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DISCOVRSE AND DISCOVERY

OF NEVV-FOVND-LAND, WITH

many reasons to prooue how worthy and benefi-
ciall a Plantation may there be made, after a
better manner than it was.

TOGETHER, WITH THE LAYING
OPEN OF CERTAINE ENORMITIES

and abuses committed by some that trade to that
Country, and the meanes laid downe for
reformation thereof.

Written by Captaine *Richard Whitbourne* of
Exmouth, in the Countrey of Devon, and pub-
lished by Ascherisy.

As also a louing Invitation: and likewise the copies of certaine
Letters sent from that Countrey; which are printed in
the latter part of this Booke.



Imprinted at London by *Felix Kingston*. 1623.



Most humbly I present a part of my Observations, which tends to the glory of God, and an everlasting good to all great Brittain and Ireland :



TO THE HIGH AND MIGHTIE PRINCE,

JAMES, BY THE GRACE OF GOD,
King of great Brittain, France and Ireland,
Defender of the Faith, &c

Most Dread Soueraigne,



I hath alwaies, beene my chiefest studie and practice, to serue your Maiestie and my Countrey: the intent of my best labours that way, I haue put into the following Discouery, and vpon good approbation thereof by diuers of your Maiesties most Honorable Britiſh Countell, I haue beene encouraged to offer vp the same worke vnto your Maiestie: I confesse my weakent selfe such, that I cannot put so fit a Garment vpon it, either of stile or method, as I conceiue the matter it selfe deserueth. The substance of the worke, I submit to your Maiesties wisdom and iudgement; the errors and things needlesse, to your High selfe pardon. The purpose thereof is, with your gracious allowance, to beget a disposition in all your Maiesties Subjects, for a Plantation in the *New-found-land*, groundd vpon reason of industry, both generally and particularly profitable

The Epistle Dedicatory.

table to the Vndertakers and Posterities, as well in matters of wealth, as also the meanes for increase of defence and Power; which will the better goe forward, when your Maiesties subiects are made acquainted, with what facility it may be vndertaken; and so to worke the more effectuall impression in them, when they shall vnderstand, that it is an Iland, nere as spacious as *Ireland*, and lieth so farre distant from the Continent of *America*, as *England* is from the neere part of *France*, and nere halfe the way between *Ireland* and *Virginia*, and the most part of it about foure degrees neerer the South, than *England*, and hath becne already well approued by diuers of your Maiesties Subiects as haue liued there many yeeres, that the Countrey is very healthfull and pleasant in the winter. How commodious and beneficially that Land may be peopled with small charge, and proue profitable to the Vndertakers, and not hurtfull to any of your Maiesties Subiects, the following Discourse will make it plainly appeare. And if your Maiesties Subiects put it in triall to vndertake; I trust, God will giue a blessing to the successe; whereof I haue onely made a true and plainc Relation of the truth: if I should write other then the truth, there are a great number of people that haue often traded to that Countrey, whom I suppose will be ready to disproue me.

Thus being loth to be too tedious, I most humbly commend to God, and to your Maiestie, my induors, the successe thereof, and my poore selfe,

*Your Maiesties most humble
and faithfull Subiect,*

Richard Whitbourne.



At Theobalds, the 11. of *April* 1622.

*The Copy of a Reference from the Kings most Excellent Ma-
iesty: And also a Letter from the Right Honourable Lords
of his Majesties most Honourable Privy Councell, to the
most Reverend Fathers in God, the Lords Arch-Bishops
of Canterbury and Yorke their Graces.*

His Majesty is graciously pleased, That the Lords
Archbishops of Canterbury and Yorke, doe in their
severall Provinces proceed according to the Let-
ters of the Lords of the Councell, bearing date the last of
June 1621. aswell in recommending Captaine *Whitbournes*
discourse concerning *New-found-land*, so as the same may be
distributed to the severall Parishes of this Kingdome, for the
incouragement of Adventurers vnto the Plantation there; As
also by furthering (in the most fauorable and effectuell maner
they can) the collections to be thereupon made in all the said
Parishes, towards the charge of printing and distributing
those Bookes, and the said Captaine *Whitbournes* good inde-
uours, and service, with expence of his time and meanes in the
aduancing of the said Plantation; and his severall great losses
received at Sea by Pyrats and otherwise, of which his Maie-
sty hath bene credibly certified; And further his Majesties
pleasure is, that the said Captaine *Whitbourne* shall haue the
sole printing of his booke for one and twenty yeeres.

God saue the King.

After our very hearty Commendations to your good Lordships, Whereas Captaine Richard Whitbourne of Exmouth, in the County of Deuon, Gentleman, hauing spent much time in Newfoundland (whither he hath made iundry voyages, and some by expresse Commissions) hath set downe in writing diuers good obseruations and notes touching the state and condition of that Countrey, and the plantation there, which being by order from vs now printed: It is desired to be published throughout the Kingdome, for the furthering and aduancement of the said plantation, and to giue incouragement to such as shall be willing to adventure therein, and assist the same, either in their persons or otherwise, to which wee thinke the publication of this Booke may much conduce: And wee doe giue good approbation to his good inducours and purpose. So haue we thought fit, earnestly to recommend him unto your Lordships good fauours, both for the distribution of his Books within the Prouinces of Canterbury and York, unto the seuerall Parishs thereof, and also for your Lordships helpe and furtherance, that after his great travels and charges, wherein hee hath spent much of his time and meanes, hauing long time bin a Merchant of good estate, he may reape by your Lordships assistance some profit of his labours, and towards the printing and distributing the said Bookes by such a voluntary contribution, as shall be willingly giuen and collected for him within the seuerall Parish Churches of the said Prouinces which will be both a good incouragement unto others in the like inducours for the seruice of their Countrey, and some reward to him for his great charge, travels, and diuers losses at Sea which he hath receiued, as was credibly certified. And so commending him earnestly to your good Lordships, We bid your Lordships very heartily farewell. From Whitehall the last day of Iune 1621.

Signed by the

Lord Treasurer, Lord Priuie Seale, Duke of Lenoxe,
 Marquesse Hambleton, Earle of Arundell, Earle of
 Kelley, Lord Viscount Doncaster, Lord Viscount
 Faulkland, Master Treasurer, Master Secretary
 Caluert, Master of the Rolles.

**The names of some, who have undertaken to
helpe and aduance his Maiesties Plantation in
the New-found-land, viz.**

THe right Honorable, Henry Lord Cary, Viscount of Falkland, Lord Deputy General of the Kingdome of Ireland, hath undertaken to plant a Colony of his Maiesties subiects in the New-found-land: and his Lordship hath sent thither from Ireland this yeere 1623. many men and women under the conduct of Sir Francis Tanfill Knight, with all necessaries fit for them to build houses, cleaue land for Gardens, Meadow, and Tillage, and likewise to provide a place fitting for fishing, and such necessaries as appertaine thereunto, for a greater number of people, (God willing) to be sent thither the next yeere, and his Honour is well pleased to entertaine such as shall be willing to be Aduenturers with him therein, upon very large and fit conditions, which are set forth in print, by his Lordships order, and are to be had at the Guilded Cocke, in Paternoster-row; and in his Honours absence, he hath authorized his agent, Master Leonardo Wellsted, Gentleman, by warrant under his hand and Seale, to ratifie whatsoever shall be by him concluded with any in this Kingdome therein; The said Master Wellsteds House, is at the lower end of Saint Martins lane in the field.

The Right Honourable Sir George Caluett Knight, principall Secretary unto the Kings most excellent Maiesty, hath also undertaken to plant a large Circuit of that Countrey: who hath already sent thither a great number of men and women, with all necessarie provisions fit for them; where they live pleasantly, building of houses, cleausing of land for Corne, and meadowes, Cabage, Carrats, Turneps, and such like; and they are preparing to make Salt, for the preserving of fish, and for diuers other seruises. And his Honour is likewise well pleased to entertaine such as will aduenture with him therein, upon very large and fit conditions, as are to be seene.

The Wor. Iohn Slany of London, Marchant, who is one of the undertakers of the New-found-land Plantation, & is Treasurer unto the Patentees of that Society, who haue maintained a Colony of his Maiesties subiects there, above twelue yeeres, & they are willing to entertaine such as will further and helpe the said Plantation, upon fit conditions.

Some Wor. Citizens of the City of Bertholl, haue undertaken to plant a Circuit of that Countrey, and they haue maintained a Colony of his Maiesties subiects there, above twelue yeeres, & they are willing to entertaine such as will further and helpe the said Plantation, upon fit conditions.

are well pleased to entertaine such as will be Adventurers with them.

The *Wor.* William Vaughan of Taracod, in the County of Carmarthen, Doctor of the Civill law, hath undertaken to plant a Colony of his Majesties Subjects in New-found-land, & did send thither in two severall yeeres a great number of idle people, that in all that time had not done them any labor, for the foresaid Doctor, to the value of a penny; whereof I doe acquaint him as they returne from that Countrey, So as he sent for them a home againe, and now hee is providing againe, to send thither this next yeere 1614. a greater number of people, then hee did before, and is also well pleased to entertaine any such as shall be willing to be Adventurers with him therein upon fit conditions.

And there are many other Right Honourable and Right Worshipful Lords, & Knights, which are undertakers in the Newfoundland Plantation: whose names are not herein mentioned, and it is well hoped, that divers other worthy persons will also put their helping hand to advance the same when they are given to understand what honour and benefit may accrue thereby. And if his Majesties Subjects of this Kingdome, may bee willing to set forth from every severall County, but one good ship yeerely thither with people and promissions for them, it will be then not onely a great benefit and benefite unto his Majesties Kingdome, but also a great increase of shipping and Mariners, and the employing and enriching of many thousand of poore people which now lie chargeable to the Parishioners. The which may be easily performed by the able Subjects, to set forth the Charge at first and so every Parish to receive yeerely their equall parts of the benefite which may accrue by the said stock; and thereby not only disburden themselves of some of those which lie chargeable unto them within their severall Parishes, but also yeerely yeeld a great benefite to every severall County, though it lie something remote from the Sea-coast, if they employ a discrete honest man therein, who may yeerely be accountable to every Parish, of the charge and likewise of the benefite. The which will not be any way burdensome or hurtfull unto any; as the following discourse will plainly informe them.

From my Chamber at the signe of the gilded Cocke in Paternoster-row in London.

R. W.



To his Maiesties' good Subiects.

Having had my breeding for many yeeres together in the courses of Marchandizing and Navigation, I haue, through the expence of my time in that calling, set this downe to my selfe, for my duty therein, to obserue and collect; wherein my labors might become profitable to my Countrey; and the rather, because I could not be ignorant, how much the maintenance, and increase of Shipping and Mariners concernes vs, who may fitly bee stiled, The nation of the Sea; which generall reasons were more and more commended to me, by more particular considerations offered me, in the notice I tooke of the disposition and affaires of other States, to which ours hath relation; some points wherof cannot now seasonably bee mentioned; some others proper to what I discourse of, will present themselues in their places, as I shall goe along in giuing account of my endeours.

Among my undertakings & employments in Seasfaring, the most part haue bene to an Island, called New-found-land, in part heretofore outwardly discovered, but neuer looked into by those discoverers as it deserued; from the beginning I found it promise well, in respect of the purpose I had, to gather something for the bettering of the Common wealth, and the more I made tryall of it, the more satisfaction it gaue mee: I therefore I affected that course better then any other I fell vnto; insomuch as I did so fixe my industry vpon it, that for the qualifizing of my trauels, I obtained Commission from the State to proceede in it, and am now come to propound to my Countreyemen, the benefit they may make of an orderly Plantation and Traffike there: the following Discourse will satisfie them, if

I O HIS MAJESTIES good SUBJECTS.

they will forgive the unhandfomnesse of the forme it is put in to, and looke into the matter it selfe onely.

The Island of New-found-land is large, temperate and fruitfull; the fruitfulnessse of it consisting not only in things of sustenance for those that shall inhabite it, but in many sorts of commoditties likewise, of good use and value to bee transported. The Natives in it are ingenuous, and apt by discrete and moderate gouvernements to be brought to obedience. The seate is fit for Harbour and reliefe, upon the way betweene vs and Virginia, and consequently of aduantage to vs in any action that may engage vs, either by way of offence or attempt, in regard of those parts of the World. The Seas are so rich, as they are able to aduance a great Trade of fishing; which with Gods blessing, will become very seruiceable to the Nauię; and the increase of fishing there, cannot despaire of finding Portes enow to vent the commoditie at profitable rates.

Now if you would understand what motiues wee haue at home with vs to carry vs thither; doe but looke upon the populausnesse of our Countrey, to what a surfet of multitude it is subiect; consider how charitable for those that goe, and how much ease it will be for those that stay, to put forth some of our numbers, to such an employment of liuing. Compare the English nature with others; and finde whether wee haue not as much courage as they, both to undertake and maintaine; onely we lose it, in hauing lesse industry. Turne then towards the Lowe Countries, behold how they haue wonne upon vs, by taking aduantage of our sitting still; (and most remarkeable in this point of fishing) which, if their Audit were published, would be found (I beleene) one of the best Agents they haue, both for their strength and wealth.

There is another motiue also, which amongst our Ancestors was wont to finde good respect, namely, the honour of the action, by the enlarging of Dominions; and that which will crowne the worke, will be the aduancement of the honour of God, its
bring-

bringing poor Infidels (the Nations of the ~~East~~) to his
Worship, and their owne salvation.

I commend the designe to the entertainment of his Majesty
and his Kingdomes: because I esteeme it such a one, as deserves
not only to be undertaken, but to be gone thorow withall.

And as it is a Project of no fantastie in me, but a truth ground-
ed upon a well-weighed experience; so haue I not presumed to
publish it, but upon good approbation, as hath already appea-
red.

If these considerations, with many others were omitted, but
contained in the ensuing Discourse, may worke an impression
in the affections of his Majesties Subjects, for the advancement
of Gods glory, their owne and their Countries prosperity, it shall
bee some content toward the great paines, losses of time, and ex-
pence of my meanes that I haue sustained in the prosecuting
thereof, for which I trust you will at least returne me your
thankefull acceptance; and so I remaine

Your louing friend,

R. W.



THE PREFACE,

BEING AN INDVCTION

to the following Discourse.

 *Although I well know, that it is an hard matter to perswade people to adventure into strange Countreys; especially to remaine and settle themselves there, though the conditions thereof be neuer so beneficiall and aduantiagious for them: yet I cannot be out of all hope, when it shall be taken into consideration, what infinite riches and aduantages other Nations (and in particular, the Spaniards and Portugals) haue gotten to themselves by their many Plantations, not onely in America, but also in Barbary, Guinnie, Binnie, and other places: And when it shall plainly appeare, by the following Discourse, that the Countrey of New-found-land (as it is heere truly described) is little inferior to any other for the commodities thereof; and lies, as it were, with open armes towards England, offering it selfe to be imbraced, and inhabited by vs: I cannot be out of hope (I say) but that my Countreyemen will be induced, either by the thriving examples of others, or by the strength of reason, to hearken, and put to their helping hands to that, which will in all likelihood yeeld them a plentifull reward of their labours. But before I enter into discourse of the Countrey it selfe, I hold it fit to make knowne partly the meanes and degrees, whereby I attained vnto the experience and knowledge I haue thereof.*

And first, for mine owne estate and condition, it is well knowne, that my breeding and course of life hath bin such, as that I haue long time set many people on worke, and spent most of

of my dayes in travell, especially in Merchandizing, and Sea-voyages. I have bin often in France, Spaine, Italy, Portugall, Sauoy, Denmarke, Norway, Spruceland, the Canaries, and Soris Ilands: and for the New-found-land, it is almost so familiarly knowne to me as my owne Countrey.

In the yeere 1588. I serued under the then Lord Admirall, as Captaine in a ship of my owne, set forth at my charge against the Spanish Armada: and after such time as that service was ended, taking my leaue of his Honour, I had his fauourable Letters to one Sir Robert Dennis, in the County of Deuon, Knight; whereby there might be some course taken, that the charge, as well of my owne ship, as also of two other, and a Pinnace, with the victuals and men therein employed with mee, should not be any way burthensome to me. Wherein there was such order giuen by the then right Honourable Lords of the priuie Councell, that the same was well satisfied; which seruice is to be seene recorded in the Booke at White-Hall.

Now, to expresse some of my Voyages to the New-found-land, which make most for the present purpose:

My first Voiage thither, was about 40. yeeres since, in a worthy ship of the burthen of 300. Tunne, set forth by one Master Cotten of South-hampton; we were bound to the grand Bay (which lyeth on the North-side of that Land,) purposing there to trade then with the Sauage people, (for whom we carried sundry commodities) and to kill Whales, and to make Traineoyle, as the Biscaines doe there yeerely in great abundance. But this our intended Voyage was ouerthrowne, by the indiscretion of our Captaine, and faint-heartednesse of some Gentlemen of our company, who loued soft featherbeds better than hard cabins, and longed rather to sit by a tauerne fire, then to haue the cold weather blasts of those Seas blow on their faces.

Whereupon we set saile from thence, and bare with Trinity Harbor in New-found-land: where we killed great store of Fish, Deere, Beares, Beavers, Seales, Otters, and such like, with

abundance of Sea-fowle: and so returning for England, we arrived safe at South-hampton.

In a Voyage to that Countrey about 36. yeeres since, I had then the command of a worthy ship of 220. Tun, set forth by one Master Crooke of South-hampton: At that time Sir Humfry Gilbert, a Deuonshire Knight, came thither with two good ships and a Pinnace, and brought with him a large Patent, from the late most renowned Queene Elizabeth, and in her name tooke possession of that Countrey, in the Harbor of S. Johns, wherof I was an eye-witnes. He sailed frō thence towards Virginia; & by reason of some vnhappy direction in his course, the greatest ship hee had, strucke vpon Shelues, on the Coast of New-England, and was there lost, with most part of the company in her: And hee himselfe being then in a small Pinnace of 20. Tun, in the company of his Vice-Admirall, (one Captaine Hayes) returning towards England, in a great storme was ouerwhelmed with the Seas, and so perished.

In another Voyage I made thither, about 34. yeres past, wher-in I had the command of a good ship partly mine own; at that time one Sir Barnard Drake of Deuonshire, Knight, came thither with a Commission, and hauing diuers good Ships vnder his command, hee there tooke many Portugall ships, laden with fish, and traine oyle, and brought them into England as Prizes.

Omitting to speake of other Voyages I made thither, during the late Queenes Raigne, I will descend to later times.

In the yere 1611. being in New found-land, at which time that famous Arch-Pirate, Peter Easton, came there, and had with him ten saite of good Ships, well furnished, and very rich, I was kept eleuen weekes vnder his command, and had from him many golden promises, and much wealth offered to be put into my hands, as it is well knowne: I did perswade him much to desist from his euill course; his intreaties then to me, beeing that I would come for England, to some friends of his, and
solicit

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solicit them to become humble petitioners to your Majesty for his pardon: but having no warrant to touch such goods, I gave him thanks for his offer; onely I requested him to release a Ship that he had taken up the Coast of Guinnie, belonging to one Captaine Rashly of Foy in Cornewall; a man whom I knew but onely by report: which he accordingly released. Whereupon I provided men, victuals, and a fraught for the said Ship, and so sent her home to Dartmouth in Devon, though I never had so much as thanks for my kindnesse therein. And so leauing Easton, I came for England, and gave notice of his intencion, lesting passe my Voyage that I intended for Naples, and lost both my labour and charges: for before my arriuall, there was a Pardon granted, and sent him from Ireland. But Easton howering with those Ships and riches, upon the Coast of Barbary, as hee promised, with a longing desire, and full expectation to bee called home, lost that hope, by a too much delaying of time by him who carried the Pardon. Whereupon hee sailed to the Straights of Gibraltar, and was afterwards entertained by the Duke of Sauoy.

I was there also in the yeere 1614. when Sir Henry Manwaring was upon that Coast, with five good Ships strongly provided; hee caused mee to spend much time in his company, and from him I returned into England; although I was bound from thence to Marseiles, to make sale of such goods as I then had, and other imployments, &c.

In the yeere 1615. I returned againe to New-found-land, carrying with mee a Commission out of the high Court of Admiralty, authorizing me to impannell Iuries, and to make inquiry upon oath, of sundry abuses and disorders committed amongst Fishermen yeerely upon that Coast, and of the fittest meanes to redresse the same, with some other poynts, hauing a more particular relation to the Office of the Lord Admirall.

What was then there done by vertue of that Commission; which was wholly executed at my owne charge, hath been at

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large by me already certified into the high Court of Admiralty. Neuerthelesse, seeing the same hath been ouerslupt euer since, and not produced those good effects which were expected, I will, in some conuenient place of this Discourse, set downe a brieft collection of some part of my indeuours spent in that seruice; not doubting but it will bee as auailable for the furtherance of our intended designe, as any other reason I shall deliner.

In the yeere 1616. I had a Ship at New-found-land, of 100. Tun, which returning laden from thence, being bound for Lisbone, was met with by a French Pyrate of Rochell, one Daniel Tibolo, who rised her, to the ouerthrow and losse of my Voyage, in more then the summe of 860. pounds., and cruelly handled the Master and the Company that were in her: and although I made good prooffe thereof at Lisbone, and represented the same also to this Kingdome, as appertained, after my returne from thence; yet for all this great losse, I could neuer haue any recompence.

Shortly after my returne from Lisbone, I was sent for by the foresaid Doctor Vaughan, who about a yeere before, by a grant from the Patentees, had undertaken to settle people in New-found-land; he acquainted me with his designes, and after some conference touching the same, he gaue me a conueyance vnder his hand and seale for the terme of my life, with full power to gouerne within his circuit vpon that Coast; whereupon (being desirous to aduance that worke) in Anno 1618. I sailed thither in a Shippe of my owne, which was victualled by that Gentleman, my selfe, and some others. Wee likewise then did set forth another Ship, for a fishing Voyage, which also carried some victuals for those people which had beene formerly sent to inhabite there: but this Ship was intercepted by an Englisherring Captaine, (one Captain Whitney, who went forth with Sir Walter Rawleigh) he tooke the Master of her, the Boatswaine, and two other of the best men, with much of her victuals (the rest of the Company for feare run-

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ning into the woods) and so left the Ship as a prize, whereby our intended fishing-Voyages of both Ships were ouerthrowne, and the Plantation hindred.

Now seeing it pleased your Maiesty many yeres since, to take good notice of the said New-found-land, and granted a Patent for a Plantation there, wherein many Honourable and worthy mens indeuours, haue deserued good commendations, the which I desire to further with all my best indeuours: knowing they haue been hindered therein by some erring Subiects that haue arriued vpon that Coast; it being indifferent to me, whether there be a new foundation laid, or whether it bee builded on that which hath already been begun; so that the Plantation goe forward: Ye; I may truly say, that hitherto little hath been performed to any purpose, by such as therein were imployed, worthy the name of a Plantation, or answerable to the expectation and desert of the Vndertakers; as may be expected from a thorow performance hereafter. And seeing that no man hath yet published any fit motiues or inducements, whereby to perswade men to adueniure, or plant there; I haue presumed plainly to lay downe these following reasons, whereby to further that worke so worthily intended, by prescribing fit meanes how a Plantation might be settled there; hoping thereby to stirre vp many of your Maiesties good and religious Subiects, duely to waigh the piety, honour and benefit that will arise from such a worke, considering how your Maiesties Kingdomes do abound and ouerflow with people. And although I haue often suffered great losses by Sea-Rouers, and other casualties of the Sea, yet in this poynt, I haue tasted of Gods exceeding great mercy, that neuer any Ship, wherein I my selfe was present, miscarried, or came then to any mischance, or any casualty of the Sea, whereunto all Ships are subiect: so as I may well say, that my life hath beene a mixture of crosses and comforts, wherein neuertbelesse they haue not been so equally ballanced, but that the one hath ouerweighed the other: for now, after more then 40.

The Preface.

yeeres spent in the foresaid courses, there remaines little other fruit vnto mee, saving the peace of a good conscience, which giues me this testimony, that I haue euer beene a loyall Subiect to my Prince, and a true louer of my Countrey, and was neuer as yet in all my time beholding to any Doctors counsell, or Apothecaries drugs, for the preservation of my health; and it will be to mee a contentment, if I may be so happy, as to become the instrument of any publik good herein, and in whatsoener, for the good of my Prince and Countrey: And so I descend to the particular Relation of the Countrey, &c.

R. W.



A RELATION OF

THE NEVV-FOVND-LAND, WITH A

more ample discouery of that Country, then euer was yet
set foorth to the open view; together with the Briefes of such
presentments, as were there taken to the vse of your Maiesty,
by vertue of a Commission vnder the Broad Seale
of the Admiralty, directed to mee
Richard Whitbourne.



Most dread Soueraigne, It is to be seene by the
Cosmographers Maps, & well approued, that
the New-found-land is an Iland, bordering
upon the Continent of America, from which
it is diuided by Sea: so farre distant, as *England* is from
the neereſt part of *France*, and lieth betweene 46 and 53
degrees North latitude: It is as spacious as *Ireland*, & lyes
neere the course that ships vsually hold in their returne
from the *West-Indies*, and neere halfe the way betweene
Ireland and *Virginia*.

*The situation
of the Country.*

I shall not much neede to commend the wholesome
temperature of that Countrey, seeing the greatest part
thereof lieth aboue foure degrees neerer the South, then
any part of *England* doth. And it hath bin well approued
by some of our Nation, who haue liued there many yeres,
that in the winter season it is as pleasant and healthfull, as
England is. And although the example of one Summer
be no certaine rule for other yeeres; yet thus much also
can I truely affirme, that in the yeere 1615, of the many
thousands of *English, French, Portugals*, and others, that

*The temperat
of the ayre.*

were then vpon that Coast, (amongst whom I sailed to and fro more then one hundred and 50. leagues) I neither saw nor heard in all that trauell, of any man or boy of either of these Nations, that dyed there during the whole voyage; neither was there so much as any one of the sicke.

The naturall Inhabitants of the Countrey, as they are but few in number; so are they something rude & sauage people; hauing neither knowledge of God, nor liuing vnder any kinde of ciuill gouernement. In their habits, customs and maners, they resemble the *Indians* of the Continent, they liue altogether in the North and West part of the Country, which is seldome frequented by the *English*: But the *French* and *Biscaines* (who resort thither yere-ly for the Whale-fishing, and also for the Codfish) report them to be an ingenious and tractable people (being well vsed :) they are ready to assist them with great labour and patience, in the killing, cutting, and boyling of Whales; and making the Train-oyle, without expectation of other reward, then a little bread, or some such small hire.

All along the coast of this Countrey, there are many spacious and excellent Bayes, some of them stretching into the land; one towards another, more then twenty leagues. On the East side of the land, are the Bayes of *Trinity* and *Conception*; which stretch themselues towards the South-west; *Tor Bay*, and *Capelin Bay*, lying also on the East, stretch toward the West: The Bayes of *Trepassey*, *S. Mary*, *Borrell*, and *Plaisance*, on the South part of the land, extend their armes toward the North: The great Bay of *S. Peters*, lying on the Southwest side of the land, and East, Southerly from the great Riuer of *Canady*, being about twenty leagues distant, the same stretcheth toward the East. And here I pray you note, that the bottomes of these Bayes do meete, together within the compasse of a small circuit: by meanes whereof our men passing ouer land from

from Bay, to Bay, may with much facility discover the whole Country.

From the Bay of *S. Peter*, round about the West side of the land, till you come to the grand Bay, which lyeth on the North-side of the Country; and so from thence, till you come round, back to *Trinity Bay*, are abundance of large and excellent Bayes; which are y^e lesse known, because not frequēred by the *English*, who seldom fish to y^e Northward of *Trinity Bay*. And it is to be obserued, that round about the Coast and in the Bayes, there are many small I-lands, (none of them further off then a league from the land) both faire and fruitfull: neither doth any one part of the world afford greater store of good Harbors, more free from dangers, or more commodious, then are there built by the admirable workemanship of God; I will onely instance 2. or three of the chiefest, for some speciall reasons.

*Commodious
Ilands and
thy Harbors.*

Trinity Harbor lyes neere in 49. degrees North-latitude, being very cōmodiously seated to receiue shipping in reasonable weather, both to anchor in, & from thence to saile towards either the East, West, or South: It hath three Armes or Riuers, long and large enough for many hundred saile of Ships, to moare fast at Anchor neere a mile from the Harbors mouth; close adioyning to the Riuers side, and within the Harbor is much open land, well stored with grasse, Winter and Summer, to maintaine store of ordinary cattell, besides Hogges and Goats, and it standeth North, most of any Harbor in the land, where our Nation practiseth fishing; It is neer vnto a great Bay lying on the North-side of it, called the Bay of *Flowers*; to which place no Ships repaire to fish; partly in regard of sundry Rocks & Ledges lying euen with the water, & full of danger; but chiefly (as I coniecture) because the Sauage people of that Country doe there inhabit: many of them secretly euery yeere, come into *Trinity Bay*

*Trinity Harbor
affording diu
good commodi
ties.*

*Sauages liuing
neere to *Trini
Harbor.**

and Harbor in the night time, purposely to steale Sailes, Lines, Hatchets, Hookes, Kniues, and such like. And this Bay is not three English miles ouer land from *Trinity Bay* in some places; which people if they might bee reduced to the knowledge of the true *Trinity* indeede, no doubt but it would be a most sweete and acceptable sacrifice to God, an euerlasting honour to your Maiesty, and the heauenlicst blessing to those poore Creatures, who are buried in their owne superstitious ignorance. The taske thereof would proue easie, if it were but well begun, and constantly seconded by industrious spirits: and no doubt but God himselfe would set his hand to reare vp and aduance so noble, so pious, and so Christian a building.

The bottomes of
uers Bayes
meeting neere
gether.

The bottome of the Bay of *Trinity* comes neere vnto the Bay of *Trepassey*, & the bottome of some other Bayes, as I haue already touched before. And what commodities may thereby redound, if some of your Maiesties Subiects were also once settled to plant neere vnto the Harbor of *Trepassey*, being the South part of *New-found-land*, where some ships vse yeerely to fish.

If therefore neere the Harbor of *Trinity* it were also inhabited, I see no reason to the contrary, but that a speedy and more certain knowledge might be had of the Countrey, by reason those sauage people are so neere, who being politikely and gently handled, much good might be wrought vpon them: for I haue had apparant proofes of their ingenuous and subtill dispositions, and that they are a people full of quicke and liuely apprehensions.

The Harbour
of *Trepassey* ly
ng commodi-
ously.

Trepassey in like manner is as commodious a Harbor, lying in a more temperate climate, almost in 46 degrees the like Latitude, and is both faire and pleasant, and a wholesome Coast, free from Rockes and Shelues: so that of all other Harbors it lies the Southmost of any Harbor in the land, and most conueniently to receiue our shipping

ping passing to and from *Virginia, New-England* and the *Bermude Islands*; and also any other shipping that shall passe to and from the River of *Canada* and the coast thereof; because they vsually passe, and so returne in sight of the land of *Trepassey*; and also for some other purposes, as shall be partly declared in the following Discourse.

But I will not insist vpon further particulars of Harbors in this place, seeing our men that yerely trade to that Coast, know them to be as good and commodious Harbours, as any other whatsoever.

The soyle of this Countrey, is so fruitfull, as that in diuers places, there the summer naturally produceth out of the fruitfull wombe of the earth, without the labour of mans hand, great plenty of greene Pease & Fitches, faire, round, full, and wholefome as our Fitches are in *England*; of which I haue there fed on many times: the hawmes of them are good fodder for cattell and other beasts in the winter, with the helpe of Hay; of which there may be made great store with little labour, in diuers places of the Countrey. Then haue you there faire Strawberries, red and white, and faire Respasse berries and Gooseberries, as there bee in *England*; as also multitudes of Bilberries, which are called by some, *Whortes*, and many other delicate Berries (which I cannot name) in great abundance. There are also many other fruits, as small Peares, Cherries, Filberds, &c. And of these Berries & fruits the store is there so great, that the Mariners of my Ship and Barkes company, haue gathered at once, more then halfe an hoghead would hold; of which diuers times eating their fill, I neuer heard of any man, whose health was thereby any way impaired.

The fertility of the soyle.

Scuerall sorts of fruits there growing.

There are also herbes for Sallets and Broth; as Parsley, Alexander, Sorrell, &c. And also flowers, as the red and white *Damask Rose*, with other kinds; which are most beautiful

beautifull and delightfull, both to the sight and smell. And questionlesse the Countrey is stored with many Physicall herbs and rootes, albeit their vertues are not knowne, because not sought after; yet within these few yeeres, many of our Nation finding theſelues ill, haue bruised ſome of the hearbs and ſtrained the iuyce into Beere, Wine or *Aqua-vita*; & by Gods aſſiſtance, after a few drinkings, it hath reſtored them to their former health. The like vertue it hath to cure a wound, or any ſwelling, either by waſhing the grieued places with ſome of the herbes boyled, or by applying them ſo thereunto (plaifter-wiſe) which I haue ſeene by often experience.

This beeing the naturall fruitfulneſſe of the earth, producing ſuch variety of things, fit for foode, without the labor of man; I might in reaſon hence inferre, that if the ſame were manured, and huſbanded in ſome places, as our grounds are, it would be apt to beare Corne, and no leſſe fertile thē the *English* ſoyle. But I need not confine my ſelfe to probabilities therein: ſeeing our men that haue wintred there diuers yeeres, did for a triall and experiment thereof ſow ſome ſmall quantity of Corne, which I ſaw growing very faire; and they found the increaſe to be great, and the graine very good; and it is well knowne to me, and diuers that trade there yeerely, how that Cabbage, Carrets, Turneps, Lettice, Parſley, and ſuch like, proue ſo well there as elſewhere.

Corne growing
there, yeelding
good increaſe.

Store of Deere
and other beaſts.

In diuers parts of the Countrey, there is great ſtore of Deere, and ſome Hares, many Foxes, Squirrels, Beuers, Wolues, and Beares, with other ſorts of beaſts, ſeruing as well for neceſſity, as for profit and delight. Neither let me ſeeme ridiculous, to annex a matter of nouelty, rather then waight, to this diſcourſe.

A rare example
of the gentle na-
ture of the
beaſts of that
Country.

In the yeere 1615. it was well knowne to 48. perſons of my company, and diuers other men, that three ſe-

uerall times, the Wolues and beasts of the Countrey came downe neere them to the Sea-side, where they were laboring about their fish, howling and making a noise: so that at each time my Mastiffe-dogge went vnto them (as the like in that Countrey hath not beene scene:) the one began to fawne and play with the other, and so went together into the Woods, and continued with them, eue-ry of these times nine or ten dayes, and did returne vnto vs without any hurt. Hereof I am no way superstitious: yet it is something strange to mee, that the wilde beasts, being followed by a sterne Mastiffe-dogge, should grow to familiarity with him, seeing their natures are repugnant: surely much rather the people, by our discrete and gentle vsage, may be brought to society, being already naturally inclined thereunto.

But to returne to our purpose, and to speake somthing of the great plenty of Fowle in that Countrey, as well Land-fowle, as Water-fowle; the variety of both kinds is infinit. The Land-fowle; (besides great number of smal birds flying vp and downe, some without name, that liue by scraping their food from the earth in the hardest winter that is) there are also Hawkes, great and small, Partridges, Thrush, and Thrussels abundance very fat. As also Filladies, Nightingales and such like small birds that sing most pleasantly. There are also birds that liue by prey, as Rauens, Gripes, Crowes, &c. For Water-fowle, there is certainly so good, and as much variety, as in any part of the world; as Geese, Ducks, Pigeons, Gulls, Penguins, and many other sorts. These Penguins are as big as Geese, and flye not, for they haue but a little short wing, and they multiply so infinitely, vpon a certaine flat Iland, that men driue them from thence vpon a boord, into their boats, by hundreds at a time; as if God had made the innocency of so poore a creature, to become such an ad-
D mirable

Plenty of Land-fowle.

mirable instrument for the sustentation of man. There are also Godwits, Curlewes, and a certaine kinde of fowle that are called Oxen and Kine, with such like; which fowle doe not onely steede those that trade thither greatly for foode, but also they are a great furthering to diuers Ships voyages, because the abundance of them is such, that the Fishermen doe bait their hookes with the quarters of Sea fowle on them: and therewith some ships doe yeerely take a great part of their fishing voyages, with such baite, before they can get others.

*fresh water and
springs.*

The fresh Waters and Springs of that Countrey, are many in number, and withall very pleasant, delightfull and wholesome, that no Countrey in the world hath better: And Fewell for fire is so plentifull, that there is neuer like to be any want there of those Commodities.

*Many sorts of
timber there
growing.*

In like manner there is great abundance of Trees, fit to be employed in other seruiceable vses: There are Firre and Spruce trees, sound, good, and fit to mast Ships withall; and as commodious for boords and buildings as the Spruce and Firre trees of *Norway*; and out of these came abundance of Turpentine. No countrey can shew Pine and Birch trees, of such height and greatnesse as those are there, and doubtlesse, if some store of your Maiesties Subjects doe once settle there to liue, and would be industrious to search further, and more throughly into the Countrey, then as yet it hath been, there might be found many other commodities of good worth. Amongst the which I may not omit, that there is much probability of finding Mines, and making of Iron and Pitch.

The Riuers also and Harbors are generally stored with delicate Fish, as Salmons, Peales, Eeles, Herrings, Mackerell, Flounders, Launce, Capelin, Cod, and Trouts the fairest, fattest and sweetest, that I haue seene in any part of the world. The like for Lobsters, Crafish, Muskels,

Hence.

Hens; and other varietie of Shellfish. And also obserue heere, that in these places there is vsually store of the spawne and frie of seuerall sorts of fishes: whereby the Sea-fowle liue so fat, as they are there in the winter: And likewise the Beuers, Otters and such like, that seeke their foode in the Ponds and fresh Riuers Winter and Summer, whereby it may wel appeare that the frost & snowes are not extreme there in the Winter season, as it is in *England* diuers Winters.

The Sea likewise all along that Coast, doe plentifully abound in other sorts of fish, as Whales, Spanish Mackerell, Dorrelpoles, Herring, Hogs, Porposes, Seales, and such like royall fish, &c. But the chiefe commodities of *New-found-land* yet knowne, and which is growne to be a settled trade, and that which may be much bettered by an orderly Plantation there, (if the Traders thither will take some better course, then formerly they haue done, as shall bee declared) is the Codfishing vpon that Coast, by which our Nation and many other Countries are enriched and greatly comforted.

And if I should here set downe a valuation of that fish, which the *French*, *Biscaines*, and *Portugals* fetch yeerely from this Coast of *New-found-land*, and the *Banke*, which lieth within 25. leagues to the East of that Countrey, where the *French* vse to fish Winter and Summer, vsually making two voyages euery yere thither: (To which places, and to the Coast of *Canady*, which lieth neere vnto it, are yeerely sent from those Countreies, more then 400. saile of ships:) It would seeme incredible, yea some men are of opinion, that the people of *France*, *Spaine*, *Portugall* and *Italy*, could not so well liue, if the benefit of the fishing vpon that Coast, and your Maiesties other Dominions, were taken from them. But I trust, it will be sufficient, that I giue an estimate of our owne trading

thither, and partly of the wealth and commodities we reape thereby, without any curious search into other mens profits.

50. Saile of
ships lying upon
that Coast,
anno 1615.

In the yeere 1615. when I was at *New-found-land*, with the Commission before-mentioned, which was an occasion of my taking the more particular obseruations of that Countrey, there were then on that Coast, of your Maiesties subiects, about 250. saile of Ships great and small. The burthens and Tunnage of them all one with another, so neere as I could take notice, allowing every ship to be at least threescore tunne (for as some of them contained lesse, so many of them held more) amounted to more then 15000. tunnes. Now for every threescore tun burthen, according to the vsuall manning of ships in those voyages, agreeing with the note I then tooke, there are to be set downe 20. men and boyes: by which computation in 250. saile, there were no lesse then 5000. persons. Now every one of these ships, so neere as I could ghesse, had about 120000. fish, and five tun of Traine oyle one with another. So that the total of the fish in 250. saile of those ships, when it was brought into *England, France,* or *Spainne*, (being sold after the rate of foure pound, for every thousand of fish, fixe score fishes to the hundred which is not a penny a fish; and if it yeeld lesse, it was ill sold) amounted in mony to 120000. pound.

What the value
of the fish con-
tained in most
ships did amount
vnto.

Now, as I haue said before, allowing to every ship of 60. tun, at least five tun of Traine-oyle, the totall of all that ariseth to 1250. tun; each tun, whether it bee sold in *England*, or elsewhere, being vnder-valued at 12. pound. So as the whole value thereof in money, amounteth to the sum of 15000. pound, which added to the fish, it will appeare that the totall value of the fish, and Traine oyle of those 250. saile of ships that yeere, might yeeld to your Maiesties subiects better then the sum of 135000. pound, omitting

omitting to reckon the ouer-prices which were made and gotten by the sale therof in forraine Countreys, being much more then what is vsually made at home, and so the like in other yeeres. And this certainly, in my vnderstanding, is a point worthy of consideration, that so great wealth should yeerly be raised, by one sole commodity of that Countrey, yea by one only sort of fish, and not vpon any other trade thither, which must needs yeeld, with the employments thereof, great riches to your Maiesties subiects: And this also to be gathered and brought home by the sole labor and industry of men, without exchange or exportation of our Coine, and natiue commodities, or other aduenture (then of necessary prouisions for the fishing) as Salt, Nets, Leads, Hookes, Lines, and the like; and of victuals, as Bread, Beere, Beefe, & Porke, in competent measure, according to the number and proportion of men employed in those voyages. The conuerting of these comodities (gotten by fishing) into money, cannot chuse but be a great benefit to all your Maiesties Kingdomes in many respects. What the charge in setting forth of these 250. saile might amount vnto (being for victuals, which our Countrey yeeldeth) I hold it not fit heere to set downe, lest I should be accused for breaking a gap into other mens grounds. And withall it is to bee considered, that the Trade thither (as now it is) doth yeerely set on work, and relieue great numbers of people, as Bakers, Brewers, Coopers, Ship-Carpenters, Smiths, Net-makers, Rope-makers, Line-makers, Hooke-makers, Pulley-makers, and many other trades, which with their families haue their best means from these *New-found-land* voyages. Adde vnto them the families or seruants of diuers Owners and Masters of such ships as go thither, and Mariners with their families, hereby employed and maintained.

A great benefit by the labour of a few men yearly gotten.

The reliefe of the trading shipp will afford to severall sorts of people.

By this little which hath bin thus briefly spoken of the

situation, temperature, saietie of the Coast, naturall fertility, commodities and riches of *New-found-land*, it doth plainly appeare, that it is a Countrey, not onely habitable and lying open, ready to receiue the first commers; but also for the goodnesse thereof, worthy to be, embraced, and made the habitation of Christians.

Persons indu-
g for a Plant-
ion there.

What the reasons, motiues and inducements are, either of honour, profit, or aduantage, which may iustly inuite your Maiesty, to take some speedy and reall course for planting there, I will inducours hereafter to shew: For it is most certaine, that by a Plantation there, and by that meanes onely, the poore mis-beleeuing Inhabitants of that Countrey may be reduced from Barbarisme, to the knowledge of God, and the light of his truth, and to a ciuill and regular kinde of life and gouernement.

This is a thing so apparant, that I neede not inforce it any further, or labor to stirre vp the charity of Christians therein, to giue their furtherance towards a worke so pious, euery man knowing, that euen we our selues were once as blinde as they in the knowledge and worship of our Creator, and as rude and sauage in our liues & manners: Onely thus much will I adde, that it is not a thing impossible, but that by meanes of those slender beginnings which may be made in *New-found-land*, all the regions neere adioyning therevnto, may in time be fitly conuerted to the true worship of God.

Secondly, the vniting of a Countrey so beneficiall already, and so promising vnto your Maiesties other Kingdomes, without either bloodshed, charge or vsurpation, must needes be a perpetuall honour to your Maiestie in all succeeding ages; and not so onely, but also a great benefit and aduantage to the State, by a new accessse of Dominion: And what Prince or State can inlarge their territories, by a more easie, and more iust meanes then this?

The *English* are reputed for the first Discoverers of this Countrey: and a Subject of this State, one Sir *Humphrey Gilbert* (as is touched before) hath long since taken possession thereof, to the use of your Maiesties royall Crowne; and that possession hath beene continued by severall Patents and Commissions: so that of right, I doe conceiue, it appertaineth to your Maiestie, although it be not yet peopled with your Maiesties Subjects, notwithstanding the said Patents.

Sir Hum. d
Bere long fa
take posse
there of to
use of this
Crowne.

Neither seems it vnpossible to me, but that your Maiestie, and your Royall Progenie, may in time annexe vnto your Royall Crowne, a great part of the Continent of *America*, bordring vpon *New-found-land*, the same lying neerer to your Maiesties Kingdomes, then to any other Countrey of these our knowne parts of the World; and for the most part of it vnder the same Eleuation of the Pole with vs; & but little aboute sixe hundred leagues distance from hence. At least I cannot see, but that from hence further discoveries may bee made, and new trades found out, yea peradventure the supposed North-west passage: For if it cannot be proued, or if there be any possibility or probability, that there is such a passage on the Northside of *America*, betweene that and some other vnknowne parts of the world: on the North-side of that, supposed straites towards *Iapan* & *China*, and other parts in the South Sea which in the opinion of some men is the entrance of that straight or passage that should lye neere the height of 64. degrees: then the fittest place from whence to proceede to that Discouery, is (in my opinion) the *New-found-land*. And for those that henceforth attempt to search that straight or passage, to set forth sooner and more early, then heeretofore they haue done, and to saile directly to some conuenient Harbour in *New-found-land*, there to refresh themselves with such provision as

Hope of ioynd
America, of
some parts th
of to New-
found land.

The North and
west passage to
to China.

shall

shall be needfull; and so put out from thence about the twentieth day of May (if it be once set in a faire Westerly winde) and so saile along the North part of *New-found-land*, and that Coast which is called *Cambaleu*, continuing that Northerly course vnto 64. which is but 12. degrees from the *New-found-land*; and it may be sailed in lesse then sixe dayes, with a faire Westerly winde, which commonly maketh a cleere coast all along to the North, both from Fogges, and Ice also; both which are violent hinderers to men that haue vndertaken these voiages; For comming to seeke out those straights or passages, with a large Easterly, or Southerly winde, which commonly bring on that Coast the fogges and Ice; and comming so late in the Summer, they haue thereby lost the aduantage and benefit of time, for finding out so happy a businesse.

But if this designe of a Plantation should not be entertained, and thorowly prosecuted, it may bee iustly doubted that some other Prince will step in, and vndertake the same; which if it should so fall out, your Maiesty shall not onely lose all those aduantages and benefits, which your Maiesty, and your subiects might reape by this Plantation, but also the actuall possession; and then those that should vsurpe your Maiesties right there, will be an hinderance to your Maiesty, either to remoue them, or to plant by them, without hazarding a breach of peace. And it may then well be feared, that such a Plantation, growing to haue strength, your subiects shall be (if not prohibited) yet at least hindred of their free trading and fishing there, or constrained to take their fish of the Planters, and at their prices; which may fall out to be a notable differuice to your Maiesty, and the vtter ouerthrow of your subiects trade thither.

But in setting down the aduantages we shall haue by a
settled

settled Plantation there; I have sufficiently discovered, what our losses will be, if wee suffer our selves to be prevented by others.

That Countrey may be made a place of great use and advantage for this State, in any action that may engage vs by way of attempt or defence, in regard of those parts of the world. For the first, this Countrey lyeth so neere the course which the Spanish ships, that come from *Mexico, Havana*; and other places of the *West-Indies*, hold in their returne from thence; that they often saile within 100. leagues from the South part thereof.

In the yeere 1615. whilst I was in that Countrey, three ships returning from the *West-Indies*, did arrive there, purposely to refresh themselves with water, wood, fish, and fowle, and so have divers others done at other times to my knowledge. Sundry Portugall ships have also come thither purposely to load fish from the *English*, and have given them a good price for the same, and sailed from thence with it to *Brasile*, where that kinde of fish is in great request, and they have made great profit thereby. And divers *Dutch* and *French* ships have also oftentimes come thither, purposely to load fish from the *English*, which they afterwards transport into *Italy, Spaine*, and other parts, wherby they imploy both their shipping and Mariners, making good profit thereof.

Much hath bin gotten by strangers coming thither.

We have already spoken of the great numbers of *French* and *Portugall* shipping, that usually trade every yeere to this Coast, and the places neere adjoining in fishing voyages: so that what in all likelihood may be the event of a Plantation to be made there, if either *Spain*, or *France* should breake league with your Maiesty, or your royall Progeny; I leave to the consideration of your Maiesty.

The New found land Plantation will be good for his Maiesties other Westerne Plantations.

And certainly, as your Maiesties subjects sailing to
E and

and from *Virginia, New-England,* and the *Bermuda* Ilands might in any extremity (having spent a mast or yard, or when any leake is sprung) be relieued, and at other times refresh themselves in their voyages, where are good commodities, if a Plantation were settled neere about *Trepassy*; So vpon occasion of any attempt, or other iniuries which might be offered vnto those more remote Plantations, they might from thence receiue succour in shorter time then from *England*.

A speciall good
meanes to dis-
urden all his
Majesties other
Kingdomes.

Besides all this, it would be a great ease to all the rest of your Maiesties subiects, if some part of our superabounding multitudes were transplanted into *New-found-land*; for besides the great number of idle persons that liue heere, spending their time in drinking, and other excesses; among which, many of your *New-found-land* men may be reckoned, during the winter season, whilest they are at home: There are many thousands of poore people of both sexes, which might be well spared out of all your Maiesties Dominions, who liuing penuriously, and in great want, would be perswaded to remoue their dwelling into *New-found-land*, where they might not only free themselves of their present miseries, but also by their industry, in time enrich themselves, and deserue well of the State by their employments; for there is yeerely great abundance of good fish lost for want of laborers, and diuers other good things also, whereof great benefit might bee made. Neither are the people of those your Maiesties Kingdomes, any way inferior to other Nations in courage, either to vndertake, or maintaine, but they are often lesse industrious and diligent, And (with griefe it is to be spoken) by our sluggishnesse, some of our neere neighbours haue wonne from vs the ancient honour, and that reputation, by which we were held the Masters of *Nauigation,* and *Commanders of the Seas*.

And I am verily of opinion, if their audit were truly published to the world, that their trade of fishing vpon your Maiesties Sea-coasts, hath bene the best meanes of their present strength, hauing therby increased their shipping and wealth, and inabled their men for Nauigation; For it is wel knowne, that the *French* and also the *Dutch*, by their fishing so neere your Maiesties Sea-coasts, doe vse a petty kinde of picking away of infinite summes of money yeerely from your Maiesties Kingdomes, not onely from North-Yarmouth, and other places thereby, all the time that the Herring fishing lasteth; but also at other places for Mackerell, Soles, Whittings, and other sorts of fish, which they take, within two leagues of some parts of your Maiesties Kingdom, and bring it here to land dayly and sell it for ready money. Such dayly gathering away of coyne, may well bee remedied, if your Maiesties Subiects would but forbear to buy any fresh fish of other Nations, (which mee thinkes they should) then Strangers should bee constrained to bring coyne into your Maiesties Kingdomes, with their fish, to set poore people aworke to salt and preferue their Herrings, and other fish withall, when they bring it heere aland; whereby some Customes and other duties will also grow to your Maiesty; or otherwise they will leaue their daily fishing so neere your Maiesties Kingdomes (as now they doe) and then such fish will bee more plentifull for your Highnesse subiects to take, and thereby greatly encourage them to set forth and imploy many a poore man the more in fishing, then now there is; & it will then not onely preferue great summs of mony yerely from carrying away from your Maiesties Kingdomes, but also there will be much more gotten, than now there is, and greater numbers of Mariners therby yerely increased, to be very seruiceable for the Nauy, when there may be cause.

*A speciall thing
worth the noting.*

Now that which is like to be present benefit, and which (in my opinion) will weigh most toward the furtherance of this Plantation in *New-found-land*. at first, by reason of the many consequences thereof, is the bettering of our Trade there, which will fall out exceeding beneficiall in diuers respects, if those who aduenture thither, will follow some better course then formerly they haue vsed: And in so doing, ships may then saile in much more safety thither, and returne yeerely from thence much more richer then they doe; For many disorderly courses are yeerely committed by some traders and aduenturers thither, in setting forth to that Countrey, and practised by some of them when they arriue there. If these disorders were reformed, the great benefit expected wil soone follow.

It is well knowne, that they which aduenture to *New-found-land* a fishing, begin to dresse and provide their ships ready commonly in the moneths of December, January, and February, and are ready to set forth at Sea in those voyages neere the end of February, being commonly the foulest time in the yeere. And thus they doe, striuing to be there first in a Harbour, to obtaine the name of Admirall that yeere; and so, to haue the chiefest place to make their fish on, where they may doe it with the greatest ease, and haue the choyce of diuers other necessaries in the Harbors, wick do them little stead; but the taking of them, wrongs many others of your Maiesties subiects, which arriue there after the first. And thus by their hasting thither, oftentimes there comes not onely danger to themselves, but also great mischief, and losses to many others which arriue there after the first; as it may by that which followes, truly appeare.

For by the hasting forth, as now they vse, they greatly indanger themselves, being many times beaten with

rough & stormy windes; and oftentimes they are thereby forced to returne backe with great losse both of mens liues and goods, as it is well knowne: So that to get the superiority to arriue there first into an Harbour, they will beare such an over-prest saile, & in so desperate a maner, as there are no true vnderstanding Sea-men that vse the like to any other part of the world, whereunto the Masters of diuers ships haue beene often prouoked, not on-ly by their owne indiscretion; but also chiefly by the self-will ignorance of some carelesse Sailers of their company; For albeit when the fogges are thicke, and the nights darke, that sometimes they cannot discern the length of three ships in the way before them, and the Ice often threatning much perill to them: yet on runnes the ship amaine, so fast as possibly shee may, when commonly most part of the company are fast asleepe, euen with extreme hazard of their liues; Thus many times both ships and men haue beene suddenly cast away, in diuers places, to the vtter vndoing of many Aduenturers and families: So had I my selfe a ship lost, sailing to that Countrey, and diuers others the like.

*Dangers often
happen by care-
lesse-ness and
desperate-ness.*

And also this vntimely setting soorth, consumeth a great quantity of victuals, that might bee saued to better purpose, and it forceth them to carry, and recarry many more men in euery shippe, euery voyage, then they neede, if they once take a fitter course in these voya- ges.

Then when they arriue there, such stages and houises that the first arriuers into an Harbour find standing, where in men set diuers necessaries; and also salt their fish, some men haue vsed to pull downe, or taken their pleasures of them; by which vnfit disorders of some first arriuers there yeerely, those which arriue after them, are some- times 20. dayes and more to prouide boords and timber,

to fit their boates for fishing; and other necessary roomes to salt and dry their fish on; wherby much time is lost, and victuals consumed to no good purpose; and thereby also another great inconuenience followeth, by reason the voyages of the after-commers there, are often greatly hindred and prolonged, to the great hurt of your Majesty, and many a good subiect: and the Mariners themselves which trade to that Countrey, and commit those great abuses, are therby also much wronged, as they haue acknowledged in their presentments, by their disorderly behauiour there.

Wherefore, if such which henceforth aduenture to that Countrey, take some better course in that trade of fishing, then heretofore they haue vsed, they shall finde the greater safety of their aduentures, and much good the more thereby. For whereas heretofore they haue vsed to make ready their ships to saile in those voyages, in such vnseasonable time of the yeere, whereby they often receiue such great hinderances and losses as aforesaid; they need not then goe forth in the said voyage, vntill the five and twentieth day of March, which is a fit time of the yeere to put to Sea from our Coast to that Countrey, the winter stormes beginning then to cease; And then any such ship which carries in her thirty men in euery voyage, may well leaue sixe men there behinde them, or more, all the winter season, vntill the ships returne to them againe; And these sixe mens victuals will be saued, and serue to better vse, and thereby also likewise cut off that moneth setting forth in those voyages so soone in the yeere, as now men vse to do, and then the victuals for that moneth, which is so vainly, and with such great danger consumed, may well maintaine those men, which are left in the countrey all the winter season, till the ships returne to them againe, with a very small addi-

*Such time and
victuals ill
spent.*

tion to it. And if it may so please your Maieſty, that any ſubiect which will vndertake to ſettle people in the *New-found-land*, ſhall haue this priuiledge, that in caſe he leaue there a fiſh perſon of ſuch which he carries thither in his fiſhing voyage to inhabit; whereby thoſe men ſo left, might keepe a certaine place continually for their fiſhing, and drying thereof, whenſoeuer their ſhip arriue thither; then would all ſuch which leaue people there, build ſtrong houſes, and fitting neceſſary roomes for all purpoſes; and then in ſome of thoſe neceſſary houſes, or roomes, they may put their fiſh when it is dried; which fiſh now ſtanderh after ſuch time it is dried, vntill it is ſhipped, which is commonly nigh three moneths of the yeere, in great heapes packt vp vncouered, in all the heate and raine that falleth; whereby great abundance of good fiſh is there yeerely ſpoiled, and caſt away for want of ſuch neceſſary roomes, and for the want of ſuch fit houſes in that Countrey, ſome mens voyages (to my knowledge) haue bene greatly ouerthrowne; whereby diuers aduenturers haue receiued great loſſes: and then a meane place to make fiſh on, will be made much more commodious then the beſt place is now, that men ſo dangerously and deſperately runne for every yeere; And thus every mans fiſhing Pinnaces may be preferred in ſuch perfect readineſſe; againſt his ſhippe ſhall yeerely arriue there againe; which Pinnaces are now often loſt, and ſometimes torne in picces by the fiſt arriuers there, very diſorderly, and moſt ſhamefully.

*A good meanes
to better mens
voyages yeerely*

And if ſuch Pinnaces, and ſuch Stages and Houſes may be there maintained and kept in ſuch readineſſe yeerely, it would be the moſt pleaſant, profitable, and commodious trade of fiſhing, and otherwiſe, vnto your Maieſties ſubiects; that is at this time in any part of the world.

For then every ships company might yeerely fall to fishing; the very next or second day after their arrival there; whereas now, it is about twenty dayes in every voyage, vntill they are fitted for that purpose; and then such ships should not neede so soone to haste away from *England*, as now they vse to doe in these voiages, by one moneth at least; mens liues might be then thereby much the better saued, lesse victuals wasted, and many dangers preuented. And so then every shippe in every such voyage, may gaine quickly one hundred pound more then now they doe that vsually carry thither but twenty men, by leauing foure men there of twenty; And as the proportion (beforenamed) holds for leauing sixe men in *New-found land*, of thirty, so the allowing of men to bee made proportionably from every shippe that trades there in fishing, will soone raise many people to bee settled there in every Harbour where our Nation vseth to fish, and in other Harbours there also in little time.

Some ships by this course may then quickly gaine by fishing about two hundred pound, and some three hundred pound & more, according to their greatnesse, more then they doe yeerely now; And those men so left, will at times manure land for corne, saw boords, and fit Timber to bee transported from thence, and search out for diuers other good commodities in the Countrey, which as yet lye vndiscovered; and by such meanes the Land will be in little time fully peopled with diuers poore handy-crafts men, that may bee so commodiously carried thither to liue with their wiues and families: for women and youths may bee there well imployed to doe diuers fit seruices; which now the better sort of the Fisher-men are constrained to doe, for want of such other people there.

Great benefit to be gotten.

And that no man else should appropriate to himselfe any such certaine place, and commodity for his fishing voyage, except he will in such manner settle a fifth part of his company there to liue: And then such Adventurers thither will carefully provide yeerely for such as they leave there, not onely for bread and victuals, but likewise for all necessarie tooles fit for any kind of husbandry; The charge thereof will yeerely repay it selfe, with the benefit of their labours that shall be so left there, with great advantage.

And for others which yeerely adventure thither, and will not settle people there in such manner; they may hold no such unfit courses in setting on to that Countrey, and take their places, as it falleth out, as formerly they have done; wherein I am perswaded they will soone grow weary, when they shall see the great commodity and benefit that other men will gaine by settling of people there.

By this meanes will the burdens and numbers of your Maiesties subiects shipping be greatly increased, and strengthened, and great numbers of Mariners yeerely augmented; and then our shipping may well trade thither two voyages in every yeere, and more, whereas now they goe but once.

Increase of shipping and Mariners.

If you will know what victuals might be saved by those sixe men of thirty so to be left there, and so proportionably for greater numbers; this is the estimate.

How victuals may be yeerely saved.

The allowance of victuals to maintaine every sixe men onely to carrie and recarry them outwards bound and homewards, is sixe hogsheds of beere, and 600. waight of bread, besides beefe and other prouision; which men, when they sayle to and fro (as now they vse) doe little good, or any seruice at all, but pester the ship in which they are, with their bread, beere, water, wood, victuall,

fish, chests, and diuers other trumperies, that euery such fixe men do cumber the ship withall yeerely from thence: which men, when the voyage is made, may be accounted vnecessary persons returning yerely from thence as now they vse to doe.

But being left in the Countrey in such manner, as aforesaid, those parts of these ships that leaue those men there, that are so pestered now yeerely with such vnprofitable things, may bee filled vp yeerely with good fish, and many beneficiall commodities, for the good of those Aduenturers that will so settle people there to plant.

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These men that may be so fitly left in the Countrey, will not only be free from the perils of the Sea, by not returning yeerely, as now they vse to doe, but will liue there very pleasantly; and (if they be industrious people) gaine twice as much in the absence of the ships that leaue them there, more then twelue men shall bee able to benefit their Masters, that are kept vpon most Farmes in *England* in a whole yeere.

For certainly I haue there already often seene, and knowne by experience, to my cost, that the desired Plantation can neuer bee made beneficiall by such idle persons, as I found there the yeere 1618. when I was there with power, by vertue of a grant from the Patentees, which people had remained there a whole yeere, before I came neere, or knew any one of them; and in all which time they had not applied themselues to any commendable thing; no not so much as to make themselues an house to lodge in, but lay shamefully most in such cold and simple roomes all the winter, as the Fishermen had formerly buile for their necessary occasions, the yeere before those men arriued there.

Such persons are not fit to aduance your Maiesties
most

most worthy intended worke there, but rather much disgrace and hinder the same.

Therefore seeing those people that were so formerly sent to plant in the South part of the Countrey, to bee so vnfit for that seruice, as it is well knowne to many men, I grew out of heart to behold such abuse to be vsed by those that were so sent to plant.

Yet entring into consideration, how iniurious I should be to God, and (as I did conceiue in my conscience) treacherous to your Maiesty, and my Countrey, hauing once as it were laid hold on the plough, I should take it off and looke backe; I did then encourage my retiring spirits: notwithstanding all my former wrongs then sustained by Pirats and such idle persons. And although I found them that were so formerly sent to plant, so vnfit for that seruice; I did not onely consider of the fittest course whereby to aduance that worke, which was formerly so worthily intended; but also truely and plainly to write this Discouery, as now I haue, how commodiously & beneficially it may be proceeded on; and so shipped some of them to returne home againe, and gaue others leaue to depart, all, excepting sixe onely, to whom I gaue directions for building an house, and imploying themselues, otherwise then formerly they had done, vn-til they heard from the gentleman that sent them thither: And so they liued there pleasantly all the next wiuter.

Now hauing laid open a commodious and beneficiall course how that Land may be peopled; yet I suppose it may be questioned, that if a fift man of some ships, or e- uery ship were so left in the Countrey; that it will rather lessen the number of Mariners, that may be ready here at home to do your Maiesty seruice, then to increase them: and to by misconceiuing therein, your Maiesties intended plantation may be hindred.

To which I answered, that most ships which trade thither yeerely a fishing, doe commonly carry in them euerie fifth person that was neuer at Sea before, or such as haue but little vnderstanding in their Compasse, neither knowledge of Sea-termes, or what to doe in a ship, and those men are yeerely hired by the Owners, and Victuallers foorth of ships in those voyages, and by the Master of the ship, and the better sort of men, for small wages, who haue the benefit of their shares; and they doe serue euen so fitly for some purposes in those *New-land* voyages the first yeere, as some of those men doe that haue beene there often: So that by carrying thither yeerely euerie fifth man, such as were neuer there before, there will bee much aboute 1000. Sea-men increased euerie yeere by that trade; and they being left there the winter, will at times kill Deere and other beasts, and also take store of fish to be transported from thence, and Fowle for their prouision; and it will harden them well to the Sea, and at other times they may imploy themselues beneficially in Husbandry vpon the land, as seruants ought to doe. So that whereas there goes now yeerely, as the trade is, sometimes aboute two hundred & fifty Saile of your Maiesties subiects ships, with aboute fise thousand men in them; and being yeerely carried thither the fifth person that was neuer at Sea before, there will be by that course increased aboute fise thousand Sea-men in euerie fise yeeres; and whereas now there is trading thither aboute two hundred and fifty Saile of ships in diuers yeeres, there will be then in little time (God blessing that trade) aboute foure hundred Saile of your Maiesties subiects shippes there imployed yeerely, which may bee an vnspeakeable greater increase of wealth, strength, and power vnto your Maiestie, and all your Maiesties other Kingdomes, than now it is.

And although it be well knowne, that the *New-found-land* yeeldeth yeerely such great blessings from God, by the trade thither, as now it is, to maintaine Christians; yet many of our English Nation, who in great fulnesse taste of them, doe there, as it were, most vnthankfully tread them vnder their feete; as may partly appeare by the following Discourse. For it is most certaine that our Nation, vpon their arriuall yeerely to that Countrey, doe cut downe many of the best trees they can finde, to build their stages and roomes withall, for their then necessary occasions; hewing, rinding and distroying many others, that grow within a mile of the Sea, where they vse to fish.

The rindes of these trees serue to couer their Stages, and necessary roomes, withurfes on them; so that in few yeeres, I feare, that most of the good timber trees neere the Sea-side, where men vse to fish, will bee either felled, spoiled or burned: yet at our peoples departure from such Roomes and Stages, they will suffer but little thereof to stand, whereby to doe any man seruice the yeere ensuing.

These are such great abuses, which are most lamentable and shamefull to be suffered; and therefore great pittie that it is not redressed: for no Nation else doth the like; neither do the Sauage people, after such time as our Countrey-men come from thence, either hurt or burne any thing of theirs that they leaue behind them; so that those trees, and that timber might bee conuerted to many seruiceable vses, for the good of your Maiesty, and your Highnesse Subiects, if reformation thereof were had.

Now I thinke good to make knowne partly what abuses bee also offered to the Harbours and Rodes in *New-found land*, that are so beautifull, and so excellent, ordayned by God, for ships to ride safe in at anchor, as

there are not better in any part of the world ; yet for all this beauty of theirs, and the commodity that we receive by them ; these disorders diuers men of our Nation doe there commit, *viz.*

All ships, for euery voyage they make there, take in many exceeding great stones, therewith to presse their dry fish in their ships ; which worke being done, they cast many of these stones into the Harbours where they ride at Anchor, which are to bee seene lying in great heapes in some places, within three fadome of water, to the great indangering of shippes and cables ; to the perill also both of mens liues, and their goods, and likely in time to choake vp or spoile many excellent Harbours in that Countrey, if prouision bee not by your Maiesties high authority made to the contrary.

All these former abuses are confessed by diuers Masters of English ships, in the brieft of the presentments, that follow in this booke, as may appeare, the which being made knowne to subiects that aduenture thither, I am confident (in my opinion) that they should al most humbly desire your Maiesty, that there may bee some better gouernement established there, than now it is : and that such which plant there, may not abuse or hinder any such which yeerely come thither a fishing, w hereby they should haue any iust cause to complaine the one against the other, as now they doe.

And because my desire is, that not onely Merchants, or such as liue neere the Sea-side, but also all others that shall giue their furtherance to this Plantation, either by aduenturing their monies, or sending men thither (because it is to be vndertaken by men of good ability) and in such manner, as diuers wealthy men doe in other countreies, ioyning their purses to further any such good

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worke : I thinke it fit to shew how such persons may adventure to that Countrey, though they dwell farre from the Sea-coast; and others likewise that dwell neere, may doe it with little trouble, but onely by a trusty seruant, to giue account yeerely of his disbursings, and likewise of his receipts; which (I trust) will bee very beneficiall to all such as will adventure therein. Yet I suppose that some, who dwell farre from the Sea-coast, may say they are so farre off, that they should bee but little the better for a Plantation to bee made in *New-found-land*, and so may hold it a needlesse thing for them to know how beneficiall that Countrey hath long time beene to these your Maiesties Kingdomes; and how it may in little time bee worth double to your Maiesties subiects, in respect of what now it is, euen in the onely trade of fishing, besides the good that may come by other trades and commodities to be had from thence.

To such therefore that should so obiect, that those that liue farre from the Sea, whether Gentlemen or others; and are not experienced in affaires of this nature, cannot so conueniently adventure thither; I answere, that none of your Maiesties Subiects dwell further then 100. miles from the Sea-side, which is no great iourney; By the same reason, that Commodities brought from Forraine parts, and landed on your Maiesties Sea-coasts, and Hauen-townes, are dispersed thorow all places of your Maiesties Kingdomes, and so vented (our men liuing thus in any of these places) may with as little difficulty adventure to the *New-found-land*, and also into other Countries; For as we haue the exāple of diuers, both Gentlemen and others of *Italy, Spaine, Germany, Sauoy*, the low Countries, & other places that come yeerely, some of them more then 300. miles to the City of *Siwill*, purposely to saile from thence to the *West-Indies*, and these doe

doe yeerely returne rich; So it may be also well vnderstood by the following Discourse, how commodiously there may be sent many people from any part of your Maiesties Kingdomes to be there imployed, that haue but small meanes to liue; and bee very beneficiall to themselues, and all those which shall be so imployed there.

The first thing therefore that I will aduise any subiect that is but little acquainted with Sea-affaires, and such as shalbe willing to aduenture in the desired Plantation, is, to acquaint himselfe with an approued vnderstanding man in Sea-affaires, and also with a second; and then with both their opinions and his owne iudgement, he may set forward therein, with greater hope of the better successe; for to my knowledge, diuers worthy Gentlemen that haue aduentured to the Seas, partly through their own conceit, seeming to know that which they did not, haue also oftentimes bin animated on by some turbulent spirits that haue outrun themselues, and so brought men in such mindes, that on the coast of *Guinnie* there, they might gather vp gold along the Sea-shore, washed vp with the Sea in great abundance; and likewise if they would aduenture to the *West-Indies*, there they should load their ships with Gold-oare, and draw it aboard their ships with Wheele-barrowes, & then share it by the pound; and such like projects.

Thus, by such meanes, diuers worthy Gentlemen haue runne so farre at Sea, in some such vnfit voyages, by ill directions, that they haue quickly brought land to water, and neuer knew how to shape a course to recouer vnto their land againe; God send all those that will henceforth aduenture to the Seas in any foraine Plantation or otherwise, good Pilots, and it will

will be the greater hope of good successe to follow.

Now for those that will put their hands to the furthering of this Plantation, my opinion is, they are best either to buy a Ship of 100. Tun, & a Pinnace of 40. Tun, or neere such burthens, or else to hire the like Ship to serue for the passing of people, victuals, and prouisions, in the Spring of the yeere, fit for such a purpose, and for the returning of such fish, and other commodities from thence, as those men so sent and imployed, may procure with their labours; and those Ships and men so sent, may bee so fitted and prouided with Salt, Nets, Hookes, Lines, and such like prouisions, as those Ships and men are, which yerely saile thither a fishing.

The best course of the two, as I conceiue, is for any such, to buy a Ship and a Pinnace to serue for that purpose, and then the Pinnace may bee sent thither before the bigger Ship, whereby to settle and begin to such a conuenient place for habitation, as God shal direct them; whither the greater ship may repaire: & they may imploy themselues all the time that there is good to be done in fishing, in that trade onely, and betweene the faile of the Shoales of fish, they may build houses, and prouide other necessary things in perfect readinesse to bee transported into *Spaine, Portugall*, and other places beyond the Seas, much cheaper then the Hollanders do, seeing it is to be had there easily with mans labour onely: And therefore more commodiously from thence for vs, from those parts, then the Hollanders are able to serue them, as now they do, who buy such commodities with their money in *Spruce-land, Norway*, and other places, and yet thereby gaine much, and increase a number of Shipping and Mariners, and set them a-worke continually in such trade.

Now hauing shewed how men may vndertake

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this

this Plantation, by providing ships for the fishing trade, as is formerly expressed; I suppose that some worthy men, that may be zealous and willing to further so honourable, and beneficiall a worke, may be unwilling to trouble themselves with the fishing trade, and yet very willing to further the said Plantation, after some other course that may be lesse troublesome to them; which they may very well performe in this manner;

They may hire a ship with men, and victualled to saile from any part of your Maiesties Kingdomes, to the *New-found-land*, to carry people, victuals, beasts, and other provisions in such competent number, as may bee fit to passe in such a ship, as any one shall so hire; and having landed such people and provisions there to plant, the said ship may there reloaded fish from the fishermen; (and if any will plant in that manner) they are to bargain for their fish here in *England*, with such as do set forth ships in the fishing trade, which fish may bee bought beforehand of them, to be deliuered there at eight shillings the hundred waight, or neere that price, and to pay for the same within 40. dayes, more or lesse, after such times here in *England*, that there comes from thence the sight of any Bills of Exchange, from those that receiue the fish there in that manner; and the ship so hired, being there loaden, may saile from thence vnto *France, Portugall, Spaine*, or any other Port within the Straights of *Gibraltar*; I suppose the freight of euery Tunne of fish so to bee transported there, will bee neere foure pound the Tunne, a twenty hundred waight to the Tunne; which freight and hire for the ship, men and victuals, in all that time, if it may be agreed to bee paid there where the fish is sold; so that for the hire of the ship, men and victuals, there will be no occasion to disburse any money, before the shippe safely arriue to either of y^e places aforesaid, where, by Gods assistance,

assistance, any one shall so intend to make sailes; and there the ship so hired may be set free; and then what more soeuer the fish may yeeld, may be to discharge the buying of the fish in the *New-found-land*, and what profit may accrew ouer & about the freight & hire of the ship, men, and victuals being discharged, will redound to the good of any man that will aduenture so to plant, and hire his ship in that manner; and such course may any sufficient man take euery yeere to further the said Plantation, wheresoeuer he dwel in any of your Maiesties Kingdoms, and so haue one ship to make three voyages there in a yeere, that shall but land people and prouisions for them, and presently reloaded such Fish, Masts, Deale-boords, Beames, Timber for buildings, and other commodities, such as those people which he had formerly sent, should haue provided in readinesse; with which commodities, if hee returne to *Spaine* or *Portugall*, it will yeeld ready money: and if he returne with it to the City of *Londons* and Port of *Bristol*, or any other place within your Maiesties Kingdomes, it will also not onely yeeld ready money, but it will be a meanes to imploy many the more of your Maiesties Subiects and shipping therein; so that the *Hollanders* and other Nations should not bring so much of such commodities into your Maiesties Kingdomes as they doe now yeerely, and carry away much coyne for the same, as it may be well vnderstood.

And withall it is to be considered, that whereas now there are yeerely at *New-found-land* of your Maiesties Subiects ships in the fishing trade, at least 1500. Tunne burthen of shipping, as is already expressed, and that these ships yeerely carry thither, neere halfe their lading of salt, to saue their fish withall, which cannot bee lesse then 7000. Tun, the which salt, whether it bee bought in *Spaine*, *Portugall* or *France* at a cheap rate, it cannot cost

lesse then seuen thousand pounds, which is but twenty shillings the Tunne, adding the fraight thereunto for bringing it from those parts, it cannot stand in lesse then twenty shillings a Tunne, which is seuen thousand pounds more; so that the salt may stand those that trade thither, as the trade is now, yeerely, with the waste and transportation of it thither, much aboute fourteene thousand pounds; of which sum, there is much aboute seuen thousand pounds yerely bestowed in other Countries, which I should gladly shew some fit meanes that it may be henceforth saued and brought into your Maiesties Kingdomes in Coyne, or some other good commodities.

The which may be very fitly, commodiously, and beneficially done, if those which yeerely aduenture thither, will settle people there in such order as aforesaid, in euery Harbor where they vse to fish, and provide pannes in euery such harbor to boyle salt to preserue their fish withall; the which may bee performed there very cheape; so in that manner one panne will make twenty bushels of good salt in euery foure and twenty houres for that purpose; onely with mans labour and the salt water; and not as some doe vse, to make salt vpon salt; and there it will be vndertaken to be made with the wood-fire (which may be there had with little labour) without Charcole or Seacoales; and that salt so made there, shall not stand in foure pence the bushell, to those that will provide to make it there in that manner: and now salt stands those that aduenture there, neuer lesse then twenty pence a bushell, and sometimes three shillings the bushell and aboue.

And it is well approued by all those that yeerely fish for Ling, Cod, and Herrings vpon all your Maiesties Sea-coasts, that salt orderly boyled in such manner, doth much better preserue fish, and keepe it more delightfull

in taste, and better for mans body, then that fish which is preserved with any other kind of salt; And I am well assured, that such fish as is salted with the finest white salt, wil sel far better in *Siuill*, & other places of *Spaine* and *Italy*, where I haue beene often, then that which is preserved with any other kind of muddy salt; and thus by taking a fit course for making thereof in *New-found-land*, it will not onely saue a great deale of coyne yeerely in your Maiesties Kingdomes, but also imploy, & greatly enrich your Maiesties Subiects thereby.

There is no question to bee made, but that those ships which may bee so procured to carry people thither, will yeerely returne from thence deepe loaden with good fish to diuers places beyond the Seas, and make good profit with the employments thereof, (if fit prouision bee made to take fish withall as it ought to be: for euery man, the better he doth prouide himselfe for that purpose, shall reape the greater benefit thereby at the first) and not bee able to returne from thence, Deale-boordes, Masts, and such like, vntill such time as shipping bee builded much greater, and fitter for that seruice then now they are.

The trade to the *New-found-land*, being thus followed, as it may well be, your Maiesties Subiects may then haue there yeerely, about 400. saile of good ships from all your Maiesties other Kingdomes, which will bee alwaies in readinesse to bee called home from thence, without imbarment of any Forraigne Prince, vpon lesse then foureteene dayes warning, if the winde serue, with about eight or ten thousand of lusty, strong and seruiceable Sea-men in them, vpon any occasion of seruice, when some other ships & Mariners that are then abroad in voyages to the *East*, or *West-Indies*, and diuers other places, will not bee so speedily called home; neither

when they come) so lustie and strong, as those which vse to the *New-found-land* are, if your Maiestie and Kingdomes haue at any time neuer so great need of their seruice.

Which being considered, must needs be also a great terror to any forraine Prince that shall proffer to quarrell with your Maiestie, when hee shall consider that your Maiesty may so speedily be furnished with so many seruiceable ships of your subiects, and so many Saylor, and that but from that onely place of trading.

So, againe it is to be considered, that yeerely from the *New-found-land*, as the trade is now, the Subiects bring from thence to the value much about the summe of 135000. pounds: what the benefit and imployment thereof, and the employments of ships and Mariners are thereby, may be well considered; and that trade carrieth not away any coyne out of the Land, as some others doe; neither any other commodities: and therefore it may be wel vnderstood what a great benefit shal arise to all your Maiesties Kingdomes, if the trade be once orderly settled and increased as aforesaid; and then your Maiesties Subiects ships wilbe much bigger builded for that trade, and better furnished with good Ordnance, fit for any defence; so that then Ordnance will not be so much sold into other Countreyes (as there hath beene great abundance in my time) which Ordnance so sold (I feare) if occasion should be offered, may shoot their bullets at our owne bosomes, as it is already too much, both felt and seene.

And whereas my opinion is, that it is better to buy ships for that trade, then to take them to hire (as some doe) which yeerely send ships thither, to lade either fish or Trayne oyle, and transport it into *France*, *Spaine*, and other places; is because that those which hire ships for that

that purpose, are bound by conditions vnder hand and Seale, which we call Charter parties, wherein it is expressed, in how many dayes the owners of the ships are to make them ready, and how many dayes they must stay there, to attend the Marchant, and such like conditions: And although the place where they ariue, bee neuer so much ouerlaid with the like cōditions in the Charter partie; though such Commodities, which they are to relade, bee there much dearer, then at some other place not farre from it; which hath beene a great losse to many Marchants; yea, diuers cauils haue risen thereby betweene them that haue taken and letten Shippes in that manner.

Therefore I hold, that the buying of Ships to follow that seruice, is the best and profitablest course that may be taken therein; for then they may send them to *New-found-land*, or where they thinke good at all times of the yeere, and to any place, or so many places as may please God to direct them, to make their sales & imployments; and likewise to vent the same, where they may be best aduised.

Such as will vndertake to send people to that land, as aforesaid, I would also aduise them to acquaint themselves with a fit man to bee Master in each Ship, that vnderstands the order of a fishing voyage to that Countrey; and hee will procure fit Fisher-men, to goe with him for that purpose, and likewise acquaint them with euery particular thing that is fit for such a voyage. *A speciall thing*

And withal it is to be obserued, that for euery such seruant that any Master will send thither to plant, and liue there all the yeere, he is to haue a single share allowed vnto euery man alike of such fish as is taken, whilest they labor together in the Summer time with the ships company with whom they are, though afterwards they stay in

the land, and follow some other seruice for their Masters, whiles the ships are employed abroad in venting their commodities, and vntill they returne to them againe, to the *New-found-land*; which single share of fish so taken, may well defray all the charge and hire that any man shall haue of his Master, who doth stay there all the winter, with good aduantage.

*a great charge
to be fitly saued.*

Note also I pray, that any ship which shall be so employed to fish onely, as now men vse to doe, if shee bee 100. Tunne, doth commonly carry in her 36. men and boyes; and that ship will faile well to the *New-found-land*, and from thence to the *Straites of Gibraltar*, or any other part of Christendome, with 20. of the former 36. men: so that 16. of the said company may very well remaine there, till the said ships returne to them againe, and doe good seruice to your Maiesty and themselues; but most of all to those who shall send so great a number thither to liue all the yeere; whereas now these 16. men lye still in the ship at great charge every voyage, much pestering the ships with their persons, victuals, chests, & diuers vnprofitable things to no good purpose, as is touched before; which places in the ship may be filled with good fish and other profitable things, if those 16. men were left behinde in the Countrey, where they may bee well employed, which is almost the one halfe part of such a shippes company.

By this it may plainly bee vnderstood, that the victuall which those 16. men spend sayling thither, and returning homeward, and a moneths victuall at least, for all those 36. men, will yeerely be saued to maintaine them there all the Winter season, with the helpe of very little victuals to it: and also it will bee a great good ease to the Common-wealth, to leaue so many there all the Winter; and after this rate proportionably from diuers shippes,

great

great companies may commodiously and beneficially be raised to remaine there in little time, from such as will voluntarily and willingly entertaine their certaine places to make their fish on, and plant: for the most part of those, men, who may so well and beneficially remaine there to plant, may be, some handicrafts-men with their wives, and some such other people as your Maiesties Kingdoms may very well spare, doing good to themselues, their masters and Common-wealth, learning experience, and to be fit for diuers other seruices.

I am also confident in my opinion, that if *New found-land* may be thus planted, our Shipping and Mariners will be so greatly increased, that we may hereafter furnish *France, Spaine, Portugall*, and other Countries, with such kinde of fish as those Seas doe yeeld; and so by this meanes the whole fishing trade on that coast, may bee drawne into the hands of your Maiesties subiects only; and whether then I or no, it will bee most worthy, and better for your Maiesties Kingdoms in generall, let each man iudge.

Mariners to be increased.

I doe not intend that other Nations should bee prohibited the free priuiledge of fishing, which for many yeeres they haue inioyed there with vs, or that we should assume it vnto our selues by strong hand, or constraue those that come thither, to take their fish of vs, and at our prices: but this is my only meaning; That whereas at this present, the French, Biscaines, and Portugals send yeerely to that Countrey many hundred saile of shippes, as I haue already declared, our men, by sayling thither with fewer persons, and in lesse danger in euery ship then now we doe, by multiplying their voyages, and spending lesse time and victuals in the same, and by carrying more and better fish in euery ship then now they vse to doe, may

No Nation to be forbidden fishing.

be able not onely to furnish *France, Spaine, and Italy,* with those commodities, but also to sell faire better cheape, then any of these nations can possibly fetch the same from thence with their owne shipping and labours. And which of these nations will then aduventure thither, let any man iudge, when he knowes that his returne will be a certaine losse?

Furres of diuers
kinds.

Moreover, our men wintring there, might take of the beasts of the Countrey yeelding Furres, when they are in season, and in their perfection; So that in proceffe of time, they may also settle a trafficke with the Sauages for their Furres of Beaver, Martons, Seale, Otters and what else is of worth amongst them.

Shipping main-
tained.

Shipping also (the walls and Bulwarkes of your Maiesties Kingdomes) will be heereby not onely maintained; but also greatly increased, both in number and burthen, which would bee a great aduantage to your Maiesty, and a notable defence and addition of strength vnto your Maiesties Kingdomes vpon all occasions.

Artificers set
to worke.

Many more poore Artificers and others will be then in great numbers hereby set a worke, what now there are; and by the increase and bettering of this Trade, a very great augmentation of your Maiesties Reuenues in your Customes must of necessity follow.

Wares brought
in, more earned
away.

And certainly, if this trade and Plantation were once settled in such manner, it would prooue, as I conceiue, to be more commodious & beneficiall then any other Plantation your Maiesty hath else, where in those Western parts of the world, for, as I haue said, it bringeth in great wealth by mens labours, and carrieth away nothing but a little victuals, which would be consumed by so many idle persons in lesse then halfe the time, which haue no imployments, and yet the Kingdomes receive no benefit by such Drones neither.

Much more might be said to this purpose: but I desire not to inuent, or enlarge matters beyond my obseruations: yet thus much also may I truly say, that the fishing trade onely on the coast of *New-found-land*, is a sure and good trade to great Britaine, and therefore deserues to be cherished; for trading thither and returning from thence, wee little feare the Turkes bondage and circumcision, nor any outlandish Inquisition, nor the Imbarments of any Prince, nor such contagious heates, as those find that trade nere the Line, neither the danger and hurt of Art-wormes, wherewith ships that trade to most parts Southward, are sometimes much spoyled; nor many other hazards and inconueniences, to which some of our other tradings are subiect.

Fishing on the coast of New-found land, great security great Brittain

And as this Plantation will bee in all respects so beneficiall, as any of those your Maiestie holds abroad elsewhere: so may the same bee effectually proceeded on in much more safety, and with a great deale lesse charge.

For first of all, touching the transportation of men, victuals and other necessaries from hence into *New-found-land*, it will bee by the cheapest and easiest way that can possibly be; for there will be no occasion to hire any ships expressly for that voiage, as is vsually done to other of your Maiesties Plantations, from whence hauing vloaden, shippes doe returne sometimes with few commodities.

Transporting of men, victuals, and other necessities from hence at an easie rate.

But those ships that goe there yeerely empty to the *New-found-land*, onely to loade fish and Trayne oyle, and so to depart from thence, cannot be lesse in number some yeeres then 40. saile: Therefore whatsoeuer shall bee thought fit and necessary to be transported from hence, towards the furtherance & setting forward of that Plantation, may bee, not onely by the Fisher-men, but also

by those Ships and Barkes carried thither, which loade fish and oyle with a very little charge, and without trouble or hinderance to their voyages, and for the providing and furnishing of the Plantation with victuals and prouisions for their liuelihood, the chiefe want at the beginning will be Corne, (the Countrey it selfe yeelding plenty of beasts, fowle, fish, and fruits, as was before spoken of:) yea, much good fish is there yerely cast away, which might bee made good food for the Planters, if it were preserued. And if neede be, ships may saile from thence in five dayes with a faire wind, to the Ilands of *Flowers*, and *Azores*, which Ilands abound in Wheate, Beeues, Sheepe, Goates, Hogs, Hens, Potatoes, Muske-millions, Onyons, and many other fruits which they may haue there at cheape rates; and if that should faile, our Countrey-men that stay there, may bee supplied with as little inconuenience and preiudice, as to any other Plantations, vntill the Countrey shall be by their paines and industry made fit to beare Corne.

For the settling of people there, I haue sufficiently declared, it being that they, who shall either alone or with their family voluntarily go thither, haue good cōditions, both for allowing them land, and other conuenient priuiledges. For the employment of men in the absence of the shipping, it will be very beneficiall in many respects; so that although thousands of your Majesties people should at once gne thither, and so yeerely, yet there would bee present employment for them all: no man shall neede to lye idely for want of worke.

And as *New-found-land* is neerer to vs by more then 300. leagues then *Virginia*, and farre from any of the Plantations of the King of Spaine, which peradventure might make this businesse the more difficult; so those of this Plantation wil haue a great comfort & encouragement aboue

Ilands abound-
ing with grea-
tore of beasts
the prouision of
abundance.

It
in the quickere-
arrog of our peo-
le a comfort to
their Countrey-
en.

all others, in that they shall not be left defenceless in a new
 remote Country, to fight for themselves, as some have bin,
 but that all such honest men, who shall agree to see great
 numbers of their countrymen, and also of other Nations,
 and have their company the rest of the year. Whether
 are there in that part of the Countrey, my Sauges, to be
 posted to resist our men, planting as it falls out, so often
 in many other places; Those that are there, live in the
 North and West parts of the Countrey: (as hath beene
 said.) where our Nation trades not; But on the East and
 South side of the land, where the English do fish, & which
 is the fittest place for a Plantation, there is not the least
 signe or appearance, that ever there was any habitation
 of the Sauges, or that they ever came into those parts, to
 the Southward of Trinity Bay, of which I could also give
 some fit reasons, if it were not a thing needlesse to trouble
 this Discourse withall.

And as they shall stand in no feare to receive hurt from
 the Sauges, so may they be easily secured against the in-
 jury of Pirates, who sometimes come thither, and not on-
 ly take from the fishermen, victuals and other prouision
 and munition, and haue thereby strengthened themselues,
 but also haue carried away from them many seruiceable
 Mariners into *Barbary* and other parts, and thereby made
 many a poore widow and fatherlesse childe; most lamen-
 table! and it is to be feared, that those men so carried from
 the *New-found-land*, who seeing their estates and their
 families so ouerthrowne, may be prouoked to animate
 the Turkes men of warre, to saile thither to take the
 spoile of our Nation, and others that are yeerely a fishing
 on that coast (which God defend) whereby to hinder that
 Trade, or the desired Plantation.

*Security from
 Pyrates, and
 the Sauges.*

The which inconuenience that is so to be feared, may
 be easily prevented, by maintaining two good ships of

warre, of 200 tunne apiece, and two Pinnaces of 40 tun apiece well provided, to bee there maintained all the Summer time, and that the Commanders of them may haue power, that if any great force of the Turkes, or any others should at any time come thither, whereby to disturbe your Maiesties Subiects in their trade of fishing, or attempt to hinder the Plantation; that then to raise a greater force from the Fishermen and Planters to defend any such attempt.

in easie contribution for maintenance of their security from Pirats.

The charge of which ships and Pinnaces of warre, so to be yeerely maintained there for that seruice, may bee easily and commendably defrayed, with your Maiesties allowance therein, if euery Ship and Vessell of your Maiesties subiects, fishing on that Coast, wil voluntarily contribute thereunto the value of a good dayes fishing in the whole voiage, which wil be abundantly recompenced vnto them, in regard that they may then fish continually and securely many a dayes fishing the more in euer voyage, which now oftentimes they dare not doe; And then these two Ships of warre, and two Pinnaces so to be maintained, by such a small contribution to be paid for their seruice at *New-found-land*, in dry fish, they will scour the Seas euery yeere going forth thitherward bound, and likewise in their returne, that no Pirate of any Nation durst come nere the southerne parts of your Maiesties Kingdomes; neither to lie in waight in the course sailing to and from the *New-found-land*, for those that trade thither, as yeerely heeretofore they haue done, and ouerthrowne many a mans voyage.

Hollanders attended with men of warre.

For which course, wee haue the example of our neighbours the Hollanders, who generally in all their trades, but most specially in their fishing vpon your Maiesties Sea-coasts, are attended with men of warre, which are defrayed by a certaine contribution from those men, in

whose

whose defence they are employed. And by this meanes the Merchants and Traders of Holland; receive farre greater assurance and benefit, then if every Marchants shippe should set themselves forth in warlike manner in their owne defence. For besides the security they have, and saving the charge which such provisions would require; they have also much the more room in their Marchants ships for their Commodities.

And these ships thus sent to guard their Fleets, which are called *Wafters*, doe continually breede many fit serviceable Sea-men, not onely Mariners, but also good souldiers, and fit Commandors, that are well experienced how to command in Ships vpon all occasions; for without such fit Commandors in good Ships; there is but small hope of good service to be performed by them; and if the *New found land* men may be thus guarded with two such Ships, and two *Pinnaces*, it would not only in little time breede many a Gentleman and others in them to bee well experienced how to command in ships, vpon any occasion of service, but also it will make your Maesties subjects Ships that trade thither, so strong, that they neede not feare the greatest force; that any Prince should at any time send thither to disturbe or hinder them, neither in returning from thence vpon any occasion to doe your Maestie service.

Many serviceable men and Mariners bred thus.

If after all this, I should be demanded by those which know not the Countrey, what other places in the Land are also fit to be peopled as first, so well as the Harbors of *Trepassey*, and *Trinity* (of which I haue already spoken) whereby those which will aduerture thither, may not be dangerous to land in other Harbors, although I haue first expressed them for some special reasons, as it may be well understood, that out of them lying North most, where our Nation doth to fish neede the *Sayages*, and the

other

other lying on the South-most part of the Land, and neere vnto the passages of diuers ships that saile yeerely to and from other places of the world, as is already plainly shewed; yet there are many other excellent good Harbors where our Nation vseth to fish, lying betweene them both, which are very good for ships to moore fast at anchor, and easily to be defended from enemies, that shall at any time attempt to molest such as shall plant in them: and better for fishing, then either of the foresaid two Harbors are, of which I will particularly expresse some of their names.

First, the Harbor of *Saint Johns*: *Foriland*: *Formosa*: *Agafort*: Harbor of *Grace*: *Renouze*: and diuers other good Harbors, *Bayes* & *Rodes*, where there is good fishing, and are fit places for ships to ride in at anchor the Summer time: and as it is already shewed, that the bottomes of diuers Bayes, that are expressed to be in this South part of the Land, do come something neere together; So likewise not farre from *Trepassey*, which lyeth sixe leagues to the West, from the South cape of the Land, which is called *Cape Derasse*, and sixe leagues to the North-ward of the said Cape, lyeth the Harbor of *Renouze*, which is a place easily to be defended, there being at a lowe ebbe not 18. foote water, fine sand: yet in danger to be spoiled by the stones and ballast that are throwne into the same, which are to be seene in great heaps when the water is cleare, as commonly it is in a faire Sun-shining day, right vnder the ships, where they ride at anchor. These stones and ballasts, so throwne into the Harbors by Christians, is very dishonourable to our Nation (if there bee not some better course taken therein) it is to be sorrowed, that the offenders are not seuerely punished.

Close adioyning to the Harbor of *Renouze*, are about 300. Acres of good land, that is cleer without Woods

with fresh Rivers in the Summer time, with very little labour, as I have well obserued: and within a mile further off from the said Harbours, lye many thousand acres more of very good open land, that are able to receive and relieue many hundreds of Cattell, and fit, with little labour, to bee manured for Tillage: and so in other places of that Countrey the like.

There are yeerely neere vnto the said Harbour of Renouze, Great store of Deere. great store of Deere seene; and sometimes diuers of them haue been taken. There is a man yet liuing, that was once at *New found-land* in a ship with me; and he in one voyage did there, neere vnto the Harbour of Renouze, kill 18. very large and fat Deere, as it is well knowne, yet he went with his Peece but seldome for that purpose, and would then haue killed many more, if hee might haue been spared from other labour to attend thereon: whereby it may well bee vnderstood, that there is great store of Deeres flesh, and no want of good fish, good fowle, good fresh water, and store of wood, &c. By which commodities people may liue there very pleasantly.

From the said Harbour of Renouze, it is not about 16. miles ouer land to the Harbor of Trepassey, and not farre from thence to the bottome of Trinity bay, and within three leagues vnto the Harbour of Renouze, are three very good Harbours, where our Nation vseth to fish, which lie to the Northward of it.

Now whereas there haue been some doubt, and reports made of great cold in that Countrey, by people that haue traded thither, who (I suppose) neuer saw any other Countrey, but onely that, and their owne native soyle; and such when they haue returned from thence one voyage, though they neuer vnderstood, or felt the nature and temperature of other Clymates, neither consider the

goodnesse of *New-found-land*, as it is now partly made knowne, haue giuen a great deale worse report of that Countrey, then in reason they should; and if such were but a little acquainted, or would vnderstand of the great cold that is at times in *Muscovia, Sweidon, Norway, Spruce-land, Poland, Denmarke*, and other Easterne and Northern parts of the World, where the people liue well and grow rich; such ill reporters of *New-found-land*, would speake better of that Countrey, and alter their opinions, and peradventure be ashamed of their ignorance therein; And although the Ice is so great in those other parts of the World in the Winter season, commonly about foure moneths together, that neither Ship nor Boate can passe in all that time, from one place to another, but lye stil fast frozen, yet in that season, where Ships vse to faile the Summer time from one place to another, Carts and Coaches doe passe vpon the Ice, and the people in all those North parts of the World, liue there rich and exceeding well.

Ships also in *Holland* and those neere places, in some Winters doe lie there fast frozen a long time together: and likewise it hath beene in some Winters so hard frozen in the Riuer of *Thames*, about *Londonbridge* neere the Court, that the tenderest faire Ladies and Gentlewomen that are in any part of the world, who haue beheld it, and great numbers of people, haue there sported on the Ice many dayes together, and haue felt it much colder there, then men do that liue in *New-found-land*.

be cold is not
great there as
is in England.

Now if such men, when they come from thence, that haue but little experience of the cold in other Countries, neither take due obseruation of the colde that is sometime in *England*, would listen to men that haue traded in the summer time to *Greeneland*, for the killing of Whales, and making of that Traine oyle (which is a good trade

found out) and consider well of the abundance of great Islands of Ice, that those Ships and men are there troubled withall at times, they would thereby be perswaded to speake but little of the cold in *New-found-land*: yet, praised be God, seldome any of those Ships and men that trade to *Greenland*, haue taken any hurt thereby. Wherefore I desire to satisfie any that shall bee willing to further this Plantation, and cleare those reports and doubts that are feared by some people of the cold there; and also to let them know, that the Sauage people of the Countrey that liue in the North parts, endure it so well, that they liue there naked Winter and Summer. And also my selfe, that haue beene there often, and diuers others of our Nation, that haue traded there, endure the greatest colde we haue met withall at any time, in our faces, neckes, and eares, as well as any Gentlewoman in *England* doe the colde in their naked bosomes, neckes and faces in the Winter time, when they goe so vncouered; and therefore I doe conceiue, that it is but a little needlesse charic nicenesse vsed by some that trade there, that complaine any thing of the cold in that Countrey, by keeping themselues too warme: which colde (I suppose) some that haue beene there, may feele the more, if they haue bin much accustomed to drinke Tobacco, strong Ale, double Beere, or haue bin accustomed to sit by a Tuerne fire, or touched with the French disease; such peraduenture may, when they come to a little cold, wheresoeuer they bee, feele it the more extremely then otherwise they would.

Furthermore they may be also more fully satisfied of the cold in that Countrey by a Gentleman, one Master *John Guy* late Maior of the city of Bristol, that liued there two yeres together, & diuers others also of sort and quality, many yeres so pleasantly, & healthfull with their wiues and families, as if they had liued in England.

And whereas there come some yeeres vpon that Coast great Ilands of Ice, which are congealed in the North, farre from thence, as it may bee well vnderstood, and that the Coast of *New-found-land*, lieth in longitude from the South Cape thereof to the graund Bay, which is the North-most part of the Countrey, North, North-East, and South, South-west, aboue five degrees; and that from thence, any Ships being off from that Coast twelue Leagues, and sailing North, North East, may run on, till they come to the Northward of 60. degrees, and no land to hinder him, neither from thence any land found, in that altitude, directly East vnto *Greeneland*, where the trade is for killing of Whales, which is much aboue 400. leagues distance from that course:

Therefore it may be well conceiued, as it hath bin approved by diuers men that haue attempted to seeke out some new Discoueries in those North parts of the world, that there is alwaies abundance of great Ilands of Ice, which the current setting very strongly from thence, by reason of som Strait passage that the Sea hath from those large Seas that lie on the North-side of Tartaria, and sets towards th Coast of *New-found-land*, with the said Current and North winds; and doe there in little time dissolve, and thereby they make the ayre and water something the colder there. Those Ilands of Ice are not dangerous vnto Ships being once descried, as by their whitenesse they may in a darke night, when men looke out for them; for they will driue along so fast with the winde, as I haue often prooued, that if a Ship be vnder the Lee of an Iland of Ice, and there strike downe his sayles, the Ice will driue faster with the winde, then the shippe will driue before it, so that a ship may turne from it when there is cause.

Thus hauing shewed (as I conceiue) the reasons that such Ilands of Ice are seene some yeeres on the Coast of *New-found-land*; I will also shew my opinion partly, why the Fogs are there also sometimes.

It is well knowne vnto all those that haue seene the Countrey and obserued it, how the Land is ouergrowne with Woods and Bushes that haue growne, and so rotted into the ground againe (in my opinion euer since the flood) the rottennes thereof hath so couered the earth, and Rockes in diuers places of the Countrey in great thickeesse, and by reason thereof the open land and woods doe a long time in the Summer containe a great moisture vnder the same, so that a man may well obserue, when the heate of the yeere comes on, a kinde of Fog arising continually from it.

Therefore, in my opinion, which I submit to deeper Iudgements, if those vnecessary bushes, and such vnseruiceable woods were in some places burned, so as the hot beames of the Sunne might pearce into the earth and stones there, so speedily as it doth in some other countreys, that lie vnder the same eleuation of the Pole, it would then there make such a reflection of heate, that it would much lessen these Fogs, and also make the Countrey much the hotter Winter and Summer, and thereby the earth will bud forth her blossoms and fruites more timely in the yeere, then now it doth, and so bring the Land more familiar to vs, and fitter for Tillage, and for Beasts, and also for Land-fowle, then now it is; and thereby those Ilands of Ice that come on that coast at any time, will the sooner dissolue, which doe speedily melt, when they come neere the South part of that Land &c.

Also, it may be objected by some, that the countrey is rockie, and mountainous, and so ouergrowne with trees

and bushes, in such a Wildernesse, that it will be an endlesse trouble to bring it to good perfection : and such like obiections are often vsed, by some that are backward to good works, which would haue such a Land clesed to them without labor: Yet my hope is, when any such shall read ouer this discourse, & consider well of the particular motiues heerein expressed, whereby a Plantation there should be imbraced, they will be well satisfied therein, and I suppose, forbear to say it is such a rockie, and cold country as is vnfit to bee planted, thereby to bee vnited vnto your Maiesties Royall Crowne.

I haue beene seuerall times in *Nor-way*, where the Country is in most places more rockie, and mountainous then the *New-found-land*, and lies aboute fixe degrees more to the North, and yet very beneficiall to the King of *Denmarke*, where many of his Maiesties Subiects liue rich and pleasantly; but the *New-found-land* is much more pleasant to liue in.

I haue often seene the Coast of *Biskay* and *Portugall* all along the Sea-coast, how rocky, barren and mountainous these countries be in most places, although they lie in a pleasant and temperate Climate; if such which should dispraise the *New-found-land*, had seene it, and trauelled in those parts as I haue, they would not onely like well, and be in loue to further the desired Plantation, but also admire how the people in those other Countries doe liue by their good industrie, and seeke out little places amongst the Rocks, and in the sides of Hills and Mountaines, to set and sow their seedes for Rootes, Cabage, Onions, & such like, wherby they receiue great comforts: for all amongst those parts on the Sea-coast, their best means of liuing is by fishing, and other trades by sea. The like benefit may all such haue, that will plant at *New-found-land*, and much better for land, and in many other things, as is already

ockes and
mountaines
good for Seeds,
roots and wines.

sufficiently

sufficiently touched. Likewise it is well knowne to all those that haue trauailed from thence all along the Coast of *Spaine*, euen to *Granada*, how barren and rockie those parts of *Spaine* are also in most places; and yet the people by their good industry, plant many of their Vines and other fruits, on the sides of some steepe Hills amongst the Rocks, where men are faine in diuers places, euen to creepe on their hands and knees to prune the said Vines, and gather the said Grapes of them; to make their strong wines, and sweete Raynsins withall, which wee so much delight to taste. In those toothsome & delightful commodities, our marchants bestow much money, which the *New-found-land* trade and Commodities had from thence, will be able in little time, if it be peopled as aforesaid, to supply all your Maiesties Kingdoms withal, with the sales of such commodities had from thence, to be employed therein, and some other good commodities also. Likewise from *Granada* to *Carthagen*, *Allegant*, *Demia*, and from thence euen to the Citie of *Valencia*, which is a large circuit, the most parts all along, as I haue trauelled, are very barren, rockie and mountainous; that very few cattell, Sheepe, Goats, or any other beasts are able to liue there; and yet doe the people in those parts vse great industry, to plant their Vines and other fruits, whereby they seeke out their best meanes they haue to liue: and likewise also in diuers other places neere the *Mediterranean* Sea, from thence to *Bassalonia*, *Marsellis*, *Sauoy*, and *Genouay*, and in diuers other places in *Italy*, these Countries are very rocky and Mountainous, as I haue well obserued; and yet those places doe abound with many other rich blessings, by meanes of the peoples good industry there; and so by reason thereof, the people in all those parts from the Coast of *Biskay*, vnto *Italy*; and also the most parts of *France*, *Gascoyne*, *Brittaine*, *Normandy* and

Picardy, are by the *Newfoundland* fish & trade to that country greatly relieved: which fish is in all those parts in great request, and feeds them greatly, and doth sell very well there most commonly, and so likewise in *England* great abundance thereof is spent; which being well considered, I know no reason to the contrary, but that the Subjects of all your Maiesties Kingdomes should be most willing to further and imbrace that Plantation, & shew their good industry to cleanse that good Land there for Corne and Woade, and plant diuers kindes of fruits, which questionlesse will also proue so well there as in *England*; and then will it be to all your Maiesties other Kingdomes such a nurcery to get wealth, and to increase and maintain Shipping, and beget seruiceable Seamen, as great Brittain had neuer the like, nor any other Christian Prince in the World.

With these good blessings which are before recited, being followed by industrious spirits, there is a great hope of a plentiful harvest vnto your Maiestie and Kingdomes thereby: God send good Seedsmen and Planters to set it forward, as I trust in God it will haue, seeing it hath already had many right Honorable and worthy Fathers to commend it.

And although that since I presumed to write this Discourse, I have bin often vpon diuers occasions dishartened from proceeding herein; Yet, when I did remember *Columbus* his good indeuours, that first and patient Discouerer of the *West Indies*, whom, if God had not hartened him on with a worthy mind, and a bolome armed for all the stormes of crosse fortunes, he had neuer finished that Honorable attempt for finding such a happie businesse out: the which Discouery of his, hath euer since filled the Spanish cofers with gold and siluer, and made that Nation Lords of the greatest riches vnder

the Sunne: and although that attempt of his, was held at first impossible to come vnto any good effect, and *Columbus* laught at by some: yet euer sithence, by his attempt, I may say, that *Spaine* hath had from thence to helpe furnish other Christian Kingdomes with gold, siluer and diuers other great riches; and also now to that countrey so discouered, those commodities that great *Brittaine* may yeerely well spare, and other Countries also, are the better vented: and so likewise, may the *New-found-land* and the parts of *America*, nere therunto, proue also beneficial for diuers trades in little time, vnto all your Maiesties other Kingdomes, if it be followed as it should bee.

These good motiues considered, what great good comes vnto Christian Kingdomes, by forraine Plantations, and what infinite wealth is yeerly brought from the *West Indies* into *Spaine*, as I haue there often seene landed; doe put me in great hope, that if there bee an orderly Plantation settled in *New-found-land*, the trade to that Countrey by your Maiesties Subiects, & other places thereby, may yeerely be so beneficiall to your Maiestie and your Highnesse other Kingdomes, as the *West Indies* are now yeerely worth to the King of *Spaine*.

Now hauing thus plainly discouered, and commended the Countrey of *New-found-land*, in my opinion, it ought not to be one of the least motiues, whereby to further this Plantation, the setting of some better order and gouernement amongst the Fishermen, and all others of our Nation that yerely trade there, then now there is; so that there may be a reformation of such abuses as are there yeerely committed; wherein it is well knowne I haue already vsed my best endeavors, when in the yeere 1515, at which time I had a Commission for that purpose vnder the broad Seale of the Admiralty, and did then

therwith set forth, to follow that seruice from the port of Exceter, in the County of Deuon, on the 11. day of May 1615. in a Barke victualled and manned at my owne expence of time and charge, and I did then arriue at the Coast of *New-found-land*, in the Bay of Trinity, vpon Trinitie Sunday, being the 4. of Iune, and anchored the same day in the said Harbour of Trinitie; and there, in the name of the holy and indiuiduall Trinitie, began, to the vse of your most sacred Maiestie, by vertue of that Commission, to send forth a Precept, to call the Masters of those English ships, that were then there riding at Anchor, and also the Masters of some other English ships that were there neere thereunto, and so began to hold the first court of Admiralty in your Maiesties name, that euer was (as I beleue) holden in that Countrey, to the vse of any Christian Prince, and proceeded therein according to course of Law, as the tenor of my Commission did warrant me therein; and also in other Harbors of the said Coast I did the like; Part of which abuses there committed, I haue already touched: so likewise I will briefly insert a part of the seuerall presentments of such Iuries, that were then deliuered vnto me, as aforesaid, vnder the hands and seales of those 170. Masters of English shippes, to the vse of your Maiesty: which presentments were, vpon my returne from the said voyage, deliuered by me into your Maiesties high Court of the Admiralty, and then by those Masters of ships there impannelled, such abuses as follow, they did acknowledge, & order, that hēcesorth with your Maiesties allowance might be redressed, &c.

First, they did all acknowledge, that there is but little difference of daies obserued among the Fishermen; some men presuming to go to sea, & to fish with hooke & line, vpon the Sabbath day, as vsually as on the weeke dayes.

Secondly, that diuers of our Nation doe take into

*The first inquest
that euer was
impannelled in
New-found-
land.*

*The first Article
shere by present-
ments.*

their ships very great stones, to presse their dry fish with-
all; which worke being done, they cast those stones into
the harbors where their ships vse to ride at anchor, which
will vtterly spoile the Roades and Harbors in that Coun-
trie, and be to the indangering of Ships and Cables, yea
and mens liues also, if it be not reformed in time.

There are many men yeerely, who vnlawfully conuey
away other mens fishing boats, from the Harbor & place
where they were left the yeere before in that Countrey;
and some cut out the markes of them; and some others
rippe and carry away the pieces of them, to the great pre-
iudice and hindrance of the voyages of such ships that
depend on such fishing boates, and also to the true Ow-
ners of such boates.

There are some men, who arriuing there first into a
Harbour, doe rippe and pull downe Stages, that were
left standing for the splitting and salting of fish the yeere
before; and other Stages some men haue set on fire: which
is a great hindrance to the voyages of such men, as are not
there with the first in the Harbour, for that they must then
spend 20. daies time and more, for preparing new Sta-
ges, and fitting new Pinnaces, and other necessary things,
in euery voyage before they be settled to fish.

There are also some, who arriuing first in Harbor, take
away other mens Salt that they had left there the yeere
before, and also rippe and spoile the Fats wherein they
make their Traine oyle, and some teare downe Flakes,
whereon men yeerely dry their fish, to the great hurt
and hinderance of many other that come after them.

Some men likewise steale away the baite out of o-
ther mens Nets by night, and also out of their fishing
boates by their ships side, whereby their fishing, from
whom it is so taken, is ouerthrowne for the next
day.

3

4

6

7. They did acknowledge, that some men take vp more roome then they neede, or is fitting to drie their fish on, whereby other mens voyages are oftentimes greatly hindered.
8. They also found, that diuers of your Maiesties subiects haue come to that Coast in fishing voyages, in ships not appertaining to any of your Maiesties subiects, which they conceiued worthy of punishment, and reformation.
9. They did acknowledge, that some men rip, and take away Timber & Rayles from Stages, and other necessary roomies, that are fastened with nailes, Spike or Trey naile; and some men take away the Rindes and Turfe wherwith ditters necessary roomies are fitly couered for seruiceable vses, and likewise take away Stakes that are fastened in the ground with Rayles on them, whereupon men vse to dry their fish; and that some set the standing Woods in the Countrey on fire, which haue in little time burned many thousand acres; and that there are some which yeerely take away other mens Trayne oyle there by night; which they conceiued worthy of reformation.
10. They found, that diuers idle persons, which were hired for those voyages, when they come thither, notwithstanding that they were still in health, would not worke, and were so lazy and idle, that their worke was to little purpose: which was worthy of punishment.
11. Against all these great abuses, and diuers others committed in the said *Newfoundland* (which they did set down in their seuerall presentments, as by them it may at large appeare, they did all condescend, & order from that time thenceforth, that no subiect to your Maiesty should commit any more such abuses in that countrey: which may bee very well remedied, seeing they tend to the aduancement of the Trade, & quietnes amongst the Fishermen, and to the glory of God, the honor and good of your Ma

iesty, and the generall benefit of the Common-wealth.

They did further present to the vse of the Lord Admirall of *England*, two small Boates, Anchors, and a small Grapple, that were found in the Sea vpon that Coast, which were there prized to be worth two shillings sixpence apiece, amounting to seuen shillings sixpence.

12.

Now having laid open how commodious and beneficiall it will be to your Maiestie and Kingdoms, to settle a Plantation in the *New-found-land*, & also made knowne some vnfit courses that are yeerely vsed by some Fishermen that aduenture there: and likewise shewed a part of some great wrongs that haue bin committed there by erring subiects; and also touched a little, that there haue not bene such fit courses taken by some of those that haue bin employed to that Countrey in the Plantation already there begun, as they should haue done; by reason wherof it is to be feared, that some of those Honourable, and other right Worshipfull persons that vndertake the same, and haue bin at great charge therein, seeing their good indeuours and charge take no better successe, they may waxe cold and weary in disburfing more thereunto, and so by their remiffenesse the Plantation might bee giuen ouer, and the Countrey left to the spoile and vsurpation of some other Prince that may vndertake the same, and then reape the haruest of your Maiesties Subiects labours, that shall then trade to that Countrey, &c. And therefore shewing how it may be provided for by your Maiesty, & all those wrongs henceforth remedied: Now I suppose, that some, who may find themselues a little touched herein, may not onely enuy me, for laying open that which I haue, whereby to preuent such further dangers and inconueniencies in that Countrey, and to further such a worthy worke: and therefore I may be vniustly taxed, as many worthy men haue bin. For although I

Briefe notes

haue by Pyrats, and other crosses receiued great losses; yet do I acknowledge my selfe much bound to God, who hath most mercifully preserued me from many dangers in my time, and alwaies (praised be God) safely to returne with my ship, goods and men wherein I was; I doe also most humbly giue his Maiesty the praise, that I am now so happily arriued with this my plaine and true Discouery, vnto the view of your most Sacred Maiestic, and the right Honorable Lords of your Highnesse most Honorable Priuie Councell, and my Countrey, whereby to shew what in all likelihood the effect of a Plantation will there produce; vsing also many arguments, motiues and inducements to perswade a generall willingnesse thereunto.

good for all.

And these excellent benefits distribute themselues, betweene your Maiesty and your Subiects: your Highnesse part will bee the Honour of the Action; the accessse of Territory, increase of strength and power, aduantage against other Princes, augmentation of Reuenue, and ease of your Maiesties Kingdomes, &c. The Subiects part will be the bettering and securing of their Trade; enriching of themselues; reliefe of other Trades; and a meanes of further Discoueries.

But these two haue a relation and dependencie the one on the other, that neither can subsist without the other; I will not therefore diuide your Maiesty from your Subiects; your Highnesse prosperity being their happiness; and their wealth, your Maiesties riches.

The first thing which is to be hoped for, and which hath euer bene your Maiesties principall care, is the propagation of the Christian Faith, and by that meanes onely, the poore vbeleeuing Inhabitants of that country may be brought to the knowledge of God, and a ciuill kind of gouernement: and it is not a thing impossible, but that

from those slender beginnings which may bee made in *New-found-land*, all the Regions adioyning (which betweene this place, and the Countries actually possessed by the King of Spaine, & to the North of *Newfound-land*, are so spacious as all Europe) may be conuerted to the true worship of God.

The next is, the vnitng of a Countrey so beneficiall already, and so promising vnto your Maiesties Crowne, without bloodshed, charge, or vsurpation, which must needs bee a perpetuall Honour to your Maiesty, in all succeeding ages; neither will it be an Honour onely to your Highnesse, but a benefit to the State, by a new accessse of Dominion; And what Prince can enlarge his Territories by a more easie and more iust meanes then this, seeing that of right it appertaineth vnto your Maiesty, and therefore deserues to be imbraced?

*The enlarge
your Maiest
Dominions*

Now if it may so please your most excellent Maiesty, not onely to lend your eare to a Proiect of this nature, but also to approue the matter projected; and vouchsafe the furtherance therein, the which, out of my soules deuotion, and zealous affection to doe seruice to your Maiesty and your Kingdomes, I tender on my knees; most humbly beseeching your Highnesse, both to accept of my honest & zealous intent, as also to pardon my boldnesse and presumption therein; for it is, and so hath euer beene my resolution, rather to beare the burthen of pouerty, then iustly to deserue, or giue cause of reproach; and to subiect all the dayes of my life, and the manifold dangers therof, thereby to approue my selfe a profitable member, both to your Maiestie, and my Country that gaue me my first breath, for which cause I haue aduentured to publish this my simple and plaine Discourse, whereunto my very conscience hath a long time, and still doth not forbear

to sollicite me

The prosecution and perfection of the worke, I leaue to the pleasure of God, and your Maiesties happy directions; in the discourse and discouery whereof, if I haue either bene tedious, or any other way offensive, it is to be imputed to my want of learning: and so, though perhaps I do not satisfie some mens curiosities, yet I hope I haue sufficiently informed their iudgements; and beseech God to incline their affections to the furtherance of so pious, and so profitable a businesse, as this appeareth to be.

And so I rest, and euer will remaine a faithfull and loyall Subiect to your Maiesty, an hearty and true louer of my Countrey, and a zealous well-wisher to this intended Plantation.

R. W.



THE SECOND MOTIVE

AND INDUCEMENT ADDED TO
my former Discourse, as a louing Inuitation to all his
Maiesties Subiects; shewing the particular charge in
victualing forth a Ship of 100. Tuns burthen, with 40.
persons, for the aduancing of his Maiesties most hopefull
Plantation in the *New-found-land*, which is now so
worthily vnder taken: and likewise what yeer-
ly benefit may accrue thereby vnto
such as shall be Aduentu-
rers therein.



*Entle Reader, I haue in my former Discourse, as
it were, something like vnto a Harbinger, chal-
ked out the way for a Plantation in the New-
found-land, whereby it may proue to be a work
both profitable and necessary for his Maiesties
Kingdomes in generall. But because the affections and resoluti-
ons of men doe somtimes freeze, in stead of heating; and most
decline, when to the eye of the world they seeme most to aduance:
I haue therfore aduentured to fortifie and assist my former Dis-
course, with this second, by unfolding other reasons to make it
more apparant, that to settle an orderly Plantation in that Coun-
trei, it beares diuers great perswasions with it; yea, such as haue
all the grounds, and run on all the feet of good probabilities; as
Religion, Honour, Empire, and profit, the which may be well per-
formed with small charge, and to haue yeerly good benefit with
great facility. I therefore I purpose now to acquaint all such vnder-
takers of that Plantation, what particular profit may re-
dound to themselues and posterities, and what honour, through
their industry, will accrue thereby vnto all his Maiesties other
Kingdomes. Beare therefore, I beseech you, with my rough stile,
and plaine meaning, in which I striue rather to shew truth in*

*Her owne brightnesse, then to heape applause, or glory to my selfe. To crowne that Countrey of New-found-land with due praises, it may (by the approbation and fauour of his Maiesty) be iustly stiled a Sister-land to this great Iland of Britania, Ireland, Virginia, the Summer-Ilands, New-England, and Noua Scotia. And that she may claime her selfe this bold and honourable iitle, the world, I thinke, will be on her side, especially, because from her owne mouth doth shew what infinite and unspeakeable benefit for many yeeres together, the negotiation of our Kingdome with her, hath brought to all our people, not one-ly by the increase and maintaining of Mariners and Shipping, but also by enriching of many a Subject; and so consequently, by relieuing many thousands of families, which else had liued in miserable wants, for lacke of honest imployments, our English Nation hauing more then fourescore yeeres together, made thriving and profitable Voyages to that Countrey, the possession whereof began in our late Soueraigne of happy memory, Queene Elizabeth, and so continues more strongly now in his Maiesty, without the claime of any other Prince. This proper and commodious situation of the place, together with the correspondency of benefits, which not only great Brittain, but also other Countreies may, and doe yeereby receiue from the same, fillles me more with an ardent desire so to haue her called (Sister-land.) And worthily may that Royalty be bestowed upon her: for as great Brittain hath ever been a cherishing Nurse and Mother to other forren sons and daughters, feeding them with the milke of her plenty, and fatting them at her breasts, when they have beene, euen starued at their own: Even so hath this worthy Sister-land, from time to time, giuen free and liberall entertainment to all that desire her blessings, and chiefly (aboue all other Nations) to the English. What receiue wee from the hands of our owne Countrey, which in most bounteous manner wee haue not had, or may haue at hers? Nay, what can the world yeeld to the sustentation of man, which is not in her to be gotten? Desire you
whole some*

To the Reader.

wholesome ayre? (the very food of life) It is there. Shall any Land powre in abundant heapes of nourishments and necessaries before you? There you have them. What Seas so abounding with fish? What shores so replenished with fresh and sweet waters? Sure, no other part of the world hath better. The wants of other Kingdoms are not felt here; and those provisions which many other Countries want, are from thence yeerely supplied. How much is Spaine, France, Portugall, Italy, and other places beholding to this noble part of the world for fish, and other commodities (it is to be admired) let the Dutch report: what sweetnesse they haue suckt from thence by trade thither, in buying of fish, and other commodities from our Nation? and (albeit all the rest should be dumbe) the voyces of the are as Trumpets lowd enough to make England fall more and more in loue with such a Sister-land.

I am loth to weary thee (good Reader) in acquainting thee thus to those famous, faire and profitable Riuers, and likewise to those delightfull, large and inestimable Woods, and also with those fruitfull and inticing Hills, and delightfull Vallies; there to hawke and hunt; where there is neither sauage people, nor rauinous beasts to hinder your sports. They are such, that in so small a piece of paper as now my loue salutes thee with, I cannot so fully set them downe as they deserue. And therefore I doe intreat thee with iudgement, with patience, and with a true desire for the benefit of thy dread Soueraigne and Countrey, to reade ouer this Discourse, which (I trust) may encourage thee to further so hopefull a Plantation as it appeareth to be; and also giue thee ample satisfaction, and iust cause to answer opposers; if any out of ignorance, or any other sinister respect, shall seeke to hinder so honourable and worthy designes. So wishing thee all happinesse, I rest

Ever thine for my Countries good,

RICHARD WHITBOURNE.



A LOVING INVITATION TO ALL HIS MAIESTIES SVBIECTS.



Y honored Countrymen, Worshipfull, Yco-
men and al others: It is a custom at our great
English entertainements & Feasts, to prefer
the best and daintiest dishes to the second
course, as wel to please the pallate for relish,
as the stomake for disgesture: such is now this my Inuita-
tion, being as it were a second messe to my former Dis-
course; not only thereby to incourage the Honourable
and worthy Subiect to better their estates: but also to
harten the industrious, that haue but small meanes, and
liue in want, seldom filling their bellies with good food,
or covering their bodies with good clothes. All which
foresaid benefits, food, apparell, and other pleasures
are to bee had in *New-found-land*, either by aduenturing
with your purses, or by going thither in person, and there-
fore I haue, for the better satisfying and animating of Ad-
uenturers thither, and to establish those good trades,
which may be yeerely made to that Countrey, added
these following aduertisements, to fortifie and second my
former discourse; which, praised bee God, hath not only
receiued good approbation from his Maiestie; but also
from the Right Honorable Lords of the priuie Councell,
and likewise so farre preuailed with the cleerenesse and

solidity of some of their Honours wisedomes, and iudgements, as that they rely much on the naturall truth, and plainnesse of my reasons which I haue deliuered for the aduancement of his Maiesties aforesaid most hopefull Plantation, as that out of their good affection, and noble dispositions, they haue already vndertaken to plant severall Colonies in that Countrey.

This consideration hath (according to my bounden duty) moued me to be as careful as possibly I might, thereby to aduance that worke, which long since was most worthily intended, as formerly appeares: I haue therefore thought good to annex vnto my former discourse, these second motiues & reasons following, which I haue gained by my often aduenturing to that countrie, and other parts of the world, by such obseruations and notice as principally I tooke, for the inlarging of Gods Church; Secondly, the Honour and benefit which may accrue thereby vnto my dread Soueraigne, and his Highnesse Royall Progeny: and thirdly, for the generall good of all his Maiesties Subiects.

Now my hope is, that whosoever shall be pleased to reade that my former Discourse, with my ensuing motiues, will not so slight the same, or take occasion, without cause, to dislike them: for although they are plaine, yet I affirmatiuely auerre, they are true, and as I haue delighted in the latitude of matter, and not in the altitude of words, so haue I writen it out of mine owne certaine knowledge and experience, and not out of any borrowed speculations, hauing in many yeeres, often played the practike part in that Countrey, as well as the Theorike: and thereby know how to reduce my former contemplation into action, as it shall appeare, whensoever it may please his Maiestie, or the State to command me.

And seeing the foresaid Plantation is so worthily re-

spected, and lately vnder taken, as it is well knowne, with great zeale and iudgement: So I no way doubt, but they will bee the meanes to settle it with renowne and profit, and be the more circumspect therein, by reason of other mens errors in businesse of the like nature, so to prouide and forecast the euent which may follow, whereby their good purposes therein may not be hindred, like expert Pilots, who by the Discouery of rockes & shelues, know how to auoid them, and by the sight of other mens ship-wracks, know the more perfectly how to eschew the like danger, and preferue their owne.

And as those worthy men formerly mentioned, haue vnder taken to erect and found a Plantation in that countrey, so are they willing to entertaine all such as shall be desirous to aduenture with either of them therein, to further their said designes with their purses, or with their persons and purses, vpon fit and large conditions, as it may appeare, to any that shall inquire of those foresaid Vndertakers: and as for such conditions, as the foresaid right Honourable Lord Deputy Generall for the Kingdome of *Ireland* will grant vnto any, which shall be willing to aduenture with his Lordship, to further his designes in the *New-found-land*, I presume vpon my certaine knowledge, to signifie herein the effectuall points thereof, which are more at large to be seene set forth in print, and to be had at the signe of the Golden Cock in Pater-noster-row in London, which will plainly informe any that will aduenture with him one hundred pounds, shall not only haue the yeerely benefit therof to his owne vse and behoofe, what is thereby gotten in the fishing trade, and on the Plantation; but also haue two thousand acres of such land and woods there measured out to him, with fit prerogatiue of the one halfe of a Harbour, or Rode where ships vse to ride at ankor, for making

of their fishing voyages, thereunto adioyning, in fee for ever: to dispose thereof, how and to whom he list; paying vnto his Lordship and his heires twenty pence yeerely, as a rent for the said land, woods and prerogative, and so maintaine a fit number of people vpon the same; and any such Adventurer shall haue in fee likewise, a conuenient place to build a stage and other necessary roomes to salt fish on, and for a dwelling house, with a sufficient circuit of ground thereunto adioyning, to dry fish on, and for some other purposes, as shall be fit for such a company, as are easily imployed to that Countrey, in a ship of 100. Tunnes burden, neere vnto the harbors of *Formosa*, and *Renouze*; where his Lordships Colony is at first to be settled, and fortified; So as any such vnder-taker do within such a conuenient time, as hee shall bee thereunto inioyned by his Lease, settle and inhabite there, neere vnto the place where the Colony shall be settled, eight persons at least, and so many more as any such shall thinke good to take the charge, and likewise the benefit of their labors to his own particular vse, paying for the said space of ground for Stage roome, House, drying of fish and other purposes, but 20. shillings yeerely, and to haue timber there to build with, vpon the same; and wood to burne in the said house, so much as any such vnder-taker will haue for the fetching of it from the woods.

And whosoever will adventure with him therein 200. pounds, shall haue double so much in all respects, as he shall haue which adventures 100. pound: and whosoever shall be pleased to adventure with his Lordship, any greater or lesser some, shall haue proportionably in all respects, according to the rate, and equality of his adventure.

And

And likewise such as are willing to goe and liue in that Countrey, that haue meanes of themselues, or from their friends, to set themselues forth with apparell and things necessary for one whole yeere at first, and shall serue there five yeeres, as seruants vse to doe; shall haue, not only a large and sufficient sum of wages paid him yeerely, as hee shall bee agreed withall; but also haue at the end of his five yeeres seruice, one hundred acres of land and woods to build and plant on, within the circuit of *New-found-land*, not farre from the Colony, where now at first it is settled, in fee for euer, to dispose of, as any such shall thinke good; paying for the same at the Sealing of his Lease, (as a fine for his admittance,) at his income therunto, Ten shillings, and euer after but a penny of rent by the yere, to his Lordship, and his heires.

Thus euery such Aduenturer shall not onely haue a great quantitie of Land, Woods, and other priuiledges there vpon fit conditions; but also the yeerely benefit of such a summe, as any one shall so aduenture, and likewise an equall part of all such benefit, as may bee gotten by such people as shall bee hired to serue there, as aforesaid, to liue there, as well of their owne industry in the Fishing Trade, as otherwise; so as euery such Aduenturer is likewise to beare an equall part of the charge, according to such Iust accounts as will be taken of euery particular thing by his Lordships Treasurer, or Committies, which are appointed for the more orderly proceeding in the said *New-found-land* Plantation.

Likewise the right Honourable, *Sir George Caluere*, Knight, principal Secretary of State to his Maiestie, hath already sent thither within these three yeeres a great number of people, where they liue very pleasant-

ly doing many good seruices ; besides the making of salt, whereof they haue sent home to his Honour a quantity, which hath beene there well approued to be so good for salting of fish, and other victuals, as any other salt; and those men commend well the Countrey, as it may appeare, by some of their letters, sent from thence, which are inserted in the end of this booke; by which letters, they do also not only well approue, what I haue written of that Country; but also gaue his Honor, and al those which are already Aduenturers with him, good encouragement, that the Country is so commodious, and their aduenturing thither so prosperous, as that there is dayly a greater hope then euer there was, that the said Plantation will, by Gods fauour, take excellent successe if more suchworthy persons bestow their assistance either in purse or otherwise: and his Honour is also well pleased to entertaine any such therein, as will repaire vnto him, vpon fit and conuenient conditions.

Thus it may be well vnderstood, that both their Honourable vndertakings in the said most hopefull Plantation are for the publike good, and that my purpose by my former Discourse, and these second motiues, is not only for such Aduenturers to gaine honour and benefit to themselues and posterities, but also in charity to many, and for a generall good to all; for I dare constantly affirme, that what I haue written concerning that countrey, and the trades there already knowne is (vpon my life) true: why then should not many other persons, such as God hath blessed with the wealth of this world, gladly vndertake so worthy a worke, and aduenture some part of that wealth, to aduance a businesse so noble, & to send thither such as shall well like, not onely to see a Country, where people are seldome pinched with want, and where they liue fat and as healthy, as in any other part of the world.

world, the Countrey being full of Hawkes, Partridges, Thrushes, and other Fowles, hunting Deere, and other beasts, with delicate Fruits which are there in great abundance; But likewise to doe, and obserue what possibly they may, to find out some other good things in that spacious Iland, which as yet lye vndiscouered; as Mines, Minerals, Wood, Berries for diers and such like, for the generall good of all his Maesties other Kingdomes?

Now I trust, that many other worthy and Industrious persons, when they shall vnderstand of these noble conditions, how requisite and necessary the *New-found-land* Plantation will be vnto all his Maesties other Kingdoms, they will I doubt not, but make a good construction of these my endeauours, whereby to further the same, by perusing those reasons and perswasions which I haue deliuered, which are not to draw any young men and young women from their parents, to goe thither, as diuers such are already willing so to doe, neither men from their wiues, nor seruants from their Masters, (as there are a great number of such doe also seeke to be employed,) but onely such industrious and willing people, as of themselues, or may by their friends helpe, haue fit meanes to set themselues forth orderly, and that others with their friends consent will goe, and may be spared from such Cities and parishes, as will set forth some of them orderly, to plant there, be they either youths of foureteene or fiftene yeeres of age, and some such yong married people as haue but small meanes of themselues to doe it, who by their good Industrie may liue there pleasantly, and grow rich in little time.

And if any man desire to bee further satisfied of that Countrey, then my Discourse shall informe them, they may inquire of any vnderstanding man, as hath spent

some part of his time in that Countrey, and consider wherein any such can giue sufficient reasons to confute or contradict what I haue written thereof, that haue thus freely throwne my selfe with my mite. into the treasury of my Countreyes good. And so I descend vnto the charge of what I formerly promised.

The Charge as followeth.

| | li. | s. | d. |
|--|-----|----|----|
| I <i>N primis</i> , eleuen thousand waight of Bisket bread, bought at xv. shilling the hundred waight | 082 | 10 | 0 |
| Twenty sixe Tunne of Beere and Sider, at 53 shillings 4. pence the Tunne | 069 | 06 | 8 |
| Two Hogs-heads of good English Beefe | 010 | 00 | 0 |
| Two Hogs-heads of Irish Beefe | 005 | 00 | 0 |
| Ten fat Hogs salted, Caske and Salt | 010 | 10 | 0 |
| Thirry bushels of Pease, at | 006 | 00 | 0 |
| Two Firkins of Butter | 003 | 00 | 0 |
| Two hundred waight of Cheefe | 002 | 10 | 0 |
| One bushel of Mustard-seede | 000 | 06 | 0 |
| One Hogs head of Vineger | 001 | 05 | 0 |
| Wood to dresse meate withall | 001 | 00 | 0 |
| One great Copper Kettle | 002 | 00 | 0 |
| Two small Kettles | 002 | 00 | 0 |
| Two Frying pans | 000 | 03 | 4 |
| Platters, Ladles, and Cans for Beere | 001 | 00 | 0 |
| A paire of bellowes for the Cooke | 000 | 02 | 0 |
| Lockes for the bread Roomes | 000 | 02 | 6 |

| | li. | s. | d. |
|---|-----|----|----|
| Taps, Boriers, and Funnels | 000 | 02 | 0 |
| One hundred waight of Candles | 002 | 10 | 0 |
| One hundred and thirty quarters of Salt, at 2.s.the bushell, 15.gallons to the bushell, is 16.shillings the quarter | 104 | 00 | 0 |
| Mats and dynnage vnder the Salt, and Salt Shouels | 003 | 10 | 0 |
| 500.foot of Elme boards, at 8.s. the 100. | 002 | 00 | 0 |
| Two thousand nayles for boats and Stages, at 13.s.4.d.the thousand | 001 | 06 | 8 |
| Four thousand nayles, at 6. s.8.the 1000. | 001 | 06 | 8 |
| Two thousand nayles, at 5.d. the 100. | 000 | 08 | 8 |
| For Stone-pitch and Tarre | 002 | 10 | 0 |
| Two hundred of blacke Ocome | 001 | 00 | 0 |
| Thrummes for Pitch mabs | 000 | 01 | 6 |
| Boles, Buckets, and Funnels. | 001 | 00 | 0 |
| Two brazen Crocks | 002 | 00 | 0 |
| Canuase to make boate sailes, & small ropes fitting for them, at 25.s.for each saile | 012 | 10 | 0 |
| Ten Boates, Anchors, Ropes | 010 | 00 | 0 |
| Twelue doozen of fishing lines | 006 | 00 | 0 |
| Twenty foure doozen of fishing hookes | 002 | 00 | 0 |
| Squid hookes and Squid line | 000 | 05 | 0 |
| For pots and liuer Mands | 000 | 18 | 0 |
| Iron workes for ten fishing Boats | 002 | 00 | 0 |
| Ten keipnet Irons | 000 | 10 | 0 |
| Twine to make keipnets, &c | 000 | 05 | 0 |
| Ten good Nets, at 26.s.a Net | 013 | 00 | 0 |
| Two Saines, a greater and lesse | 012 | 00 | 0 |
| Two hundred waight of Lead | 001 | 00 | 0 |
| Small Ropes for the Saines | 001 | 00 | 0 |
| Dry-Fats for the Nets and Saines | 000 | 06 | 0 |
| Flaskets, and bread boxes | 000 | 15 | 0 |

| | li. | s. | d. |
|---|-----|----|----|
| Twine for store————— | 000 | 05 | 0 |
| For so much Hair-cloth as may cost.————— | 010 | 00 | 0 |
| Three Tun of Caske, for water.————— | 001 | 06 | 8 |
| Two barrels of Oremeale————— | 001 | 06 | 0 |
| One doozen of Deale boords————— | 000 | 10 | 0 |
| One hundred waight of Spikes————— | 002 | 05 | 0 |
| Heading and splitting-Kniues————— | 001 | 05 | 0 |
| Two good Axes, 4. hand Hatchets, 4. short Wood hookes, 2. drawing Irons, and two Adizes————— | 000 | 16 | 0 |
| Three yards of good woollen Cloth————— | 000 | 10 | 0 |
| Eight yards of good Canuase————— | 000 | 10 | 0 |
| A grinding stone or two————— | 000 | 06 | 0 |
| An Iron pitch-pot and hookes————— | 000 | 06 | 0 |
| 1500. of dry fish, to spend thitherward————— | 006 | 00 | 0 |
| One Hogs-head of <i>Aqua vita</i> ————— | 004 | 00 | 0 |
| Two thousand of good Orlop nailes.————— | 002 | 05 | 0 |
| Foure arme Sawes, hand-Sawes, Thwart Sawes, Augers, Crowes of Iron, Sledges, Iron Shouels, Pickaxes, Mattocks, and Cloe Hammers————— | 005 | 00 | 0 |
| More for some other small necessaries————— | 003 | | 4 |

The totall summe of } is, 420 | 1 | 4
which particulars }

ALL which former prouisions, the Master of the Ship, or the Purser are to be accountable vnto the Aduenturers in euery voyage, what is spent thereof, and what is left of the same, with those which shall continue there to plant; of which number, if but 10. persons remaine there, they may well haue referued for them

of the former victuals and provisions, these particulars following, *viz.*

Five hundred waight of the Bisket bread, five hogs-heads of beere, or sider, halfe a hogs-head of beefe, foure whole sides of bacon, foure bushels of pease, halfe a firkin of butter, halfe a hundred waight of cheefe, a pecke of mustard-seede, a barrell of vineger, twelue pound waight of candles, two pecks of oatemeale, halfe a hogs-head of *aqua vite*, two copper kettles, one brasse crocke, one frying pan, a grinding stone, and all the axes hatchets, wood-hooks, augers, sawes, crowes of iron, sledges, hammers, mattocks, pickaxes, shoouels, drawing irons, splitting kniues, haire-cloth, pynnaces sails, pynnaces ancor-ropes, a sayne, some nets; and keepe all the eight fishing boats, and the iron works appertaining to them, in perfect readinesse there, from yeere to yeere; and many of the other small necessaries, when the fishing voyage is made, as pikes, nailes, and such like, which may serue to helpe build houses, cleanse land, and such like seruices fitly for the Inhabitants to labour withall in the winter time, whiles the Ships are wanting from them.

Now to make an estimate what fish all the 40. persons fit for such a voyage, may well take, and keepe eight fishing boates all the summer time there at Sea, with three good fishermen in euery of the said boates; you shall vnderstand, that so many men doe vsually kill aboute twenty five thousand fish for euery boate, though they are but bad fishermen: which may amount vnto two hundred thousand, sixe score fishes to euery hundred: and diuers ships being so well provided as aforesaid, and hauing good fishermen, doe yeerely take there, aboute thirty five thousand, for euery boate: so as they not only load their ships, but also haue sold in some yeeres great quantities,

besides their loadings yeerely to Marchants. And if such Ships which are so well manned for that purpose, cannot make sale of such fish as they take ouer and aboute their loading; then they vsually giue ouer taking of any more fish in diuers yeeres, when there is great abundance easily to be taken, because there are not any Marchants to buy it, nor no fit houses to lay vp the same in safety for another yeere.

And therefore I will make an estimate but of twenty five thousand of fish, for euery of the eight boates: it will at that rate amount vnto two hundred thousand; which may be a fit quantity to fill and load a ship of an hundred Tun burthen, if the fish be not very small; if it be large, a Ship of that burthen will not loade so much, besides the water, wood, victuall, and other prouisions, fit for so many men as shal saile in the said ship from thence, to make sale and imployments of the said fish; which, as I conceiue, will bee a fit course so to doe, and thereby great charge, and some aduenture will be saued in carrying the same directly to a market, in regard what it would be, if it should be returned home into England, and then afterwards relade the same againe and send it to a market.

Wherein my opinion is, that the said Ship, hauing her voiage at *New-found-land*, should saile from thence directly to *Marseilles* or *Talloon*, which places lying within the Straites of *Gibraltar* in the French Kings dominions, where the customes vpon Fish are but little, and the Kentall lesse then ninety English pounds waight; and the price of such Fish there I haue not knowne, to be sold for lesse at any time, then twelue shillings of currant English payment for euery Kentall, and commonly a far greater price; and there speedy sales are vsually made of such fish, and good returnes had: and if any man will

returne his money from thence, hee may have sure bills of exchange, for payment thereof heere in London, vpon sight of any such bills.

The foresaid two hundred thousand of Fish, loading the said ship, it will then make at Marseiles about two and twenty hundred Kentalls of that waight; which being sold but at twelue shillings the Kentall, amounts to thirteen hundred and twenty pound sterling, and is

————— 1320. pounds.

A ship of that burthen to serue the voiage, being hired by the moneth, when she is there vnloaded; may be then therepaid for her hire, and so discharged; or being hired for a longer time, may returne from thence vnto some other place in Spaine, to bee reloaded home with some Marchandize, which may bee well performed, and the said Ship returne in fit time to saile againe vnto *New-found-land* the yeere following, with lesse charge then the first yeere, and then greater hope of benefit it will bee to the Aduenturers then the first yeere, when people are there before-hand, and all things in fit readinesse against their comming.

There may well bee of the fore-said two hundred thousand of Fish, twelue Tunne of Traine Oyle, or a greater quantity, the which beeing sold and deliuered in *New-found-land* at tenne pounds the Tunne, as commonly it is the price there, it will amount to the summe of sixe score pounds, and is ————— 120. pounds.

And there may be well made ouer and about the fore-said quantity of two hundred thousand dry fish, ten thousand of large greene fish; which being sold in *New-found-land* but at 5. pounds the thousand, it will amount to the sum of 50. pounds, I say, 50. l. which greene fish being brought into England, it may yeeld about ten pounds the thousand; and the twelue Tun of Traine oyle, being

likewise brought home, is vsually sold at some places in this Kingdome, for aboue eighteene pounds the Tun, and sometimes at twenty; which ouerprices of the said Oyle and greene fish, I doe heere omit to summe the same, what it may be more.

Now if the foresaid two hundred thousand of fish may be sold at *Marseiles*, at sixteene shillings the Kentall, as often such fish is, and much dearer; the two thousand two hundred Kentals, will then amount to the summe of seuateene hundred and threescore pounds. ————— 1760. pounds.

And it is very likely, that the foresaid eight fishing boates being well manned, and staying continually fishing in the Country, vntill the 28. day of September, as they may well, they may then take aboue thirty five thousand of fish for euery boate, as diuers yeeres many men haue done in much lesse time: which will then amount to fourescore thousand more then the former two hundred thousand.

The which fourescore thousand so gotten ouer and aboue the Ships loading, may bee otherwise disposed of at *New-found-land*; be it more or lesse; it may yeeld there foure pounds the thousand, allowing to that price all the Traine oyle and greene Fish which may come thereof: so that there may be well gotten ouer and aboue the Ships loading, foure score thousand of Fish, and much more; the which, at foure pounds the thousand, will amount to the summe of ————— 0320.li.-s.-d.

Adding thereunto the former summe of

————— 1320-00.-0.

And also for the aforesaid Oyle ————— 0120-00.-0.

And also for the tenne thousand greene Fish.

————— 0050-00.-0.

And also for the ouer-price at *Marseiles*, being sold at sixteene shillings the Kentall, it will be some

0440.-0.-0.-0.

Total Summe—2250.-0.-0.-0.

OF which summe, bee it more or lesse, whatsoeuer is gotten in the voyage; if victuals, Salt, and the other former prouisions be prouided at reasonable cheape prices: Then the Master and Company haue a third part thereof, allowing some small matter from the same, towards the victualling; and there is another third part likewise to bee allowed towards the Ships trauell and charge, deducting some thing likewise thereof towards the Master of the Ship, for taking the charge, and for some other of the better sort of men, which they vsually haue ouer and aboue their shares of the former third: and the other third remains vnto the Victuallers forth of the Ship.

So that the voyage amounting as aforesaid, to the summe of two thousand, two hundred & fifty pounds: A third will bee the summe of seuen hundred and fifty pounds for the victualling part; from which deducting the former charge of 420.li.—01.s.—04.d. which is to bee for the victualling forth of a Ship with forty persons; there may remaine to the Aduenturers for the bearing the Aduenture, and all Charges discharged, the summe of—331.li.—11.s. And in some yeeres, when salt, bread and beere is deare bought; the victualling part is allowed the one moiety or halfe part of what is gotten in the voyage, and the Company and Ship the other halfe part.

Now omitting to write of any greater price, which may bee gotten vpon the sales of the two hundred

thousand of fish at *Marseiles*, or the benefit which may be made vpon the returnes of the money for the same from thence, or what may be gotten by the employments of the foresaid summe, at the place where the sales are made. Likewise what may be more gotten vpon the *Traine Oyle* and greene Fish, if it be not sold in *New-found-land*, but brought home, and sold here at the best hand:

And if a ship be hired by the moneth to performe this voyage, which may be ended in lesse then nine moneths, the ship to be free at *Marseiles*, when the fish is vnloaden there; and being hired at forty pound a moneth or much cheaper; it may then be esteemed what may be fitly gotten by hiring of a ship in that manner, if the fish and *traine Oyle* amount vnto the prices, as it is valued: if it yeeld more, then the greater benefit will come by hiring of a ship; if lesse, after the rate accordingly.

And if *Pannes* be provided for the making of Salt in the *New-found-land*, as fitly and cheapely it may be, then will the charge in setting forth of any ship by the *Aduenturers*, be much lesse, and the benefit much the greater.

Now whereas there are but twenty foure men of the forty nominated to fish; the other are to labour the fish at land, (of which sixteene) seuen are to be skilfull headers, and splitters of fish; two boyes to lay the fish on a table, and three to salt the fish, which labour, three women may fitly doe; three men may fetch a-land salt, and tend to wash fish, and dry the same; which may be two house Carpenters and a Mason, the other may be a woman, which makes vp sixteene to be left a-land, who may be fit to provide meate, and to wash and dry fish so well as men, and for other labors also.

And those persons which remaine there, should be

hired by the yeere, whose yeerely wages will not bee aboue eight or nine pounds a couple one with the other, and apparell themselves; which apparell the adventurers are to provide, and those which are thus hired, to allow for the same againe out of their yeerely wages: the which yeerely wages for euery couple of those which shall continue there, will be borne yeerely on that part of the fish and Oyle, which may come to the Companies part as aforesaid, if the businesse be orderly carried; So that the victuals of those persons which should remaine there to plant, from the twentieth day of March, vnto the 20. day of Nouember; and their whole yeeres payment, should euery yeere be, as it were charged and raised out of the Companies third part, from yeere to yeere;

Neither should the Adventurers bee any other way charged for them, but only for some fit quantity of Meale Mault, Beefe, Porke, Butter, Cheese, *Aqua vite*, and some other fit things to serue them in winter, vntill the Ships returne to them againe in the beginning of euery Summer; and then they are to be againe as of the Ships company.

In which time of winter, their labours vpon the land, in building of houses, sawing of boords, squaring of timber, manuring of land, and doing other seruices, may well defray the said charge, with good benefit ouer and aboue the same.

And then the second yeere, euery of those persons, which so shall remaine there, may haue their equall shares with the Fishermen, which may well pay their wages and charge that the Adventurers should bee at for them, with farre greater benefit then in the first yeere.

This is the order and course which I haue long time had an opinion and considered of, wherby to aduance his

Majesties good purpose, so as an orderly and beneficiall Plantation in *New-found-land*, is to be at first proceeded on, and not by carriage of beasts thither to till the Land, before such time as provisions bee made for them to live in Winter, which will require some time to fit Meddowes at first for hay, and fit houses for them.

A Ship of a hundred Tun burthen, being thus imployed, may also well carry in her the first yeere for increase, Hogs, Goates, and Poultry, which will not bee chargeable, nor pester much roome in the Ship, and they will proue and increase exceeding well there, as is already proued, and be at no charge in keeping of them there : And after the first yeere, the said Ship sayling thither with a lesse number of people, provision being made there in readinesse, she may carry in her great store of Beasts, and provision for them.

And for the better proceeding in this Plantation, it will bee good for such Aduenturers as shall imploy a Ship of 100. Tun, with 40. persons, to hire two small Barkes, neere the burthen of 30. Tun apiece by the moneth, to bee victualled and manned by them, which should serue as in a fishing voiage, with tenne persons in each Barke, and they should haue in euery of them, all provisions fit to keep two Fisher-boates at Sea, either of them all the Summer, and then those Barkes may well carry some beasts for increase ; and they should depart hence before the Ship of a hundred Tun burthen, for some speciall seruices, to prouide against the greater Shipariues, and then the Shippes of a hundred Tun, with 40. persons, need not depart out of England, before it bee towards the end of March ; which Barkes, if either of them be there timely in the yeere, it may bee, in many respects, worth much more for the good of the fishing voyage, and the said Plantation, then their hire by the moneth

preferue their fishing Boates & stages yerely from spoiling, so as they may haue them and their Stages, and all commodious and necessary roomes most pleasantly, and in perfect readinesse, yeerely against their comming thither, which will vndoubtedly be worth vnto them in their fishing voyages, many thousands of pounds more yeerely then now it is, as it cannot bee denyed by any that knowes the manner and order of those voyages.

And whereas I haue formerly made but an estimate what number of fish forty persons being there so imployed, doe vsually take, and so all others may doe the like, and orderly make the same in the Summer time, when they haue fet sail from England, in that voyage neere the end of March, and returned home from thence neere the twentieth day of September, such as haue in the same Summer, after they haue arriued there, felled and brought all their Timber, with great labor and paines out of the Woods, and spent about twenty dayes about the same, and in building of their Stages, and other large necessary roomes, to split, salt and dry their fish on, and also in building and repairing their fishing Boates, which hath bene more labour and paines to them in doing thereof, then all the taking and making of such a great quantity of fish as aforesaid, hath bene vnto such a number of men as aforesaid, so that it may be well conceiued, what an vspeakable charge, labor, and time is now yerely so ill spent by disorderly courses therein, which may bee well saued yeerely, and imployed to much better purpose in that Countrey, if order be taken so, as those Stages and fishing Boates may be there from yeere to yeere fitly preferued, and thereby will be not onely a greater benefit yerely more gotten then now there is, vnto all his Maiesties Kingdomes, but also many great perils at Sea,

in

~~THE NEW FOUNDLAND~~
in sailing thitherwards bound in such vnseasonable times of the yeere, and in such desperate manner as some men vse to doe, preuented; and also there will be yeerely a greater abundance of fish the more taken, by continuing there a longer time to fish, then as now men vse to doe.

And whereas I haue before giuen but an estimate what such a quantity of fish so taken may yeeld, being a part thereof disposed away at *New-found-land*, and the greater quantity thereof transported from thence vnto *Marseiles*, and there sold as aforesaid: It may, as I suppose, dishearten some men from aduenturing to further the said Plantation in that kinde; because it is well knowne, that in returning from *New-found-land*, vnto *Marseiles*, or to any other places within the Straites of *Gibraltar*, to make Sales and imployments of such fish, that the course by sea in sailing thither and returning from thence, is something long; and the perils that may happen in that course by Pyrats, and the Turkish Rouers, are very dangerous: Therefore I haue presumed more at large, to adde vnto my former Discourse this further incouragement and instruction, to those which may bee willing to aduenture with any of the aforesaid Vndertakers:

That if any such Aduenturers will returne from thence with their Fish into Spaine, or Portugall, the dangers of the sea are much lesse, and the course much shorter, then they are in sailing to *Marseiles*, and the price of such fish is commonly sold there at a very good price, and better returnes are to be had from Spaine, and Portugall, then from *Marseiles* in some yeeres:

And whosoever should returne from *New-found-land* with their Fish vnto any Port of the Coast of Biskay, which is very neere vnto vs, they shall most commonly finde a greater price for it there, then sometimes those

doe that faile with it vnto *Marseiles*, Spaine, or Portugall: for in some yeres a hundred English waight of such fish is sold there for aboute 80. Royals of plate which is 40. shillings. And whosoever so aduenturing, shall returne from *New-found-land* with his Fish vnto any of these Cities in France; as namely, Naunce, Burdeaux, Rochell, Roane, or to diuers other places within that Kingdome, which is euen heere at our owne homes: That kind of Fish is in all the parts of France in so great request, and yeerely sels there at so great a price, and so good payment for it, as it is sold either in *Marseiles*, Spaine, Portugal, or the Coast of Biskay; and very good imployments are there to bee made, which will yeeld good profit, being brought into England, Scotland or Ireland.

Hauing thus plainly expressed with what facility and profit the *New-found-land* Plantation may be orderly proceeded on, I haue thought good also to relate how such Aduenturers, to that Countrey, may yeerely make much greater benefit of trade, in returning from thence, then I haue as yet written, or that any man which I haue heard of, hath as yet put in practice, or spake of, leaing it to those that will make triall thereof, as their owne iudgements shall aduize them.

IT is well known, that from the *New-found-land*, homeward bound, vnto a place called the Banke, which lyeth East from thence towards England, 25. leagues in the like altitude: (which banke is a sand) and in most places 12. leagues broade; and in length North-east, and South-west, about 100. leagues; on which Banke there is no lesse then 20. fadome of water at any place, and there doe fish yerely aboute 100. saile of French Ships, Winter and Summer, som of them making two voyages there in a yere, and another voyage to some other place also in the same yere; and spend much time of the same yere at their
owne

own home likewise. I haue often (sailing towards the *New-found-land*) met with some French Ships comming from thence, deepe loaden with Fish, in the first of Aprill, who haue taken the same there, in Ianuary, February, and March, which are the sharpest moneths in the yeere for stormes and cruel weather.

To which Banke may our Nation, such as will aduventure therein, doe great good in fishing, to saile from *New-found-land* in the latter part of the summer, when the Fish begins to draw from that Coast, as commonly it doth when the Winter comes on; I meane, such shipping as are to be imployed by whomsoever may vndertake to plant there, and likewise any other Ships that saile thither a fishing, as now they vse to doe, who hauing disposed away such fish and traine oyle as they take there in the Summer time vnto merchants, as vsually euery yeere some such as aduventure thither haue done, they may then (salt being made there, as it may be fitly and cheaply) take in therof a fit quantity, and fresh-water, wood, fresh fowles, & other victual, & likewise a sufficient quantity of Herrings, Mackerel, Capeling, & Lawnce, to bait their hooks withal, for taking of fish on the said bank; because such bait the French haue not, that saile purposely to fish there, but are constrained to bait their hookes with a part of the same Codfish which they take there, wherewith they loade their Ships.

The which fish so yeerely taken there, is much larger, thicker and sweeter, then the same kind of fishes are, that are taken on the Coast of *New-found-land*, or those parts neere thereunto. Whereby it may bee well vnderstood to be much more necessary and beneficial, for such as wil saile there to fish, to carry such kind of bait as aforesaid with them, to put on the hookes; & then they shal the more speedily load their ships thē the Frenchmen may possibly do, who haue there no such bait to fish withal, neither any

other fresh victuall of flesh kinde, wood, or fresh-water to dresse their meat withall, but onely such as they carry with them from France.

Whereby it may bee well conceiued, that the fishing which the Frenchmen haue there on the same Banke, is a very profitable trade vnto them; seeing they not onely saile thither of purpose to fish in the hardest time of winter, which is about 650. leagues distance from the nearest part of France; & in all which time do liue vpon the Sea in a cold place, with but little wood, wherewith to make sometimes a good fire to dresse their meate, and to sit by to warme themselues. All which hardnesse of liuing so there, in that manner, the gaine which they make by the said fishing trade, doth make them greatly to delight therein; whereby it may be well vnderstood, to bee a far better trade for such as fish the Summer time at *New-found-land*, and will provide for that purpose; they may there reload their Ships againe with good fish, in twenty dayes and lesse, comming thither so wel provided as aforesaid: and so they may then merrily at times sit by a good fire, when they haue laboured hard all day; whereby they will be the better able to take more fish there in a day, then so many Frenchmen shall be able to take in two dayes, and with a greater pleasure therein. And thus may any performe the said voyage homeward bound, in fit order, & be at no charge about trimming of any ship, which shall serue in such a voyage, but onely as is vsed euery yeere for the *New-found-land* voyage onely, and with a very small addition of Bread & Beere to be allowed more thereunto.

Neither neede the Masters and Sailers of any Ships that will vndertake the said voyage, prepare themselues with any other apparel or necessary prouisiōs, then they yeerly vse to doe for the *New-found-land* voyage onely.

Which

Which voyage, so to be performed from thence to the said Banke, I am of opinion, diuers men will gladly vnder take, when those Plantations, now lately intended to be in that countrey, are orderly settled; which is likely to proue very profitable, to any that will prepare themselves for that purpose, seeing it will be vnto such as a double voyage of benefit, and all vnder one charge.

And whosoever will so imploy Ships, they may faile with their loading so gotten there, vnto France, Portugall, or Spaine, where that kinde of fish doth vsually sell at a great price; and returne loaden from thence (by Gods assistance) yeerely against Christmas, with some Oyle, Wine, Fruit, and some Royals of Plate, or French Crownes, and so make foure voyages in three quarters of a yeere, and all vnder one setting forth from England, Scotland or Ireland. And then, such as shall be so imployed in that voyage, may afterwards spend the time at their homes merrily, vntill it be towards Aprill in euery yeere, which is timely enough to set forth againe in the said voyages. And if any Ship so imployed, doe returne from thence directly home to England, that kinde of Fish will sell so well here, and is so good as any powdred Codde which is taken in the North Seas, or vpon the Coast of England or Ireland.

Thus briefly and plainely, but not curiously, I haue runne thorow my intended taske of my second motiues and reasons, which leade to the aduancement of his Majesties most hopefull Plantation in the *New-found-land*; not that my resolution is any way to insinuate with the capacity, either of the highest, or meaner sort of people, thereby to inuite them to the setting forth of this great & happy enterprize, further then the solidity of the truth, and well grounded probabilities shall direct and leade them, but rather to informe their iudgements of the na-

turall state, condition, benefits, and trades to that Countrey, which promiseth so many hopes; and those hopes so much assurance of a most flourishing & successful issue, that indeede, to vse but few words for all, we need much desire to know such a Sister land as the *New-found-land* is, and to loue it as we should.

But as the smallest terrestriall action cannot possibly prosper, without Gods diuine assistance, to perfect and finish it: so this great worke, so pious and noble of it selfe, as tending to the propagation of so many Christian soules to God, will (by his eternall providence and great Mercy) be both furthered and blessed in the attempt, preferuation, and establishing thereof.

As for my selfe, who out of mine owne experience, and the integrity of my thoughts, am confident, that the end wil crown the beginning of this most hopeful Plantation, I shall euer like a true-heated Englishman, and his Maiesties humble and faithfull Subiect, religiously desire and wish to see it in a faire forwardnesse & good proceeding: yet howsoeuer, as vertue is subiect and incident to be crossed, and maligned by the followers of vice; and that wee sometimes see many excellent and noble proiects strangled or made abortiue in their births: Euen so this great worke may (perhaps) be either blasted by some nipping whirlwinds at home, or decay and die, through some fatall & disastrous misfortune, in the miscarrying or vnskilfulnesse of such as may seeke, and so bee imployed in the managing and conducting thereof, as many worthy attemps haue beene, by taking such vnfit agents and proceedings, which is a most speciall thing to be carefullly looked vnto.

And if it should so happen by any such misleading therein (w^hich God defend) in either of those worthy Vndertakers good purposes, or whomsoeuer, hauing already

employed to that countrey, that they should bee either skilfull or industrious to do such things as shall be fitting when time serues, and to be directed by those that are well experienced therein; & then vndoubtedly it will giue great comfort vnto all such as are or shall bee pleased to bee vndertakers thereof, because that in Summer time, when those great shoales of the Cod-fish draw to that coast to spawne, and take their fills on multitudes of smaller fishes, which they follow there, close to the cliffes and sands; commonly about thirty dayes together, before they hale off from the shore againe, and in such manner, there come three seuerall Shoales of the Cod-fishes in the Summer time: The one of them followes on the Herrings: the other followes the Capling, which is a fish like the Smelt: And the third followes the Squid, which is something like the Cuddell.

And at those times there vsually goe many boates forth a fishing from that coast, onely with but three men in each boat; And those three being fit Fishermen, will daily take at those times about 1200. of those Cod-fishes, fixe score to the hundred, & euery of those fishes with the Oyle which comes of them, being valued but at a penny for euery such fish, which is a cheape rate, it will amount to be worth fixe pound sterling, being splitted, salted, and dried, as the same ought to be; wherein there is good industry, experience, and much iudgement to be vsed; otherwise, such fish cannot be taken and fitly preserued, as it ought to bee, whereby to defray the charge, and bring profit withall to the Aduenturers, as I much desire that all such may haue; so that it may bee well vnderstood, it is good angling with the hooke and line there, when a single man may take in that employment about forty

shillings

shillings worth of fish day by day; for I haue often scene there, that those who haue bin most industrious in taking and well handling of such fish, haue certainly been most willing, fittest and readiest to build, and doe any other good seruice there, at such times whilest the fish fails; when some others that are vnskilfull in the one, will stand idley, and talke with their hands in their Gloues or Pockets, and doe but little to any purpose in the other; like vnto those that come on the Stage to act their part in a Comedy, but performe it not in any respect sufficiently; so that they are not onely scoffed and hist at by the beholders, but also those which are at the charge, and chiefe Actors thereof, receiue some disgrace and wrong therby: euen so I haue often known there some proper mē of person, which haue not bin wel acquainted with those affaires, yet haue had some other good parts in them, and would speake well when they haue come from thence, yet neuer did they performe any thing there worthy of great commendations.

Thus, gentle Reader, I haue endeouored with much trauaile, expence, and losse of time, to make it plainely appeare, that it will bee honourable and beneficiall vnto all those that shall be willing to helpe aduance the said Plantation; although I expect to receiue but small benefit thereby to my selfe in acquainting you herewith, or for my great expence, & losse of time herein, yet howsoeuer it bee, I shall euer giue God the praise, if all others which shall be willing to aduenture therein, may make profit thereby, and I shall, among many great losses, and discontents which I haue had, I trust in God, beare this good content to my graue, that I haue euer bin a true louing Subject to my Prince and Countrey, and in the sollicitation by this my discourse, & otherwise, I haue dealt truly with his Majesty, carefully and vprightly with all those which

shall be willing to assist the said Plantation.

Now if any which shall not bee willing, or it may be, not able to performe a part, for the perfecting of this great and most hopefull worke, should dislike that I haue thus laid open a gap for all his Maiesties Subiects into those grounds, which some men do seeme to challenge and appropriate, as it were, vnto themselues, so as if they would not haue all others of his Maiesties Subiects made acquainted with the trade & benefit, which is there like to be gotten, they may therein (as I conceiue in charity) be compared to be something like vnto *Esops* dog, which could eate no Hay, neither would he suffer the hungry Ass to feede thereon. Yet my hope is, that such may well vnderstand by what I haue written, that my true desire is, to shew vnto any of them, that by the said Plantation and trading to that Countrey, being so well followed, as it may orderly bee, that all his Maiesties Kingdomes, which now are beholding vnto other countries for some necessary commodities, might not only be furnished with the like from thence, but also in taking of such fish, as those Seas do yeeld at an easier rate then now we vse to haue them: whereby we may well serue France, Spaine, Portugall, Italy, and other places, much cheaper with that sort of fish, then any of these other nations shall be able to fetch the same from thence, and therby to haue and retaine all the trade of that country, vnto his Maiesties Subiects hands only: & that whereas there sail in some yeres to that country about 250. saile of Ships from England only, with about 5000. Englishmen in the, by whose labors there is yerely gottē into this Kingdom, about the sum of 135000.li. and also thereby many families set on worke and relieued: then it may be well vnderstood, what a great benefit and strength it will be, when there shall saile thither 500. saile of ships, and about 10000. seruicea-

ble Subjects in them, which will be able to gaine, with y^e helpe of such numbers of other men, women, & children, as may yerely be so commodiously carried thither in few yeeres, when the Subjects are made acquainted with such an orderly course, as may be taken for the aduancement of the said Plantation, wherby there may be thus yerely gotten not only much wealth, but also great strength against such time, as any Prince shuld break league with his Maiesty, that then to haue in such readinesse 500. saile of his subiects Ships, ready to come from thence, with more then 10000. seruiceable sea-men in them, in lesse time then 15. dayes warning, if the wind serue, which is so short a time, as Saylers may bee prest in some part of this Kingdom, and be able to come from thence vnto his Maiesties Nauy Royal at Chattam, vpon any occasion of seruice.

The like strength by Sea, there is not any other Prince in the world able to cal home vnto him in so short a time of his owne subiects, from any one place of trading, if hee haue neuer so great occasion.

Thus, God blessing the said Trade and Plantation, it will be, not onely a great augmentation to his Maiestie in his reuenues and customes, but also a general good vnto al his Highnesse Kingdoms, & Subiects, both in iuriching of Aduenturers in particular, & also in strengthening the wall of defence, which God hath set about our natiue nest, Great Brittain, namely, Nauigation, which must needs be much cherished and furnished by this Seminary of Fishers, imployed in such Colonies, and out of that shoale, will be alwaies in readines and of ability to bee translated higher, from fishing vessels, into fighting Ships Royall; and so are alwaies vsfull for peace or war, merchandize or defence, as the occasions of our estate and welfare shall require.



A Conclusion to the former Discourse,
with a Relation of something omitted, touch-
ing the Natiues of that Countrey: As also of a
strange Creature seene there; and likewise the rea-
son why I haue not set forth a Map of the *New-found-*
land, in this Booke.

Gentle Reader: *When you haue perused such most wor-
thy approbation as my former Discouery, and Invitation
hath receiued; which giues me euen an assurance, it
will also receiue good acceptance from all his Maie-
sties Subiects, when it shall be presented vnto you:
and if it doe so appeare, I shall bee the better encouraged to set forth,
what I haue taken notice of, in my travels to that Countrey, concerning
the seuerall depths of the water, and diuersities of the ground in
euery seuerall depth that hath come in the Tallo, on the end of the
Lead, when it hath beene cast into the Sea, which I conceiue to be ne-
cessary for those that shall henceforth trade thither, because as yet,
no man to my knowledge, hath undertaken: and whatsoever it may
please his Maiesty, or the State shall seeme good to command mee, I
shal be ready with my life and meanes to make a perfect discouery and
description of the seuerall Head-lands, Bayes, Harbours, and Roades,
for Ships to anchor; as also the Ilands, Rockes, and Shelues round a-
bout the *New-found-land*; which as yet no man hath done: neither are
there (I suppose) but few men of his Maiesties Subiects, that did as
any time saile round about the Land, betweene the continent of Ame-
rica and that, whereby to set forth a true Map of that Countrey,
which as yet there is not, but imaginarily, because such as haue vsually
travell'd there, haue alwaies made their Voyages in the Harbours and
Rodes on the East, and Southmost parts of that land, but neuer on the
West and North parts thereof; and so by such an employment, there is
great hope, that some other good discoueries of trade may be made in
other parts of that countrey, and also with the natiues there; not onely
with those which liue in the North and West-most parts of the Land,*
but

but also with those which border in the maine continent of America, neere thereunto. For it is well knowne, they are a very ingenious and subtil people (as it hath often appeared in diuers things) so likewise are they tractable, when they haue beene gently and politickly dealt withall: also they will seeke to reuenge any wrongs done vnto them, or their Woolues: for in the North parts of that country they marke their Woolues in the Eares with seuerall markes, as is used here in England on Sheepe, and other beasts, which hath beene well approued: for the Woolues in those parts are not so violent as Woolues are in other countries. For no man that I euer heard of, could say, that any Wolfe, Leopard, Beare, or any other beasts did euer set vpon any man or boy in the New-found-land, although diuers times some men haue beene by themselves in the Woods and sleeping, when they haue suddenly come neere vnto them, & those beasts haue, presently vpon sight of any Christian, speedily run from them. Neither are there any Snakes, Toades, Serpents, or any other venomous Wormes, that euer were knowne to hurt any man there, but only a very little nimble fly (the least of all other Flies) which is called a Muskeito; those Flies seeme to haue a great power and authority vpon all loytering and idle people that come to the New-found-land: because they haue this property, that when they finde any such lying lazily, or sleeping in the Woods, they will presently be more nimble to seize on them, then any Sergeant will be to arrest a man for debt: Neither will they then leaue stinging or sucking out the blood of such sluggards, vntil, like a Beadle, they bring him home to his Master, where he should labour: in which time of loytering, those Flies will so brand such idle persons in their faces, that they may be knowne from others, as the Turkes doe their slaues.

Now by what I haue written, it may bee well vnderstood, there is great hope that those parts of the world will yeeld seuerall commodities of exceeding worth, wheron diuers good employments may be made to set a-worke great numbers of his Maiesties poore Subiects. For it is well knowne, that the Natiues of those parts haue great store of exceeding good red Oker, wherewith they use to colour their bodies, Bowes, Arrowes, and cannowes, in a painting manner; which cannowes are their Boats, that they use to goe to sea in, which are built in shape like the Wherries on the Riuer of Thames, with small timbers, no thicker nor broader then hoops; and in stead of boordes, they use the barkes of Birch trees, which they sew very artificially and close together, and then overlay the seames with Turpentine, as Pitch is used

~~THE HISTORY OF~~
on the *seaves* of Ships, and Boats: And in like manner they use to sew the barks of Spruce and Firre trees, round and deepe in proportion, like a Brasse Kettle, to boyle their meat in, as it hath been well approved by diuers men; but most especially to my certaine knowledge, by three Mariners of a ship of Tapson, in the County of Deuon; which Ship riding there at anchor neere by me, at the Harbor called Hearts-cake, on the North side of Trinity Bay, and being robbed in the night, by the Sauages, of their apparell, and diuers other provisions, did the next day seeke after them, and happened to come suddenly where they had set up three Tents, & were feasting, hauing three such Cannowes by them, and three Pots made of such rinds of trees, standing each of them on three stones, boyling, with twelue Fowles in each of them, every Fowle as big as a Widgeon, and some so big as a Ducke: they had also many such Pots so sewed, and fashioned like leather Buckets, that are used for quenching of fire, and those were full of the yolkes of Egges, that they had boyled hard, and so dried small as it had been powder-Sugar, which the Sauages used in their Broth, as Sugar is often used in some meats. They had great store of skins of Deere, Beuers, Beares, Seales, Otters, and diuers other fine skins, which were excellent well dressed; as also great store of seuerall sorts of flesh dried & by shooting off a Musket towards them, they all ran away naked, without any apparell, but only some of them had their hats on their heads, which were made of Seales skins, in fashion like our hats, sewed handsomly, with narrow bands about them, set round with fine white shels. All their three Cannowes, their flesh, skins, yolkes of Egges, Targets, Bowes and Arrowes, and much fine Okar, and diuers other things they tooke and brought away, & shared it among those that tooke it; and they brought to me the best Cannowe, Bowes and Arrowes, and diuers of their skins, and many other artificiall things worth the noting, which may seeme much to inuite us to finde out some other good trades with them, which God grant may be speedily put in practice.

Now also I will not omit to relate something of a strange Creature, which I saw there in the yere 1610, in a morning early, as I was standing by the River side, in the Harbor of Saine Johns, which very swiftly came swimming towards me, looking cheerefully on my face, as it had bin a woman: by the face, eyes, nose, mouth, chin, eares, necke, and forehead, it seemed to be so beautiful, & in those parts so wel proportioned, hauing round about the head many blue streaks, resembling haire, but certainly it was no haire, for I beheld it long, and another of my

com-

The Conclusion.

company also yet living, that saw the same comming so swiftly towards me, whereat I stepped backe; for it was come within the length of a long Pike, supposing it would have sprung aland to me, because I had often scene huge Whales to spring a great height above the water, and diuers other great Fishes the like; and so might this strange Creature don to me, if I had stood still where I was (as I verily beleene, it had such a purpose.) But when it saw that I went from it, it did therupon diue a little under water, & swam towards the place where a little before I landed, and it did often looke back towards me; whereby I beheld the shoulders & back downe to the middle, to be so square, white and smooth as the back of a man; & from the middle to the hinder part, it was poynting in proportion something like a broad hooked Arrow: how it was in the forepart from the necke and shoulders, I could not discern; but it came shortly after, to a Boat in the same Harbour (wherein one William Hawkrige then my seruant was,) that hath bin since a Captaine in a Ship to the East Indies, and is lately there so imployed againe; and the same Creature did put both its hands upon the side of the Boat, and did strue much to come in to him, and diuers others then in the same Boat; whereat they were afraid, and one of them strucke it a full blow on the head, whereby it fell off from them: and afterwards it came to two other Boates in the said Harbour, where they lay by the shore: the men in them, for feare fled to land and beheld it. This (I suppose) was a Maremaid, or Mareman: Now because diuers haue writ much of Maremaids, I haue presumed to relate what is most certaine, of such a strange Creature that was thus there scene, whether it were a Maremaid or no, I leaue it for others to iudge: And so referre you the perusall of the Copies of those Letters which haue been lately sent from New-found-land, which will also giue you some good satisfaction of what I haue written of that Countrey, whereby to bring you the more in loue to the imbracing of a Plantation there: which God grant to blesse and prosper, &c.

R. W.



The Cobby of a letter from Captaine Edward Wynne, Governour of the Colony at Ferriland, within the Prouince of Aualon, in Newfoundland, vnto the Right Honourable Sir George Caluert, Knight, his Maiesties Principall Secretary, July 1622. who arriued there with his Company in July 1621.

May it please your Honour:

VPon the 17. day of May, I receiued heere your Letters of the 19. of February from the hands of *Robert Stoning*. Vpon the 26. of the same, a ship of Master *Iermis*, with your people and prouision, arriued here in safety: and from the hands of Captaine *Powell* I receiued then your Honours Letters of the 14. of March. And vpon the last of Iune Master *James* came hither, from Renouze, & the Sale-maker Master *John Hickson*; from whose hands I receiued two Letters more: that by Master *James* being of the 4. of May, and the other by *Hickson* of the 10. of the same.

All these being receiued by me, with an humble and a most thankefull hand, first, vnto God for your Honours health, and next, to your Honour for your continuall fauour towards me, beseeching the same Almighty God, long and long to continue your health, to the aduancement of his glory, both here, at home and else-where: I most humbly pray you to build vpo my dutifull care and diligence, in the setting forwards and following of your

Honours businesse, euen to your best aduantage, and aduancement of the worke, and also that I shall bee a duiusfull obseruer of your pleasure and commaundement.

And so with the like humility, I do present your Honour with the good tydings of all our healths, safety and good successe in our proceedings (Gods holy Name be praised for it.) It followeth now (as my duty requireth) that I render vnto your Honour a due account of what hath bin done by vs here this yeere, and of all things else, which appertaines vnto me to doe.

Therefore it may please your Honour, that as soone as I had deliuered my last Letters of the fifth of September, I immediately addressed my selfe onely to our businesse: Notwithstanding our diligent labour and extraordinay paynes-taking, it was Alhallontide before the first range of building was fitted for an habitable beeing. The which being forty foure foot of length, and fiftene foot of bredth, containing a hall eightene foot long, an entry of sixe foot, and a cellar of twenty-foot in length, and of the height, betweene the ground floore and that ouer head about eight foote, being deuided aboue, that thorowout into foure chambers, and foure foot high to the rooffe or a halfe story. The rooffe ouer the hall, I couered with Deale boords, and the rest with such thatch as I found growing here about the Harbor, as sedge, flagges and rushes, a farre better couering then boords, both for warmth and titenesse. When I had finished the same with onely one Chimney of stoneworke in the hall, I went forward with our kitchin, of length eightene foot, twelue foote of breadth, and eight foote high to the eues, and walled vp with stone-worke, with a large Chimney in the same. Ouert the Kitchin I fitted another Chamber. All which with a fairecase and conuenient passages, both into the Kitchin & the roome ouer it, were all finished by Christmas eue. This is all the building that wee haue besne able to accomplish before Christmas.

Many things else were done by vs in the *interim*, as the getting home of timber trees, firewood, the raising vp of a face of defence to the waterside ward, with the earth that wee digged both for cellar and Kitchin roome, (which we found a very laborious

laborious worke,) also the sowing of some wheate for a triall, and many other businesses beside.

After Chrirtmas, we employed our selues in the woods, especially in hard weather, whence wee got home as many board-stocks, as afforded vs about two hundred boords, & about two hundred timber trees besides: wee got home as many trees, as serued vs to palizado into the Plantation about foure Acres of ground, for the keeping off both of man and beast, with post and rayle seuen foote high, sharpened in the toppe, the trees being pitched vpright and fastened with spikes and nayles.

Wee got also together as much fire-wood, as will serue vs yet these two moneths. Wee also fitted much garden ground for seede, I meane Barley, Oates, Pease, and Beanes.

For addition of building, we haue at this present a Parlor of foureteene foote besides the chimney, and twelue foote broad, of conuenient height, and a lodging Chamber ouer it; to each a Chimney of stone-work with Staires and a Stairecase, besides a tenement of two roomes, or a story and halfe, which serues for a Store-house till we are otherwise provided. The Forge hath bene finished this fise weekes: the Salt-worke is now almost ready. Notwithstanding this great taske for so few hands, wee haue both Wheat, Barley, Oates, Pease and Beanes about the quantity of two Acres. Of Garden roome about halfe an Acre: the corne, though late sowne, is now in earing: The Beanes and the goodliest Pease that I euer saw, haue flourished in their bloomes this twenty dayes. Wee haue a plentifull Kitchin garden of Lettice, Raddish, Carrets, Coleworts, Turneps and many other things. Wee haue also at this present, a flourishing medow of at least three Acres, with many hay-cocks of exceeding good hay, and hope to fit a great deale more against another yeere. In the beginning of the last Winter, we sunke a well, of sixteene foote deepe in the ground, the which affords vs water in a sufficient measure. The timber that we haue got home first & last, is about fise hundred trees of good timber. There haue been about three hundred boords, besides the former, sawed since the arriual of Captaine *Powell*. Wee haue also broken much ground for a Brew-house room and other Tenements. We haue a Wharfe

in good forwardnes towards the Low water-marke. So that our indeuour that way affords a double benefit, the one of ridding and preparing the way to a further work, the other of winning so much void or waste ground, to so necessary a purpose, as to enlarge this little roome, whereon (with your Honours leaue and liking) I hope to fortifie: so that within the same, for the comfort of neighbour-hood; another row of building may be so pitched, that the whole may bee made a pretty streete.

For the Countrey and Climate: It is better, and not so cold as England hitherto. My comfort is, that the Lord is with your Honour, and your designes: for we haue prospered to the admiration of al the beholders in what is don. And thus with my humble dutie remembred, I rest,

*Your Honours most humble and
faithfull seruant,*

EDWARD WYNNE.

Ferryland 28. July 1622.

Postscr.

The ship with the rest of our prouision arriued here this morning: and what is omitted by me, shall by Gods helpe shortly bee performed. Your Honour hath greater hopes here, then heretofore I haue beene able to discern. All things succede beyond my expectation.

T. bo

*The Contents of a Letter to Master Secretary Calvert; from
Captaine Daniel Powell, who conducted the new supply of men, which
went for the Plantatiō, the last spring, dated Ferryland 28. July 1622*

Right Honourable:

May it please your Honour to vnderstand, that on the 18
of Aprill, my selfe, and all the company, whose names
I sent you in the List, by my last from Plymouth, tooke
shipping there, and on the 26. of May we all arriued
safe and in good health in New-found-land: their iourney pro-
ued so long by reason of much contrary winds: where he found
the Gouvernour and all his company in good health, as they all
continue in the same, praysed be God. The Coast and Harbours
which he sailed by there, are so bold and good, as that he doth
assure himselfe there can be no better in the world: and the land
whereon the Gouvernour hath planted, good and commodious,
that, for the quantity he thinkes there is no better in many parts
of England, and his house strong and well contriued, standeth
very warme, at the foot of an easie ascending hill, so as no cold
can offend it, although it be accounted the coldest Harbor in the
Land, and the Seas doe make the Land behind it to the South-
East, being neere 1000. Acres of good ground for hay, feeding
of Cattell, and plenty of Wood, almost an Island, safe to keepe a-
ny thing from rauinous beasts: he hath since his arriual there, bin
abroad, and findes much good ground for Medow, Pasture, and
arable, which will giue comfort and helpe to the present Planta-
tion, and quickly ease your Honours charge, and doth desire to
bee furnished with thirteene men, and to giue him leaue to settle
himself nere vnto the harbor of Agafort: he makes no doubt (God
blessing his indeuours) but to giue Master Secretary, and the rest
of the Vndertakers such content, that they shall haue good incou-
ragemēt to proceed further therein. So he humbly takes leaue, and
will euer rest ready to doe Master Secretary all possible seruice to
the vtmost of his power.

*Your Honours humbly
as command.*

Daniel Powell.

The



*The Coppy of another Letter to Master Secretary
Caluert, from Captaine Wynne, of the 17. of
August, 1622.*

May it please your Honour;

VPon the 17. day of May, your Honours Letters of the 19. of February, I receiued here from the hands of Robert Stoning, &c. And so forward, as in his former Letter of the 28. of Iuly, relating the manner and proportion of their building.

We haue Wheate, Barly, Oates & Beanes both eared and codded, and though the late sowing and setting of them might occasion the contrary, yet it ripens now so fast, that it carries the likelihood of an approaching haruest.

We haue also a plentifull Kitchin-Garden of many things, and so ranke, that I haue not seene the like in England. Our Beanes are exceeding good: our Pease shall goe without compare; for they are in some places as high as a man of an extraordinary stature: Raddish as big as mine arme: Lettice, Cale or Cabbedge, Turneps, Carrers, and all the rest is of like goodnesse. Wee haue a Medow of about three Acres; it flourished lately with many cockes of good hay, and now it is made vp for a Winter feeding. We hope to be well fitted with many Acres of Medow against another yeere: of Pasture land, wee haue already to serue at least three hundred heads of Cattell: and to all this, if it please God, a good quantity of seed-ground shall be fitted, and such buildings as we shall be able to accomplish.

Now

Now in the next place it may please your Honour to understand; That touching this Countrey, the Summer time here is so faire, so warme, and of so good a temperature, that it produceth many hearbs and plants very wholesome, medicinable and delectable, many fruit trees of sundry kinds, many sorts of Berries wholesome to eat, and in measure most abundant; in so much as many sorts of birds and beasts are relieued with them in time of Winter, and whereof with further experience I trust to finde some for the turne of Dyers.

Our high levels of land are adorned with Woods, both faire and seemly to behold and greene all Winter. Within Land there are Plaines innumerable, many of them containing many thousand Acres, very pleasant to see to, and wel furnished with Ponds, Brooks, Riuers, very plentifull of sundry sorts of fish, besides store of Deere, and other beasts that yeeld both foode & furre. Touching the soyle, I finde it in many places, of goodnesse far beyond my expectation: the earth as good as can be: the grasse both fat and vnctious; and if there were store of Cattell to feede it vp, and with good ordering, it would become a most stedfast nourishment, whereof the large breed of Cattell to our Northerne plantation, haue lately giuen proofes sufficient, though since, they haue bin most shamefully destroyed. The ayre here is very healthfull, the water both cleere and wholsome, & the Winter short & tolerable, continuing only in Ianuary, February, and part of March; the day in Winter longer then in *England*; the nights both silent and comfortable, producing nothing that can be said either horrid or hideous. Neither was it so cold here the last Winter as in *England* the yeere before. I remember but three seuerall dayes of hard weather indeed, and they not extreme neither; for I haue knowne grater frosts, and farre greater snowes in our own Countrey. At the *Bristow* Plantation, there is as goodly Rye now growing, as can be in any part of *England*; they are also well furnished with Swine, and a large breed of Goates, fairer by far, then those that were sent ouer at the first. The stones, kernels and seeds that *Stoning* brought me, were put into the ground presently after his arriual, the which are already of a pretty growth, though late set; for they came to my hands but vpon the 17. of May. The vines that came from *Plimmouth*, doe prosper very well: nay, it is to be assured,

assured, that any thing that growes in *England*, will grow and prosper very well heere: whereby it plainly appeares vnto your Honour, what manner of Countrey the same is. Therefore it may please you to giue credit vnto no man that shall seeme to vige the contrary. And for my part, seeing that by the prouidence of God, and your Honours meere fauour towards me, this employment is false to my lot, I trust that neither Gods grace in me, nor the experience that I haue gained by the trauels of my youth, will suffer me to wrong your Honour. Farre be it from mee to goe about to betray you and my Countrey, as others haue don that haue bin employed in the like trust. I trust also, that what I haue vndertaken either by word or writing, will bee found the Characters of a true and zealous minde, wholly deuoted vnto your Honours seruice, the good of my poore distressed Countreimen, and to the aduancement of Gods glory.

It may please your Honour to vnderstand, that our Saltmaker hath performed his part with a greatdeale of sufficiency, by whom I haue sent your Honour a barrell of the best Salt that euer my eyes beheld, who with better settling doth vndertake to better this, which hee hath made already. I shall humbly also desire you to remember my last yeeres suit, that our delicate Harbours and Woods may not be altogether destroyed. For there haue bin rinded this yere not so few as 50000. trees, & they heaue out ballast into the Harbors, though I looke on. It may likewise please your Honour to giue expresse order; First, that such as be sent hither hereafter, may bee such men as shall bee thought fit, and may be such men as shalbe of good strength: wherof we stand in need of fixe Masons, foure Carpenters, two or three good Quarry men, a Slator or two, a Lyme-burner, and Lymestones, a good quantity of hard Laths, a couple of strong maids, that (besides other worke) can both brew and bake, and to furnish vs with wheeles, hempe, and flaxe, and a conuenient number of West-countrey laborers to fit the ground for the Plough.

Secondly, that no more boyes and girles be sent hither, I meane vpon your Honors charge, nor any other persons which haue not bin brought vp to labour: for they are vnfit for these affaires.

Thirdly, your Honor of necessity must send some Gunnes and a Gunner with his necessaries: for the place and time doe require

it. It is a durable Chattel; they will command the Harbor and secure all. We stand in need of another brewing Copper, some Clapboards, more Iron & Steele, Bricke, some Lime, and Tiles for to begin, whilst the Slate-quarry is in fitting. A compleate Magazine of all things will be necessary, with victuals, linnen, woollen for apparell & bedding, with better couerlets, shooes of wet leather, Irish stockins, coorse knit-hose, coorse tickes, good flocks in cask, and in stead of cloth, coorse mingled kerfies, and no canuase suits, nor any ready made: But otherwise it may please your Honour to send Taylors, such as will helpe to gard the place, and doe other things. The like of other Trades-men, and all to be furnished out of the Magazine, vpon account. I went to *Formose* and *Renowze*, vpon the fourth of this moneth, to buy salt for your Honour against the next yeere, because it is so deare in England, and that which is now bought for the next yeeres fishing, amounts to the number of 186. hogs-heads. It may please your Honor, that another Iron mill, and two Bridewell mils may be sent hither, & then our bread-corne may be sent vnground: and if at any time it should happen to take wet, it may be dryed againe. We want a doozen of leather buckets, a Glazier, some glew, rats-bane, two fowling peeces of sixe foote in the barrell, and one of seuen foote, with a mould to cast shot of seuerall sizes for fowling.

The last yeere I shewed your Honour of much courtesie received from sundry Masters: many this yeere haue done the like, though some likes not our flourishing beginning and prosperity. Howsoeuer, I haue proceeded with a great deale of care and respect vnto your Honours commandements, to vse them with all humanity. I hope you will be pleased to send vs the Plough next yeere, and Gunnes; for the time requires it. And so I conclude, resting

*Your Honours most humble,
shankefull and faithfull
servant,*

*Ferryland 17.
August, 1622.*

Edward Wynne.

The names of all those that stay with me this yeere.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Captaine Powell.</i> | | <i>Henry Doke, Boats-master.</i> |
| <i>Nicholas Hoskins.</i> | | <i>William Sharpus, Tailor.</i> |
| <i>Robert Stoning.</i> | | <i>Eliz. Sharpus, his wife.</i> |
| <i>Roger Fleshman, Chirurgion</i> | | <i>John Bayly.</i> |
| <i>Henry Dring, Husbandman.</i> | | <i>Anne Bayly, his wife.</i> |
| <i>Owen Euans.</i> | | <i>Widdow Bayly.</i> |
| <i>Mary Russell,</i> | | <i>Ioseph Parscer.</i> |
| <i>Sibell Dee, maide.</i> | | <i>Robert Row, Fisherman.</i> |
| <i>Elizabeth Kerne.</i> | } Girles. | <i>Philip Iane, Cooper.</i> |
| <i>Ione Iackson.</i> | | <i>William Bond.</i> |
| <i>Thomas Wilson.</i> | } Smithcs. | <i>Peter Wotton.</i> |
| <i>John Prater.</i> | | <i>Ellis Hinckson.</i> |
| <i>Iames Bewell, Stone-layer.</i> | | <i>Digory Fleshman.</i> |
| <i>Benjamin Hacker, quarry-mā</i> | | <i>Richard Higgins.</i> |
| <i>Nich. Hinckson.</i> | } Carpen- ters. | |
| <i>Robert Bennet.</i> | | |
| <i>William Hatch.</i> | | |

In all 32.

I looke for a Mafon, and one more out of the Bay of *Conception*.

The Cobby of a Letter from N.H.s Gentleman living at Ferry-land in New-found-land, to a worthy friend W. P. of the 18. of August, 1622.

SIR,

MY humble seruice remembred; accounting my selfe bound vnto you in a double bond, namely, loue, and duty: I could not be vn-mindfull to shew the same vn- to you in these rude lines, thereby to acquaint you with our health, the temperature of our Countrey, and the commodities

modities and blessings therein. And first, for the first: Concerning our health, there is not any man amongst our company, that hath been sicke scarcely one day since he came, but hath bin able to follow his worke. The Climate differs but little from *England*, and I my selfe felt lesse cold heere this Winter, then I did in *England* the Winter before, by much. The ayre is sweeter: for I neuer smelt any euill saueur in the Countrey, nor saw any venomous creature. Gods blessings vpon this Land are manifold: As for Wood and Water, it passeth *England*: the one most sweete in growing and burning, the other most pleasant to taste, and good to drinke. For in the Whitson-holydaies (I taking with me Master *Stoning*) did coast some ten miles into the Countrey, Westward from our Plantation, to make some discouery of the country and to kill a Deere; and being some 5. miles into the Land, where we lodged that night, we found much Champion ground, and good leuels, of one, two, three or foure hundred Acres together; and at the foote of each Mountaine and small hill, we alwaies met with a faire fresh River, or a sweete brooke of running water, whereof we freely dranke, and it did quench my thirst as well as any Beere, and much refresh't vs both, and neuer offended our stomackes at all. Wee travelled three dayes, but found no Deere saue their footings, which came to passe by meanes of a great fire that had burned the Woods, a little before, ten miles compasse. It began betweene *Formouse* and *Aquafort*: it burned a weeke, and then was quenched by a great raine.

I know not who, or what he was that gaue fire to it, but I thinke hee was a seruant hired by the deuill to doe that wicked deede, who (I do not doubt) will pay him for his worke. In the night, the Woolues being neer, did something affright vs with their howlings, but did not hurt vs: for we had dogs, fire and sword to welcome them. As for Beares, although there be many, they beare vs no ill will, I thinke, for I haue eaten my part of two or three, and takē no hurt by them. Foxes are here many, and as subtil as a Fox, yet wee coozened many of them of their rich coates, which our worthy Governour keepes carefully, as also of Cattagenas and Otters, whose coverings we preferue as fitting presents for greater persons. The Fowles and Birds of the Land are Partridges,

Curleues, Fillidaires, Black birds, Bulfinches, Larks, Sparrowes,
 and such like. Those of the Sea, are Goose, Duckes of toure sorts,
 Capderace, Teale, Snipes, Penguyns, Murres, Hounds, Sander-
 lins, Redshankes and others; all very fat, sweere and whole some.
 The Fowles of prey, are Terceis, Goshawkes, Faulcons. Laners,
 Sparhawkes, Gripes, Ospries, Owles great and smail, Rauens,
 Gulls, Pitterils, and some others: and of most of these sorts I haue
 killed many. As for the plenty of Codfish, it is weil knowne vnto
 you. Salmones, Eeles, Mackarell, Herrings, Lance, Caplin, Dog-
 fish, Hollibuts, Floukes, Lobsters, Crabs and Muskeils: All, and
 more then all these are here in great plenty. very good and sweete
 meate. The wild fruit and Berries, are smal Peares, Cherries, Nuts,
 Resberries, Strawberries, Barberries, Dew-berries, Hurtleberries,
 with others, all good to eate. Many faire Flowers I haue seene
 heere, which I cannot name, although I had learned *Gerrards*
Herbal by heart. But wilde Rotes are here both red and damaske,
 as fragrant and faire as in *England*. All our Corne and seeds haue
 prospered well, and are already growne almost to perfect maturi-
 ty. What shall I say? To say that I know not, I dare not. Thus
 much I know, as an eye-witnesse, & much more good the Coun-
 trey doth promise to shew me: the which, when I see you, my
 heart shal command my tongue to certifie you. Our Gouvernour
 Letters (I doubt not) will bring you newes at large: I wrote but
 this in haste, to satisfie my selfe, and shew my duty, desiring you
 to looke thorow it, as thorow a prospectiue glasse, wherein you
 may discern a farre off, what I haue seene neere hand, and see
 that your poore well-wishing friend is aliué, and in good health
 at *Ferryland*, who in the lowest step of duty takes his leaue, with
 prayers for your preseruation, and will euer remaine,

Your seruant to be
 commanded,

Ferryland, 18.
 August. 1622.

BIND FULL RED MAROCCO
 TO USUAL STYLE: END-
 PAPERS ENCLOSED. DO
 NOT USE ANY OTHERS
 GRATIAN-MAXFIELD, 1973.

N. H.