

and accordingly they accepted it as a sign of doom. Nevertheless, Sir Humphrey was as strong of heart as ever, and we read: "Munday the ninth of September, in the afternoon, the Frigate was neere cast away, oppressed by waves, yet at that time recovered: and giving forth signes of ioy, the Generall sitting abaft with a booke in his hand, cried unto us in the Hind (so oft as we did approach within hearing) We are as neere to heaven by sea as by land. Reiterating the same speech, well beseeeming a souldier, resolute in Jesus Christ, as I can testifie he was." Still the Knight was engaged in his last adventure, and his brave heart could not save him from the sea. Hence we read again, that "the same Monday night, aboute twelve of the clocke, or not long after, the Frigate being ahead of vs in the Golden Hinde, suddenly her lights were out, whereof as it were in a moment, we lost the light, and withall our watch cried, the Generall was cast away, which was too true. For at that moment the frigate was deuoured and swallowed vp by the Sea." We are to notice, however, that he had intended to colonize in the region described by Verrazano, and it was this region that Hays referred to as a country extending northward from Florida, "lying vnder very temperate Climes."* Clarke also says that they were "going for the discovery of Norumbega."† The Mayor of Bristol spoke more definitely in his reply to Walsingham, "concerning a Western voyage intended for the discovery of the coast of America lying to the south-west of Cape Briton."

There were those who favored this expedition for other than mercantile considerations. Christopher Carlile, the person nominated by Aldworth to go out with the two ships furnished by himself and friends, in advocating a Colony during the April preceding the voyage, associated New England colonization with the exercise of a religion not to be enjoyed elsewhere in foreign parts by British subjects. He says:

"And to the godly minded it hath this comfortable commoditie, that in this trade their factours, bee they servants or children, shall have no instruction or confessions of Idolatrous Religion enforced upon them, but contrarily shall be at their free libertie of Conscience, and shall find the same Religion exercised, which is most agreeable to their parents and masters."‡

The particular site had in view for the colony has already been pointed out; and Carlile says: "But who shall look into the qualities of this voyage, being directed to the latitude of fortie degrees or thereabouts, of that hithermost part of America shal find it has as many points of good moment belonging vnto it, as may almost be wished for."§ He then speaks of the shortness and safety of the voyage, which could be made with a single wind at all times of the year.

* Hakluyt III. 143; *Ibid*, 173.

† *Ibid*, 182.

‡ Hakluyt III. 184. The Plymouth Colonists had no more advanced ideas of religious liberty than this.

§ *Ibid*, 184.