnprofitable: about that time was held the second Assise. The greatest matter passed, was a Proclamation against the spoile of Cahowes, but it came too
late, for they were most destroyed before: a platforme hee caused to be erected by Pagits Fort, where a good Fort were very necessary. Captaine Powell not having performed his seruice in the West Indies, he conditioned with all things
necessary. In the meane time the Company vnderstanding, that in Ianuary, February and March, there are many Whales, for which fishing they sent the Neptune, a tall ship well prouided with euerything fitting for that imploiment, sent three
good Shalops to try what could be done, but whether it was the swiftnes of the Whale in swimming, or the condition of the place, certaine it is for all their labour and hazard, they could kill none, though they strucke many.

To begin his second yeere, he called the third Assise, where divers
were punished as their faults deserved: three were condemned to die; two were reprived, but the third was hanged: the next day there was also a levy for the repairing two Forts; but that labour tooke not such effect as was intended, for want of good directions.

The countrey neere devoured with rats.

But the great God of heaven being
angry at somewhat happened in those proceedings, caused such an increase of silly rats, in the space of two yeeres so to abound, before they regarded them, that they filled not onely those places where they were first landed, but swimming from place to place, spread themselues into all parts of the Countrey, insomuch that there was no Iland but it
was pestered with them; and some fishes haue beene taken with rats in their bellies, which they caught in swimming from Ile to Ile: their nests they had almost in euery tree, and in most places their burrowes in the ground like conies: they spared not the fruits of the plants, or trees, nor the very plants themselues, but ate them vp. When they had set
their corne, the rats would come by troupes in the night and scratch it out of the ground. If by diligent watch any escape them: and they became noysome euen to the very persons of men. They vsed all the diligence they could for the destroying of Page 186 them, nourishing cats both wilde and
tame, for that purpose; they vsed ratsbane, and many times set fire on the woods, that oft ran halfe a mile before it was extinct; euery man was enioyned to set twelue traps, and some of their owne accord haue set neere an hundred, which they became
so expert, that a good dog in two or three houres would kil forty or fity. Many other deuices they vsed to destroy them, but could not preuaile, finding them still increasing against them: nay they so deuoured the fruits of the earth, that they were destitute of bread for a yeere or two, so that when they had it afterwards, they were so wained from it,
they easily neglected to eat it with their meat. Besides they endeuoured so much for the planting Tobacco for present gaine, that they neglected many things might more have prevailed for their good, which caused amongst them much weaknesse and mortality, since the beginning of this vermine.

A strange confusion of rats.
pleased God, but by what meanes it is not well knowne, to take them away; in so much that the wilde cats and many of them leauing the woods, came downe to their houses, and to such places where they vse to garbish their fish, and became tame. Some haue attributed the destruction of them the
to encrease of wild cats, but that is not likely they should be so suddenly encreased rather at that time, then foure yeeres before; and the chiefe occasion of this supposition was, because they saw some companies of them leave the woods, and slew themselves for want of food. Others by the coldnesse of winter, which notwithstanding is never so great
there, as with vs in March, except it be in the wind: besides the rats wanted not the fethers of young birds and chickins, which they daily killed, and Palmeta mosse to build themselues warme nests out of the wind; as vsually they daily killed, and Palmeta mosse to build themselues warme nests out of the wind; as vsually they daily killed, and Palmeta mosse to build themselues warme nests out of the wind; as vsually they daily killed, and Palmeta mosse to build themselues warme nests out of the wind; as vsually they daily killed, and Palmeta mosse to build themselues warme nests out of the wind; as vsually they daily killed, and Palmeta mosse to build themselues warme nests out of the wind; as vsually they daily killed, and Palmeta mosse to build themselues warme nests out of the wind; as vsually they daily killed, and Palmeta mosse to build themselues warme nests out of the wind; as vsually they daily killed, and Palmeta mosse to build themselues warme nests out of the wind; as vsually they daily killed, and Palmeta mosse to build themselues warme nests out of the wind; as vsually they daily killed, and Palmeta mosse to build themselues warme nests out of the wind; as vsually they daily killed, and Palmeta mosse to build themselues warmen nests out of the wind; as vsually they daily killed, and palmeta mosse to build the wind; as vsually they daily killed, and the wind; as vsually killed, as vsually killed, and the wind; as vsually killed, as vsually killed, as vsually k
and bee very fat euen in the midst of winter. It remaineth then, that as God doth sometimes effect his will without subordinate and secondary causes, so wee need not doubt, but that in the speedy encrease of this vermine; as also by the preservation of so many of them by such weake meanes as they then enjoyed, and especially in the so sudden
                                                                                                                                                                                                 The returne of M. Powell from the Indies.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   About this time Henry Long, with seuen others in an extreame storme were cast away, but three of them escaped. One of them being asked what hee
very faire Cedar, which by a thunder clap was rent almost to small shiuers, and a man stood by him, and Samuel Tanton most fearfully blasted, yet neither they, the house, nor a little childe, yet a paire of racks in the house was all torne to fitters. The Neptune not long after arriving to fish for whale, her fortune proued no better then the Gouernours,
could not chuse but take them; Meale, Hides and Munition was their lading: Faire weather the Gouernor made with Powell to a strict account for doing such an vnwarrantable act; much a doe then was betwixt the taker and receiver; but Powell was glad to be excused to
answer it in England, leauing all hee had taken behind him in the Iles: The Neptune also returned with him, but noble Powell lost all his pay and pillage for Page 187 this yeeres worke. For which the Company sent for to Tuckar, so that he also lost his part as well as Powell: Notwithstanding, the Gouernour by this meanes being strong in shipping,
make tryall of their skill; but they lost their labours and spoiled the hides. Also he called another Assise coerning a poore fellow called Gabriel, for concealing some speeches M. Pollard and M. Rich should vse, tending to the dis-reputation of the Gouernour, and his injustice and cruelties; which being brought within the compasse of sedition and
mutiny, though a yeere agoe; many were called in question about it, although euery one ordinarily had spoke as much. Yet Gabriel for example sake was condemned to bee hanged, and was vpon the ladder, but reprised so small and ridiculous
vpon their submission they were pardoned, and restored to their places. The diuision of the Summer Iles into Tribes, by Master Richard Norwood, Surueyor.

ACcording to the division of the Councell and Company, as they had determined by lot, M. Norwood tooke a
plot of the Ile, and divided it with as much faithfulnes as he could, assigning to every Adventurer his share or proportion, as namely, to lay out a large proportion proportion, as namely, to lay out a large proportion 
assigned S. Georges Iland, S. Dauids Iland, S. Dauids Iland, Coopers Iland, S. Dauids Iland, Coopers Iland, Coopers Iland, Coopers Iland, Coopers Iland, S. Dauids Iland, I
Tribe to bee Eastward, was then called Bedfords Tribe, now Hamiltons: the second, Smiths: Tribe the third, Cavendish, now Deuonshires: the fourth, Pembrooks: the fift, Pagits: the sixt, Mansils. now Warwicks: the second, Smiths and Smith, the Earle of
Devonshire, the Earle of Pembrooke, the Lord Pagit, the Earle of Warwicke, the Earle of Warwicke, the Earle of Southhampton, and Sir Edwin Sands. Againe each of those Tribes were to bee divided into fifty parts, called shares; and every Adventurer to have his shares in these tribes as was determined, by casting lots in England, the manner of it appeares by the Map, and
more largely by his Booke of the Suruay of the Countrey, which is in the Records of the Colony. And their shares in euery Tribe,
according to the suruey, and the best information yet ascertained, of any of their alterations.
                                                                                                                                   Share. Iames L. Marquis Hamil. 6 Sir Edward Harwood. 4 M. Iohn Delbridge. 3 M. Iohn Dike. 3 M. Ellis Roberts. 2 M. Ralph King. 1 M. Quicks assignes. 2 M. William Cannig. 4 M. William Cannig. 1 M. William Web. 1 M. Iohn
Bernards assignes. 2 M. Elias Roberts Iun. 1 M. Iohn Gearing. 2 M. Cleophas Smith. 2 Robert Earle of Warwick. 4 M. Thomas Couell. 3 M. Greenwels assignes. 1 M. Cley. 1 M. Powlson. 2 M. Iohn Dike. 1.1/2 Comon land for conveniency. 25 M. Iohn Dike. 1.1/2 M. George Thorps assignes. 1
Edwards. 2 M. William Pane. 4 M. Robert Smith. 2 M. George Barkley assignes. 5 Sir Samuel Sands. 1 M. Anthony Pennistone. 4 Sir Edwin Sands. 5 Sir Thomas Smith. 5 M. Richard More. 4 M. Ad. Brumfield 2 M Rob. Iohnson Alderman. 5 M. Iohn Wroth. 3 M. George Smith. 4
Bernards heires. 2 Robert Earle of Warwick. 2 M. Francis West. 2 Will. Lord Cavendish. 5 Will. Earle of Deuonshire. 5 M. Edw. Ditchfield. 1 M. Iohn Fletcher. 2 M. Gedion Delawne. 2 M. Anth. Pennistone. 3 M. Best. 2 M. Edw. Luckin. 2 M. Richard Rogers. 2 M. Will. Nicols. 2 M. Edw. Ditchfield. 1 M. Iohn Fletcher. 2 M. Edw. Ditchfield. 1 M. Edw. Ditchfield. 2 M. Edw. Ditchfield. 3 M. Edw. Ditchfield. 3 M. Edw. Ditchfield. 4 M. Will. Nicols. 2 M. Edw. Ditchfield. 4 M. Will. Nicols. 2 M. Edw. Ditchfield. 3 M. Edw. Ditchfield. 4 M. Will. Nicols. 2 M. Edw. Ditchfield. 4 
                       Shares, M. George Smith, 4 Gleab land, 2 M. Nicholas Hide, 1 Sir Lawrence Hide, 1 M. Thomas Iudwyn, 2 Will, Earle of Pemb, 10 M. Rich, Edwards, 1 M. Rich, Edwards, 1 M. Iacobsons assignes, 1 M. Iohn Farrar, 1 M. Nicholas Farrar, 1 M. Nicholas, Farrar, 1 M. Nicholas, Farrar, 1 M. Will, Earle of Pemb, 10 M. Richard Edwards, 1 M. Rich, Edwards, 1 M. Rich, Edwards, 1 M. Richard Edwards, 1 M. Richa
Canning, 2 M. Richard Martin, 2 M. Rich. Edwards, 1 M. Rich. Edwards, 2 M. Rich. Caswell, 1 M. Rich. Edwards, 2 M. Rich. Caswell, 1 M. Rich. Edwards, 2 M. Rich. Edwar
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       Shares, M. VVheatley, 2 Cap. Daniel Tuckar, 2 M. Will, Felgate, 1 Rob, Earle of Warwicke, 5 M. George Smith, 5
Palmer. 4 M. Bagnell. 5 M. Iohn Bale. 1 M. Wheatley. 4 M. Christop. Barron. 4 M. Iohn Wodall. 1 M. Iohn Wodall. 1 M. Lewis. 2 M. Owen Arthors assignes. 2 M. George Etheridge. 4 2 Sir VVill. VVade. 1 M. Iohn Bernards heires. 1
M. Sam. Tickner. 2 M. Francis Mevell. 1 M. Sephen Sparrow. 1 M. Ioseph Man. 5 Cap. Daniel Tuckar. 2 M. Francis Moverill. 1 M. Francis Meverill. 2 M. Francis Meverill. 2 M. Francis Meverill. 3 M. Francis Meverill. 3 M. Francis Meverill. 3 M. Francis Meverill. 4 M. Francis Meverill. 4 M. Francis Meverill. 5 M. Francis Meverill. 5 M. Francis Meverill. 6 M. Francis Meverill. 6 M. Francis Meverill. 7 M. Francis Meverill. 7 M. Francis Meverill. 8 M. Francis Meverill. 8 M. Francis Meverill. 9 M. Francis Mev
                    Shares. Cap. Dan. Tuckar. 4 M. Iohn Britton. 1 M. Rich. Chamberland. 3 M. Leon. Harwods assignes. 1 M. Iohn Banks. 1 Sir Nathanael Rich. 12 Rob. Earle of VVarwicke. 3 Page 189 M. Richard More. 6 M. Edward Scot. 6 M. Antho. Abdy6 Hen. Earle of Southampton. 4 M. And. Broumfield. 2 M. Henry Timbed. 2 Sir
                                                                        Shares. M. George Barcklies heires. 5 Sir Edwin Sands. 5 M. Ierom Hidon. 10 M. Tho. Millin and 2 M. Robert Gore. 3 Sir Edw. Sackvile. 1 Sir Iohn Dauers. 1 M. Robert Gore. 2 M. Iohn Delbridge. 1 M. Iohn
VVroth. 1 M. Iohn VVests heires. 4 M. Richard Chamberlaine. 10 Touching the common ground in each Tribe, as also the ouer-plus, you may finde that at large in the Booke of Surueyes amongst their Records.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            The first Magazin. 1618. Now though the Countrey was small, yet they could not conveniently have beene disposed and well
setled, without a true description and a suruey of it; and againe, euery man being setled where he might constantly abide, they knew their businesse, and fitted their household accordingly: then they built no more Cabbens, but substantiall houses, they cleered their grounds, and planted not onely such things as would yeeld them their fruits in a few
moneths, but also such as would affoord them profit within a few yeares, so that in a short time the Countrey began to aspire, and neerely approach vnto that happinesse and prosperitie, wherein now it flourisheth, &c.

Two exploits of desperate Fugitiues.

But to follow the History; vpon the best plot of ground could be found, the Gouernor
preuailed so much with the generalitie, they built a faire house of Cedar, which being done, he appropriated it to himselfe, which occasioned exceeding much distaste. About this time arrived the Diana with a good supply of men and prouision, and the first Magazin euer seene in those Iles; which course is not so much commended here, as cursed and
abhorred by reason of enhansements of all the Inhabitants there; six or seuen weeks this ship staied, then having towards her fraught thirtie thousand weight of Tobacco; which proving good, and comming to a lucky Market, gaue great encouragement to the Aduenturers to goe lustily forward in their Plantation, and without such successe, there is
nothing but grudging and repining. But about the appropriation of this new built house, many bad discontents grew betwixt him and the Gouernor, especially betwixt him and the Gouernor, especially betwixt him and the Minister, and Lewes, who would neither be feared with threats nor imprisonment, that their malice continued till they met in England, of which the
Minister made the cause so plaine, hee very well and honestly it seemes, discharged himselfe.

The arrivall of the Blessing.
                                                                                                                                                                            Now in those times of these endlesse vnciuill broiles, two desperate men and a proper Gentlewoman got into a Boat, and thinking to make an escape to Virginia, as appeared by some Letters they left behinde them were
neuer more heard on. The very next moneth after the like was attempted by six others, so desirous they were to be rid of their seruitude; but their plot being discouered by one of their seruitude; but their plot being discouered by one of their seruitude; but their plot being discouered by one of their seruitude; but their plot being discouered by one of their seruitude; but their plot being discouered by one of their seruitude; but their plot being discouered by one of their seruitude; but their plot being discouered by one of their seruitude; but their plot being discouered by one of their seruitude; but their plot being discouered by one of their seruitude; but their plot being discouered by one of their seruitude; but their plot being discouered by one of their seruitude; but their plot being discouered by one of their seruitude; but their plot being discouered by one of their seruitude; but their plot being discouered by one of their seruitude; but their plot being discouered by one of their seruitude; but their plot being discouered by one of their seruitude; but their plot being discouered by one of their seruitude; but their plot being discouered by one of their seruitude; but their plot being discouered by one of their seruitude; but their plot being discouered by one of their seruitude; but their plot being discouered by one of their seruitude; but their plot being discouered by one of their seruitude; but their plot being discouered by one of their seruitude; but their plot being discouered by one of their seruitude; but their plot being discouered by one of their seruitude; but their plot being discouered by one of their seruitude; but their plot being discouered by one of their seruitude; but their plot being discouered by one of their seruitude; but their seruitude; but their seruitude; but their plot being discouered by one of their seruitude; but thei
hanged, and the rest reprised. The Diana arriving well in England, for all the infinite numbers of complaints, the Tobacco did helpe to sweeten all manner of grievances, yet it bred a distaste in the opinions of so many, they began to thinke of another Gouernor; but for that time it was so qualified by divers of his friends, they dispatched away the
Blessing, which arrived in the Somer Iles. Though their generall Letter was faire and courteous to the Gouernor, yet by the report of the Passengers and divers particular letters from his friends, it was assured him his cruelty and couetousnesse, for all his paines and industry was much disliked, nor was he like to enjoy his Page 190 house, and that
land he had planted for himselfe, by the extreme oppression of the Comminalty. This caused so many ielousies to arise in his conceit, that at last he fully resolued to returne by this ship, that no sooner set saile from England, then they proceeded to the nomination of a new Gouernor. Many were presented according to the affections of those that were
to giue in their voices, but it chiefely rested betwixt one Captaine Southwell, and one Mr Nathaniel Butler, where wee will leaue them a while to the consideration of the six Gouernors before spoken of for his substitute, returned with this ship directly for
England, as well to excuse himselfe of those objections he suspected, as to get assured him the house and land he had alotted for himselfe, lest it might otherwise be disposed of in his absence. Collected out of their Records by N. B. and the relations of M. Pollard, and divers others. The Government of Captaine Miles Kendall, Deputy for Captaine Miles Kendall Miles Miles Kendall Miles Mi
                                                       THE vnexpected returne of Captaine Tuckar, caused a demurre in the election of the new Gouernor; some perswading these oft changes were so troublesome, dangerous, and chargeable, it were best to continue Captaine Kendall; others againe stood for Captaine Tuckar, but during the time of these
opinions, the Gilliflower was dispatched with a supply. Now I should have remembred, Tuckar was no sooner out of the harbour, but he met Master Elfred in a ship called the Treasurer, sent from Virginia to trade: by her he writ to his Deputy Master Kendall, to have a care of all things, and beware of too much acquaintance with this ship, which hee
suspected was bound for the West Indies. Notwithstanding, Elfred received what kindnesse the Ile could afford; he promised to reuisit them at his returne; this done, because they would not be gouernlesse when his Deputiship was expired, there was a generall assembly, and by that Election Kendall was confirmed to succeed still Gouernor. Now they would not be gouernlesse when his Deputiship was expired, there was a generall assembly, and by that Election Kendall was confirmed to succeed still Gouernor.
began to apply themselues to the finishing some plat-forme about Smiths Fort, and laying the foundation of a Church to be built of Cedar, till the Gillyflower arrived with some private letters to Kendall, how he was elected Gouernor of those Iles for three yeeres. During her stay they held their Assises, where for some few suspected facts three were
condemned, and the better to terrifie the rest, led to the place of execution, but reprieued; diuers of the rest had their faults pardoned, and the Gilliflower set saile for New found land. Captaine Butler chosen Gouernor.
somewhat disliked: but an Angell in those imploiments cannot please all men, yet this consideration bred much ill bloud as well here as there, so that the Company directly concluded, Captaine Butler should with what expedition they could, goe to be their Gouernor: In the Interim they tooke the opportunitie of a ship, called the Sea-flower, bound for
Virginia, and by her sent a Preacher and his Family, with divers Passengers, and newes of a new Gouernor. This bred a great distaste amongst many, that still they should have new officers and strangers for their Gouernors they never heard of, and themselves still kept there whether they would or no, without any preferment, no nor scarce any of
them their inhabiting, to haue any land at all of their owne, but liue all as tenants, or as other mens poore seruants. About this time came in Captaine Kerby with a small Barke from the West-Indies, who hauing refreshed himselfe, was very kindly vsed by the Gouernor Page 191 and so departed. Not long after a Dutch Frigot was cast away vpon
the Westerne shore, yet by the helpe of the English they saued the men, though the ship perished amongst the Rocks. A little after one Ensigne Wood being about the loading of a peece, by thrusting a pike into the concauitie, grating vpon the shor, or somewhat about the powder, strucke fire within her and so discharged, but wounded him cruelly and
blew him into the Sea, though hee was got out by some that stood by him, yet hee died of those wounds. Within two or three daies after, Captaine Elfred now comes in a second time: but of that we shall say more in the gouernment of Captaine Elfred now comes in a second time: but of that we shall say more in the gouernment of Captaine Elfred now comes in a second time: but of that we shall say more in the gouernment of Captaine Elfred now comes in a second time: but of that we shall say more in the gouernment of Captaine Elfred now comes in the gouernment of Captaine Elfred now comes in a second time: but of that we shall say more in the gouernment of Captaine Elfred now comes in the gouernment of Captaine Elfred now comes in a second time: but of that we shall say more in the gouernment of Captaine Elfred now comes in the gouernment of Captaine Elfred now come
all the Colony. From a relation of Tho. Sparks, and divers others. The Government of Captaine Nathaniel Butler. A plat-forme burnt, and much hurt by a Hericano. 1619. CAptaine Butler being arrived the twentieth of October, 1619. some mutterings there was how to maintaine their election of Captaine Kendall, but better remembring
themselues, that conceit quickly dissolued. The next day, Kendall, the Ministers, and the Counsell went aboord to salute the meanes he could to quench
it; but all the platforme and cariages were consumed before their faces, and they could not helpe it. Two daies after he went vp to the Towne, had his Commission publikely read, made a short speech to the Company, and so tooke vpon him the gouernment. Then presently he began to repaire the most necessary defects: The next moneth came in the
and held his first Assise in Captaine Tuckars house at the ouer-plus. Towards the last of this moneth of Nouemb. there arose a most terrible storme or Hericano, that blew vp many great trees by the roots: the Warwick that brought the Gouernor was cast away, but the Garland rid by her, saued her selfe by cutting downe her Masts; and not long after
a second storme, no lesse violent then the first, wherein the Mount which was a frame of wood built by Master More for a Watch-tower to looke out to Sea, was blowne vp by the roots, and all that Winter crop of corne blasted: And thus was the new Gouernor welcomed.

The refortifying the Kings Castle.
beginning of the new yeere he began his first peece of fortification, vpon a Rocke which flankers the Kings Castle, and finding the ship called the Treasurer starke rotten and vnseruiceable, hee tooke nine peeces of Ordinance from her to serue other vses. The Garland for want of meanes, could not make her voiage to Virginia as she was appointed;
wherefore he entertained her to returne to England, with all the Tabacco they had in the Ile. It was Ianuary before she departed, in which time sheef ailed not much to have beene twice cast away. But those strange and vnauoidable mischances, rather seemed to quicken the Gouernors industry then to dull it. Having finished the Church begun by
Captaine Kendall, with an infinite toile and labour he got three peeces out of the wracke VVarwicke. Hauing an excellent Dutch Carpinter he entertained of them that were cast away in the Dutch Frigot; he imploied him in building of Boats, whereof they were in exceeding great want. In February they discovered a tall ship beating too and againe, as it
seemed by her working, being ignorant of the Coast; some thought her a Spaniard to view their Forts, which stand most to Page 192 that part she so neerely approached; some, English; but the most, some Dutch man of Warre: The wind blew so high, they durst not send out a Boat, though they much doubted she would be foule of their Rocks, but at
last she bore vp rommy for the Sea, and we heard of her no more. That euening, a lucky fellow it should seeme he was, that found a peece of Amber-greece of eight ounces, as he had twice before, which bringing to the Gouernor, he had ready money for the one halfe, after three pound an ounce, according to their order of Court, to encourage others
to looke out for more, and preuent the mischiefe insueth by concealing of it.

The arrivall of two Dutch Frigots.
                                                                                                                                                             Within a few daies after, they descried two Frigots that came close to the shore, and sent a Letter to the Gouernor, writ in Italian, that they were Hollanders had beene in the West-Indies, and desired but to arrive, refresh
themselues with wood and water, and so be gone. The Gouernor forthwith sent them to vnderstand, that being there vnder his maiestie of England to command those Iles, he was to carrie himselfe a friend to his friends, and an enemy to his enemies; if therefore he could shew a lawfull Commission for his being honestly and nobly emploied, he and his friends, and an enemy to his enemies; if therefore he could shew a lawfull Commission for his being honestly and nobly emploied, he and his friends, and an enemy to his friends, and an enemy
should be kindly welcome, otherwise they were to aduenture at their perills. But his Commission was so good, he staied there two moneths, and was so well fitted with Oile & Bacon, they were all glad and happy of this Dutch Captaine Scoutans arrivall, with many thanks to their old friend Captaine Powell that had conducted him thither: the Colony
but the Tobacco was so spoiled either in the leaking ship, or the making vp, it caused a great suspicion there could none was good come from those Iles; where (were they but perfit in the cure) questionlesse it would be much better then a great quantitie of that they sell for Verinas, and many a thousand of it in London hath beene bought and sold by
                                                                           The Gouernor being cleere of those distractions, falls vpon the restoring of the burnt Redoubt, where he cuts out a large new plat-forme, and mounts seuen great peece of Ordnance vpon new cariages of Cedar. Now amongst all those troubles, it was not the least to bring the two Ministers to
whereupon the Gouernor translated it verbatim out of French into English, and caused the eldest Minister vpon Easter day to begin the vse thereof at S. Georges towne, where himselfe, most of the Councell, Officers and Auditorie received the Sacrament: the which forme they continued during the time of his gouernment.
                Much about this time, in such a faire morning, that had inuited many Boats farre out to the Sea and neuer more heard of. The Ministers thus agreed, a Proclamation was published for keeping of the Sabbath, and all the
defective cariages he endeuoured to have renewed, builded a small Boat of Cedar onely to goe with Ores, to be ready vpon any occasion to discover any shipping, and tooke order every Fort should have the like: Also caused numbers of Cedars to be brought from divers places in flotes, to rebuild the Mount, which with an vnspeakable toile, was raised
seuen foot higher then before, and a Falcon mounted at the foot, to be alwaies discharged for a warning to all the Forts vpon the discouery of any shipping, and this he called Rich Mount. This exceeding toile and labour, having no Cattle but onely mens Page 193 strengths, caused many petitions to the Gouernour, that all those generall works might
cease till they had reaped their haruests, in that they were in great distresse for victuall; which hee so well answered, their owne shames did cause them desist from that importunity, and voluntarily performe as much as hee required.

The Tombe of Sir George Summers.

Finding accidentally a little crosse erected in a by place, amongst a
many of bushes, vnderstanding there was buried the heart and intrailes of Sir George Summers, hee resolued to haue a better memory for so worthy a Souldier, then that. So finding also a great Marble stone brought out of England, hee caused it by Masons to bee wrought handsomely and laid ouer the place, which hee inuironed with a square wall of
hewen stone, Tombe like; wherein hee caused to bee grauen this Epitaph he had composed, and fixed it vpon the Marble stone; and thus it was,
                                                                                                                                He brought new guests, and name to mutuall grace.
Assise, that reduced them to the direct forme vsed in England. For besides the Gouernour and Councell, they have the Bailiffes of the Tribes, in nature of the Deputy Lieutenants of the shires in England. For besides the Gouernour and Councell, they have the Bailiffes of the Tribes, in nature of the Deputy Lieutenants of the Shires in England. For besides the Gouernour and Councell, they have the Bailiffes of the Tribes, in nature of the Deputy Lieutenants of the Shires in England.
within their limits. The subordinate Officers to these in euery tribe, are the Constables, Head-borowes, and Church-wardens; these are the triers of the Tobacco, which if they allow not to be marchantable, is burnt: and these are the executioners of their civill and politicke causes.
they have the Gouernour for Lieutenant generall, the Sergeant major, Master of Ordinance, Captaines of Forts, with their severall officers, to traine and exercise those numbers vnder their charge, in martiall discipline.
though last in constitution, is their generall assembly; allowed by the state in England, in the nature of a Parliament, consisting of about forty persons; viz. the Gouernour, the Coursell, the Bailiffes of the tribes, and two Burgesses of each tribe chosen by voyces in the tribe, besides such of the Clergie as the Gouernour, the Coursell, the Bailiffes of the tribes, and two Burgesses of each tribe chosen by voyces in the tribe, besides such of the Clergie as the Gouernour, the Coursell, the Bailiffes of the tribes, and two Burgesses of each tribe chosen by voyces in the tribe, besides such of the Clergie as the Gouernour, the Coursell, the Bailiffes of the tribes, and two Burgesses of each tribe chosen by voyces in the tribes, and two Burgesses of each tribe chosen by voyces in the tribes, and two Burgesses of each tribe chosen by voyces in the tribes, and two Burgesses of each tribe chosen by voyces in the tribes, and two Burgesses of each tribe chosen by voyces in the tribes, and two Burgesses of each tribe chosen by voyces in the tribes, and two Burgesses of each tribe chosen by voyces in the tribes, and two Burgesses of each tribe chosen by voyces in the tribes, and two Burgesses of each tribe chosen by voyces in the tribes, and two Burgesses of each tribe chosen by voyces in the tribes, and two Burgesses of each tribe chosen by voyces in the tribes, and the properties the tribes, and the properti
a yeere, as you shal heare more thereof hereafter. The next Court is the Assise or Iayles of deliuerie, held twice euery yeere, in Christmas, and Whitson weeke, for all criminall offenders, and civil causes betwixt party and party; as actions of debt, trespasse, battery, slander, and the like: and these are determined by a Iury of twelue men, and aboue
the Gouernor, or his Officers, and oft iustice done in seuerall places, but those are but as daies of hearing, and as preparatives against their Courts, &c.

At this last Assize eighteene were arrained for criminall causes, a number very extraordinary considering the place; but now occasioned by reason of the hard yeere, and
the store of ill chosen new commers; of these, some were censured to the whipping post, some burned in the hand, but two were condemned to die, yet the one was reprieued, the other hanged; this done, euery man returned to his home: many trials they made againe about the Warwicke, but to small purpose, Page 194 her Ordnance being lashed so
fast they could not be vnloosed, till the ropes and decks were rotten, yet some few buttes of beare being flotie they got, which though it had lien six moneths vnder water was verygood, notwithstanding the next yeere they recouered fiue peeces of Ordnance.
the Companies instructions from England, began the generall assembly at the towne of Saint George, which was the first these Iles euer had; consisting as is said, of the Gouernour, Councell, Bailiffes, and Burgesses, and a Secretarie to whom all bils were presented, and by him openly read in the house, also a Clerke to record the Acts, being thirty
two in all; fifteene of which being sent into England, were by a generall consent received and enacted, the titles where of are these following: as for all the reasons for them, they would be too tedious to recite.

The first was against the vniust sale and letting of apprentises and other servants, and this was especially for the
righting the vndertakers in England. The second, concerning the disposing of aged, diseased, and impotent persons, for it being considered how carelesse many are in preferring their friends, or sending sometimes any they can procure to goe, such vnseruiceable people should be returned back at their charge that sent them, rather then be burden
some to the poore Inhabitants in the Iles. The third, the necessary manning the Kings Castle, being the key of the Ile, that a garison of twelue able men should bee there alwaies resident: and 3000. eares of corne, and 1000. pounds of Tobacco,
and Officers sworne to make true trials. & burne that was naught. The fift, injoyned the erection of certaine publike bridges, and the maintenance of them. The sixt, for a continual supply of victual for all the Forts, to bee preserved, till some great occasion to vse it. The seventh was, for two fixed dayes every veere for the Assises. The eight,
commands the making of high-waies, and prohibiting the passage ouer mens grounds and planted fields, as well to prevent the spoyling of gardens, as conveniencie to answer any alarum. The ninth, for the preserving young tortoises and birds, that were carelesly destroyed. The tenth, provided against vagabonds, & prohibited the entertainement of
other mens seruants. The eleventh, compelled the setting of a due quantity of corne for every family. The twelfth, the care corne being set, enioyned the keeping vp of their poultry till it was past their reaches. The thirteenth, for the preservation of sufficient fences, & against the felling of marked trees appointed for bounds. The twelfth, the care corne being set, enioyned the keeping vp of their poultry till it was past their reaches.
to a leuy for a thousand pound weight of Tobacco, towards the payment of publike workes, as the bridges and the mount. The fifteenth, for the enioyning an acknowledgement and acception of all resident Gouernours, and the warranting him to continue, though his time be expired, till the arrivall of a legitimate successor from England, to preuent all
vnmeet and presumptuous elections, besides it was desired by petition in England, the new Gouernous should liue two months as a private man after his arrivall, if his predecessor did stay so long, the better to learne and observe his course. And these are the contents of those fifteene Acts, applied as you may perceive: which the lawes of England
could not take notice of, because every climate hath somewhat to it selfe in that kinde in particular; for otherwise as it is conceived, it had beene a high impudency and presumption to have medled with them, or indeed with any such as these lawes, that had with such great judgement and justice alwaies provided for.
                                                    No sooner was this businesse over, but the Magazin ship is discovered, and that night came into the Harbour, but in a very weake and sickly case, having cast over board twenty or thirty of her people, and so violent was the infection, that the most part of the sailers, as well as passengers, were so sicke, or
dismaid, or both, that the Master confessed, had they stayed at the Sea but a weeke longer, they had all perished. There arrived with this ship divers Gentlemen of good fashion, with their wives and families; but many of them crasie by the tediousnesse of the voyage: Page 195 howsoever most of them, by the excellent salubrity of the aire, then which
the world hath not a better, soone after recouered; yet some there were that died presently after they got ashore, it being certainly the quality of the place, either to kill, or cure quickly, as the bodies are more or lesse corrupted. By this ship the Company sent a supply of ten persons for the generality, but of such bad condition that it seemed they had
picked the Males out of Newgate, the Females from Bridewell: As the Gouernour found it his best course, to grant out the women to such as were so greedy of wiues, and would needs have them for better for worse; and the men hee placed in the Kings Castle for souldiers. But this bad, weake, sickly supply being dispersed for their best reliefe, by the
much imployment of his boats in remoouing them, many of his owne men became infected, so that for some weekes, they were not able to doe him any seruice at all. Strict instructions also they brought for the planting of Sugar canes, for which the Iland being rockie and dry, is so vnproper, that few as yet haue beene seene to prosper: yet there are
others hold the contrary opinion, that there is raine so ordinarily, the Iles are so moist, as produceth all their plants in such infinit abundance: there is no great reason to suspect this, were it rightly vsed, more then the rest. Seventy thousand weight of Tobacco being prepared towards her fraught, she returned for England. No sooner was shee gone
then came in another, sent by the Company and generalty, well conditioned, but shee failed not much to have beene cast away amongst those dangerous & terrible rocks; by her came also expresse command, they should entertaine no other ships, then were directly sent from the Company: this caused much grudging, and indeed a generall distraction
and exclamation among the Inhabitants, to be thus constrained to buy what they wanted, and sell what they wanted, and to debarre true men from comming to them for trade or reliefe, that were daily received in all the harbours in England. So long this ship stayed going for fraught and wages, the Master not caring
how long he lay at that rate in a good harbour, the Gouernour was ready to send her away by Proclamation. Thus ended the first yeere of the gouernment of C. Butler.

1620. The building of three bridges and other works.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             With the first of the second yeere were held the Assises, where all the Bailiffes were fined for not giving a beginning to
the building of the bridges; there was also an order to restraine the excessive wages all hadicrafts men would have: and that the Church-wardens should meet twice a yeere, to have all their presentments made perfect against the Assises. The Assises done, all the ablest men were trained in their armes, and then departed to their owne homes. The
towne thus cleered, he made certaine new carriages for some demy Culuerings, and a large new storehouse of Cedar for the yeerely Magazines goods; finished Warwicks Fort begun by Master More, and made a new platforme at Pagits Fort, also a faire house of lime and stone for the Townes-house. The three bridges appointed by the generall
assembly, was followed with such diligence, though they were more then an hundred, or an hundred and twenty foot in length, having the foundation and arches in the Sea, were raised and accomplished, so that man or beast with facility might passe them.

The generall Assisses, and the proceedings.

At Whitsonday was held the fourth
generall Assise at Saint Georges, where were tryed twenty seuerall causes; foure or fiue were whipped or burnt in the hand, for breaking of houses: also an order was made, that the party cast in the triall of any cause, should prov vpon a plant of Tobacco,
and that also in the making it vp, a distinction should diligently be observed of two kinds, a better and a worse: then they built a stronge stone house for the Captaine Powell so oft mentioned, having beene in the West-
Indies for the States of Holland, came to an anchor within shot of their Ordnance, desiring admittance for wood and water, of which hee had great need, but the Gouernor Page 196 would not permit him, so he weighed and departed, whereat the company were so madded, it was not possible to constraine them to cease their exclaimations against the
Companies inhibition, till they were weary with exclaming: But still for their better defence, not thinking themselues sufficiently secure, having finished two new plat-formes more, arrived the Magazin ship, but her Master was dead, and many of the Passengers, the rest for most part very sicke; and withall, a strange and wonderfull report of much
complaint made against the Gouernor to the Company in England, by some of them returned in the last veeres shipping: but it was eight daies before she could get in by reason of ill weather, being forced againe to Sea; so that time, they kept euery night continually great fires, she might see the Ile as well by night as day; but at last she arrived, and
he plainly vnderstood, he had more cause a great deale to looke for misconstruction of all his seruice then an acknowledgment, much lesse a recompence any better then his predecessors; but it is no new thing to requite the best desert with the most vildest of ingratitude.

A strange deliuerance of a Spanish wracke.
after the arrivall of the Magazins ship, newes was brought the Gouernor by a dismaied Messenger from Sands his Tribe, that one hundred Spaniards were landed in that part, and divers ships discovered at Sea, whereupon he presently manned the Forts, and instantly made thitherward in person with twentie men, determining as he found cause to
draw together more strength by the way. Being got thither by the breake of the next day, in stead of an enemy which he expected, he met onely with a company of poore distressed Portugals and Spaniards, who in their passage from Carthagena in the West-Indies, in consort with the Spanish fleet of Plait; by the same storme that had indangered the
Magazin ship, lost theirs vpon those terrible Rocks, being to the number of seuenty persons, were strangely preserved; and the manner was thus.

About Sunne-set their ship beating amongst the Rocks, some twenty of the Sailers got into the Boat with what treasure they could, leaving the Captaine, the Master, and all the rest to the mercy of the
Sea. But a Boy not past foureteene yeares of age that leaped after to have got into the Boat, missing that hope, it pleased God he got vpon a Chest a drift by him, whereon they report he continued two daies, and was driven neere to the cleane contrary part of the Ile, where he was taken vp neere dead, yet well recovered. All this night the ship
sticking fast, the poore distressed in her the next day spying land, made a raft, and were those gaue the alarum first a shore about three of the clocke in the Boat to a place called Mangroue Bay; and the same day their Carpenter was driven a shore vpon a Planke neere Hog-Bay.
There was a Gentlewoman that had stood wet vp to the middle vpon the raft from the ship to the shore, being big with childe; and although this was vpon the thirteenth of September, she tooke no hurt, and was safely deliuered of a Boy within three daies after. The best comfort could be given them in those extremities they had, although some of the
baser sort had been rifling some of them before the Gouernors arrivall: Also the Spanish Captaine and the chiefe with him, much complained of the money they could come by, which he easily missed; whereupon hee suddenly caused all them he accused, to
be searched, and recovered to the value of one hundred and fortie pounds starling, which he delivered into the Captaines hands, to be imploied in a generall purse towards their generall charge: during their stay in the Iles, some of the better sort, nine or ten weeks dieted at his owne table, the rest were billited amongst the Inhabitants at four
shillings the weeke, till they found shipping for their passage, for which they paied no more then the English paied themselues; and for the Master; some others that were not able to procure such friendship, were so constrained to stay in the Iles, till by their labours they had got
Page 197 so much as would transport them; and thus they were preserued, releeued, and deliuered. How they solemnized the powder treason, and the arrivall of two ships. In the moneth insuing arrived to some
would have them, that after they were converted and had children, they might be sent to their Countrey and kindred to civilize them. Towards the end of this moneth came in the third ship with a small Magazin, having sold what she could, caried the rest to Virginia, and never did any of those Passengers complaine either of their good diet, or too
good vsage at sea; but the cleane contrary still occasioned many of those extremities. The fift of Nouember the damnable plot of the Spaniards, where drinking the Kings health, it was honored with a quicke volly of small shot,
which was answered from the Forts with the great Ordnance, and then againe concluded with a second volley of small shot; neither was the afternoone without musicke and dancing, and at night many huge bone-fires of sweet wood.

The Spaniards returne, and in danger againe, 1621.

Three English Murderers found in the Spanish wracke.
      The Spaniards to expresse their thankfulnesse at their departure, made a deed of gift to the Gouernor of whatsoeuer he could recouer of the wracked ship; but the ships as they went out came so dangerously vpon a Rock, that the poore Spaniards were so dismaied, swearing this place was ominous vnto them, especially the women, that desired
rather to goe a shore and die howsoeuer, than aduenture any further in such a labyrinth of dangers, but at last she got cleere without danger, and well to England; the other went to Virginia, wherein the Gouernor sent two great Chests filled with all such kinds and sorts of Fruits and Plants as their Ilands had; as Figs, Pomgranats, Oranges, Lemons,
Sugar-canes, Plantanes, Potatoes, Papawes, Cassado roots, red Pepper, the Prickell Peare, and the like. The ships thus dispatched, hee goeth into the maine, and so out to sea to the Spanish wracke. He had beene there before presently after her ruine, for neuer had ship a more sudden death, being now split in peeces all vnder water. He found small
hope to recouer anything, saue a Cable and an Anchor, and two good Sacars; but the wind was so high hee was forced to returne, being ten miles from the shore, onely with three Murderers, which were knowne to be the same Captaine Kendall had sold to Captaine Kendall had sold to
slaine or hanged, and he being wounded, died in the woods. Now their Pilot being at this service, got thus those three Murderers to their ship, and their ship, and their ship, and their ship, and their ship thus to the Bermudas, as the Spaniards remaining related to the Gouernor and others.

Their Assises, and other passages.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         Hauing raised three small Bulwarkes at Southhamptons Fort,
with two Curtaines, and two Rauilings, which indeed is onely the true absolute peece of fortification in the lles; Christmas being come, and the prefixed day of the Assise; diuers were whipped and burnt in the hand, onely three young boyes for stealing were condemned, and at the very point of hanging repriued. The Gouernour then sent his
Lieutenant all ouer the maine to distribute Armes to those were found most fit to vse them, & to give order for their randezuous, which were hanged vp in the Church. About this time it chanced a pretty secret to be discovered to preserve their corne from the fly, or weavell, which did in a manner as much hurt as the rats. For the yeere before having
made a Proclamation that all Corne should be gathered by a certaine day, because many lazy persons ranne so after the ships to get Beere and Aquavitæ, for which they will give anything they have, much had beene lost for want of gathered it
for feare of the penaltie, threw it in great heaps into their houses vnhusked, and so let it lie foure or fiue moneths, which was thought would have spoiled it; where the Flies did so blow on it, they increased to so many Weauels, they generally Page 198 complained of great losse; but
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those good fellowes that neuer cared but from hand to mouth, made their boasts, that not a graine of theirs had beene touched nor hurt, there being no better way to preserue it then by letting it lie in its huske, and spare an infinite labour formerly had beene vsed. There were also very luckily about this time found out divers places of fresh water, of

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which many of the Forts were very destitute, and the Church-wardens and Side-men were very busie in correcting the prophaners of the Sabbath, Drunkards, Gamesters, and such like. There came also from Virginia a small Barke with many thanks for the presents sent them; much Aquauitæ, Oile, Sacke and Bricks they brought in exchange of more
Fruits and Plants, Ducks, Turkies and Limestone, of which she had plenty, and so returned during the aboad of the stay of this ship. The mariage of one of the Virginia maides was consummated with a husband fit for her, attended with more than one hundred guests, and all the dainties for their dinner could be prouided; they made also another trial
to fish for Whales, but it tooke no more effect then the former: this was done by the Master of the Virginia ship that professed much skill that way, but having fraughted his ship with Limestone, with 20000. weight of Potatoes, and such things as he desired, returned for Virginia.

A strange Sodomy.
and May were spent in building a strong new Prison, and perfecting some of the Fortifications, and by the labour of twenty men in fourteene daies was got from the Spanish wracke foure excellent good Sacres, and mounted them at the Forts. Then began the generall Assize, where not fewer then fifty civill, or rather vncivill actions were handled, and
twenty criminall prisoners brought to the bar; such a multitude of such vild people were sent to this Plantation, that he thought himselfe happy his time was so neere expired: three of the fowlest acts were these: the first for the rape of a married woman, which was acquitted by a senselesse Iury; the second for buggering a Sow, and the third for
Sodomy with a boy, for which they were hanged; during the time of the imprisonment of this Buggerer of the Sow, a Dung-hill Cocke belonging to the same man did continually haunt a Pigge as if it had been one of his Hens, that the Pigge
languished and died within a while after, and then the Cocke resorted to the very same Sow (that this fellow was accused for) in the very same manner, and as an addition to all this, about the same time two Chickens were hatched, the one whereof had two heads, the other crowed very loud and lustily within twelve houres after it was out of the shell
A desperate fellow being to bee arraigned for stealing a Turky, rather then he would endure his triall, secretly conveighed himselfe to Sea in a little Boat, and neuer since was ever heard of, nor is he ever like to be, without an exceeding wonder, little lesse then a miracle. In Iune they made another triall about the Spanish wracke, and recovered
another Sacre and a Murderer, also he caused to be hewed out of the maine Rocke a paire of large staires for the convenient landing of goods and passengers, a worke much to the beauty and benefit of the towne. With twenty chosen men, and two excellent Divers, the Gouernour went himselfe to the wracke Warwick, but they could recover but one and two excellent Divers, the Gouernour went himselfe to the wracke Warwick, but they could recover but one and two excellent Divers, the Gouernour went himselfe to the wracke Warwick, but they could recover but one and two excellent Divers, the Gouernour went himselfe to the wracke Warwick, but they could recover but one and two excellent Divers, the Gouernour went himselfe to the wracke Warwick, but they could recover but one and two excellent Divers, the Gouernour went himselfe to the wracke Warwick, but they could recover but one and two excellent Divers, the Gouernour went himselfe to the wracke Warwick, but they could recover but one and two excellent Divers, the Gouernour went himselfe to the wracke Warwick, but they could recover but one and the work of the wracke Warwick, but they could recover but one and the work of the wracke Warwick, but they could recover but one and the work of the wo
Murderer, from thence he went to the Sea-aduenture, the wracke of Sir George Summers, the hull though two or three fathomes in the water, they found vnperished and with much a doe weighed a Sacre, her sheat Anchor, diuers barres of Iron and pigs of Lead, which stood the Plantation in very great stead. Towards the end of Iuly he went to seeke
for a wracke they reported lay vnder water with her hatches spiked vp, but they could not finde her, but from the Spanish wracke lay there by they weighed three faire Sacres more, and so returned through the Tribes to Saint Georges: some were also imployed to seeke out beds of Oisters for Pearle, some they found, some seed Pearle they got, but
out of one little shell aboue all the rest they got about 120, small Pearle, but somewhat defective in their colour. Page 199

The Planters complaints.

The time of Captain Butlers gouernment drawing neere an end, the Colony presented vnto him divers grievances, to intreat him to remember to the Lords and Company in England at his
returne: also they appointed two to be ioyned with him, with letters of credence to solicit in their behalfe those grievances following: First, they were defrauded of the food of their soules: for being not fewer then one thousand and five hundred people, dispersed in length twenty miles, they had at that present but one Minister, nor never had but two
and they so shortned of their promises, that but onely for meere pity they would have forsaken them. Secondly, neglected in the safety of their lines by wants of all sorts of munition. Thirdly, they had beene censured contrary to his Maiesties Lawes, and not allowed them the benefit of their booke as they are in England, but by Captaine Butler.
Fourthly, they were frustrated of many of their couenants, and most extremely pinched and vndone by the extortion of the Magazine, for although their commodities at what rate they pleased. Fifthly, their fatherlesse children are left in little better condition then
slaues, for if their Parents die in debt, their children are made as bondmen till the debt be discharged: these things being perfected, there grew a great question of one Heriot for plotting of factions and abusing the Gouernour, for which he was condemned to lose his cares, yet he was vsed so fauourably he lost but the part of one in all.
                                   By this time it being growne past the wonted season of the comming in of ships from England, after a generall longing and expectation, especially of the Gouernour, whose Commission being neere vpon expiration, gaue him cause to wish for a meane of deliuerance from so troublesome and thanklesse an imploiment as
he had hitherto found it; a saile is discouered, and long it was not before shee arrived in the Company, and having landed her supplies, was to goe for Virginia; by her the Gouernour received certaine advertisements of the carriage and behaviour of the Spaniards, which
he had relieued as you have heard the yeere before; that quite contrary both to his merit, their vow, and his owne expectation, they made clamours against him, the which being seconded by the Spanish Ambassadour, caused the State to fall in examination about it; whereupon having fully cleared their ingratefulnesse and impudency, and being
assured of the choice of a successor that was to be expected within five or six weekes; hee was desirous to take the opportunity of this Barke, and to visit the Colony in Virginia in his returne for England; leaving the government to Captaine Stokes, Master Lewis Hewes, Master Nedom and Master Ginner, but now his time being fully
expired, and the fortifications finished, viz. The Kings Castle wherein were mounted vpon sufficient Platformes sixteene peece of Ordnances: In Charles Fort two; In Southampton Fort fiue, betwixt which and the Castle passeth the Chanell into the Harbour, secured by three and twenty peeces of good artillery to play vpon it. In Cowpers Ile is
Pembrocks Fort, where is two Peeces. The Chanell of Saint George towne is halfe a league within the Harbour, commanded by Warwicks Fort, where are three great Peeces, and on the Wharfe before the Gouernours house eight more, besides the warning
Peece by the mount, and three in Saint Katharines; so that in all there are ten Fortresses and two and fifty peeces of Ordnance sufficient and seruiceable: their formes and situations you may see more plainlier described in the Map; and to defend those, he left one thousand five hundred persons with neere a hundred boats, and the Ile well replenished
with store of such fruits, prouisions and Poultry, as is formerly related; yet for so departing and other occasions, much difference hath beene betwixt him and some of the Company, as any of his Predecessors, which I rather wish were reconciled, then to be a reporter of such vnprofitable dissentions. Page 200 For
                                                                                                                       Till perjury and idlenesse, and iniury be out,
                                                 Till envy and ambition, and backbiting be none,
                                                                                                                                                                                         And truly till that villany the worst of all that rout;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  Unlesse those vises banisht be, what euer Forts you haue,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    A hundred walls together put will not have
                                                                       1622. The Lord Cauendish Treasurer. Master Nicholas Farrar Deputy.
                                                                                                                                                            TO supply this place was sent by the noble adventurers Iohn Bernard, a Gentleman both of good meanes and quality, who arrived within eight daies after Butlers departure with two ships, and about one hundred
power to saue. Master John Barnard sent to be Gouernour.
and forty passengers with armes and all sorts of munition and other provisions sufficient. During the time of his life which was but six weekes in reforming all things he found defective, he shewed himselfe so indicial and industrious as gave great satisfaction, and did generally promise vice was in great danger to be suppressed, and vertue and the
Plantation much advanced; but so it hapned that both he and his wife died in such short time they were both buried in one day and one graue, and Master Iohn Harrison. 1623. Sir Edward Sackuil Treasurer. Master Gabriel Barber
              They are still much troubled with a great short worme that deuours their Plants in the morning they kill so many, they would thinke there were no more, yet the next morning you shall finde as many. The Caterpillers to their fruits are also as pernicious, and the land
Crabs in some places are as thicke in their Borowes as Conies in a Warren, and doe much hurt; besides all the voyage, and landed what she had to leave in those Iles, iouially froliking in their Cups and Tobacco, by accident
fired the Powder, that at the very instant blew vp the great Cabin, and some one way and so
blast, the ship also immediatly sunke with threescore barrels of meale sent for Virginia, and all the other provision in her was thus lost. Note.
                                                                                                                                                                         Sir Thomas Smith Treasurer, and Master Edwards Deputy.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 Now to consider how the Spaniards, French, and Dutch, have been lost and preserved in those invincible Iles, yet never regarded
them but as monuments of miseries, though at this present they all desire them; How Sir Thomas Gates, and Sir George Summers being ready to sinke in the sea were saued, what an incredible abundance of victual they found, how it was first planted by the English, the strange increase of Rats, and their sudden departure, the fiue men came from
England in a boat, the escape of Hilliard, and the rest of those accidents there hapned, a man would thinke it a tabernacle of miracles, and the worlds wonder, that from such a Paradise of admiration who would thinke it a tabernacle of miracles, and the worlds wonder, that from such a Paradise of admiration who would thinke it a tabernacle of miracles, and the worlds wonder, that from such a Paradise of admiration who would thinke it a tabernacle of miracles, and the worlds wonder, that from such a Paradise of admiration who would thinke should spring such wonders of afflictions as are onely fit to be sacrificed vpon the highest alters of sorrow, thus to be set vpon the
highest Pinacles of content, and presently throwne downe to the lowest degree of extremity, as you see have beene the yeerely succeedings of those Plantations; the which to ouercome, as it is an incomparable honour, so it can be no dishonour if a man doe miscarry by vnfortunate accidents in such honourable actions, the which renowne and vertue
to attaine hath Page 201 caused so many attempts by divers Nations besides ours, even to passe through the very amazement of adventures. Vpon the relation of this newes the Company hath sent one Captaine Woodhouse, a Gentleman of good repute and great experience in the warres, and no lesse provident then industrious and valiant: then
returned report, all goeth well there. It is too true, in the absence of the noble Treasurer, Sir Edward Sackvill, now Earle of Dorset, there have beene such complaints betwixt the Planters and the Company, that by command the Lords appointed Sir Thomas Smith againe Treasurer, that since then according to their order of Court he is also elected,
where now we must leave them all to their good fortune and successe, till we heare further of their fortunate proceedings. FINIS. To his friend Captaine Smith, ypon his description of New-England.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              SIr; your Relations I have read: which shew,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 Ther's reason I should honour them and you:
                                                                                                       And may (if follow'd) doubtlesse guit the paine,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    To make more happy our Posterities.
                                     I dare to censure thus: Your Project's good;
                                                                                                                                                                            With honour, pleasure and a trebble gaine:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             Beside the benefit that shall arise
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              For would we daigne to spare, though't
                                Then what ore-fils, and surfets vs in store,
                                                                                                To order Nature's fruit fulnesse a while
                                                                                                                                                             In that rude Garden, you New-England stile;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                               With present good, ther's hope in after-daies
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Thence to repaire what Time and Pride decaies
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        In this rich Kingdome. And the
were no more
spacious West
                                 Being still more with English bloud possest,
                                                                                                  The proud Iberians shall not rule those Seas,
                                                                                                                                                                     To checke our ships from sailing where they please;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                Nor future times make any forraine power
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 Become so great to force a bound to Our.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                Much good my minde
foretels would follow hence
                                               With little labour, and with lesse expence.
                                                                                                               Thriue therefore thy Designe, who ere enuy:
                                                                                                                                                                                  England may ioy in England's Colony,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             Virginia seeke her Virgin sisters good,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        Be blessed in such happy neighbourhood:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       Or, what soere Fate pleaseth to
                         Be thou still honour'd for first mouing it. George Wither, è societate Lincol. To that worthy and generous Gentleman, my very good friend, Captaine Smith
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  Though soule Detraction Honour would peruert
                                                                                                                                                                                                                       MAy Fate thy Proiect prosper, that thy name
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          May be eternized with liuing fame:
                                                                                                                                                   Returne as Iason with a fleece of gold.
                                                                                                                                                                                                               Then after-ages shall record thy praise.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            That a New-England to this Ile didst raise:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            And when thou di'st (as all that line must die)
                And Enuie euer waits vpon desert: Page 202
                                                                                  In spight of Pelias, when his hate lies cold,
                                                                                                                                   OFt thou hast led, when I brought vp the Rere
                Thy fame liue here; thou, with Eternity. R. Gunnell. To his worthy Captaine, the Author.
                                                                                                                                                                                                       In bloudy wars, where thousands have beene slaine.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        And as thy seruant, here to reade my name
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Then give me leane in this some part to beare;
                                                                                                                                               Long ere that thou America hadst seene,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  Thou that to passe the worlds foure parts dost deeme
                Tis true, long time thou hast my Captaine beene
                                                                                      In the fierce warres of Transiluania:
                                                                                                                                                                                                              Or led wast captin'd in Virginia:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               No more, then t'were to goe to bed, or drinke,
                                                                                                                                               That thou I'aue seene so oft approu'd in dangers,
                                                                                    As nothing. This doth cause me thinke
                                                                                                                                                                                                                       (And thrice captin'd, thy valour still hath freed)
                And all thou yet hast done, thou dost esteeme
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             Art yet preserued, to conuert those strangers:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 By God thy guide I trust it is
                                                                                                                                                            For it will praise it selfe in spight of me;
                                                                                         Thy England yet vnknowne to passers by-her.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                          Thou it, it thou, to all posterity. Your true friend and souldier, Ed. Robinson. To my honest Captaine, the Author.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         Malignant Times! What can
decreed.
                          For me: I not commend but much admire
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Of thousands know thee not thou art belou'd.
be said or done,
                                  But shall be censur'd and traduc't by some!
                                                                                                    This worthy Worke, which thou hast bought so deare,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               Thy words by deeds so long thou hast approu'd,
                                                                                                                                                                                 Ne thou, nor it. Detractors need to feare.
                                                        Knowne and belou'd, than ere thou wert before.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              I call thee Warrier: and I make the bolder;
such may swell at this: but (to their praise
                                                                 When they have done like thee, my Muse shall raise
                                                                                                                                            Their due deserts to Werthies yet to come,
                                                                                                                                                                                                            To liue like thine (admir'd) till day of Doome. Your true friend, sometimes your souldier, Tho. Carlton. Page [202a]NEW ENGLAND Page 203THE SIXTH BOOKE. THE
                                                       Sir Francis Popham Treasurer.
                                                                                                COncerning this History you are to viderstand the Letters-Patents granted by his Maiesty in 1606, for the limitation of Virginia, did extend from 34, to 44, which was divided in two parts; namely, the first Colony and the second: the first was to the honourable City of
London, and such as would aduenture with them to discouer and take their choice where they would, betwixt the degrees of 34. and 41. The second was appropriated to the Cities of Bristol, Exeter and Plimoth, &c. and the West parts of England, and all those that would aduenture and ioine with them, and they might make their choise any where
betwixt the degrees of 38. and 44. prouided there should bee at least 100. miles distance betwixt these 2. Colonies, each of which had lawes, priuileges and authoritie, for the gouernment and aduancing their seuerall Plantations alike. Now this part of America hath formerly beene called Norumbega, Virginia, Nuskoncus, Penaquida, Cannada, and
such other names as those that ranged the Coast pleased. But because it was so mountainous, rocky and full of Iles, few haue aduentured much to trouble it, but as is formerly related; notwithstanding, that honourable Patron of vertue, Sir Iohn Popham, Lord chiefe Iustice of England, in the yeere 1606, procured meanes and men to possesse it, and
sent Captaine George Popham for President, Captaine Edward Harlow master of the Ordnance, Captaine Edward Harlow master Seaman Secretary, Captaine Edward Harlow master of the Fort, Master Gome Carew chiefe Searcher: all those were of the Councell,
who with some hundred more were to stay in the Country: they set saile from Plimoth the last of May, and fell with Monahigan the eleuenth of August. At Sagadahock 9. or 10. leagues southward, they planted themselues at the mouth of a faire nauigable Riuer, but the coast all thereabouts most extreme stony and rocky: that extreme frozen Winter
was so cold they could not range nor search the Country, and their prouision so small, they were glad to send all but 45. of their company backe againe: their noble President Captaine Popham died, and not long after arrived two ships well prouided of all necessaries to supply them, and some small time after another, by whom vnderstanding of the
Page 204 death of the Lord chiefe Iustice, and also of Sir Iohn Gilbert, whose lands there the President Rawley Gilbert was to possesse according to the aduenturers directions, finding nothing but extreme extremities, they all returned for England in the yeere 1608. and thus this Plantation was begunne and ended in one yeere, and the Country
                                                                    Notwithstanding, the right Honourable Henry Earle of South-hampton and those of the Ile of Wight, imploied Captaine Edward Harlow to discouer an Ile supposed about Cape Cod, but they found their plots had much abused them, for falling with Monahigan, they found onely Cape Cod no
esteemed as a cold, barren, mountainous, rocky Desart.
Ile but the maine, there they detained three Saluages aboord them, called Pechmo, Monopet and Pekenimne, but Pechmo leapt ouer board, and got away; and not long after with his consorts cut their Boat from their sterne, got her on shore, and so filled her with sand, and guarded her with Bowes and Arrowes the English lost her: not farre from
thence they had three men sorely wounded with Arrowes. Anchoring at the Ile of Nohono, the Saluages in their Canowes assaulted the Ship till the English Guns made them retire, yet here they tooke Coneconam and Epenow,
but the people at Agawom vsed them kindly, so with fiue Saluages they returned for England, yet Sir Francis Popham sent divers times one Captaine Williams to Monahigan onely to trade and make core fish, but for any Plantations there was no more speeches. For all this, as I liked Virginia well, though not their proceedings, so I desired also to see
this country, and spend some time in trying what I could finde for all those ill rumors and disasters. From the relations of Captaine Edward Harlow and diuers others.
                                                                                                                                                                                               My first voyage to New-England. 1614. The comodities I got amounted to 1500. pounds. The trechery of Master Hunt.
Capt. Marmaduke Roydon, Capt. George Langam, Mr. Iohn Buley and Mr. William Skelton, with two ships from London, I chanced to arrive at Monahigan an Ile of America, in 434. of Northerly latitude: out plot was there to take Whales, for which we had one Samuel Cramton and divers others expert in that faculty, & also to make trialls of a Mine of
gold & copper; if those failed, Fish and Furs were then our refuge to make our selues sauers howsoeuer: we found this Whale-fishing a costly conclusion, we saw many and spent much time in chasing them, but could not kill any. They being a kinde of Jubartes, and not the Whale that yeelds Fins and Oile as we expected; for our gold it was rather the
Masters deuice to get a voyage that projected it, then any knowledge he had at all of any such matter; Fish and Furs were past ere wee perceived it, then any knowledge he had at all times, but we found it otherwise, for by the
middest of Iune the fishing failed, yet in Iuly and August some were taken, but not sufficient to defray so great a charge as our stay required: of dry fish we made about forty thousand. Whilest the Sailers fished, my selfe with eight others of them might best bee spared, ranging the Coast in a small Boat, we got for
trifles neere eleuen thousand Beuer skinnes, one hundred Martins, as many Otters, and the most of them within the distance of twenty leagues: we ranged the French who afforded them better, with whom the Saluages had such
commerce that only by trade they made exceeding great voyages, though they were without the limits of our precincts; during the traine Oile and Cor-fish, I returned for England in the Barke, where within six moneths after our departure from the
Downes, wee safely arrived backe; the best of this fish was sold for 5. li. the hundred, the rest by ill vsage betwixt three pounds and 50. shillings. The other ship stayed to fit her selfe for Spaine with the dry fish which was sold at Maligo at forty Rialls the Quintall, each hundred weighing two quintals and a halfe. But one Thomas Hunt Page 205 the
Master of this ship (when I was gone) thinking to preuent that intent I had to make there a Plantation, thereby to keepe this abounding Countrey, betraied foure and twenty of those poore Saluages aboord his ship, and
most dishonestly and inhumanely for their kinde vsage of me and all our men, caried them with him to Maligo, and there for a little private gaine sold those silly Saluages for Rials of eight; but this vilde act kept him ever after from any more imploiment to those parts. Now because at this time I had taken a draught of the Coast, and called it New
England, yet so long he and his Consorts drowned that name with the Eccho of Cannaday, and some other ships from other parts also, that vpon this good returne the next, yeere went thither, that at last I presented this Discourse with the Map, to our most gracious Prince Charles, humbly intreating his Highnesse hee would please to change their
barbarous names for such English, as posteritie might say Prince Charles was their God-father, which for your better vnderstanding both of this Discourse and the Map, peruse this Schedule, which will plainly shew you the correspondency of the old names to the new, as his Highnesse named them.
                                 The old names. The new names. Cape Cod. Cape Iames. The Harbor at Cape Cod. Milforth hauen. Chawum. Barwick. Accomack. Plimoth. Sagoquas. Oxford. Massachusets Mount. Cheuit hills. Massachusets Mount. Chave Anne. Bristow. Cape Tragabigsanda. Cape Anne.
Naembeck, Bastable, Aggawom, Southampton, Smiths Iles, Smiths Iles, Smiths Iles, Passataquack, Hull, Accominticus, Boston, Sassanows Mount, Showocatuck, Ipswich Bahanna, Dartmouth, A good Harbor within that Bay, Sandwich, Ancociscos Mount, Shuters hill, Ancocisco, The Base, Anmonghouse, Cambridge, Kenebecka, Edenboraw, Southampton, Smiths Iles, Passataquack, Hull, Accominticus, Boston, Sassanows Mount, Shuters hill, Ancocisco, The Base, Anmonghouse, Cambridge, Kenebecka, Edenboraw, Southampton, Shuters hill, Ancocisco, The Base, Anmonghouse, Cambridge, Kenebecka, Edenboraw, Shuters hill, Ancocisco, The Base, Anmonghouse, Shuters hill, Ancocisco, The Base, Anmonghouse, Cambridge, Kenebecka, Edenboraw, Shuters hill, Ancocisco, The Base, Anmonghouse, Shuters hill, Ancocisco, Shuters hill,
Sagadahack. Leth. Pemmayquid. S. Iohns towne. Segocket. Norwich. Mecadacut. Dunbarton. Pennobscot. Aberden. Nusket. Low mounds. Those being omitted I named my selfe. Monahigan. Barties Iles. Matinack. Willowbies Iles. Metinacus. Haughtons Iles.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     The rest of the names in the Map, are places that had no names we did know.
     Aspersions against New England.
                                                Captaine Hobson his voiage to Capawuk. But to continue the History succeedingly as neere with the day and yeere as may bee. Returning in the Barke as is said; it was my ill chance to put in at Plimoth, where imparting those my purposes to diuers I thought my friends, whom as I supposed were
interested in the dead Patent of this vnregarded Countrey, I was so encouraged and assured to haue the managing their authoritie in those parts during my life, and such large promises, that I ingaged my selfe to vndertake it for them. Arriving at London, though some malicious persons suggested there was no such matter to be had in that so bad
abandoned Country, for if there had, other could have found it so well as I; therefore it was to be suspected I had robbed the French men in New France or Cannada, and the Merchants set me forth seemed not to regard it, yet I found so many promised me such assistance, that I entertained Michael Cooper the Master of the Barke, that returned
at Plimoth had made any prouision at all for me; but onely a small Barke set out by them of the lle of Wight. Some of Plimoth, and diuers Gentlemen of the West Countrey, a little before I returned from New England, in search for a Mine of Gold about an Ile called Capawuck, South-wards from the Shoules of Cape Iames, as they were informed by a
Saluage called Epenew; that having deluded the as it seems thus to get home, seeing they kept him as a prisoner in his owne Countrey, and before his friends, being a man of so great a stature, he was shewed vp and downe London for money as a wonder, and it seems of no lesse courage and authoritie, then of wit, strength, and proportion: for so
well he had contriued his businesse, as many reported he intended to have surprised the ship; but seeing it could not be effected to his liking, before them all he leaped ouer boord. Many shot they made at him, thinking they had slaine him, but so resolute they were to recouer his body, the master of the ship was wounded, and many of his company
And thus they lost him, & not knowing more what to do, returned againe to England with nothing, which so had discouraged all your West Countrey men, they neither regarded much their promises, and as little either me or the Countrey, till they saw the London ships gone and me in Plimoth according to my promise, as hereafter shall be related.
                                                                     I must confesse I was beholden to the setters forth of the foure ships that went with Couper, in that they offered me that imploiment if I would accept it; and I finde still my refusall incurred some of their displeasures, whose loue and fauour I exceedingly desired; and though they doe
censure me opposite to their proceedings, they shall yet still in all my words and deeds finde, it is their error, not my fault that occasions their dislike: for hauing ingaged my selfe in this businesse to the West Countrey, I had beene very dishonest to haue broke my promise, nor will I spend more time in discouery or fishing, till I may goe with a
Company for a Plantation; for I know my grounds, yet euery one to whom I tell them, or that reads this Booke, cannot put it in practise, though they endeuour to worke me out of my owne designes, I will not much enuy their fortunes: but I would be sorry their
intruding ignorance should by their defailments bring those certainties to doubtfulnesse. So that the businesse prosper I have my desire, be it by whomsoeuer that are true subjects to our King and Countrey: the good of my Countrey is that I seeke, and there is more then enough for all, if they could be contented.
     New England is that part of America in the Ocean Sea, opposite to Noua Albion in the South Sea, discovered by the most memorable Sir Francis Drake in his Voyage about the world, in regard whereof this is stiled New England, being in the same latitude New France of it is Northwards, Southwards is Virginia, and all the adioyning continent
with new Granado, new Spaine, new Andolosia, and the West-Indies. Now because I have beene so oft asked such strange questions of the goodnesse and greatnesse of those spatious Tracts of Land, how they can be thus long vnknowne, or not possessed by the Spaniards, and many such like demands; I intreat your pardons if I chance to be too plaine
or tedious in relating my knowledge for plaine mens satisfaction. Notes of Florida. Florida is the next adioyning to the Indies, which vnprosperously was attempted to be planted by the French, a Countrey farre bigger then England, Scotland, France and Ireland, yet little knowne to any Christian, but by the wonderfull endeuours of
Ferdinando de Soto, a valiant Spaniard, whose writings in this age is the best guide knowne to search those parts. Notes of Virginia is no lle as many doe imagine, but part of the Continent adioyning to Florida, whose bounds may be stretched to the magnitude thereof, without offence to any Christian Inhabitant, for from the
degrees of thirtie to forty eight, his Maiesty hath now enlarged his Letters Patents. The Coast extending Southwest Page 207 and North-east about sixteene or seventeene hundred miles, but to follow it aboord the shore may well be three thousand miles at the least: of which twentie miles is the most gives entrance into the Bay of Chisapeacke, where
is the London Plantation, within which is a Countrey, as you may perceive by the Map, of that little I discovered, may well suffice three hundred thousand people to inhabit: but of it, and the discoveries of Sir Ralph Laine and Master Heriot, Captaine Waymouth, they have writ so largely, that posteritie may be bettered by the
fruits of their labours. But for diuers others that have ranged those parts since, especially this Countrey now called New England, within a kenning sometimes of the shore; some touching in one place, some in another; I must intreat them pardon me for omitting them, or if I offend in saying, that their true descriptions were concealed, or neuer were
well observed, or died with the Authors, so that the Coast is yet still but even as a Coast vnknowne and vndiscovered. I have had six or soven severall plots of those Northerne parts, so vnlike each to other, or resemblance of the Country, as they did me no more good then so much waste paper, though they cost me more, it may bee it was not my
chance to see the best; but lest others may be deceived as I was, or through dangerous ignorance hazard themselves as I did, I have drawne a Map from point to point, Ile to Ile, and Harbour to Harbour, with the Soundings, Sands, Rocks, and Land-markes, as I passed close aboord the shore in a little Boat; although there bee many things to bee
observed, which the haste of other affaires did cause me to omit: for being sent more to get present Commodities, then knowledge of any discoveries for any future good, I had not power to search as I would; yet it will serve to direct any shall goe that waies to safe Harbours and the Saluages habitations: what Merchandize and Commodities for their
labours they may finde, this following discourse shall plainly demonstrate. Observations for presumptuous ignorant directors. Thus you may see of these three thousand miles, more then halfe is yet vnknowne to any purpose, no not so much as the borders of the
Land, we are for most part yet altogether ignorant of them, vnlesse it be those parts about the Bay of Chisapeack and Sagadahock, but onely here and there where we haue touched or seene a little, the edges of those large Dominions which doe stretch themselues into the maine, God doth know how many thousand miles, whereof we can yet no more
iudge, then a stranger that saileth betwixt England and France, can describe the harbours and dangers by landing here or there in some Riuer or Bay, tell thereby the goodnesse and substance of Spaine, Italy, Germany, Bohemia, Hungaria, and the rest; nay, there are many haue liued fortie yeeres in London, and yet haue scarce beene ten miles out of
the Citie: so are there many haue beene in Virginia and New England many times, that doe know little more then the place they know all Virginia and New England, as if they were but two Parishes or little Ilands. By this you may perceive
how much they erre, that thinke euery one that hath beene in Virginia or New England, vnderstandeth or knoweth what either of them are; Or that the Spaniards know one halfe quarter of those large Territories they possesse, no not so much as the true circumference of Terra incognita, whose large Dominions may equalize the goodnesse and
greatnesse of America for any thing yet knowne. It is strange with what small power he doth range in the East-Indies, and few will vnderstand the truth of his strength in America: where hauing so much to keepe with such a pampered force, they need not greatly feare his fury in Sommer Iles, Virginia, or New England, beyond whose bounds America
doth stretch many thousand miles. Into the frozen parts whereof, one Master Hutson an English Mariner, did make the greatest discoverie of any Christian I know, where hee vnfortunately was left by his cowardly Company, for his exceeding deserts, to end and die a most miserable death. Page 208

For Affrica, had not the industrious Portugals
ranged her vnknowne parts, who would haue sought for wealth amongst those fried Regions of blacke brutish Negars, where notwithstanding all their wealth and admirable aduentures and endeuours more then one hundred and fortie yeeres, they know not one third part of those blacke habitations. But it is not a worke for euery one to manage such
an affaire, as make a discouery and plant a Colony, it requires all the best parts of art, iudgement, courage, honesty, constancy, diligence, and industry, to doe but neere well; some are more proper for one thing then another, and therein best to be imploied: and nothing breeds more confusion then misplacing and misimploying men in their
vndertakings. Columbus, Courtes, Pizara, Zoto, Magilanus, and the rest serued more then a Prentiship, to learne how to begin their most memorable attempts in the West-Indies, which to the wonder of all ages successefully they effected, when many hundreds of others farre aboue them in the worlds opinion, being instructed but by relation, came to
shame and confusion in actions of small moment, who doubtlesse in other matters were both wise, discreet, generous and couragious. I say not this to detract any thing from their incomparable merits, but to answer those questionlesse questions, that keepe vs backe from imitating the worthinesse of their braue spirits, that advanced themselves from
poore Souldiers to great Captaines, their posterity to great Lords, their King to be one of the greatest Potentates on earth, and the fruits of their labours his greatest power, glory, and renowne. The Description of New England.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   That part we call New England, is betwixt the degrees of fortie one and fortie fiue, the very meane betwixt the North
pole and the line; but that part this Discourse speaketh of, stretcheth but from Penobscot to Cape Cod, some seventie five leagues by a right line distant each from other; within which bounds I have seene at least fortie severall habitations vpon the Sea Coast, and sounded about five and twentie excellent good Harbours, in many whereof there is
anchorage for fiue hundred saile of ships of any burden; in some of them for one thousand, and more then two hundred lles ouer-growne with good Timber of diuers sorts of wood, which doe make so many Harbours, as required a longer time then I had to be well observed.

The principall Countries or governments.

The principall habitation
Northward we were at, was Pennobscot: Southward along the Coast and vp the Riuers, we found Mecadacut, Segocket, Pemaquid, Nuscoucus, Sagadahock, Aumoughcowgen, and Kenebeke; and to those Countries belong the people of Segotago, Paghhuntanuck, Pocopassum, Taughtanakagnet, Warbigganus, Nassaque, Masherosqueck, Wawrigweck,
Moshoquen, Wakcogo, Pasharanack, &c. To these are alied in confederacy, the Countries of Ancocisco, Accomynticus, Passataquack, Aggawom, and Naemkeck: All these for any thing I could perceiue, differ little in language, fashion, or gouernment, though most of them be Lords of themselues, yet they hold the Bashabes of Penobscot, the chiefe and
                               The next I can remember by name, are Mattahunts, two pleasant Iles of Groues, Gardens, and Corne fields a league in the Sea from the maine: Then Totant, Massachuset, Topent, Secassaw, Totheet, Nasnocomacack, Accomack, Chawum, Patuxet, Massasoyts, Pakanokick: then Cape Cod, by which is Pawmet and the Ile
 Nawset, of the language and aliance of them of Chawum; the others are called Massachusets, and differ somewhat in language, custome, and conditions for their principall families or habitations, they have divers Townes and people belonging, and by their relations and descriptions, more then twentie severall
habitations and rivers that stretch themselves farre into the Countrey, even to the Borders of divers great Lakes, where they kill and take most of their Otters, from Pennobscot to Sagadahoc. This Coast Page 209 is mountainous, and Iles of huge Rockes, but over-growne for most part, with most sorts of excellent good woods, for building Houses,
                                                                                                                                                          Betwixt Sagadahock, & Sawocatuck, there is but two or three Sandy Bayes, but betwixt that and Cape Iames very many: especially the Coast of the Massachusets is so indifferently mixed with high Clay or Sandy
Boats, Barks or Ships, with an incredible abundance of most sorts of Fish, much Fowle, and sundry sorts of good Fruits for mans vse.
clifts in one place, and the tracts of large long ledges of diuers colours: as Free-stone for building, Slate for tyling, smooth stone to make Furnasses and Forges for Glasse and Iron, and Iron Ore sufficient conveniently to melt in them; but the most part so
resembleth the Coast of Deuonshire, I thinke most of the clifts would make such Lime-stone: if they bee not of these qualities, they are so like they may deceive a better iudgement then mine: all which are so neere adioyning to those other aduantages I observed in these parts, that if the Ore prove as good Iron and Steele in those parts as I know it is
within the bounds of the Countrey, I dare ingage my head (hauing but men skilfull to worke the Simples there growing) to haue all things belonging to the building and rigging of ships of any proportion and good Merchandise for their fraught, within a square of ten or foureteene leagues, and it were no hard matter to proue it within a lesse limitation
                                          And surely by reason of those sandy clifts, and clifts of rocks, both which we saw so planted with Gardens and Corne fields, and so well inhabited with a goodly, strong, and well proportioned people, besides the greatnesse of the Timber growing on them, the greatnesse of the Fish, and the moderate temper of
the aire (for of fiue and forty not a man was sicke, but two that were many yeares diseased before they went, notwithstanding our bad lodging and accidentall diet) who can but approue this a most excellent place, both for health and fertilitie: and of all the foure parts of the world I haue yet seene not inhabited, could I haue but means to transport a
Colony, I would rather liue here then any where, and if it did not maintaine it selfe, were we but once indifferently well fitted, let vs starue. Staple Commodities present, to produce the rest, is Fish, which howbeit may seeme a meane and a
base Commoditie; yet who will but truly take the paines and consider the sequell, I thinke will allow it well worth the labour. It is strange to see, what great aduentures the hopes of setting forth men of warre to rob the industrious innocent would procure, or such massie promises in grosse, though more are choaked then well fed with such hastie
hopes. But who doth not know that the poore Hollanders chiefely by fishing at a great charge and labour in all weathers in the open Sea, are made a people so hardy and industrious, and by the venting this poore Commoditie to the Easterlings for as meane, which is Wood, Flax, Pitch, Tarre, Rozen, Cordage, and such like; which they exchange against
to the French, Spaniards, Portugals, and English, &c. for what they want, are made so mighty, strong, and rich, as no state but Venice of twice their magnitude is so well furnished, with so many faire Cities, goodly Townes, strong Fortresses, and that abundance of shipping, and all sorts of Merchandize, as well of Gold, Siluer, Pearles, Diamonds,
pretious Stones, Silkes, Veluets, and Cloth of Gold; as Fish, Pitch, Wood, or such grosse Commodities? What an Army by Sea and Land haue they long maintained, in despight of one of the greatest Princes of the world, and neuer could the Spaniard with
all his Mines of Gold and Siluer, pay his debts, his friends, and Army, halfe so truly as the Hollanders still haue done by this contemptible Trade of Fish. Diuers (I know) may alleage many other assistances; but this is the chiefest Mine, and Page 210 the Sea the source of those siluer streames of all their vertue, which hath made them now the very
miracle of industry, the onely paterne of perfection for these affaires: and the benefit of fishing is that Primum Mobile that turnes all their spheares to this height, of plentie, strength, honor, and exceeding great admiration.

Note. Herring, Cod, and Ling, is that triplicitie, that makes their wealth and shippings multiplicitie such as
it is: and from which (few would thinke it) they should draw so many millions yeerely as they doe, as more in particular in the trials of New England you may see; and such an incredible number of ships, that breeds them so many may see; and such an incredible number of ships, that breeds them so many seerely as they doe, as more in particular in the trials of New England you may see; and such an incredible number of ships, that breeds them so many seerely as they doe, as more in particular in the trials of New England you may see; and such an incredible number of ships, that breeds them so many seerely as they doe, as more in particular in the trials of New England you may see; and such as they doe, as more in particular in the trials of New England you may see; and such as they doe, as more in particular in the trials of New England you may see; and such as they doe, as more in particular in the trials of New England you may see; and such as they doe, as more in particular in the trials of New England you may see; and such as they doe, as more in particular in the trials of New England you may see; and such as they doe, as more in particular in the trials of New England you may see; and such as they doe, as more in particular in the trials of New England you may see; and such as they doe, as more in particular in the trials of New England you may see; and they doe, as more in particular in the trials of New England you may see; and they doe, as more in particular in the trials of New England you may see; and they doe, as more in particular in the trials of New England you may see; and they doe, as more in particular in the trials of New England you may see; and they doe, as more in particular in the trials of New England you may see; and they doe, as more in particular in the trials of New England you may see; and they doe, as more in particular in the trials of New England you may see; and they doe, as more in the trials of New England you may see; and they doe, as more in the trials of New England you may se
but others may gaine as well as they that will vse it, though not so certainly, nor so much in quantitie, for want of experience: and this Herring they take vpon the Coast of England and Scotland, their Cod and Ling vpon the Coast of England and Scotland, their Cod and Ling vpon the Coast of England and Scotland, their Cod and Ling vpon the Coast of England and Scotland, their Cod and Ling vpon the Coast of England and Scotland, their Cod and Ling vpon the Coast of England and Scotland, their Cod and Ling vpon the Coast of England and Scotland, their Cod and Ling vpon the Coast of England and Scotland, their Cod and Ling vpon the Coast of England and Scotland, their Cod and Ling vpon the Coast of England and Scotland, their Cod and Ling vpon the Coast of England and Scotland, their Cod and Ling vpon the Coast of England and Scotland, their Cod and Ling vpon the Coast of England and Scotland, their Cod and Ling vpon the Coast of England and Scotland, their Cod and Ling vpon the Coast of England and Scotland, their Cod and Ling vpon the Coast of England and Scotland, their Cod and Ling vpon the Coast of England and Scotland, their Cod and Ling vpon the Coast of England and Scotland, their Cod and Ling vpon the Coast of England and Scotland, their Cod and Ling vpon the Coast of England and Scotland, their Cod and England and Scotland and England and Engla
fishing; nay, but how many thousands this fiftie or sixty yeeres haue beene maintained by New found land, where they take nothing but small Cod, whereof the greatest they make Cor-fish, and the rest is hard dried, which we call Poore-Iohn, would amaze a man with wonder. If then from all those parts such paines is taken for this poore gaines of
Fish, especially by the Hollanders, that hath but little of their owne, for building of ships and setting them to sea; but at the second, third, fourth, or fift hand, drawne from so many parts of the world ere they come together to be vsed in those voiages: If these (I say) can gaine, why should we more doubt then they; but doe much better, that may have
most of all those things at our doores for taking and making, and here are no hard Landlords to racke vs with high rents, or extorting fines, nor tedious pleas in Law to consume vs with their many yeeres disputation for Iustice; no multitudes to occasion such impediments to good orders as in popular States: so freely hath God and his Maiestie
bestowed those blessings, on them will attempt to obtaine them, as here euery man may be master of his owne labour and land, or the greatest part (if his Maiesties royall meaning be not abused) and if he haue nothing but halfe that time well, which in England we
abuse in idlenesse, worse, or as ill. Here is ground as good as any lieth in the height of forty one, forty two, forty three, &c. which is as temperate, and as fruitfull as any other parallel in the world. Examples of the Altitude comparatively.
South Sea, is Noua Albion, discouered as is said by Sir Francis Drake: East from it is the most temperate part of Portugall, the ancient Kingdomes of Galizia, Bisky, Nauarre, Aragon, Cattilonia, Castillia the new, & Valentia, which is the greatest part of Spaine; which if the Histories be true, in the Romans and the most moderatest of Castillia the new, & Valentia, which is the greatest part of Spaine; which if the Histories be true, in the Romans and the most moderatest of Castillia the new, & Valentia, which is the greatest part of Spaine; which is the greatest part of Spaine; which is the most moderatest of Castillia the new, & Valentia, which is the greatest part of Spaine; which is the greatest part of
time abounded no lesse with gold & siluer Mines, then now the West-Indies, the Romans then vsing the Spaniards to worke in those Mines, as now the Spaniards doe the Indians. In France the Provinces of Gascony, Langadocke, Auignon, Province, Dolphine, Pyamont, and Turyne, are in the same parallel, which are the best and richest parts of
France. In Italy the Prouinces of Genua, Lumbardy, and Verona, with a great part of the most famous state of Venice, the Dukedomes of Bononia, Mantua, Ferrara, Rauenna, Bolognia, Florence, Pisa, Sienna, Vrbine, Ancona, and the ancient Citie and Countrey of Rome, with a great part of the Kingdome of Naples. In Slauonia, Istria, and Dalmatia, with
the Kingdomes of Albania. In Grecia those famous Kingdomes of Macedonia, Bullulgaria, Thessalia, Thracia, or Romania, where is seated the most pleasant and plentifull Citie in Europe, Constantinople.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Beyond the line. In Asia in the same latitude, are the temperatest parts of Natolia, Armenia, Page 211 Persia, and China;
besides divers other large Countries and Kingdomes in those most milde and temperate Regions of Asia. Southward in the same height is the richest of Gold Mines, Chily, and Baldinia, and the mouth of the great River of Plate, &c. for all the rest of the world in that height is yet vnknowne. Besides these reasons, mine owne eies that have seene a
great part of those Cities and their Kingdomes (as well as it) can finde no aduantage they have in Nature but this, they are beautified by the long labour and diligence of industrious people and art; This is onely as God made it when hee created the world: Therefore I conclude, if the heart and intrailes of those Regions were sought, if their Land were
cultured, planted, and manured by men of industry, iudgement, and experience; what hope is there, or what need they doubt, having the aduantages of the Sea, but it might equalize any of these famous Kingdomes in all commodities, pleasures, and conditions, seeing even the very hedges doe naturally affoord vs such plentie, as no ship need returned.
away emptie, and onely vse but the season of the Sea. Fish will returne an honest gaine, besides all other advantages, her treasures having yet neuer beene opened, nor her originals wasted, consumed, nor abused.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     The particular staple commodities that may be had by industry.
themselues, and other parts that want with Herring, Ling, and the Hellespont. Cape Blanke, Spaine, Portugall, Por
in Europe, with a thin Poore-Iohn, which hath beene so long, so much ouer-laied with Fishers, as the fishing decaieth, so that many oft times are constrained to returne with a small fraught. Norway and Poland affoords Pitch and Tarre, Masts and Yards. Sweathland and Russia, Iron and Ropes. France and Spaine, Canuase, Wine, Steele, Iron, and Oile.
Italy and Greece, Silkes and Fruits. I dare boldly say, because I have seene naturally growing or breeding in those parts, the same materials that all these are made of, they may as well bee had here, or the most part of them within the distance of seuentie leagues for some few ages, as from all those parts, vsing but the same meanes to have them that
they doe; but surely in Virginia, their most tender and daintiest fruits or commodities, would be as perfit as theirs, by reason of the heat, if not in New England, and with all those aduantages.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                           The nature of the ground approued. First, the ground is so sertill, that questionlesse it is capable of producing any Graine, Fruits, or Seeds, you will
sow or plant, growing in the Regions aforenamed: But it may be not to that perfection of delicacy, because the Summer is not so hot, and the Winter is more cold in those parts we have yet tried neere the Sea side, then wee finde in the same height in Europe or Asia: yet I made a Garden vpon the top of a Rocky Ile in three and forty degrees and an
halfe, foure league from the maine in May, that grew so well, as it serued vs for Sallers in Iune and Iuly. All sorts of Cattle may here be bred and fed in the Iles or Peninsulaes securely for nothing. In the Interim, till they increase (if need be) observing the seasons, I durst vndertake to have Corne enough from the Saluages for three hundred men, for a
few trifles; and if they should be vntowards, as it is most certaine they will, thirtie or fortie good men will be sufficient to bring them all in subjection, and make this prouision, if they vnderstand what to doe; two hundred whereof may eight or nine moneths in the yeere be imploied in helping the Fisher-men, till the rest prouide other necessaries, fit to
furnish vs with other Commodities. The seasons for fishing approued. Imploiment for poore people and fatherlesse children. In March, Aprill, May, and August, Mullit and Sturgion, whose Roes doe make Cauiare and Puttargo; Herring, if any desire them: I have taken many
out of the bellies of Cods, some in nets; but the Saluages compare the store in the Sea with the haires of their heads: and Nouember, you may have Cod againe to make Core-fish or Poore-Iohn: Hake you may have when the Cod failes in
Summer, if you will fish in the night, which is better then Cod. Now each hundred you take here, is as good as two or three hundred in New found Land; so that halfe the labour in hooking, splitting and touring, is saued: And you may have your fish at what market you will, before they have any in New found land, where their fishing is chiefely but in
Iune and Iuly, where it is here in March, Aprill, May, September, October and Nouember, as is said; so that by reason of this Plantation. Your Core-fish you may in like manner transport as you see cause, to serue the Ports in Portugall, as
Lisbone, Auera, Porta Port, and diuers others, (or what market you please) before your llanders returne. They being tied to the season in the open Sea, and you having a double season, and fishing before your wiues and family: they
onely and their ships in the maine Ocean, that must carie and containe all they vse, besides their fraught. The Mullits here are in that abundance, you may take them with nets sometimes by hundreds, where at Cape Blanke they hooke them; yet those are but a foot and a halfe in length; these two, three, or foure, as oft I haue measured, which makes
me suspect they are some other kinde of fish, though they seeme the same, both in fashion and goodnesse. Much Salmon some haue found vp the Riuers as they haue passed, and here the aire is so temperate, as all these at any time may be preserved. Now, young Boies and Girles Saluages, or any other bee they never such idlers, may turne, carie or
returne a fish, without either shame or any great paine: He is very idle that is past twelue yeeres of age and cannot doe so much, and she is very old that cannot spin a threed to make Engins to catch a fish.

The facilitie of the Plantation.

For their transportation, the ships that goe there to fish may transport the first: who for their passage will
spare the charge of double manning their ships, which they must do in New found land to get their fraught; but one third part of that company are onely proper to serue a stage, carie a Barrow, and turne Poore-Iohn; notwithstanding, they must have meat, drinke, clothes, & passage so well as the rest. Now all I desire is but this, That those that
                                 1, should make here the best choice they can, or accept such as shall bee presented them to serue them at that rate: and their ships returning leaue such with me, with the value of that they should receiue comming home, in such provisions and necessarie tooles, armes, bedding, apparell, salt, nets, hookes, lines, and such
like, as they spare of the remainings; who till the next returne may keepe their Boats, and doe them many other profitable offices. Prouided, I have men of abilitie to teach them their functions, and a company fit for Souldiers to be ready vpon any occasion, because of the abuses that have beene offered the poore Saluages, and the libertie that both
French and English, or any that will, haue to deale with them as they please; whose disorders will be hard to reforme, and the longer the worse: Now such order with facilitie might be taken, with euery Port, Towne, or Citie, with free power to conuert the benefit of their fraughts to what aduantage they please, and increase their numbers as they see
occasion, who euer as they are able to subsist of themselues, may begin the new Townes in New England, in memory of their old: which freedome being confined but to the necessitie of the generall good, the euent (with Gods helpe) might produce an honest, a noble, and a profitable emulation.

Present Commodities.
                                                      Salt vpon Salt may assuredly be made, if not at the first in ponds, yet till they be prouided this may be vsed: then the ships may transport Kine, Horse, Goats, course Cloth, and such Commodities as we want; by whose arrivall may be made that provision of fish to fraught the ships that they stay not; and
then if the Sailers goe for wages it matters not, it is hard if this returne defray not the charge: Page 213 but care must be had they arrive in the Spring, or else that provision be made for them against winter. Of certaine red berries called Kermes, which is worth ten shillings the pound, but of these have been sold for thirty or forty shillings the
pound, may yeerely be gathered a good quantity. Of the Muskrat may be well raised gaines worth their labour, that will endeuour to make triall of their goodnesse. Of Beuers, Otters and Martins, blacke Foxes, and Furres of price, may yeerely be had six or seuen thousand, and if the trade of the French were preuented, many more: 25000. this yeere
were brought from those northerne parts into France, of which trade we may have as good part as the French if we take good courses. Of Mines of Gold and Siluer, Copper, and probabilities of Lead, Crystall and Allum, I could say much if relations were good assurances; it is true indeed, I made many trialls according to the instructions I had, which
doth perswade me I need not despaire but that there are metals in the Country: but I am no Alcumist, nor will promise more that buy meat and drinke, coles, ore, and all necessaries at a deare rate, gaine, where all these things are to be had for taking vp, in my opinion
                                 Of woods, seeing there is such plenty of all sorts, if those that build ships and boats, buy wood at so great a price, as it is in England, Spaine, France and Holland, and all other provisions for the nourishment of mans life, live well by their trade; when labour is all required to take these necessaries without any other tax,
what hazard will be here but to doe much better, and what commodity in Europe doth more decay then wood? for the goodnesse of the ground, let vs take it fertill or barren, or as it is, seeing it is certaine it beares fruits to nourish and feed man & beast as well as England, and the Sea those seuerall sorts of fishes I have related: thus seeing all good
things for mans sustenance may with this facility be had by a little extraordinary labour, till that transported be increased, & all necessaries for shipping onely for labour, to which may added the assistance of the Saluages which may easily be had, if they be discreetly handled in their kinds, towards fishing, planting, and destroying woods, what gaines
might be raised if this were followed (when there is but once men to fill your store houses dwelling there, you may serue all Europe better and farre cheaper then you) may easily be coniectured by this example.
gaines vpon every veere or six moneths returne. Two thousand will fit out a ship of 200, tunnes, & one of 100, tunns, if of the dry fish they both make fraught, that of 200, and goe for Spaine, sell it but at ten shillings a guintall, but commonly it gives fifteene or twenty, especially when it commeth first, which amounts to 3, or 4000, pound, but say
but ten, which is the lowest, allowing the rest for waste, it amounts at that rate to 2000. which is the whole charge of your two ships and the equipage, then the returne of the mony and the fraught of the ship for the vintage or any other voyage is cleere gaine, with your ship of one hundred tunnes of traine Oile and Cor-fish, besides the Beuers and
other commodities, and that you may have at home within six moneths if God please to send but an ordinary passage; then sauing halfe this charge by the not staying of your ships, your victuall, overplus of men and wages, with her fraught thither with necessaries for the Planters, the Salt being there made, as also may the nets and lines within a
short time; if nothing may be expected but this, it might in time equalize your Hollanders gaines, if not exceede them, having their fraughts alwaies ready against the arrivall of the ships, this would so increase our shipping and sailers, and so incourage and imploy a great part of our Idlers and others that want imployment fitting their qualities at
home, where they shame to doe that they would doe abroad, that could they but once taste the sweet fruits of their owne labours, doubtlesse many thousands would be aduised by good discipline to take more pleasure in honest industry, then in their humors of dissolute idlenesse. Page 214

A description of the Countrey in particular, and their
                  But to returne a little more to the particulars of this Country, which I intermingle thus with my projects and reasons, not being so sufficiently yet acquainted in those parts, to write fully the estate of the Sea, the Aire, the Land, the Fruits, their Rocks, the People, the Gouernment, Religion, Territories, Limitations, Friends and Foes:
But as I gathered from their niggardly relations in a broken language, during the time I ranged those Countries, &c. the most Northerne part I was at, was the Bay of Pennobscot, which is East and West, North and South, more then ten leagues: but such were my occasions, I was constrained to be satisfied of them I found in the Bay, that the Riuer
ranne farre vp into the Land, and was well inhabited with many people, but they were from their habirations, either fishing amongst the Iles, or hunting the Lakes and Woods for Deere and Beuers: the Bay is full of great Iles of one, two, six or eight miles in length, which divides it into many faire and excellent good Harbours. On the East of it are the
Tarrentines, their mortall enemies, where inhabit the French, as they report, that liue with those people as one Nation or Family: And Northwest of Pennobscot is Mecaddacut, at the foot of a high Mountaine, a kinde of fortresse against the Terrentines, adioyning to the high Mountaines of Pennobscot, against whose feet doth beat the Sea; but ouer all
the Land, Iles, or other impediments, you may well see them foureteene or eighteene leagues from their situation. Segocket is the next, then Nuskoucus, Pemmaguid, and Sagadahock: vp this River, where was the Westerne Plantation, are Aumoughcawgen, Kinnebeke, and divers others, where are planted some Corne fields. Along this River thirtie or
fortie miles, I saw nothing but great high clifts of barren Rocks ouer-growne with Wood, but where the Saluages dwell there the ground is excellent salt, and fertill. Westward of this Riuer is the Country of Aucocisco, in the bottome of a large deepe Bay, full of many great Iles, which divides it into many good Harbours. Sawocotuck is the next, in the
edge of a large Sandy Bay, which hath many Rockes and Iles, but few good Harbours, but for Barkes I yet know; but all this Coast to Pennobscot, and as farre as I could see Eastward of it is nothing, but such high craggy clifty Rockes and stony Iles, that I wonder such great Trees could grow vpon so hard foundations. It is a Countrey rather to affright
then delight one, and how to describe a more plaine spectacle of desolation, or more barren, I know not, yet are those rocky lles so furnished with good Woods, Springs, Fruits, Fish and Fowle, and the Sea the strangest Fish-pond I euer saw, that it makes me thinke, though the coast be rocky and thus affrightable, the Vallies and Plaines and interior
parts may well notwithstanding be very fertill. But there is no Country so fertill hath not some part barren, and New-England is great enough to make many Kingdomes and Countries, were it all inhabited. As you passe the coast still westward, Accominticus and Passataquack are two conuenient Harbours for small Barkes; and a good Country within
their craggy clifts. Augoan is the next: this place might content a right curious iudgement, but there are many rising hils, and on their tops and descents are many corne fields and delightful groues: On the East is an Ile of two or three
leagues in length, the one halfe plaine marish ground, fit for pasture or salt Ponds, with many faire high groues of Mulbery trees and Gardens; there is also Okes, Pines, Walnuts, and other wood to make this place an excellent habitation, being a good and safe Harbour.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  An Indian slaine, another shot.
ground, for Augoan is sandy, not much inferiour neither for the harbour, nor any thing I could perceive but the multitude of people: from hence doth stretch into the Sea the faire headland Tragabigzanda, now called Cape An, fronted with the three Iles wee called the three Turkes heads; to the north of this doth enter a great Bay, where we found
some habitations and Corne fields, they report a faire Riuer and at least 30. habitations Page 215 doth possesse this Country. But because the French had got their trade, I had no leisure to discouer it: the Iles of Mattahunts are on the west side of this Bay, where are many Iles and some Rocks that appeare a great height aboue the water like the
Pyramides in Ægypt, and amongst them many good Harbours, and then the country of the Massachusits, which is the Paradice of all those parts, for here are many Iles planted with Corne, Groues, Mulberies, saluage Gardens and good Harbours, the Coast is for the most part high clayie sandy clifts, the sea Coast as you passe shewes you all along
large Corne fields, and great troupes of well proportioned people: but the French having remained here neere six weekes, left nothing for vs to take occasion to examine the Inhabitants relations, viz. if there be three thousand people work to take occasion to examine the Inhabitants relations, viz. if there be three thousand people work to take occasion to examine the Inhabitants relations, viz. if there be three thousand people work to take occasion to examine the Inhabitants relations, viz. if there be three thousand people work to take occasion to examine the Inhabitants relations, viz. if there be three thousand people work to take occasion to examine the Inhabitants relations, viz. if there be three thousand people work to take occasion to examine the Inhabitants relations, viz. if there be three thousand people work to take occasion to examine the Inhabitants relations, viz. if there is not take occasion to examine the Inhabitants relations, viz. if there is not take occasion to examine the Inhabitants relations, viz. if there is not take occasion to examine the Inhabitants relations to take occasion to examine the Inhabitants relations.
in those parts very kinde, but in their fury no lesse valiant, for vpon a quarrell we fought with forty or fifty of them, till they had spent all their Arrowes, and then we tooke six or seuen of them, the with three others crossed
the Harbour in a Canow to certaine rockes whereby wee must passe, and there let flie their Arrowes for our shot, till we were out of danger, yet one of them was slaine, and no want of any thing but industrious people: after much kindnesse,
wee fought also with them, though some were hurt, some slaine, yet within an houre after they became friends. Cape Cod is the next presents it selfe, which is onely a headland of high hils, ouer-growne with shrubby Pines, hurts and such trash, but an excellent harbour for all weathers. This Cape is made by the maine Sea on the one side, and a great
Bay on the other in forme of a Sickell, on it doth inhabit the people of Pawmet, and in the bottome of the Bay them of Chawum: towards the South and South-west of this Cape, is found a long and dangerous shoule of rocks and sand, but so farre as I incercled it, I found thirty fathome water and a strong currant, which makes mee thinke there is a
chanell about this Shoule, where is the best and greatest fish to be had winter and summer in all the Country; but the Saluages say there is no Chanell, but that the Shoales beginne from the maine at Pawmet to the Ile of Nawset, and so extends beyond their knowledge into the Sea. The next to this is Capawucke, and those abounding Countries of
Copper, Corne, People and Mineralls, which I went to discouer this last yeere, but because I miscarried by the way I will leaue them till God please I have better acquaintance with them.

The Massachusets they report sometimes have warres with the Bashabes of Pennobscot, & are not alwaies friends with them of Chawum and their alliance; but
now they are all friends, and have each trade with other so farre as they have society on each others frontiers, for they make no such voyages as from Pennobscot to Cape Cod, seldome to Massachset. In the North as I have said they have begun to plant Corne, whereof the south part hath such plenty as they have what they will from them of the
North, and in the Winter much more plenty of fish and fowle, but both Winter & Summer hath it in one part or other all the Regions betwixt the Line and the Pole, but the Furs Northward are much better, and in much more plenty then Southward.
              The remarkablest Iles and Mountaines for land Markes are these: the highest Ile is Sorico in the Bay of Pennobscot, but the three Iles, and the Iles of Matinack are much further in the Sea: Metynacus is also three plaine Iles, but many great Rocks: Monahigan is a round high Ile, and close by it Monanis, betwixt which is a small Harbour
where we rid: in Damerils Iles is such another. Sagadahocke is knowne by Satguin, and foure or five Iles in their mouth. Smiths Iles are a heape Page 216 gether, none neere them against Accomintycus; the three Turkes heads, are three Iles, seene farre to Sea-ward in regard of the Head-land. The chiefe Head-lands, are onely Cape Tragabigganda.
                                                                   Herbs and Fruits The chiefe Mountaines, them of Pennobscot, the twinkling Mountaine of Acocisco, the great Mountaine of Massachuset. Each of which you shall finde in the Map, their places, forme, and altitudes. The waters are most pure,
proceeding from the intrailes of rocky Mountaines: the Herbs and Fruits are of many sorts and kinds, as Alkermes, Currans, Mulberies, Vines, Respises, Gooseberies, Plums, Wall-nuts, Pumpions, Gourds, Strawberies, Beanes, Pease, and Maize; a kinde or two of Flax, wherewith they make Nets, Lines, and Ropes, both small
and great, very strong for their quantities. Woods. Oake is the chiefe wood, of which there is great difference, in regard of the soyle where it groweth, Firre, Pine, Wall-nut, Chesse-nut, Birds. Eagles, Grips, divers sorts of Hawkes, Craines,
Geese, Brants, Cormorants, Ducks, Cranes, Swannes, Sheldrakes, Teale, Meawes, Gulls, Turkies, Diue-doppers, and many other sorts whose names I know not.
                                                                                                                                                                                        Fishes. Whales, Grompus, Porkpisces, Turbut, Sturgion, Cod, Hake, Haddocke, Cole, Cuske or small Ling, Sharke, Mackarell, Herring, Mullit, Base, Pinnacks, Cunners, Pearch, Eeles,
                                                                                                                                                                                        Moos, a beast bigger than a Stag, Deare red and fallow, Beuers, Wolues, Foxes both blacke and other, Aroughcunds, wilde Cats, Beares, Otters, Martins, Fitches, Musquassus, and divers
Crabs, Lobsters, Mustels, Wilks, Oisters, Clamps, Periwinkels, and divers others, &c. Beasts. A note for men that have great spirits and small meanes.
other sorts of Vermin whose names I know not: all these and divers other good things doe here for want of vse still increase and decrease with little diminution, where you may not take many clamps or Lobsters, or both at your pleasure, and in many
places load your Boat if you please, nor Iles where you finde not Fruits, Birds, Crabs, and Mustels, or all of them; for taking at a low water Cod, Cuske, Hollibut, Bases, and diuers other sorts of such excellent fish as many as their Net can hold: no Riuer
where there is not plenty of Sturgion, or Salmon, or both, all which are to be had in abundance obseruing but their seasons; but if a man will goe at Christmas to gather Cherries in Kent, though there be plenty in Summer, he may be deceived; so here these plenties have each their seasons, as I have expressed; we for the most part had little but bread
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and Vinegar, and though the most part of Iuly when the fishing decayed, they wrought all day, lay abroad in the Iles all night, and liued on what they found, yet were not sicke: But I would wish none long put himselfe to such plunges, except necessity constraine it: yet worthy is that person to starue that here cannot liue if he haue sense, strength and

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health, for there is no such penury of these blessings in any place but that one hundred men may in two or three houres make their prouisions for a day, and he that hath experience to manage these affaires, with forty or thirty honest industrious men, might well vidently for the saluages, and feed daily two or
three hundred men, with as good Corne, Fish, and Flesh as the earth hath of those kinds, and yet make that labour but their pleasure: prouided that they have Engines that be proper for their purposes. Who can desire more content that hath small meanes, or but onely his merit to aduance his fortunes, then to tread and plant that ground he hath
purchased by the hazard of his life; if hee haue but the taste of vertue and magnanimity, what to such a minde can bee more pleasant then planting and building a foundation for his posterity, got from the rude earth by Gods blessing and his Page 217 owne industry without prejudice to any, if hee haue any graine of faith or zeale in Religion, what can
he doe lesse hurtfull to any, or more agreeable to God, then to seeke to conuert those poore Saluages to know Christ and humanity, whose labours with discretion will triple require thy charge and paine; what so truly sutes with honour and honesty as the discovering things vnknowne, erecting Townes, peopling Countries, informing the ignorant,
reforming things vniust, reaching vertue and gaine to our natiue mother Country a Kingdome to attend her, finde imploiment for those that are idle, because they know not what to doe, so farre from wronging any, as to cause posterity to remember thee, and remembring thee, euer honour that remembrance with praise; consider what were the
beginnings and endings of the Monarchies of the Chaldeans, the Syrians, the Grecians and Romans, but this one rule; what was it they would not doe for the good of their common weale, or their mother City? For example: Rome, what made her such a Monarchesse, but onely the aduentures of her youth, not in riots at home, but in dangers abroad,
and the iustice and iudgement out of their experiences when they grew aged; what was their ruine and hurt but this, the excesse of idlenesse, the fondnesse of parents, the want of experiences when they grew aged; what was their ruine and hurt but this, the excesse of idlenesse, the fondnesse of parents, the want of experiences when they grew aged; what was their ruine and hurt but this, the excesse of idlenesse, the fondnesse of parents, the want of experiences when they grew aged; what was their ruine and hurt but this, the excesse of idlenesse, the fondnesse of parents, the want of experiences when they grew aged; what was their ruine and hurt but this, the excesse of idlenesse, the fondnesse of parents, the want of experiences when they grew aged; what was their ruine and hurt but this, the excesse of idlenesse, the fondnesse of parents, the excesse of idlenesse, the fondnesse of parents, the excesse of idlenesse, the fondnesse of parents, the excesse of idlenesse, the fondnesse of parents aged in the excesse of idlenesse, the fondnesse of parents aged in the excesse of idlenesse, the fondnesse of parents aged in the excesse of idlenesse, the fondnesse of parents aged in the excesse of idlenesse, the fondnesse of parents aged in the excesse of idlenesse, the excesse of idlenesse of parents aged in the excesse of idlen
seeming goodnesse and their deeds of secret lewdnesse; finally in fine, growing onely formall temporists, all that their Predecessors got in many yeeres they lost in a few daies: those by their case and vices became slaues to their seruants; this is the difference betwixt the vse of armes in these security formall temporists, all that their Predecessors got in many yeeres they lost in a few daies: those by their case and vices became slaues to their seruants; this is the difference betwixt the vse of armes in these security formall temporists.
field, and on the monuments of stones, the golden age and the leaden age, prosperity and misery, iustice and corruption, substance and shadowes, words and deeds, experience and imagination, making common weales, and marring common weales, the fruits of vertue, and the conclusions of vice.
himselfe any worth to liue, onely to eat, drinke and sleepe, and so die; or by consuming that maintained vertue honestly, or for being descended nobly, and pine with the vaine vaunt of great kindred in penury, or to maintaine a silly shew of brauery, toile out thy heart, soule and time
basely, by shifts, tricks, Cards and Dice, or by relating newes of other mens actions, sharke here and there for a dinner or supper, deceive thy friends by faire promises and dissimulation, in borrowing where thou never meanest to pay, offend the Lawes, surfet with excesse, burthen thy Countrie, abuse thy selfe, despaire in want, and then cousen thy
Kindred, yea euen thy owne brother, and wish thy Parents death (I will not say damnation) to haue their estates, though thou seest what honours and rewards the world yet hath for them, will seeke them and worthily deserve them.

I would bee sorry to offend, or that any should mistake my honest meaning; for I wish good to all, hurt to none: but
rich men for the most part are growne to that dotage through their pride in their wealth, as though their wealth, as though their countries spoile, especially when there is most need of their imploiment, drawing by all manner of inuentions from the
Prince and his honest Subiects, even the vitall spirits of their powers and estates: as if their baggs or brags were so powerfull a defence, the malicious could not affault them, when they are the onely bait to cause vs not onely to bee assaulted, but betrayed and murthered in our owne security ere wee will perceive it. Page 218
                              May not the miserable ruine of Constantinople, their impregnable walls, riches and pleasures last taken by the Turke, which were then but a bit in comparison of their mightinesse now, remember vs of the effects of private couetousnesse, at which time the good Emperour held himselfe rich enough, to have such rich
subjects, so formall in all excesse of vanity, all kinde of delicacy and prodigality: his pouerty when the Turke besieged the Citizens (whose merchandizing thoughts were onely to get wealth) little conceiuing the desperat resolution of a valiant expert enemy, left the Emperour so long to his conclusions, having spent all he had to pay his young raw
discontented Souldiers, that suddenly he, they, and their City were all a prey to the deuouring Turke, and what they would not spare for the maintenance of them who aduentured their liues to defend them, did serue onely their enemies to torment them, their friends and Country, and all Christendome to this present day. Let this lamentable example
remember you that are rich (seeing there are such great theeues in the world to rob you) not grudge to lend some proportion to breed them that have little, yet willing to learne how to defend you, for it is too late when the deed is doing.

The Romans estate hath beene worse then this, for the meere couetousnesse and extortion of a few of them so
moued the rest, that not hauing any imploiment but contemplation, their great iudgements grew to so great malice, as themselues were sufficient to destroy themselues were sufficient to destroy themselues were sufficient to destroy themselues by faction; let this moue you to imbrace imployment, for those whose educations, spirits and iudgements want but your purses, not only to preuent such accustomed dangers, but also
to gaine more thereby then you haue; and you fathers that are either so foolishly fond, or so miserably couetous, or so mi
dissolute, and although you would wish them any where to escape the Gallowes and ease your cares, though they spend you here one, two or three hundred pound a yeere, you would grudge to give halfe so much in aduenture with them to obtain an estate, which in a small time, but with a little assistance of your providence, might bee better then
your owne; but if an Angell should tell you any place yet vnknowne can affoord such fortunes, you would not beleeue it, no more then Columbus was beleeued there was any such land, as is now the well knowne abounding America, much lesse such large Regions as are yet vnknowne, as well in America, as in Africa and Asia, and Terra incognita.
                                   I haue not beene so ill bred but I haue tasted of plenty and pleasure, as well as want and misery; nor doth necessity yet, or occasion of discontent force me to these endeuours, nor am I ignorant what small thankes I shall haue for my paines, or that many would haue the world imagine them to bee of great iudgement
that can but blemish these my designes, by their witty objections and detractions, yet (I hope) my reasons with my deeds will so preuaile with some, that I shall not want imploiment in these affaires, to make the most blinde see his owne senselesnesse and incredulity, hoping that gaine will make them affect that which Religion, Charity and the
common good cannot. It were but a poore deuice in mee to deceive my selfe, much more the King and State, my Friends and Country with these inducements, which seeing his Maiesty hath given permission, I wish all sorts of worthy honest industrious spirits would vnderstand, and if they desire any further satisfaction, I will doe my best to give it
not to perswade them to goe onely, but goe with them; not leaue them there, but liue with them there. I will not say but by ill prouiding and vndue managing, such courses may bee taken may make vs miserable enough: but if I may have the execution of what I have projected, if they Page 219 want to eat, let them eat or neuer disgest mee; If I
performe what I say, I desire but that reward out of the gaines may sute my paines, quality and condition, and if I abuse you with my tongue, take my head for satisfaction. If any dislike at the yeeres end, defraying their charge, by my consent they should freely returne; I feare not want of company sufficient, were it but knowne what I know of these
Countries, and by the proofe of that wealth I hope yeerely to returne, if God please to blesse me from such accidents as are beyond my power in reason to preuent; for I am not so simple to thinke that euer any other motiue then wealth will euer erect there a common wealth, or draw company from their ease and humors at home, to stay in New-
England to effect my purposes. The Planters pleasures and profit. And lest any should thinke the toile might be insupportable, though these things may bee had by labour and diligence; I assure my selfe there are who delight extremely in vaine pleasure, that take much more paines in England to enioy it, then I should doe here to gaine
wealth sufficient, and yet I thinke they should not have halfe such sweet content: for our pleasure here is still gaines, in England charges and losse; here nature and liberty affoords vs that freely which in England we want, or it costeth vs deerely. What pleasure can bee more then being tired with any occasion a shore, in planting Vines, Fruits, or
Herbes, in contriuing their owne grounds to the pleasure of their owne minds, their Fields, Gardens, Orchards, Buildings, Ships, and other workes, &c. to recreate themselues before their owne doores in their owne Boats vpon the Sea, where man, woman and childe, with a small hooke and line, by angling may take divers sorts of excellent Fish at
their pleasures; and is it not pretty sport to pull vp two pence, as fast as you can hale and vere a line; hee is a very bad Fisher cannot kill in one day with his hooke and line one, two, or three hundred Cods, which dressed and dryed, if they bee sold there for ten shillings a hundred, though in England they will give more
then twenty, may not both seruant, master and Merchant be well content with this gaine? if a man worke but three daies in seuen, hee may get more then hee can spend vnlesse hee will be exceedingly excessive. Now that Carpenter, Mason, Gardiner, Tailer, Smith, Sailer, Forger, or what other, may they not make this a pretty recreation, though
they fish but an houre in a day, to take more then they can eat in a weeke, or if they will not eat it, because there is so much better choise, yet sell it or change it with the Fisher-men or Merchants for any thing you want, and what sport doth yeeld a more pleasing content, and lesse hurt and charge then angling with a hooke, and crossing the sweet
aire from Ile to Ile, ouer the silent streames of a calme Sea, wherein the most curious may finde profit, pleasure and content.

Thus though all men be not fishers, yet all men whatsoeuer may in other matters doe as well, for necessity doth in these cases so rule a common wealth, and each in their seuerall functions, as their labours in their
                                                                                          Imploiments for Gentlemen. For Gentlemen, what exercise should more delight them then ranging daily these vnknowne parts, vsing fowling and hawking, and yet you shall see the wilde Hawkes give you some pleasure in seeing them
qualities may be as profitable because there is a necessary mutuall vse of all.
stoupe six or seuen times after one another an houre or two together, at the skults of Fish in the faire Harbours, as those a shore at a fowle, and neuer trouble nor torment your selues with watching, mewing, feeding, and attending them, nor kill horse and man with running and crying, See you not a Hawke; for hunting also, the Woods, Lakes and
Rivers affoord not onely chase sufficient for any that delights in that kinde of toile or pleasure, but such beasts to hunt, that besides the delicacie of their bodies for food, their skinnes are so rich, as they will recompeuce thy daily labour with a Captaines pay. Page 220
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         Imploiments for Labourers.
Rape, Turnups, Parsnips, Carrats, Cabidge, and such like; give twentie, thirtie, fortie, fiftie shillings yeerely for an Acre of Land, and meat, drinke, and wages to vse it, and yet grow rich: when better, or at least as good ground may bee had and cost nothing but labour; it seemes strange to me any such should grow poore.
perswade children from their parents, men from their masters; onely such as with free consent may bee spared: but that each Parish, or Village, in Citie, or Countrey, that will but apparell their fatherlesse children of thirteene or foureteene yeeres of age, or young maried people that haue small wealth to liue on, here by
their labour may liue exceeding well. Prouided alwaies, that first there be a sufficient power to command them, houses to receive them, meanes to defend them, and meet provisions for the, for any place may be over-laine; and it is most necessary to have a fortresse (ere this grow to practise) and sufficient masters, of all necessarie, mechanicall
qualities, to take ten or twelue of them for Apprentises; the Master by this may quickly grow rich, these may learne their trades themselues to doe the like, to a generall and an incredible benefit for King and Countrey, Master and Seruant.

Examples of the Spaniards.

The causes of our defailments.
volume, to recite the aduentures of the Spaniards and Portugals, their affronts and defeats, their discoveries and plantations, as may well condemne vs of too much imbecillitie, sloth, and negligence
yet the Authors of these new inuentions were held as ridiculous for a long time, as now are others that doe but seeke to imitate their vnparalleld vertues, and though we see daily their mountaines of wealth (sprung from the Plants of their generous indeuours) yet is our sensualitie and vntowardnesse such, & so great, that we either ignorantly believe
nothing, or so curiously contest, to preuent we know not what future events; that we either so neglect, or oppresse and discourage the present, as wee spoile all in the making, crop all in the blooming; and building vpon faire Sand return that we know not, governe that which is not; and for feare
some should doe too well, force such against their wils to be idle, or as ill. And who is hee hath iudgement, courage, and any industry or quality with vnderstanding, will leaue his Country, his hopes at home, his certaine estate, his friends, pleasures, libertie, and the preferment sweet England doth affoord to all degrees, were it not to advance his
fortunes by enioying his deserts, whose prosperitie once appearing, will encourage others: but it must be cherished as a childe can neither performe the office nor deeds of a man of strength, nor endure that affliction he is
able: nor can an Apprentise at the first performe the part of a Master, and if twentie yeeres be required to make a wise man a States-man, and commonly a man dies ere he hath learned to be discreet; if perfection be so hard to be obtained, as of
necessitie there must be Practice as well as Theoricke: Let no man then condemne this paradox opinion, to say that halfe seuen yeares occasion enough to
vse all his discretion: and in the Interim, all the content, rewards, gaines, and hopes, will be necessarily required, to be giuen to the beginning, till it be able to creepe, to stand, and goe, and to encourage desert by all possible meanes; yet time enough to keepe it from running, for there is no feare it will grow too fast, or euer to any thing, except
libertie, profit, honor, and prosperitie there found, more binde the Planters of those affaires in deuotion to effect it; then bondage, violence, tyrannie, ingratitude, and such double dealing, as bindes free men to become slaues; which hath euer beene the ruine of the most popular Common-weales, and is very
                                                                      Who seeth not what is the greatest good of the Spaniard, but these new conclusions in searching those vnknowne world; by which meanes he diues euen into the very secrets of all his neighbours, and the most part of the world; and when the Portugals and
                                         The blisse of Spaine.
Spaniards had found the East and West-Indies, how many did condemne themselues, that did not accept of that honest offer of Noble Columbus, who vpon our neglect brought them to it, perswading our selues the world had no such places as they had found: and yet euer since we finde, they still (from time to time) haue found new Lands, new
Nations, and Trades, and still daily doe finde, both in Asia, Affrica, Terra incognita, and America, so that there is neither Souldier nor Mechanicke, from the Lord to the Begger, but those parts affoords them all imploiment, & discharges their natiue soile of so many thousands of all sorts, that else by their sloth, pride, and imperfections, would long ere
this haue troubled their neighbours, or haue eaten the pride of Spaine it selfe. Now hee knowes little that knowes not England may well spare many more people then Spaine, and is as well able to furnish them with all manner of necessaries; and seeing for all they haue, they cease not still to search for that they haue not, and know not; it is
strange we should be so dull, as not maintaine that which we haue, and pursue that we know: Surely, I am sure many would take it ill, to be abridged of the titles and honors of their predecessors; when if but truly they would iudge themselues, looke how inferior they are to their Noble Vertues, so much they are vnworthy of their honors and liuingstand the solution to the truly they would inferior they are to their noble Vertues, so much they are vnworthy of their honors and liuingstand to the truly they would inferior they are vnworthy of their honors and liuingstand to the truly they would inferior they are vnworthy of their honors of their honors of their honors and liuingstand to the truly they would inferior they are vnworthy of their honors of their honors of their honors and liuingstand to the truly they would independ to the truly they would inferior they are vnworthy of their honors of their honors of the truly they would independ to t
which neuer were ordained for shewes and shadowes, to maintaine idlenesse and vice, but to make them more able to abound in honor, by Heroicall deeds of action, iudgement, pietie, and vertue. What was it both in their purse and person they would not doe, for the good of their Common-wealth, which might moue them presently to set out their
spare children in these generous designes; Religion aboue all things should moue vs, especially the Clergie, if we are religious, to shew our faith by our works, in converting them to their adultered faith. Honor might moue the Gentry, the valiant, and
industrious, and the hope and assurance of wealth, all, if we were that we would seeme, and be accounted; or be we so farre inferior to other Nations, or our mindes so vpon spoile, piracy, and such villany, as to ferue the Portugall, Spaniard, Dutch, French, or Turke, (as to the cost of
Europe too many doe) rather then our God, our King, our Country, and our selues; excusing our idlenesse and our base complaints by want of imploiment, when here is such choice of all sorts, and for all degrees, in the planting and discovering these North parts of America. My second voyage to New England.

My second Voiage to New England.
            IN the yeere of our Lord 1615. I was imploied by many my friends of London, and Sir Ferdinando Gorges, a noble Knight, and divers Merchants of the West, to entertaine this Plantation. Much labour I had taken to bring the Londoners and
them to joyne together, because the Londoners have most Money, and the Westerne men are most proper for fishing; and it is neere as much trouble, but much more danger, to saile from London to Plimoth, then from Plimoth to New England, so that halfe the voiage would thus be saued, yet by no meanes I could preuaile, so desirous they were both
to be Lords of this fishing. Now to make my words more apparant by my deeds, to begin a Plantation Page 222 for a more ample triall of those conclusions, I was to haue staied there but with sixteene men, whose names were; Tho. Dirmer. Edw. Stallings. Daniel Cage. Francis Abbot. Iohn Gosling. William Ingram. Dauid Cooper. Iohn Partridge.
Thomas Digby. Daniel Baker. Adam Smith. Tho. Watson. Walter Chisell. Robert Miller. And two Boyes I could have wished them as many thousands, had all other provisions beene in like proportion; nor would I have had so few, could I have had
means for more: yet would God haue pleased we had safely arrived, I doubted not but to haue performed more then I promised, and that many thousands ere this would haue bin there ere now. The maine assistance next God I had to this small number, was my acquaintance amongst the Saluages, especially with Dohoday, one of their greatest Lords
who had liued long in England, and another called Tantum, I caried with mee from England, and set on shore at Cape Cod; by the meanes of this proud Saluage, I did not doubt but quickly to have got that credit amongst the rest of the Saluages and their alliance, to have had as many of them as I desired in any designe I intended, and that trade also
they had by such a kinde of exchange of their Countrey Commodities, which both with ease and securitie might then have beene vsed with him and divers others: I had concluded to inhabit and defend them against the Tarentines, with a better power then the French did them; whose tyrannie did inforce them to embrace my offer with no small
deuotion: and though many may think me more bold then wise, in regard of their power, dexteritie, treachery, and inconstancy, hauing so desperately assaulted, and betraied many others; I say but this (because with so many, I haue many times done much more in Virginia then I intended here, when I wanted that experience Virginia taught mee) that
to me it seemes no more danger then ordinary: and though I know my selfe the meanest of many thousands, whose apprehensiue inspection can pierce beyond the bounds of my abilities, into the hidden things of Nature, Art, and Reason: yet I intreat such, give mee leave to excuse my selfe of so much imbecillitie, as to say, that in these eighteenes
yeeres which I haue beene conuersant with these affaires, I haue not learned, there is a great difference betwixt the directions and iudgement of experimentall knowledge, and the superficiall coniecture of variable relation: wherein rumour, humour, or misprision haue such power, that oft times one is enough to beguile twentie, but twentie not
sufficient to keepe one from being deceiued. Therefore I know no reason but to beleeue my owne eies before any mans imagination, that is but wrested from the conceits of my owne proiects and endeuours, but I honor with all affection, the counsell and instructions of iudiciall directions, or any other honest aduertisement, so farre to obserue, as they
tie me, not to the crueltie of vnknowne euents. These are the inducements that thus drew me to neglect all other imploiments, and spend my time and best abilities in these aduentures, wherein though I have had many discouragements, by the ingratitude of some, the malicious slanders of others, the falsenesse of friends, the treachery of cowards,
                                                                             Now you are to remember, as I returned first from New England at Plimoth, I was promised foure good ships ready prepared to my hand the next Christmas, and what conditions and content I would desire, to put this businesse in practise, and arriving at London, foure more were
offered me with the like courtesie. But to ioyne the Londoners & them in one, was most impossible; so that in Ianuary with two hundred pound in Chash for aduenture, and six Gentlemen well furnished, I went from London to the foure ships were promised me at Plimoth, but I found no such matter: and the most of those that had made such great
promises, by the bad returne of the ship went for Gold, and their private emulations, were extinct and qualified. Notwithstanding at last, with a labyrinth of trouble, though the Page 223 greatest of the burden lay on me, and a few of my particular friends, I was furnished with a ship of two hundred tunnes, and another of fiftie: But ere I had sailed ones
hundred and twentie leagues, she brake all her Masts, pumping each watch fiue or six thousand strokes; onely her spret-saile remained to spoone before the winde, till we had re-accommodated a Iury-mast to returne for Plimoth, or founder in the Seas.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          My reimbarkement, encounter with Pirats, and imprisonment by the French.
Admirall being lost, not knowing of this, proceeded her voyage; now with the remainder of those prouisions, I got out againe the sixteene before named, and foureteene other Sailers for the ship; with those I set saile againe the foure and
twentieth of Iune, where what befell me (because my actions and writings are so publike to the world) enuy still seeking to scandalize my endeuours, and seeing no power but death can stop the chat of ill tongues, nor imagination of mens minds, lest my owne relations of those hard events might by some constructors bee made doubtfull, I have
thought it best to insert the examinations of those proceedings, taken by Sir Lewis Stukeley, a worthy Knight, and Vice-Admirall of Deuonshire, which was as followeth. The Examination of Daniel Baker, late Steward to Captaine Iohn Smith, in the returne of Plimoth, taken before Sir Lewis Stukeley, a worthy Knight, the eighth of December, 1615.
effect in briefe was this: being chased by one Fry an English Pirat, Edward Chambers the Master, Iohn Miller his Mare, Thomas Digby the Pylot, and divers others importuned him to yeeld; much swaggering wee had with them, more then the Pirats, who agreed vpon such faire conditions as we desired, which if they broke, he vowed to sinke rather
then be abused. Strange they thought it, that a Barke of threescore tuns with foure guns should stand vpon such termes, they being eightie expert Sea-men, in an excellent ship of one hundred and fortie tuns, and they but lately
disgrace would cause our mutiners fight, till the Captaine offered to blow vp the ship rather then yeeld, till hee had spent all his powder: so that together by the eares we went, and at last got cleere of them for all their shot. At Flowers we were againe chased with foure French men of warre, the Admirall one hundred and fortie tuns, and ninety men
well armed; the rest good ships, and as well prouided: much parly we had, but vowing they were Rochilers, and had a Commission from the King onely to secure true men, and take Portugals, Spaniards, and Pirats, and as they requested, our Captaine went to shew his Commission, which was vnder the broad Seale, but neither it nor their vowes they
so much respected, but they kept him, rifled our ship, manned her with French men, and dispersed vs amongst their Fleet: within fiue or six daies they promised the next day to supply, and did. Notwithstanding, there was no way but
our mutiners would for England, though we were as neere New England, though we were as neere New England, thus left our Captaine in his Cap, Bretches, and
 Wast-coat, alone among the French men: his clothes, armes, and what he had, our mutiners shared among them, and with a false excuse, faining Page 224 for feare lest he should turne man of warre, they returned for Plimoth: fifteene of vs being Land-men, not knowing what they did. Daniel Cage, Edward Stalings, Walter Chisell, Dauid Cooper,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Now the cause why the French detained mee againe, was the suspition this Chambers and Minter gaue them, that I would reuenge my selfe vpon the Banke, or
in Newfoundland, of all the French I could there encounter, and how I would haue fired the ship, had they not ouer-perswaded me: and that if I had but againe my Armes, I would rather sinke by them, then they should haue fired the ship, had they not ouer-perswaded me: and that if I had but againe my Armes, I would rather sinke by them, then they should haue fired the ship, had they not ouer-perswaded me: and that if I had but againe my Armes, I would rather sinke by them, then they should haue fired the ship, had they not ouer-perswaded me: and that if I had but againe my Armes, I would rather sinke by them, then they should haue fired the ship, had they not ouer-perswaded me: and that if I had but againe my Armes, I would rather sinke by them, then they should haue fired the ship, had they not ouer-perswaded me: and that if I had but againe my Armes, I would rather sinke by them, then they should haue fired the ship, had they not ouer-perswaded me: and that if I had but againe my Armes, I would rather sinke by them, then they should have fired the ship, had they not ouer-perswaded me: and that if I had but again again again again again again.
this Discourse, thinking to haue sent it to you of his Maiesties Councell by some ship or other, for I saw their purpose was to take all they could. At last we were chased by one Captaine Barra, an English Pirat in a small ship, with some twelue Peece of Ordnance, about thirty men, and neere all starued. They sought by courtesie releefe of vs, who gaue
them such faire promises, as at last they betraied Captaine Wollistone his Lieutenant, and foure or fiue of his men aboord vs, and then prouided to take the rest perforce. Now my part was to be prisoner in the Gun-roome, and not to speake to any of them vpon my life, yet had Barra knowledge what I was. Then Barra perceiuing well those French
faces got vnder the Castle of Gratiosa, from whence they beat vs with their Ordnance. A prise of Fish. The next wee tooke was a small English man of Poole from Newfoundland: the great Cabben at this present was my prison, from whence I could see them pillage these poore men of all that they had, and halfe their fish: when hee was gone
they sold his poore clothes at the maine Mast by an out-cry, which scarce gaue each man seuen pence a peece. A Scotch prise. Not long after we tooke a Scot fraught from Saint Michaels to Bristow, he had better fortune then the other; for having but taken a Boats loading of Sugar, Marmelade, Suckers, and such like, we descried foure
saile, after whom we stood, who forling their maine Sailes attended vs to fight, but our French spirits were content onely to perceive they were English red Crosses. Within a very small time after wee chased foure Spanish ships came from the Indies, we fought with them foure or fiue houres, tore their sailes and sides with many a shot betwixt wind
and weather, yet not daring to boord them, lost them, for which all the Sailers euer after hated the Captaine as a professed coward. A prise worth 36000 crownes.
                                                                                                                                                                                          A poore Caruill of Brasile was the next wee chased; and after a small fight, thirteene or foureteene of her men being wounded, which was the better halfe, we tooke her with three
hundred and seventy chests of Sugar, one hundred hides, and thirty thousand Rialls of eight. The next was a ship of Holland, which had lost her Consorts in the Streights of Magilans, going for the South sea, she was put roomy, she also these French men with faire promises, cunningly betraied to come aboord them to shew their Commission, and
so made prise of all: the most of the Dutch-men we tooke aboord the Admirall, and manned her with French-men, that within two or three nights after ran away with her for France, the wounded Spaniards we set on shore on the Ile of Tereera, the rest we kept to saile the Caruill.
met a West-Indies man of warre, of one hundred Page 225 and sixtie tuns, a fore noone wee fought with her, and then tooke her with one thousand one hundred Hides, fiftie Chests of Cutchanele, foureteene Coffers of wedges of Siluer, eight thousand Rialls of eight, and six Coffers of the King of Spaines Treasure, besides the good pillage and rich
                                         Two moneths they kept me in this manner to manage their fights against the Spaniards, and bee a Prisoner when they tooke any English. Now though the Captaine had off broke his promise, which was to put me on shore the Iles, or the next ship he tooke; yet at the last he was contented I should goe in the
Caruill of Sugar for France, himselfe seeming as resolued to keepe the Seas, but the next morning we all set saile for France, and that night we were separated from the Admirall and the rich prise by a storme. Within two daies after wee were hailed by two West-Indies men: but when they saw vs waife them for the King of France, they gaue vs their
broad sides, shot thorow our maine Mast, and so left vs. Hauing liued now this Summer amongst those French men of warre, with much adoe we arrived at the Gulion, not farre from Rotchell: where in stead of the great promises they alwaies fed me with, of double satisfaction and full content, and tenne thousand Crownes was generally concluded I
should haue; they kept me fiue or six daies Prisoner in the Caruill, accusing me to be he that burnt their colony in New France, to force me to give them a discharge before the Iudge of the Admiraltie, and stand to their courtesies for satisfaction, or lie in prison, or a worse mischiefe: Indeed this was in the time of combustion, that the Prince of Candy
was with his Army in the field, and euery poore Lord, or men in authoritie, as little Kings of themselues: For this iniury was done me by them that set out this voyage (not by the Sailers) for they were cheated of all as well as I, by a few Officers aboord, and the owners on shore.

My escape from the French men.
preuent this choise, in the end of such a storme that beat them all vnder hatches, I watched my opportunitie to get a shore in their Boat, whereinto in the darke night I secretly got, and with a halfe Pike that lay by me, put a drift for Rat Ile: but the currant was so strong, and the Sea so great, I went a drift to Sea, till it pleased God the wind so turned
 with the tide, that although I was all this fearefull night of gusts and raine in the Sea the space of twelue houres, when many ships were driuen ashore, and diuers split: (and being with skulling and bayling the water tired, I expected each minute would sinke me) at last I arriued in an Oazy Ile by Charowne, where certaine Fowlers found me neere
drowned, and halfe dead, with water, cold, and hunger. My Boat I pawned to finde meanes to get to Rotchell; where I vnderstood our man of war & the rich prize, wherein was split, the Captaine drowned and halfe his Company the same night
within six or seuen leagues of that place; from whence I escaped in the little Boat by the mercy of God, far beyond all mens reason or my expectation, arriving at Rotchell: vpon my complaint to the Iudge of the Admiraltie, I found many good words and faire promises, and ere long many of them that escaped drowning, told me the newes they heard of
my owne death: These I arresting, their seuerall examinations did so confirme my complaint, it was held proofe sufficient. All which being performed according to their order of justice, from vnder the Iudges hand, I presented it to Sir Thomas Edmonds; then Ambassadour at Burdeaux, where it was my chance to see the arrivall of the Kings great
                                      Here it was my good fortune to meet my old friend Master Crampton, that no lesse grieued at my losse, then willingly to his power did supply my wants, and I must confesse, I was more beholden to the French men that escaped drowning in the man of warre, Madam Chanoyes at Rotchell, and the Lawyers of
Burdeaux, then all the rest of my Country-men I met in France. Of the wracke of the Page 226 rich prise, some three thousand six hundred crownes worth of goods came ashore, and was saued with the Caruill, which I did my best to arrest: the Iudge promised I should have Iustice, what will be the conclusion as yet I know not. But vnder the couler to
take Pirats and the West-Indie men (because the Spaniards will not suffer the French to trade in the West-Indies) any goods from thence, though I had the broad-seale, so did they rob and pillage twentie
                                                                                                                 The successe of my Vice-Admirall. Leauing thus my businesse in France I returned to Plimoth, to finde them had thus buried me amongst the French; and not onely buried me, but with so much infamy as such treacherous cowards could
suggest to excuse their villanies. The Chiefetaines of this mutiny that I could finde, I laid by the heeles, the rest like themselues confessed the truth, as you have heard. Now how I have or could preuent these accidents, having no more meanes, I rest at your censures; but to proceed to the matter; yet must I sigh and say, How oft hath Fortune in the
world (thinke I) brought slauery, freedome, and turned all diversly. Newfoundland I have heard at the first, was held as desperate a fishing as this I project for New England, Placentia, and the five ships went from London,
whereof one was reported more then three hundred tunnes, found fish so much, that neither Izeland man, nor Newfoundland man I could heare of hath bin there, will go any more to either place, if they may go thither. So that vpon the good returne of my Vice-Admirall, this yeere are gone 4 or 5 saile from Plimoth, and from London as many, only to
make voyages of profit: whereas if all the English had bin there till my returne, put all their returnes together, they would scarce make one a sauour of neere a dozen I could nominate, except one sent by Sir Francis Popam; though there be fish sufficient, as I am perswaded, to fraugh yeerely foure or five hundred Saile, or as many as will goe. For this
fishing stretcheth along the Sea Coast from Cape Iames to Newfoundland, which is seuen or eight hundred miles at the least, and by the shore, all the yere long, keeping their hants and feedings, as the beasts of the field, and the birds of the aire. But all men are not such as they should be, that haue vndertaken those
voyages: All the Romans were not Scipioes, nor Carthagenians Hanibals, nor all the Genweses Columbusses, nor all the Spaniards Courteses: had they dived no deeper in the secrets of their discoveries then we, or stopped at such doubts and poore accidentall chances, they had never beene remembred as they are, yet had they no such certainties to
                    But to conclude, Adam and Eue did first begin this innocent worke to plant the earth to remaine to posterity, but not without labour, trouble, and industry. Noe and his family began againe the second Plantation; and their seed as it still increased, hath still planted new Countries, and one Countriey another, and so the world to that
estate it is: but not without much hazard, trauell, mortalities, discontents, and many disasters. Had those worthy Fathers, and their memorable off-spring, not beene more diligent for vs now in these ages, then we are to plant that yet is vnplanted for the after liuers. Had the seed of Abraham, our Sauiour Christ, and his Apostles, exposed themselues
to no more dangers to teach the Gospell then we, euen wee our selues had at this present beene as saluage, and as miserable as the most barbarous Saluage, yet vnciuilized. The Hebrewes and Lacedemonians, the Gothes, the Grecians, the Romanes, and the rest, what was it they would not vndertake to inlarge their Teritories, enrich their subjects,
resist their enemies. Those that were the founders of those great Monarchies and their vertues, were no siluered idle golden Pharises, but industrious Iron steeled Publicans: They regarded more prouisions and necessaries Page 227 for their people, then Iewels, riches, ease, or delight for themselues; Riches were their Seruants, not their Masters.
They ruled (as Fathers, not as Tirants) their people as Children, not as Slaues; there was no disaster could discourage them; and let none thinke they incountred not with all manner of incumbrances. And what hath euer beene the worke of the Earth, but planting of Countries, and civilizing barbarous and inhumane Nations to
ciuilitie and humanitie, whose eternall actions fills our Histories. Lastly, the Portugals and Spaniards, whose euer-liuing actions before our eies will testifie with them our idlenesse, and ingratitude to all posterities, and the neglect of our duties, in our pietie and religion. We owe our God, our King and Countrey, and want of Charitie to those pooresities, and the neglect of our duties, in our pietie and religion. We owe our God, our King and Countrey, and want of Charitie to those pooresities, and the neglect of our duties, in our pietie and religion.
Saluages, whose Countrey wee challenge, vse and possesse; except wee be but made to vse, and marre what our fore-fathers made, or but onely tell what they did, or esteeme ourselues too good to take the like for others? Surely no. Then seeing we are
not borne for our selues, but each to help other, and our abilities are much alike at the houre of our bad by faith in Christs merits, is all we haue, to carie our soules to heauen or hell. Seeing honor is our liues ambition, and our ambition after death to haue an honorable memory of our
life: and seeing by no meanes we would be abated of the dignities and glories of our predecessors, let vs imitate their vertues to be worthily their successors: to conclude with Lucretius,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Its want of reason, or its reasons want
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       Which doubts the minde and judgement, so doth dant,
men not to grant. Iohn Smith writ this with his owne hand. Here followeth a briefe Discourse of the trials of New England, with certaine Observations of the Hollanders vse and gaine by fishing, and the present estate of that happy Plantation, begun but by sixtie weake men, in the yeere of our Lord 1620. and how to build a fleet of good ships to make
                                                                             HE saith, that it is more then foure and forty yeeres agoe, and it is more then fortie yeeres agoe since he writ it; that the Herring Buffes out of the Low Countries vnder the King of Spaine, were fiue hundred, besides one hundred French men, and three or foure hundred saile of
Flemings. The Coast of Wales and Lancashire was vsed by 300 Saile of Strangers. Ireland at Beltamore, fraughted yeerely three hundred saile of Spaniards, where King Edward the sixt intended to haue made a strong Castle, because of the straight to haue tribute for fishing. Black Rocke was yerely fished by three or foure hundred saile of Spaniards, where King Edward the sixt intended to haue made a strong Castle, because of the straight to haue tribute for fishing.
                                The benefit of fishing, as Mr Gentleman and others report. The Hollanders raise yeerely by Herring, Cod, and Ling, thirty thousand pounds: Hambrough and the Sound, for Sturgion, Lobsters and Eeles, one
                                                                                                                                       The Records of Holland and other learned observers

That the Duke of Medina receiveth yeerely tribute of the Fishers, for Tunny, Mullit, and Porgos, more then ten thousand pounds. Lubecke hath seven hundred Page 228
hundred thousand pounds: Cape Blanke for Tunny and Mullit, by the Biskiners and Spaniards, thirty thousand pounds.
ships; Hambrough six hundred; Emden lately a Fisher towne, one thousand foure hundred villages, and twenty thousand saile of Ships and Hoies; three thousand six hundred are Fisher
men, whereof one hundred are Doggers, seuen hundred Pinkes and Well-Boats, seuen hundred Fraud-boats, with thirteene hundred Busses, besides three hundred and sixteene thousand Sea-faring
           These fishing ships doe take yeerely two hundred thousand last of fish, twelue barrels to a last, which amounts to 300000. pounds by the fisher mens price, that 14. yeeres agoe did pay for their tenths three hundred thousand pound, which venting in Pumerland, Sprustia, Denmarke, Lefeland, Russia, Swethland, Germany, Netherlands, Sprustia, Sprustia
England, or else where, &c makes their returnes in a yeere about threescore and ten hundred thousand pounds, which is seuen millions; and yet in Holland there is neither matter to build ships nor merchandize to set them forth, yet by their industry they as much increase as other nations decay; but leauing these vncertainties as they are, of this I am
                That the coast of England, Scotland and Ireland, the North Sea with Island and the Sound, Newfound-land and Cape Blanke, doe serue all Europe, as well the land townes as ports, and all the Christian shipping, with these sorts of staple fish, which is transported from whence it is taken many a thousand mile, viz. Herring, salt Fish,
Poore-Iohn, Sturgion, Mullit, Tunny, Porgos, Cauiare, Buttargo. Now seeing all these sorts of fish, or the most part of them may be had in a land more fertill, temperate and plentiful of all necessaries, for the building of ships, boats and houses, and the nourishment of man, the seasons are so proper, and the fishings so neere the habitations we
may there make, that New-England hath much aduantage of the most of those parts, to serue all Europe farre cheaper then they carry in their ships, an hundred or two hundred leagues from the habitation. But New-Englands fishings is neere land,
where is helpe of Wood, Water, Fruits, Fowles, Corne or other refreshings needfull, and the Terceras, Mederas, Canaries, Spaine, Portugall, Prouaues, Sauoy, Sicillia, and all Italy, as conuenient markets for our dry fish, greene fish, Sturgion, Mullit, Cauiare and Buttargo, as Norway, Swethland, Littuania or Germany for their Herring, which is heare
also in abundance for taking; they returning but Wood, Pitch, Tar, Sope-ashes, Cordage, Flax, Wax, and such like commodities; wee Wines, Oiles, Sugars, Silkes, and such merchandize as the Straits offoord, whereby our profit may equalize theirs, besides the increase of shipping and Marriners: and for proofe hereof.
                                                 In the yeere of our Lord 1614, you have read how I went from London; also the next yeere 1615, how foure good ships went from London, and I with two more from Plimoth, with all our accidents, successes and returnes: in the yeere 1616, ere I returned from France, the Londoners for all their losse by the
Turkes, sent foure ships more; foure more also went from Plimoth; after I returned from France, I was perswaded againe to goe to Plimoth with diuers of my friends with one hundred pound for our aduentures besides our charges, but wee found all things as vntoward as before, and all their great promises nothing but aire: yet to prepare the voyage
against the next yeere, having acquainted a great part of the Nobility with it, and ashamed to see the Prince his Highnesse till I had done some what worthy his Princely view; I spent that Summer in visiting the Cities and Townes of Bristoll, Exeter, Bastable, Bodnam, Perin, Foy, Milborow, Saltash, Dartmouth, Absom, Tattnesse, and the most of the
Gentry in Cornewall and Deuonshire, giuing them Bookes and Maps, shewing how in six moneths the most of Page 229 those ships had made their voyages, and some in lesse, and with what good successe; by which incitation they seemed so well contented, as they promised twenty saile of ships should goe with mee next yeere, and in regard of my
paines, charge, and former losses, the westerne Commissioners in behalfe of themselues and the rest of the Company, and them hereafter that should be ioyned to them, contracted with me by articles indented vnder our hands, to be Admirall of that Country during my life, and in the renewing of their Letters-Patents so to be nominated. Halfe the
fruits of our endeuours to be theirs, the rest our owne; being thus ingaged, now the businesse is made plaine and likely to prosper, some of them would not onely forget me and their promises, but also obscure me, as if I had neuer beene acquainted in the businesse, but I am not the first they have deceived.

1618.
Stallings, a valiant Souldier, that had beene with me in Virginia, and was with me also when I was betrayed by the French, was sent againe in those ships, and hauing some wrong offered him there by a French man, he tooke him, and as he writ to me, went with him to Virginia with fish, to trade with them for such commodities as they might spare: he
had not past ten or twelue men, and knew both those countries well, yet he promised me the next spring to meet me in New-England, but the ship and he both perished in Virginia.

1619. This yeere againe, divers ships intending to goe from Plimoth, so disagreed, there went but one of two hundred tunnes, who stayed in the Country about six
me amongst the French men, hauing liued about a yeere in Newfoundland, returning to Plimoth, went for New-England in this ship, so much approued of this Country, that he staied there with fiue or six men in a little Boat, finding two or three French men amongst the Saluages who had lost their ship, augmented his company, with whom he ranged
the Coast to Virginia, where he was kindly welcommed and well refreshed, thence returned to New-England againe, where having beene a veere, in his backe returned to Virginia he was so wounded by the Saluages, he died vpon it; let not men attribute these their great aduentures, and vntimely deaths to vnfortunatenesse, but rather wonder how God
did so long preserue them with so small meanes to doe so much, leauing the fruits of their labours to be an incouragement to those our poore vndertakings, and as warnings for vs not to vndertake such great workes with such small meanes, and this for aduantage as they writ vnto me, that God had laid this Country open for vs, and slaine the most
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  They say this plague vpon them thus sore fell,
part of the inhabitants by ciuill warres and a mortall disease, for where I had seene one hundred or two hundred Saluages, there is scarce ten to be found, and yet not any one of them touched with any sicknesse but one poore French man that died;
                                    From the West Country to make triall this yeere onely to fish, is gone six or seuen saile, three of which I am certainly informed made so good a voyage, that every Sailer that had a single share had twenty pound for his seven moneths work, which is more then in twenty moneths he should have gotten, had he gone
Page 230 for wages any where. Now although these former ships haue not made such good voiages as they expected, by sending opinionated vnskilfull men, that had not experienced diligence to saue that they tooke, nor take that there was, which now patience and practice hath brought to a reasonable kinde of perfection; in despight of all detractors
and calumniations the Country yet hath satisfied all, the defect hath beene in their vsing or abusing it, not in it selfe nor me: But,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                            For Knaues and Fooles, and men of base condition. My sute to the Citie.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Now all these proofes and this relation I now called New-Englands
triall. I caused two or three thousand of them to be printed, one thousand with a great many Maps both of Virginia and New-England, I presented to thirty of the chiefe Companies in London at their Halls, desiring either generally or particularly (them that would) to imbrace it, and by the vse of a stocke of fiue thousand pound, to ease them of the
superfluity of the most of their companies that had but strength and health to labour; neere a yeere I spent to vnderstand their resolutions, which was to me a greater toile and torment, then to haue beene in New-England about my businesse but with bread and water, and what I could get there by my labour; but inconclusion, seeing nothing would be
effected, I was contented as well with this losse of time and charge as all the rest. A Plantation in New-England. 1620.
                                                                                                                                            VPon these inducements some few well disposed Gentlemen, and Merchants of London and other places, prouided two ships, the one of a hundred and threescore tunnes, the other of threescore and ten, they left the Coast
of England the two and thirtieth of August, with about a hunred and twenty persons, but the next day the lesser ship sprung a leake, that forced their returne to Plimoth, where discharging her and twenty persons, but the next day the lesser ship sprung a leake, that forced their returne to Plimoth, where discharging her and twenty persons are leaked to the persons and the ninth of
Nouember fell with Cape Iames, but being pestred nine weekes in this leaking vnwholsome ship, lying wet in their Cabins, most of them grew very weake and weary of the Sea; then for want of experience, ranging two and againe six weekes before they found a place they liked to dwell on, forced to lie on the bare ground without couerture, forty of
them died, and threescore were left in very weake estate at the ships comming away, about the fifth of Aprill following, and arrived in England the sixth of May. Though the Harbour be good, the shore is so shallow, they were forced to wade a great way vp to the knees in water, & vsed that that did them much hurt; & little fish they found but Whailes,
and a great kinde of Mustell so fat, that few did eat of them that were not sicke: these miseries occasioned some discord, and gaue some appearance of faction, but all was so reconciled, that they vnited themselues by common consent vnder their hands, to a kinde of combination of a body politike, by vertue whereof to inact and constitute lawes and
                                                                                                                                                            Sixteene or seuenteene daies they could doe little for want of their Shallop which was amending, yet Captaine Miles Standish, vnto whom was ioyned in Councell, William Bradfor, Stephen Hopkins and
ordinances, and Officers from time to time, as should bee thought most convenient for their generall good.

Their first journy by land.
Edward Tilly, went well armed a shore, and by that time they had gone a mile, met fiue or six Indians that fled into the Woods: we traced them by the footing eight or ten miles, then the night approaching we made a fire, by which we lay that night, and the next morning followed the Saluages by their tract, thinking to finde their habitations, but by
Page 231 the way we found a Deere amongst many faire springs of water, where we refreshed our selues; then we were, and so marched to a place where we supposed was a Riuer; by the way we saw many Vines, Saxefras, haunts of Deere & Fowle, and some fifty Acres of
plaine ground had beene planted by the Indians, where were some of their graues; from thence we followed a path that brought vs through three or foure fields that had bin planted that yeere; in one graue we digged, we found it, and so
proceeded to the place we intended, but we found it not such a Harbour as we expected; and so we returned, till the night caused vs take vp our lodging vnder a tree, where a young sprig was bowed downe ouer a bough, and some Acornes strewed vnder it,
which was one of their Gins to a catch a Deere, and as we were looking at it, Bradford was suddenly caught by the leg in a noosed Rope, made as artificially as ours; as we passed we see a lease of Bucks, sprung some Partriges, and great flocks of wilde Geese and Ducks, and so we returned well wearied to our ship.
     Master Iones our Master with foure and thirty men, also went vp and downe in the extremity of the cold, but could finde no harbour; only among the old graues we got some ten bushels of Corne, some Beanes, and a bottle of Oile; and had we not thus haply found it, we had had no Corne for seede, so that
place we euer called Corne-hill; the next day Master Iones with the Corne and our weakest men returned to the Ship, but eighteene of vs quartered there that night, and in the morning following the paths, wee found in the Snow in a field a greater hill or graue then the rest, diging it wee found first a Mat, vnder that a boord three quarters long,
painted and carued with three Tyns at the top like a Cronet, betweene the Mats also were Bowles, Traies and Dishes and such trash, at length we found a great quantity of fine red powder like a kinde of imbalmement, and yeelded a strong but no
offensiue smell, with the bones and skull of a man that had fine yellow haire still on it, and some of the flesh vnconsumed, a Knife, a Packneedle, and two or three old Iron things was bound vp in a Sailers canuase Cassocke, also a paire of cloth Breeches; in the lesse bundle we found likewise of the same powder, and the bones and head of a little
childe; about the legs and other parts of it was bound strings and braslets of white beades, there was also a little Bow, and some other odde knacks, the prettiest we tooke, and couered again the corps as they were: not farre from thence were two of their houses, where were a great deale of their miserable houshold stuffe, which we left as wee
found, and so returned to our Boat, and lay aboord that night. Accidents.
                                                                                           Many arguments we had to make here our Plantation or not; in the Intrim, Mistris White was brought to bed of a young sonne, which was called Perigrine: and a Sailer shooting at a Whale, his peece flew in peeces stocke and all, yet he had no hurt. A foolish boy
discharging his fathers peece hard by halfe a barrell of Powder, and many people by it, it pleased God it escaped firing, so that no hurt was done.

Their second journey by water to finde a place to plant in.

Their first fight with the Saluages.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       But to make a more certaine discouery where to seat our selues, Captaine Standish, Master
Caruer, William Branford, Edward Winsloe, Iohn Tilly, Edward Tilly, with divers others to the number of seventeene, vpon the sixt of December set saile, and having sailed six or seven leagues, we espied eight or ten Salvages about a dead Grampus: still following the shore we found two or three more cast vp by the ill weather, many we see in the
water, therefore we called it Grampus Bay: Ships may ride well in it, but all the shore is very shallow slats of sand; at last seuen or eight of vs went a shore, many fields we saw where the Saluages had inhabited, and a buriall place incompassed with a Palizado, so we returned to our Shallop, Page 232 in the night we heard a hideous cry and howling of
Wolues and Foxes: in the morning as we were ready to goe into our Shallop, one of our men being in the woods, came running crying. Indians, and their Arrowes flying amongst vs. some of our men being in the boat, and their Arrowes flying amongst vs. some of our men being in the woods, came running crying. Indians, and with all their Arrowes flying amongst vs. some of our men being in the woods, came running crying.
rest were ready, one Saluage more stout then the rest kept vnder a tree, till he had shot three or foure Arrowes, and endured three or foure Musket shot, but at last they all fled, this was about breake of day in the morning when they saw vs, and we not them.

The description of their place to plant in.
                             Hauing the wind faire, we sailed along the coast 8. or 10. leagues, thinking to haue got to a Harbour where one of our company had beene, within 8. leagues of Cape Cod, for neither cricke nor Harbour in this bay we could finde; and the wind so increased, our Rudder broke, and our Mast flew ouer-boord, that we were in
danger to be cast away, but at last it pleased God we were in a harbor we knew not, thinking it one we were acquainted with, this we found to be an Ile where we rid that night, and having well viewed the land about it, and founded the Bay to be a good Harbour for our ship, compassed with good land, and in it two faire Iles, where there is in their
seasons innumerable store of all sorts of fish and fowle, good water, much plaine land, which hath beene planted; with this newes we returned to our ship, and with the next faire wind brought her thither, being but within the fight of Cape Cod; in the meane time Goodwife Alderton was deliuered of a sonne, but dead borne. Vpon the 28. of December,
so many as could went to worke vpon the hill, where we purposed to build our Platforme for our ordnance, which doth command all the Plaine and the Bay, and from whence wee may see far into the Sea, and be easily impailed, so in the afternoone we went to measure out the grounds, and diuided our company into 19. families, alotting to euery
person halfe a poule in bredth and three in length, and so we cast lots where every man should lie, which we staked out, thinking this proportion enough at the first to impale for lodgings and gardens.

Two men lost themselves in the woods.

Francis Billington from the top of a tree seeing a great water some three miles
from vs in the land, went with the Masters Mate, and found it two great Lakes of fresh water, the bigger fiue or six miles in circuit, and an Ile in it of a Cables length square; the other three miles in compasse, full of fish and fowle, and two brooks issuing from it, which will be an excellent helpe in time for vs, where they saw seuen or eight Indian
houses, but no people. Foure being sent a mile or two from our plantation, two of them stragling into the woods was lost, for comming to a Lake of water they found a great Deere, having a mastiue Bitch and a Spanell with them, they followed so farre they could not finde the way backe, that afternoone it rained, and did freeze and snow at night; their
apparell was very thin, and had no weapons but two sickles, nor any victuals, nor could they finde any of the Saluages habitations; when the night came they were much perplexed that they had no other bed then the earth, nor could they finde any of the Saluages habitations; when the night came they were much perplexed that they had no other bed then the earth, nor could they finde any of the Saluages habitations; when the night came they were much perplexed that they had no other bed then the earth, nor could they finde any of the Saluages habitations; when the night came they were much perplexed that they had no other bed then the earth, nor could they finde any of the Saluages habitations; when the night came they were much perplexed that they had no other bed then the earth, nor could they finde any of the Saluages habitations; when the night came they were much perplexed that they had no other bed then they had no other bed they had
knowing what to doe, they resolued to climbe vp into a tree, though that would be an intollerable cold lodging, expecting their coming they stood at the trees root, and the bitch they were, that as it chanced came not night them, so they watched the tree that extreme cold
night, and in the morning trauelling againe, passing by many lakes, brooks and woods, and in one place where the Saluages had burnt 4. or 5. miles in length, which is a fine champion Country, in the afternoone they discovered the two Iles in their Bay, and so that night neere famished they got to their Plantation, from whence they had sent out men
euery way to seeke them; that night the house they had built and that ched, where lay their armes, bedding, powder, &c. tooke fire and was burnt, the Coast is so shoule, the ship rides more then a mile from the Fort, but God be thanked no man was hurt though much was burnt. Page 233

Their first conference with a Saluage.
                  All this time we could not have conference with a Saluage, though we had many times seene them and had many alarums, so that we drew a Councell, and appointed Captaine Standish to have the command of all martiall actions, but even in the time of consultation the Saluages gave an alarum: the next day also as wee were
agreeing vpon his orders, came a tall Saluage boldly amongst vs, not fearing any thing, and kindly bad vs welcome in English; he was a Sagamo, towards the North, where the ships vse to fish, and did know the names of most of the Masters that vsed thither: such victuall as we had we gaue him, being the first Saluage we yet could speake with, he
told vs this place where we were was called Patuxet, and that all the people three or foure yeeres agoe there died on the plague: in a day or two we could not be rid of him, then he returned to the Massasoyts from whence he came, where is some sixty people, but the Nawsits are 100. strong, which were they encountred our people at the first. Two
daies after this Samoset, for so was his name, came againe, and brought fiue or six of the Massasoyts with him, with certaine skinnes, and certaine tooles they had got that we had left in the woods at their alarums: much friendship they promised, and so departed, but Samoset would not leaue vs, but fained himselfe sicke, yet at last he went to entreat
the Saluages come again to confirm a peace: now the third time, as we were consulting of our Marshall orders, two Saluages appeared, but when we went to them they vanished: not long after came Samoset, & Squanto, a native of Patuxet where we dwell, and one of them carried into Spaine by Hunt, thence brought into England, where a good
time he liued; and now here signified vnto vs, their great Sachem of Massasoyt, with Quadaquina his brother, and all their men, was there by to see vs: not willing to send our Gouernour, we sent Edward Wollislo with presents to them both, to know their minds, making him to vnderstand by his Interpreters how King Iames did salute him and was his
friend; after a little conference with twenty of his men, he came ouer the brooke to our Plantation, where we set him vpon a rug, and then brought our Gouernour to him with Drums and Trumpets; where after some circumstances, for they vse few complements, we treated of peace with them to this effect.

Their conditions of peace.
neither he nor any of his should injury or doe hurt to any of vs; if they did, he should send vs the offender, that we might punish him, as he should vs against our enemies, and to send to his neighbour confederats to certifie them of this, that they might likewise
be comprised in these conditions, that when any of them came to vs, they should leaue their Bow and Arrowes behinde them, as we would our peeces when we came to them, all which the King seemed to like well of, and was appliance, and
spare of speech: in his attire little differing from the rest; after all was done, the Gouernour conducted him to the brooke, but kept our hostage till our messengers returned: in like manner we vsed Quaddaquina, so all departed good friends.

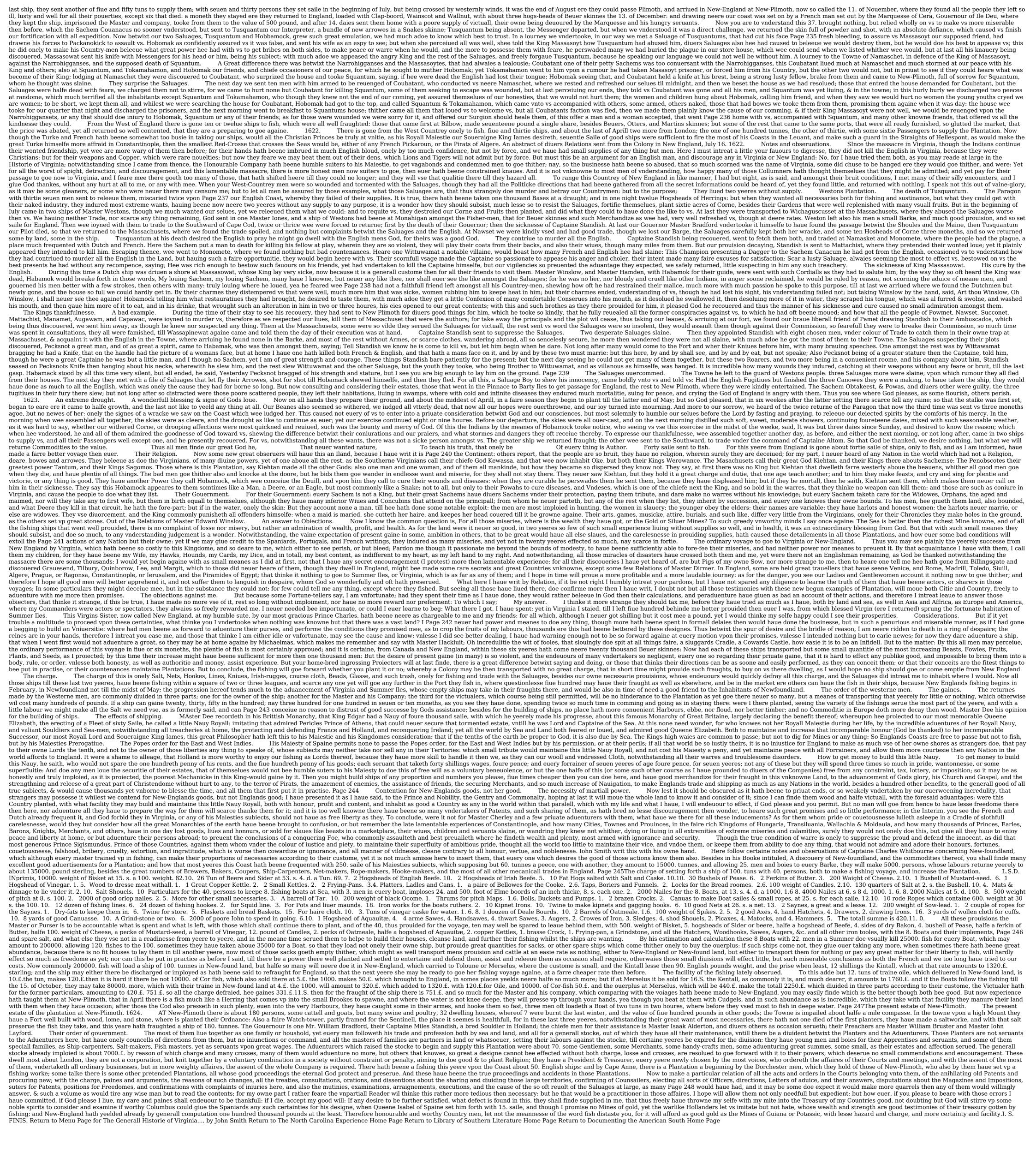
Two of his people would have staied with vs, But wee would not permit them, onely Samoset and Squanto
wee entertained kindly: as yet wee have found they intend to keepe promise, for they have not hurt our men they have found stragling in the Woods, and are afraid of their powerfull Adversaries the Narrohiggansets, against whom hee hopes to make vse of our helpe. The next day Squanto went a fishing for Eeles, and in an houre he did tread as many
out of the Ose with his feet as he could lift with his hand, not having any other instrument. A iourney to Pakanoki.
                                                                                                                                       But that we might know their habitations so well as they ours, Stephen Hopkins and Edward Winslo had Squantum for their guide and Interpreter; to Packanoki, the habitation of the King of Massasoyt, with a red horsemans
coat for a present, to entreat him by reason we had not victuall to entertaine them Page 234 as we would, he would defend his people so much from visiting vs; and if hee did send, he should alwaies send with the Messenger a copper Chaine they might know he came from him, and also give them some of his Corne for seede: that
night they lodged at Namascet, some fifteene miles off: by the way we found ten or twelue women and children that still would pester vs till we were weary of them, perceiuing it is the manner of them, where victuall is to bee gotten with most ease, there they will liue; but on that Riuer of Namaschet haue beene many habitations of the Saluages that
are dead, and the land lies waste, and the Riuer abounding with great plenty of fish, and hath beene much frequented by the French.

A great courage of two old Saluages.

How the Riuer abounding with great plenty of fish, and hath beene much frequented by the French.

A great courage of two old Saluages.

How the Riuer abounding with great plenty of fish, and hath beene much frequented by the French.
men of that Nation then liuing, that thinking vs enemies, sought the best aduantage they could to fight with vs, with a wonderfull shew of courage, but when they knew vs their friends they kindly welcommed vs; after we came to a towne of the Massasoits, but at Pakanoki the King was not: towards night he arrived and was very proud, both of our
message and presents, making a great oration to all his people, Was not he Massasoit, Commander of the country about him, was not such a towne his, and they would; victual they had none, nor any lodging
but a poore planke or two, a foot high from the ground, wheron his wife and he lay at the one end, we at the other, but a thin Mat vpon them, two more of his chiefe men pressed by and vpon vs, so that we were worse weary of our lodging then our lodging then of our lodging then our lodging then our lodging then our lodging then our lodging the our lodging then our lodging the 
not take paines to catch it till meere hunger constraine them, for in two or three daies we had scarce a meales meat, whereby we were so faint, we were glad to be at home: besides what for the fleas, and their howling and singing in the night in their houses, and the Musketas without doores, our heads were as light for want of sleepe, as our bellies
empty for want of meat. The next voiage we made was in a Shallop with ten men to Nawsit, sixteene miles from vs, to fetch a Boy was lost in the Woods we heard was there, whom Aspinet their King had bedecked like a saluage, but very kindly he brought him to vs, and so returned well to Patuyet.
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