

The material given in the long extract, appended as a note, is of interest, as giving some account of the life of Simon Ferdinando, who doubtless possessed many of the characteristics of sailors of that period, the best of whom kept a "nice conscience" no more than Chaucer's "Shipman," usually being ready for plunder.

The information came to light in connection with a formal examination of David Ingram, which was also the occasion of bringing John Walker to notice. We give the papers entire, taking first the examination of David Ingram, which is a separate paper from his narrative, edited by the present writer.* It will be seen by the side remarks of the person who took down the account, that Ingram's statements in some places agree with those of "Sir Humphrey Gilbert's man," who, as we shall see, was John Walker, following Ferdinando in 1580. But let us proceed with Ingram's case, remembering that early visitors to America were reckless in their descriptions and beliefs,—the Popham colonists in Maine, 1607, discovering nutmegs; Henry Hudson finding cliffs shining with silver; one expedition carrying to England a cargo of shining earth, thinking it was gold; while the Pilgrims at Plymouth heard lions in the woods, climbing a tree, like Ingram, to escape them: and the Dutch in New Netherland discovered unicorns and other strange beasts. The statement runs as follows:

Certeine questions to be demanded of Davy Ingram sayler dwellinge at Barkinge in the countye of Essex, what he observed in his travell one the North side of the ryver of May where he remayned three moneths or thereabouts.

And further this exalat sayeth that after this exalat lying long at Cardliffe bought a litle bark of Wilhm. Herbert Esq^r deceased late vice admirall for the wh^{ch} he paid forty marks and the same prepared to go to the seas to the Canarries & aboures a twelvemonth & more past furnishing that bark wth nyne or tenne men travelling long vpon the seas towards that countrie of the Canaries and retorne again without doing anything but losing their Journey their tyme and spending all they had and sythens [since] that tyme this exalat hath had no doing vpon the seas and sayeth that those ryne or tenne men whose names are these Christopher Horsham of the Isle of Whight was m^r of the shipp who is now deceased Richard Horsham his Brother Edward Clayes and the rest he sayeth he knoweth not their names but they were Englishmen of what countrie he knoweth no: And further sayeth that one Richard Aldersay of London was in the former journey in taking the suger wth them but not in this journey.

Being asked also who did help to furnish his shipp to the Canaries sayeth that one Wilhm Richards, Robert Adams & John Thomas Brauer, of Cardliffe, did help to furnish the shipp, and sayeth that the shipp and all the furniture amounted to the value of £11. and no better sayeth that lying out tenne or twelve weekes wth the shipp they returned without doing anything as before by reason whereof Richards, Adams and John Thomas lost their parts of their stock without commodity.

But this Journey as he sayeth was taken in hand at the beginning of Maye was twelvemonth. And further sayeth that after his return home from that journey he was committed to the shrieffs gayoll the countie of Glamorganshire by Thomas Lewis Esq^r a justice of peace vpon suspicion of heresie and there remayned the space of 14 weeks and afterwards this Exalat was bayled by the said Wilhm Herbert the then vice-admirall and Wilhm Matthew Esq^r two of the Justices and sayeth that vpon his apprehension being asked certain questions of Mr Lewis of his two journeyes he answering the same, and was committed to the gayoll by the said Mr Lewis as before he hath said and after that he was sett at libertie as without examination when he was bayled as aforesaid."—Dom. Elizabeth MSS. Vol. CXII. S. ii.

* *Mag. Am. History*, Vol. IX. 168.—Ingram was put on shore with a large number of companions, by Sir John Hawkins.