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VIRGINIA CAROLORUM:

THE COLONY DURING THE DAYS OF CHARLES THE FIRST AND SECOND.

BY EDWARD D. NEILL.

CHAPTER FIRST.

From the accession of Charles the First, to the death of Governor Yeardley.

Among the earliest acts of Charles the First, after his coronation, was a proclamation concerning Virginia. Sir Thomas Smith, the enterprising East India merchant, and Alderman Robert Johnson, the London grocer, with their associates, were entirely satisfied with the victory over the Earl of Southampton, Sir Edwin Sandys, and the large majority of the members of the London Company, resulting from the declaration of Chief Justice Ley (Leigh), in June, 1624, that the company's charter was null and void. Toward the colonists in Virginia they had no harsh feelings, but their influence was used with the King so to order the tobacco trade, that their friends in London might derive some profit.

PROCLAMATION OF CHARLES THE FIRST.

The ship which brought the news of the death of James the First, also conveyed the views of his successor, as to the Plantation. In a communication of the thirteenth day of May, A.D. 1625, from Whitehall, Charles alludes to the "Collonie of Virginia, planted by the hands of our most deere Father of blessed memorie, for the propagation of Christian religion, the increase of trade, and the enlarging of his Royal empire." He thought that it "had not hitherto prospered soe happilly as was hoped and desired for, that the government of that Collonie was comytted to the Com-

panie of Virginia, incorporated of a multitude of persons of severall dispositions, amongst whome the affaires of greatest moment were and must be ruled by the greater number of votes and voyces, and therefore his late Majestie, out of his greate wisdom and depth of judgment, did desire to resume that popular government, and accordingly the letters patentes of that Incorporation were, by his Highnes' direction, in a legal course questioned, and therefore judicially repealed and adjudged to be voyd, wherein his Majestye's ayme was onlie to reduce that Government into such a right course as might best agree with that forme which was held in the rest of his Royal Monarchie, and was not intended by him to take awaie or ympeach the particular interest of anie private planter or adventurer, nor to alter the same otherwise than should be of necessitie for the good of the publike."

He also declared: "Our full resolution is, that there maie be one uniforme course of government in and through our whole Monarchie; that the government of the Collonie of Virginia shall ymediately depend uppon ourselfe, and not be commytted to anie Companie or Corporation to whom it maie be proper to trust matters of trade or commerce, but cannott bee fit or safe to communicate the ordering of State affaires, be they of never so mean consequence: And that therefore we have determynd that our Commissioners¹ for

¹ On the 15th of July, 1624, King James had appointed the following Commissioners for Virginia to receive the charters, seals, and letters of the Virginia Company, and attend to the affairs of the Colony:

Henry, Viscount Mandevill, Lord President of the Privy Council.

William, Lord Pagett.

Arthur, Lord Chichester, Baron of Belfast.

Sir Thomas Edwards, Knight, Treasurer.

" John Suckling, " Comptroller.

" George Calvert, " Secretary of State.

" Edward Conway, " " "

" Richard Weston, " Chancellor of Exchequer.

" Julius Cæsar, " Master of Rolls.

" Humphrey May, " Chancellor of Lancaster.

" Baptist Hickes, " and Baronet.

" Thomas Smith, "

those affaires shall proceede accordinge to the tenor of our commissions directed unto them, until we shall declare our

Sir Henry Mildmay, Knight, Master of Jewels.
 “ Thomas Coventry, “ Attorney General.
 “ Robert Heath, “ Solicitor General.
 “ Ferdinand Gorges, “
 “ Robert Killigrew, “
 “ Charles Montague, “
 “ Philip Cary, “
 “ Francis Gaston, “
 “ Thomas Wroth, “
 “ John Wolstenholme, “
 “ Nathaniel Rich, “
 “ Samuel Argall, “
 “ Humphrey Handford, “
 Matthew Sutcliffe, D.D., Dean of Exeter.
 Francis White, D.D., Dean of Carlisle.
 Thomas Fanshaw, Clerk of the Crown.
 Robert Johnson, Alderman of London.
 James Campbell, “ “
 Ralph Freeman, “ “
 Morice Abbot, Esquire.
 Nathaniel Butler, “
 George Wilmore, “
 Philip Jermayne, “
 Edward Johnson, “
 Thomas Gibbs, “
 Samuel Wrote, “
 John Porey, “
 Michael Hawes, “
 Edward Pallavacine, Esquire.
 Robert Bateman, Merchant.
 Martin Bonde, “
 Thomas Styles, “
 Nicholas Leate, “
 Robert Bell, “
 Abraham Cartwright, “
 Richard Edwards, “
 John Dyke, “
 Anthony Abby, “
 William Palmer, “
 Edward Dichfield, Salter.
 George Mole, Merchant.
 Richard Morer, Grocer.

further pleasure therein ; nevertheless we doe hereby declare that we are resolved with as much convenyent expedition as our affaires of greater importance will give leeve, to establish a Counsell consistinge of a few persons of understanding and quallitie, to whom wee will give trust for the ymediate care of the affaires of that Collonie, and whoe shall be answerable to us for their proceedings, and in matters of great moment shall be subordinate and attendant unto our Privie Counsell here ; and that wee will alsoe establish another Counsell to be resident in Virginia, who shal be subordinate to our Counsell here for that Collonie, and that att our owne charge we will maynteyne those publique officers.”

In conclusion, he wrote that he wished to bring the tobacco trade into one hand, and exclude that raised in foreign lands, and to fix his own price upon that raised in Virginia.¹

GOVERNOR AND COUNCILLORS, A.D. 1624–25.

After the charter of the Virginia Company had been dissolved, James the First continued Sir Francis Wyatt² as

Upon the recommendation of the Commissioners for Virginia, the following Tobacco Inspectors in London were appointed: Edward Dichfield, Salter; Richard Morer, Reuben Bourne, George Bromley, Grocers; William Perkyns, Merchant Tailor; and Edward Bennet, Merchant.

¹ The entire document is printed in Rymer's "Fœdera," Vol. XVIII., pp. 72, 73.

² "Miscellanea Genealogica Heraldica," New Series, Vol. II. p. 107, contains the following:

Thomas Wyatt, of Allington Castle, Boxley Abbey, married Jane, daughter of Sir William Hawte. His estate was confiscated.

George, his son, had the estate restored in 1582 by Queen Elizabeth. He married Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Finch, Kt., and he was buried in September, 1625, at Boxley Abbey.

Francis, son of George, in 1618 married Margaret, daughter of Sir Samuel Sandys. He was buried at Boxley Abbey August 24, 1644, and his wife March 27, 1644–5.

Hawte, brother of Francis, was Rector of Boxley October 3, 1632. He died July 31, 1638. He was twice married, and some of his descendants settled in Virginia.

Governor. While he had confidence in the motives of those who had directed the affairs of the Company, Wyatt found that their plans were at times impracticable. In a letter to his father he alluded to the "antipathy" caused by the great demands of the Corporation, and the "grumbling obedience" of the colonists, and he wished "that little Mr. Farrar was in Virginia, that he might add zeal to knowledge." His wife, a daughter of Sir Samuel Sandys, who passed some time in Virginia, was a cheerful person, willing to accept the hardships of a new settlement. His deportment was correct, and a captious fellow could only write:¹ "The old smoker, so good, so carefully mild, religious, just, honest, that I protest, I think God hath sent him, in mercy, for good to us."

The Councillors, as their muster-rolls show, were chosen from among the more prosperous and influential.

Francis West² preceded his brother, Lord Delaware, and

Eleanor, sister of Francis, was the first wife of Sir Thomas Finch, Speaker of House of Commons, 1627.

Hotten in *Lists of Emigrants* gives

THE MUSTER OF SR THOMAS WYATT, KT., TAKEN IN JANUARY, 1625.

"Sr Francis Wyatt, Kt., Governo' &c., came in the *George*, 1621.

[Wife had gone to England on a visit.]

SERVANTS.

Christopher Cooke, age 25, in the *George*, 1621.

George Hull, age 13, in the *Supply*, 1620.

Jonathan Giles, 21, in the *Triall*, 1619.

John Matheman, 19, in the *Jonathan*, 1619.

Jane Davis, 24, in the *Abigale*, 1622."

¹ Letter of William Capps, an old planter, in "Virginia Vetusta," p. 129; Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., 1885.

² Alexander Brown, in "Mag. of American History," 1883, p. 461, communicates the West Genealogy from the Bennet Roll. From this are gleaned the following facts:

Thomas, 3d Lord Delaware, second son of second Lord, "was born the 9th of July, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, 1577."

Francis West, fourth son, was born the 28th of October, 1586, between twelve and one o'clock noon.

John West, fifth son, was born the 14th of December, 1590, between five and six o'clock in the afternoon.

in A.D. 1608 first arrived. In November, 1623, he was appointed Admiral by the Council for New England, and sailed for Plymouth Harbor, but finding that the fishermen insisted that the fisheries should be opened to all, he returned to Virginia.

Sir George Yeardley¹ had always been recognized for his

Nathaniel West, sixth son, was born November 3, 1592, between two and three o'clock in the morning.

Doyle, in "History of the American Colonies," speaks of Francis, a nephew of Francis, who was drowned.

In January, 1625, Captain Francis West was living on the Company's land at Elizabeth City. The census-roll then taken, printed in Hotten, has the following :

"CAPTAIN FRANCIS WEST, HIS MUSTER.

Capt. Francis West, Counseler, aged 36, in the *Mary Ann Margaret*, 1610.

Mrs. Francis West, Widdowe, in the *Supply*, 1620.

Nathaniel West, born in Virginia.

SERVANTS.

Joane Fairchild, aged 20, in the *George*, 1618.

Benjamin Owin, aged 18, in the *Swan*, 1623.

William Parnell, aged 18, in the *Southampton*, 1622.

Walter Couper, aged 22, in the *Neptune*, 1618.

Reinould Godwin, aged 30, in the *Abigall*, 1620.

John Pedro, a Neger, aged 30, in the *Swan*, 1623."

¹ "MUSTER OF SIR GEORGE YEARLEY, KT.

S^r George Yearley, Kt., &c., came in the *Deliverance*, 1609.

Temperance, Lady Yearley, came in the *Faulcon*, 1608.

Mr. Argall Yearley, aged 4 yeares,

Mr. Francis Yearley, aged 1 yeare,

M^s. Elizabeth Yearley, aged 6 yeares, } Children borne heare.

SERVANTS AT JAMES CITY.

Richard Gregory, aged 40,

Anthony Jones, 26,

Thomas Dunn, 14,

Thomas Phildust, 15,

} came in the *Temperance*, 1620.

Thomas Hatch, 17, in the *Duty*, 1619.

Robert Peake, 22, in the *Margrett & John*, 1623.

William Strange, 18, in the *George*, 1619.

Roger Thompson, 40, in *London Marchannt*, 1620.

Ann, his wife.

executive ability and business capacity. John Pory had written of him, in 1619, as "the Governor here, who at his first coming, besides a great deal of worth in his person, brought only his sword with him, was at his late being in London, together with his lady, out of his mere gettings here, able to disburse very near three thousand pounds to furnish him with the voyage." In another paragraph he is called "a soldier truly bred in the University of War in the Low Countries."

George Sandys¹ had been the Colonial Treasurer, and as

Richard Arundell, in the *Abigall*, 1620.
 Georg Deverill, 18, in the *Temperance*, 1620.
 Thomas Barnett, 16, in the *Elsabeth*, 1620.
 Theophilus Bereston, in the *Treasuror*, 1614.
 Negro Men, 3.
 Negro Woemen, 5.
 Susan Hall, in the *William & Thomas*, 1608.
 Ann Willis, in the *Temperance*, 1620.
 Elizabeth Arundell, in the *Abigall*, 1620.

SERVANTS AT HOG ISLAND.

Maximillian Stone, aged 36, came in the *Temperance*, 1620.
 Elizabeth, his wife, in the same shipp.
 Maximillian, his son, aged 9 months.
 Robert Guy, 22, in the *Swann*, 1619.
 Edward Yates, 18, in the *Duty*, 1619.
 Cesar Pugget, 20, in the *Diana*, 1619.
 William Strachey, 17, in the *Temperance*.
 Alexander Sanders, 24, in the *True love*, 1623.
 George Whitehand, 24, in the *Temperance*, 1620.
 Henry King, 22, in the *Jonathan*, 1620.
 John Day, 24, in the *London Marchannt*, 1620.
 The wife of John Day in the same Shipp."

¹ "MUSTER OF M'S GEORGE SAND'S, ESQUIRE.

Servants.

Martin Turner,	} came in the <i>George</i> , 1621.
George Bailife,	
John Sparks,	
John Dancy,	
John Edwards,	
Nicholas Tompson,	
Rosamus Carter,	
John Stone, a boy,)

the brother of the head of the Virginia Company in London, had at one time exercised a great influence.

Captain Roger Smith¹ had served twelve years in the

Nicholas Comon,	}	in the <i>Guift</i> , 1622.
Nicholas Eyres, a boy,		
David Mansfeild,	}	in the <i>Bona Nova</i> , hired servants.
John Claxon,		
Thomas Swifte,	}	in the <i>Tyger</i> , freemen, 1622.
John Baldwine,		
hired, Daniel Poole, a french man.		
his wife, a young child of theirs.		

MUSTER OF THOSE THAT LIVE IN Y^o TREASURORS PLANT.

Robert Sheaperd, came in the *George*, 1621.
 James Chambers, in the *Dutie*, 1620.
 John Parsons,
 William Bengé,
 John Evens,
 Robert Edmunds,
 John Comes,
 John Tyos. } in the *Marygold*, 1619.
 William Pilkington,
 Elias Longe,
 Thomas Hall, } in the *Bona Nova*, 1620.
 Margret Pilkington,
 Jane Long. } weomen.
 M' Vincencio, the Italian.
 M' Bernardo.
 his wife.
 A child."

¹ "MUSTER OF CAPT. ROGER SMITH.

Capt. Roger Smith, came in the *Abigaile*, 1620.
 M's Joane Smith, came in the *Blessinge*.
 Elizabeth Salter, aged 7 yeares, came in the *Seafloure*.
 Elizabeth Rolfe, aged 4 yeares, }
 Sarah Macock, aged 2 yeares, } born in Virginia.

SERVANTS.

Charles Waller, aged 22, came in the *Abigaile*, 1620.
 Christopher Bankus, aged 19 yeares, in the *Abigaile*, 1622.
 Henery Booth, aged 20, in the *Dutie*.
 Henery Lacton, aged 18 yeares, in the *Hopwell*, 1623.

wars of the Netherlands, and is supposed to have been the second son of John Nibley, in Gloucestershire. In January, 1625, there resided with him Elizabeth Rolfe, whose widowed mother, Jane, appears to have been absent, perhaps with her father, Capt. William Peirce, in England. In "Virginia Vetusta," published by the Munsells, of Albany, this child, by a slip of the pen, is called Jane.

Ralph Hamor¹ is supposed to have been the son of Ralph Hamor, of London. In 1615 he published a Description of Virginia. Returned with Argall from England in May, 1617, and was described by Sandys as one whose extreme poverty forced him to "shifts."

[Plantation over the water.]

Francis Fowler, aged 23 yeres.
 Christopher Lawson.
 Alce, his wife.
 Christopher Redhead, aged 24.
 Stephen Webb, aged 25 yeres.
 John Butterfield, aged 23 yeres.
 William Baker, aged 24 yeres.
 Richard Alford, aged 26 yeres.
 Thomas Molton, aged 25 yeres."

¹ "MUSTER OF CAPT. RAPH HAMOR.

Capt. Raph Hamor.
 M's Elizabeth Hamor.
 Jeremy Clement, } her children.
 Elizabeth Clement, }

SERVANTS.

John Lightfoote, in the *Seaventure*.
 Francis Gibbs, a boy, in the *Seaflower*.
 Ann Addams, a maid servant.

AT HOG ISLAND.

Jeffrey Hull, came in the *George*.
 Mordecay Knight, in the *William & John*.
 Thomas Doleman, in the *Returne*.
 Elkinton Ratliffe, in the *Seafloure*.
 Thomas Powell, in the *Seafloure*.
 Thomas Cooper, in the *Returne*.
 John Davies, in the *Gwifte*."

John Martin was one of the earliest settlers, supposed to have been the brother-in-law of Sir Julius Cæsar, and was positive in his convictions, and generally in opposition to the majority. At the meeting of the first legislative assembly, in 1619, he insisted that by a special clause in his patent he was exempt from local authority, except in time of war. He returned from England in 1624 with an increased grant of land. Governor Wyatt and Council, on February 4, 1625, wrote to the Earl of Southampton and the Company, of which he was the head, that while they could "but praise the Company's charity in forgiving the many foul injuries of Captain Martin," they did not like his appointment as Councillor.¹

Samuel Mathews had not come to the colony until A.D. 1622, in the ship "Southampton," but was destined to become a leader. He had influence in London. He married the daughter of Sir Thomas Hinton by his first wife. Hinton afterwards married the rich widow of Sir Sebastian Harvey, Lord Mayor of London.² Her only daughter, Mary, the King wished to marry the brother of the Duke of Buckingham. A letter written on May 31, 1619, told a friend "The Lord Mayor is ill because the King wishes him to marry his only daughter, a child of fourteen, to Christopher Villiers, which he refuses." Harvey, in February, 1622, died, and Mary, his daughter, married John, son of Sir Francis Popham.³

John Harvey, of Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, had been the

¹ "MUSTER OF CAPT. JOHN MARTIN.

Capt. John Martin,	} in the <i>Swan</i> , 1624."
Sackford Wetherill,	
John Smith, aged 31,	
John Howard, aged 24,	
John Anthonie, aged 23,	

² The following marriage is entered on the Register of Stratford le Bowe Church, London, under date of October 1, 1622: "Sir Thomas Hynton of Chilton Foliot, Kt., and the Lady Mary wife of Sir Sebastian Harvey."

³ "MUSTER OF CAPT. SAMUEL MATHEWS, JAMES CITY.

Capt. Samuëll Mathews, came in the *Southampton*, 1622.
M^r David Sand's, Minister, came in the *Bonaventura*, 1620.

Captain of a ship in the East Indies,¹ and one of the Commissioners of A.D. 1624, who reported upon the condition of the Colony to the King, and Admiral of New England after West, and Argall. He was absent from Virginia, from the beginning of 1624, for several years.

Abraham Persey, Merchant, also written Peirsey, was a merchant, and, in 1616, first arrived in the ship "Susan."²

SERVANTS.

Robert Mathews, aged 24,	}	came in the <i>Southampton</i> , 1622.
Roger Williams, 20,		
Samuell Davies, 18,		
Henery Jones, 25,		
Aaron Conaway, 20,		
John Thomas, 18,	}	in the <i>Charles</i> , 1621.
Michaell Lapworth, 16,		
William Lusam, 27,		
William Feild, 23,	}	in the <i>London Marchant</i> , 1619.
Peter Montecue, 21.		
Robert Fernall, 31,		in the <i>Jonathan</i> , 1619.
Walter Coop[er], 33,		in the <i>Bona Nova</i> .
William Walters, 27,		in the <i>Bona Nova</i> .
Nicholas Chapman, 31,		in the <i>Jonathan</i> , 1619.
Gregory Spicer, 22,		in the <i>Triall</i> , 1618.
Nicholas Peirse, 23,		in the <i>Falcon</i> , 1619.
Robert Penn, 22,		in the <i>Abigaile</i> , 1620.
William Dalby, 28,		in the <i>Furtherance</i> , 1622.
Thomas Hopson, 12,		in the <i>Bona Nova</i> , 1618.
Abraham Wood, 10,		in the <i>Margrett & John</i> , 1620.
William Kingsley, 24,		in the <i>Marmaduk</i> , 1623.
Thomas Bridges, 12,		" " " "
Arthur Goldsmith, 26,		in the <i>Diana</i> , 1618."

¹ The East India Company ordered, in November, 1617, that "Security for 2000*l* or 3000*l* be taken from Capt. Harvey, who is suspected to be about to sail to the East Indies with a ship well victualled and furnished with twenty pieces of ordnance," and on the 16th of January, 1617-18, they were informed that "Sir Thomas Bromley and Captain Harvye were making a voyage from Flushing to the East Indies in a great ship," and that they had been stayed.—*Cal. of State Papers, East Indies*, 1617-1621. Upon giving security to the States General the vessel was released. John Chamberlain, in a letter to Dudley Carlton, describes Harvey as "somewhat choleric and impatient."

² "MUSTER OF M' ABRAHAM PEIRSEY, MARCHANNT.
M' Abraham Peirsey, came in the *Susan*, 1616.

Isaac Madison, of Charles City, died in 1624, before notice of his appointment arrived. His widow, Mary,¹

Elizabeth, his daughter, aged 15, }
Mary, his daughter, aged 11, } came in the *Southampton*, 1623.

SERVANTS.

Christopher Lee, aged 30 yeres,
Richard Serieant, aged 36 yeres,
Alice Chambers, } maid servants,
Annis Shaw, } in the *Southampton*, 1623.

AT PEIRSEY'S HUNDRED.

Thomas Lea, aged 50,
Anthony Paggit, 35,
Solomon Jackman, 30,
John Davies, 45,
Clement Roper, 25,
John Bates, 24,
Thomas Abbe, 20,
Thomas Brooks, 23,
Nathan Jones, 23,
Peter Jones, 24, } *Southampton*, 1623.
Pierce Williams, 23,
Robert Graues, 30,
Edward Hubberstead, 26,
John Lathrop, 25,
Thomas Chambers, 24,
Walter Jackson, 24.
Henry Sanders, 20,
William Allen, 22,
Georg Dawson, 24, }

John Upton, aged 26, in the *Bona Nova*, 1622.
John Bamford, aged 23, in the *James*, 1622.
William Garrett, aged 22, in the *George*, 1619.
Thomas Sawell, 26, " " " "
Henery Rowinge, 25, " " *Temperance*, 1621.
Nathaniel Thomas, 23, " " " "
Richard Broadshaw, 20, " " " "
Robert Okley, 19, in *William & Thomas*, 1618.
Negroes, 4."

¹ "MUSTER OF M'S MARY MADDISON, WIDDOW.

West and Shirley Hundred.

Mary Maddison, aged 30, in the *Treasurer*, 1618.
Katherine Layden, aged 7.

who arrived in the "Treasurer" in A.D. 1618, and was about thirty years of age, was living. Madison was a brave man, and a street ballad was printed and sung in the streets of London, in 1624, in which his attack upon the Indians was noted,—

"And Captain Middisone likewise
with honor did proceed
Who coming, tooke not all their corne,
but likewise tooke their King
And unto James his Citty, he
did these rich trophies bring."

William Clayborne,¹ also written Claiborne, Cleyburne, Cleburne. The Virginia Company, in a letter dated July 25, 1621, sent by the ship "George," write, "It is our expresse will that the Tenants belonging to every office be fixed to his certaine place upon the lands sett out for itt, for which M^r Cleyburne is chosen to be our Surveyor, who att the Companies very great charge is sett out, as by his condition of agreement you may perceive."²

SECRETARY DAVISON.

Too little has been written of Christopher Davison,³ the last Secretary of the Colony before the death of King James. His father was William Davison, of Stepney, Middlesex, Secretary of State under Queen Elizabeth, and in whose service, for a time, was William Brewster, the leader of the Leyden Puritans, who had landed at Plymouth Rock but a few months before Christopher Davison arrived at Jamestown. In the will of William Davison, made in A.D. 1608, Christopher is called his second son, and Francis, the poet, his eldest.

SERVANTS.

James Watson, aged 20 yeares, in the *George*, 1623.

Roger Lewes, " 19 " " " *Edwin*, May, 1617."

¹ So written in Rymer.

² Neill's "Virginia Company," Joel Munsell, Albany, p. 225.

³ The mother of the Secretary was Catharine Spelman, a relative of Sir Henry Spelman. He was born about A.D. 1577, and is said to have been a student of Gray's Inn. His younger brother, Walter, was also a poet.—*Life of Davison*, by Nicholas.

At a meeting of the Virginia Company, held June 11, 1621, as John Pory, Secretary under Yeardley, had not carried himself well, it was decided to choose a successor, and on the 13th, Mr. Parramore, Mr. Waterhouse, and Mr. Davison were balloted for the office, and "choice was made of Mr. Davison, he having the major part of balls, who being called in to take notice that the Secretary's place was fallen upon him, did declare his thankful acknowledgment unto the Company." He arrived in October, 1621, at Jamestown, but did not have good health. In a letter of April 8, 1623, to Deputy Ferrar, of the Company, he alludes to his sickness and absence from business, and promises to send a list of inhabitants. He also mentions that his "brother," perhaps brother-in-law, Thomas Finch, had died soon after his arrival.

When Pory and other Commissioners from England came, in 1624, Edward Sharpless was appointed clerk, in consequence of a vacancy in the Secretaryship, caused by Davison's death. Among the poems of Francis, the eldest brother, was published the following paraphrase of one of the Psalms by Christopher :

"Lord, in thy house, who shall forever bide?
To whom shall rest in sacred mount betide?
Ev'n unto him that leads a life unstained,
Doth good, and speaks the truth from heart unfeigned.
Who with his tongue, deceit hath never used;
Nor neighbor hurt, nor slandered, nor accus'd;
Who loving good men, is from bad estranged,
Who keeps his word, though to his loss, unchanged,
To usury, who hath no money lent,
Nor taken bribes against the innocent,
Who in this course doth constantly persevere,
In holy hill, unmoved, shall dwell for ever."

CONDITION OF VIRGINIA A.D. 1625.

The condition of the Colony was not prosperous, but it had been improved by the abrogation of the charter of the old Company. While there had been a disposition upon the part of its officers and stockholders to promote a Christian

civilization, yet the people did not feel that they were a commonwealth, but, subject to the ordinances of those who were anxious to receive some pecuniary return from their investments. The first of January, A.D. 1625, found a population of only about twelve hundred persons, one horse, one mare, five hundred hogs, and five hundred neat cattle in the valley of the James River and on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay. There was not a public inn, nor was there a church edifice, nor a residence of brick or stone at Jamestown.

On the 15th of June, 1625, Governor Wyatt and Council notified the Privy Council in England, that they had been forced to suspend Captain John Martin from their body, and that the reason they had taken the Secretaryship from, and cut off the ears of Edward Sharpless was, because he had violated his oath¹ and "delivered papers, committed to his charge, which greatly concerned" them.

The monopoly of the tobacco trade tended to produce stagnation in business and discontent, and Yeardley was appointed to visit England and secure, if possible, a modification of the pernicious contract.

On the 4th of October, Yeardley was in England, and wrote to the King how utterly disheartened the Virginia planters were, by the enforced sale of their tobacco, and asking that he might have a hearing before the Privy Council.

¹ After Secretary Davison's death, in 1623-4, an oath was administered to Edward Sharpless, acting as Secretary, in these words:

"You shall keep secret all matters committed unto you, with all things that shall be treated secretly at the Counsell table untill such tyme as by the consent of his Maiestie's Gouvernor and Captayn Generall and the full Council of the State then resydent, or the maior part of them, publication shall be made thereof.

"And you shall most exactly and faithfully do your utmost, record all acts and matters to be recorded and kept from time to time which shall be resolued upon by the Gouvernour and Counsell of State or the maior part of them and you shall not deliuer any thing concerninge the affayres of the Counsell to any other person to be copied out or engrossed without first making the Gouvernour acquainted and pleasure obtained. So help you God and the contents of this Boke."—*Virginia MS. Records*, Library of Congress.

When the opportunity offered, he asked for the liberty of holding a General Assembly for local legislation and the election of officers by the people, also that there should be no tax on staple commodities, and free trade in all things.

EXTENSION OF COASTING TRADE.

Small vessels were constantly seen trading with the Indians toward the Falls of the Potomac and the mouth of the Susquehanna River for corn and beaver-skins, and at Palmer's Island in that stream, named after Edward Palmer, who had, in 1624, projected a University and School of Arts for Virginia.¹

Intercourse had been established with the feeble settlements at Cape Cod and Bermudas. Fish was brought from the former and fruits from the latter.²

¹ Neill's "Virginia Vetusta," pages 183, 184.

² The beginning of the trade in fruits was in A.D. 1621. In a treatise on the Bermudas written in 1623, it is supposed by Capt. Butler, edited by Lefroy, and published in A.D. 1882, by Hakluyt Society, are the following letters:

"TO MY WORTHY FRIEND SIR FRANCIS WIATT, Gouvernor of Virginia.

"SIR: If your name deceaue me not we knowe one another. Howsoeuer your neighbourhoode and affinitie of command, inuite me to wellcome you, and to wish you all happinesse in this your onerous Honnour.

"Our plantation commenceth a commerce vnto you, for by this shipp I haue sent vnto you suche of our prime fruitcs as I heare you haue not, but assure myself you would haue, nor is ther ought els with vs but (during my tearme here) you shall as brethren command it. And (although your own climate giues a beliefe you can haue noe badd aire) I cannot chuse but wish you the temperature and salubritie of ours, the which I dare pronounce to be equall with the best of the world, and with it also communicated our bothe natural and artificial strength.

"I doubt not but that you haue your good wishes for vs, likewise as a participation with you of a spatious continent, goodly pasture, fayre riuers, necessary yron mines, and perhaps some other secret hopes: We are glad and thank you for it, and let vs still iointly goe on to wish one another's good, and to act it, and God second our honest endeauours.

CLOSER COMMUNITIES DESIRED.

Some of the leading men longed to see the parish and town organization of England introduced, and lamented

“And thus (noble Sir) you haue hastily and heartily recommended the true and faithful affection of

“Your assured friend,

“NATH. BUTLER.

“SAINT GEORGES, IN THE

“SUMMER ISLANDS,

“December 2, 1621.”

A second chest of cedar, well filled, was sent

“TO MY WORTHY FRIEND SIR GEORGE YARDLEY, in Virginia, giue these.

“WORTHY SIR,—This bearer (who loues you well) assureth me that you meant so well the last yeare, and that you sent out a ship of purpose to let vs knowe it, of which however we were deprived by the ignorance of the pilote, yet your noble entention ought to be esteemed as an act done to encesse my thancks. I haue now sent you some of our countrey's fructs, and I wish they may multiplie with you, they are of our choice ones, and such as giue vs much content here, wher and everywher els I shall by all means expresse myself

“Your affectionate friend,

“NATH. BUTLER.

“ST. GEORGES, IN SUMMER IDS.,

“Dec. 2, 1621.”

The fruits and plants were so acceptable that, in March, 1622, a bark came from Virginia to obtain another supply. While this vessel was in port, the writer of the manuscript about A.D. 1623, refers to the

MARRIAGE OF A COMPANION OF POCAHONTAS.

His words are: “Her ladeinge was aqua vitæ, sack, oyle, and bricks, in exchange whereof she desired plants and herbes of all sortes, potatoes, duck, turkeys, and lime-stone . . . In the interim of this shyps abode here the marriage of the Virginia mayde recommended vnto the Gouvernour by the Virginian Company resident in London, the shypeinge before was consumated: she being there married to as fitt and agreeable an husband as the place would afford, and the weddinge feste kept in the Gouvernour's newe house, and at his charge, whereto not only the Master of the new come shyp and some other strangers were inuited, but not fewer than one hundred persons wer made guests, and dined with all sortes of prouision that the Islands could afford, in a very plentifull manner.

“And it was thought to be done in a more fashionable and full man-

that their plantations were scattered, and, from the lack of bridges over the many inlets, only accessible by boats on the James River, and that they were "bereft of the friendly communion" as well as the "mutual Societie of one another in religious duties, the first fruit of civility."¹

BEAUMONT, THE FRENCHMAN.

During the year 1625, Giles Beaumont, a Frenchman, arrived with some colonists, authorized to claim the privileges of an English subject and establish a plantation.

JOHN CLARK, MATE OF THE MAY FLOWER.

It is worthy of note that the Captain and Mate of the May Flower both died in the valley of the James River. John Clark, who piloted the Puritans of Leyden to the coast of Massachusetts, was a resident of Virginia as early as A.D. 1612. One day, when Sir Thomas Dale was Deputy Governor, a Spanish ship appeared off Point Comfort and asked for a pilot. Captain James Davies, the commander there, acceded to the request, and the Spaniard sailed away with him, leaving three of their company on shore, one of whom was discovered to be an English traitor who, in A.D. 1588, had piloted the Spanish Armada to the coasts of England and Ireland, and was subsequently hung by Dale.²

ner that the strangers returned to Virginia might find reason to carry a good testimony with them of the welfare and plenty of the plantation: as also, that the kindred and friends of the Virginian bride, who wer proud commandours, and not less than Viceroyes might receive a knowledge of the well being of their kinds woman [kinswoman], and by the good respect and kind vsage shewed vnto her among the English be encouraged both to continue and augment their former friendshyp, and to become Christians themselves, to which ende also, the Gouvernour wrote of aduice to the Gouvernour in Virginia, and caused the mayde herselfe likewise to doe as much to her brother, who by her father's late death had succeeded in all his roialties and commande."

Powhatan died in 1618, and the Indian maiden appears to have been one of the sisters of Pocahontas.

¹ Commission to Yeardley to settle a colony, in "Virginia MS. Records," Library of Congress.

² Purchas, IV. Part, p. 1713.

Clark was taken to Spain and confined for some time in the galleys, and after a long time released.

Cushman writes to Pastor Robinson on June 20, 1620: "We have hired another pilote here, one Mr. Clarke, who went last year to Virginia with a ship of Kine." This pilot, John Clark, was the first to land upon the island in Plymouth Harbor, where the Puritans from Leyden, on December 20, N. S., kept their first Christian Sabbath. Clark returned in the *May Flower* to England, and on February 13, 1621-2, O. S., Deputy Ferrar acquainted the Virginia Company¹ "that one, Mr. Jo. Clarke, beinge taken from Virginia long since by a Spanish shippe that came to discover that plantaçon, that forasmuch as he hath since that time down the Companie good service in many voiages to Virginia, and of late went in to Ireland for the transportation of cattle to Virginia, he was an humble suitor to this Court that he might be admitted a free brother of the Companie, and have some shares of land bestowed upon him." In 1623 he was employed by Daniel Gookin to carry some cattle in the ship "*Providence*" to Virginia and there died.

CAPTAIN THOMAS JONES.

Captain Thomas Jones, in 1625, died, after an eventful if not honorable career. In 1617 he was sent out to the East Indies by Sir Robert Rich, afterwards Earl of Warwick, in command of a ship called the "*Lion*." Patrick Copland, Chaplain of the "*Royal James*," of which Martin Pring was the Captain, wrote to Sir Thomas Smith that "two English pirates had been taken in chasing a junk at Gogo." Sir Thomas Roe, Ambassador to the Great Mogul, sent a despatch "that Sir Robert Rich and one Philip Bernardoe set out two ships to take pirates, which is generally a pretence for being pirates, and that near the end of the Red Sea they had chased the Queen Mother's junk." Early in 1619, Jones came home under arrest, and in the "*Transactions of the East India Company*," under date of January 31, 1619-20, is this entry: "Thomas Jones, a servant of

¹ Neill's "*Virginia Company*," p. 132.

Lord Warwick, arrested by the Company for hiring away their men, but now being employed to go to Virginia, with cattle, by his Lordship, who desires his release, order is given to set him at liberty, Lord Warwick engaging to answer for what shall be objected against him."

On the 2d of February of the same year the Virginia Company allowed a commission to Captain Jones, of the "Falcon," to go to Virginia with fifty-two kine, four mares, and thirty passengers.

His voyage to the New England coast in the latter part of 1620, as captain of the "May Flower," is well known. On the 21st of November, 1621 (O. S.), he was commissioned by the Virginia Company as master of the "Discovery," a vessel of sixty tons, to trade for furs in the Delaware and Hudson Rivers. Upon the 18th of April, 1622, he arrived at Jamestown. On the 17th of July, in the Virginia Company of London, "a motion was made in the behaffe of Captaine Thomas Jones, Captaine of the 'Discovery,' nowe employed in Virginia fur trade and ffishinge, that he might be admitted a ffreeman of this Companie." The Council of New England, in London, on December 22, complained to the Virginia Company that during the summer Captain Jones had robbed some Indians of furs, and taken others captives, who, however, escaped by the ship running aground. In August, Jones visited the Puritans, at Plymouth. Bradford, in his "History of the Plymouth Plantation," writes: "Behold another providence of God; a ship comes into y^e harbor, one Captain Jones being cheefe therin. They were set out by some marchants to discover all y^e harbors betweene Virginia and y^e shoulds of Cape Cod, and to trade along ye coast wher they could. This ship had store of English beads, which were then good trade, and some knives, but would sell none but at dear rates, and also a good quantie togeather. Yet they were glad of y^e occasion, and faine to buy at any rate; they were faine to give after y^e rate of cente per cente if not more, and yet pay away coat-beaver at 3s. per lb., which in a few yeares after yielded 20s. By this means they were fitted againe to

trade for beaver & other things, and intended to buy whatever they could.

“But I will here take liberty to make a little digression. There was in this ship a gentleman by name Mr. John Poory; he had been Secretarie in Virginia, and was now going home, passenger in this ship.”

Winslow wrote Captain Jones “used us kindly, he made us pay largely for the things we had.”

The Governor and Council of Virginia, on the 20th of January, 1622-3, O. S., wrote¹ to the London Company: “And as for the fur voidage we cannott resolue you, Capt. Jhones being nott yett returned.”

In 1625 he entered the Chesapeake Bay with a Spanish frigate, which he declared he had taken under a commission from the United Provinces, which had been given to Captain Powell. He brought with him a negro named Brass, and soon after died. The first question as to the legal status of the negro in North America arose in connection with Brass, and when there were not thirty persons of African descent in Virginia. Thomas Jefferson refers to the case in a small volume of reports published at Charlottesville, Va. The General Court in October, 1625, ordered that he should belong to Sir Francis Wyatt, Governor, notwithstanding any rule by Captain Jones, or any challenge by the ship's company.

BEGINNING OF NEGRO SLAVERY.

Manuscripts recently printed give additional particulars as to the landing of negroes in Virginia.

The “Treasurer,” Captain Daniel Elfrith, arrived at Bermudas just as the “Blessing” was leaving the harbor for England with Governor Daniel Tucker. In a “History of the Bermudas,” printed from manuscript written about A.D. 1623, by the Hakluyt Society in 1882, and edited by Lefroy, the following occurs concerning the “Treasurer:” “Sent out she was by Captaine Argoll from Virginia, where he was then Gouvernor, under a pretence of tradeinge all alongst

¹ Neill's “Virginia Company,” p. 273.

the coast for skinned, and at the Virgin and Sauuage Ilands for goates, but some of his people coming aboard the 'Blessinge,' by some speeches unadvisedly let false, begett a suspicion in Captaine Tucker of a farther project than was openly pretended."

The captain was kindly entertained by Kendall, Governor Tucker's successor, remained six weeks, and received a large supply of corn.

About the last of July, 1619, a frigate appeared at Bermudas, "known to be a good fellowe, manned for the most part with English, who haueing played some sly partes in the West Indies, and so gotten some purchase, part whereof consisted of negroes, a welcome for a most necessary commodity for thes Ilands, she offered to leaue and giue them to the Gouvernour, so he would be pleased to admit her ingresse and egress." ¹ Kendall received fourteen negroes for privileges granted. ²

Fourteen days after another "handsome pinnace, manned for the most part with Dutch, and some two or three English," entered the Bermudas harbor. Shortly after this, after the middle of August, 1619, the "Treasurer," for the second time, enters the harbor.

The Hakluyt Society Publication also mentions "how the 'Treasourer,' hauevinge bin upon the coast at Captain Tucker goeing awaye, was admitted by Kendall, and so went to the West Indies, from whence she returned to Virginia, when, not likeinge her entertainment, she conveyeth herselfe awaye secretly, and shapeth her course for the Ilands a second time, and arriveth extremely poore, hauing all her upper works so rotten as she was utterly unable" to go to sea again.

The Dutch or Flemish frigate was at Jamestown during the month of September, 1619, and was recognized as the consort of the "Treasurer," both holding commissions from the Duke of Savoy. The first negroes were said to have been all landed from this vessel, although in the census of

¹ Hakluyt Society Publications.

² See *Virginia Vetusta*, p. 113.

1624–25, Angelo, a negro woman belonging to Captain William Pierce, the father-in-law of late John Rolfe, is marked¹ as having arrived in the “Treasurer.”

FEAR OF SPANISH SYMPATHIZERS.

During the year 1625, before the Earl of Essex sailed for Cadiz, there was fear that sympathizers with Spain might be among the sailors who arrived in the James River. Upon January 11, 1624–5, O. S., the Governor and Council of Virginia² wrote to England that Simon Tuchin, the Master of the ship “Due Returne,” who had been banished out of Ireland because he was strongly affected to Popery, had been examined, and that they thought he would be dangerous to the Colony should he become a pilot to the foreign country, and they suspected he would go to the Spaniards in the West Indies. In England, in June, 1625, he declared to the Privy Council that he had not taken soundings of the rivers and harbors of Virginia as had been charged, and asked for release.³

DEATH OF GOVERNOR ARGALL.

In the fleet that appeared before Cadiz in November, 1625, were two captains who had been identified with the settlement of Virginia. John Harvey was captain of the “Friendship,” of three hundred and eleven tons, with fifty-seven sailors and one hundred and sixty-four landmen. Sir Samuel Argall, knighted in 1622, was captain of the “Swift Sure,” a large vessel of about nine hundred tons, and carrying two hundred and fifty men, with also the Earl of Essex

¹ Hotten, p. 224.

² Sainsbury, p. 72.

³ There had always been a few arrivals from Ireland. As early as August, 1609, a proposition was made to the Earl of Salisbury by Sir Richard Moryson to send Irish pirates to Virginia. His words were: “Should his Lordship please to allow of them employed in the intended plantation of Virginia, which he has not yet motioned to them, he thinks good use might be made of them for the present there, both in defending them now in the beginning, and if they be disturbed in their first settling in relieving their wants from time to time.”—*Cal. State Papers, Ireland, 1608–1610.*

on board.¹ The large fleet to which they belonged was unsuccessful, and on December 11, 1625, had returned to Kinsale harbor. A letter written on January 28, 1626, has the following:² "The Master of the 'Swift Sure,' very backward and very cross, as the report goes, to his captain, Sir Samuel Argoll, which broke his heart, and a few days since he died."

COMMISSION FOR GOVERNOR YEARDLEY.

The father of Governor Wyatt died in September, 1625, and he asked permission to return to England, which was granted. The commission of his successor, dated March 4, 1625-6, uses this language:³ "Whereas our late royal Father upon the information that George Wyatt, Esquire, the father of the said Sir Francis Wyatt, was then lately deceased in the realm of Ireland, whereof happily the said Sir Francis Wyatt might desire to return into England about his own private occasions, which our said Father, notwithstanding the great and weighty importance of his affairs in that country, was graciously inclined to yield unto, if himself should so desire, as occasions shall require." The commission then continues, "Now know y^e that We, Taking into our princely consideration the care and providence of our late Royal Father having respect to the good of that Plantation so happily begun, which we conceive to be a business of that consequence which we ought to encourage, and by all good means to bring to perfection, we being forced by many other urgent occasions in respect of our late access unto the Crown to continue the same means that was formerly thought fit for the maintenance of the Plantation, until we would find some more convenient means upon mature advice to give more ample directions for the same, and reposing assured trust and confidence in the understanding, care, fidelity, experience, and circumspection of you, the said Sir Yardley [Yearley], Francis West, John Harvey, George Sandys, John Pott, Roger Smith, Ralph

¹ Glanville's Cadiz, Camden Soc. Pub., 1883.

² Cal. State Papers, Domestic.

³ Rymer, vol. xviii. The spelling modernized.

Hamor, Samuel Matthews, Abraham Percy [Piersey], William Clayborne, William Tucker, Jabez Whitacres, Edward Blaney, and William Ferrar, have nominated and assigned, and by these presents do nominate and assign you, the said Sir George Yardley, to be the present Governor; and you, the said John Harvey, and the rest before mentioned, to be the present Council of and for the said Colony and Plantation in Virginia, giving, and by these presents granting unto you, and the greater number of you respectively, full power and authority to perform and execute the places, powers, and authorities incident to a Governor and Council of Virginia respectively, and to direct and govern, correct and punish our subjects now inhabiting, or which shall hereafter inhabit, or be in Virginia, . . . and to execute and perform all and everything concerning that Plantation as fully and amply as every Governor and Council resident there at any time within the space of five years now last past. And because by the discovery of industrious and well-experienced men, the limits of the said Plantation may be augmented," they were authorized to grant commissions for discovery.

Provision was also made in the document, that in the case of the death of Yeardley, John Harvey should be Governor, and if he should also die, that then Francis West and fellow-councillors to choose one of their own number.

OATH TO BE ADMINISTERED.

Yeardley and Harvey, who had already taken the oaths before the Privy Council in England, were empowered to administer the same to Francis West, John Pott, William Tucker, Jabez Whitacre, Edward Blaney, and William Farrar [Farrar]. Pott, Tucker, Whitacre, Blaney, and Farrar had never before been in the Council.

DR. JOHN POTT.

Dr. John Pott was recommended to the London Company by Theodore Gulston, the founder of the Gulstonian Lectureship of the London College of Physicians. In the minutes of the Virginia Company of July 16, 1621, O. S.,

is this entry: "For so much as the Phisicons place to the Company was now become voyde by reason of the untimely death of Dr. Bohune, slaine in the fight with two Spanish Ships of Warr the 19th of March last, Doctor Gulstone did now take occasion to recommend unto the Company for the said place one M^r Potts, a M^r of Artes, well practised in Chirurgerie and Physique, and expert allso in distillinge of waters."

Upon his arrival in Virginia, he soon showed a great fondness for company and distilled waters, if George Sandys is to be credited.¹

CAPT. WILLIAM TUCKER.

William Tucker had represented Kiccowtan, afterwards Elizabeth City, in the Legislature of 1619, and in the winter of 1623 led an expedition against the Rappahannock Indians.²

¹ "MUSTER OF DOCTOR JOHN POTT, JAMES CITY.

Doctor John Pott, } arrived in the *George*.
M^s Elizabeth Pott, }

SERVANTS.

Richard Townshend, aged 19, in the *Abigaile*, 1620.
Thomas Wilson, " 27, " " " "
Osmond Smith, " 17, " " *Bona Nova*, "
Susan Blackwood, maide servant " " *Abigaile*, "

Men in the Marine.

Thomas Leister, aged 33 yeares, }
Roger Stanley, " 27, }
Thomas Pritchard, " 28, } in *Abigaile*, 1620.
Henry Crocker, " 34, }
Thomas Crosse, " 22, }
John Trye, " 20, }
Randall Holt, " 18, in the *George*, 1620."

² "MUSTER OF CAPT. WILLIAM TUCKER, ELIZABETH CITY.

Capt. William Tucker, aged 36, in *Mary and James*, 1610.
Mrs. Mary Tucker, aged 26, in the *George*, 1623.
Elizabeth borne in Virginia in August.

Edward Blaney came in 1621 as the factor of the London Company. He married the widow of Captain William Powell, who in 1619 represented James City in the Legislature.¹

SERVANTS.

George Tomson,	aged 17,	} in the <i>George</i> , 1623.
Paule Tomson,	" 14,	
William Thomson,	" 11,	
Pascoe Champion,	" 23,	} in the <i>Ellonor</i> , 1621.
Streight Sheere,	" 23,	
Thomas Evands,	" 23,	
Stephen Collowe,	" 23,	} in the <i>George</i> , 1623.
Robert Munday,	" 18,	
Matthew Robinsonn,	aged 24,	
Richard Appleton,	" 19,	in the <i>James</i> , 1622.
John Morris,	" 24,	" " <i>Bona Nova</i> , 1619.
Mary Morris,	" 22,	" " <i>George</i> , 1623.
William Hutchinson,	" 21,	" " <i>Diana</i> , 1618.
Peeter Porter,	" 20,	" " <i>Tyger</i> , 1621.
William Crawshaw, an Indean, baptised.		
Antoney, Negro.		
Isabell, "		
William, their child, baptised."		

¹ In the list published by Hotten is

"THE MUSTER OF M' EDWARD BLANEY.

M' Edward Blaney came in the *Francis Bonaventure*.

SERVANTS.

Robert Bew,	aged 20,	came in the <i>Dutie</i> .	
John Russell,	" 19,	"	" <i>Bona Nova</i> .
Rice Watkins,	" 30,	"	" <i>Francis Bonaventure</i> .
Nathaniel Floid,	" 24,	"	" <i>Bona Nova</i> .
George Rogers,	" 23,	"	" " "
John Shelley,	" 23,	"	" " "
Thomas Ottowell,	" 40,	"	" " "
Thomas Crouch,	" 40,	"	" " "
Robert Sheppeard,	" 20,	"	" <i>Hopwell</i> .
William Sawier,	" 18,	"	" " "
Robert Chauntrie,	" 19,	"	" <i>George</i> .
William Hartley,	" 23,	"	" <i>Charles</i> .
Lawley Dampport,	" 29,	"	" <i>Duty</i> .
William Ward,	" 20,	"	" <i>Jonathan</i> .
Jeremy White,	" 20,	"	" <i>Tyger</i> .
John Hacker,	" 17,	"	" <i>Hopwell</i> .
Robert Whitmore,	" 22,	"	" <i>Duty</i> ."

WILLIAM FERRAR.

William Ferrar, also written Farrar, was a brother of Nicholas, the Deputy Governor of Virginia Company, and resided near the plantation of Cecilia, the widow of Samuel Jordan, to whom he was attentive after the Rev. Greville Pooley had received, as he alleged, a promise of marriage. In the Company's "Transactions," under the date of April 21, 1624, O. S., is the following: "Papers were read whereof one containing certain examinations touching a difference between Mr. Pooley and Mrs. Jordan, referred unto the Company for answer, and the Court entreated Mr. Purchas to confer with some civilians and advise what answer was fit to be returned in such a case."

A few months later the Governor of Virginia issued the following order concerning flirts: "Whereas, to the great contempt of the majesty of God and ill example to others, certain women within this Colony have, of late, contrary to the laws ecclesiastical of the realm of England, contracted themselves to two several men at one time, whereby much trouble doth grow between parties and the Governor and Council of State much disquieted. To prevent the like offense to others, it is by the Governor and Council ordered in Court that every minister give notice in his church, to his parishioners, that what man or woman soever shall use any words or speech tending to the contract of marriage though not right and legal, yet may so entangle and breed struggle in their consciences, shall for the third offense undergo either corporal punishment, or the punishment by fine or otherwise according to the guilt of the persons so offending."¹

"¹ MUSTER OF M' WILLIAM FERRAR, & M's JORDAN, JORDANS
JORNEY, CHARLES CITTIE.

William Ferrar, aged 31, in the <i>Neptune</i> , August, 1618.	
Sisley Jordan, " 24, " <i>Swan</i> , August, 1610.	
Mary Jordan, aged 3 years,	} borne heare.
Margrett Jordan, aged 1,	
Temperance Baley, " 7,	

CLAIBORNE MADE SECRETARY.

In Yeardley's commission was also this clause: "And forasmuch as the affairs of the said Colony and Plantation may necessarily require some person of quality and trust to be employed as Secretary for the writing and answering of such letters as shall be from time to time directed or sent from the said Governor and Council of the Colony aforesaid, our will and pleasure is, and we do by these presents nominate and assign you, the said William Clayborne,¹ to become Secretary of State, and for the said Colony and Plantation of Virginia, residing in those parts."

Upon the 6th of April, 1626, Wyatt was still at Jamestown, and signed with his councillors, Francis West, Hamor, Roger Smith, Abraham Persey, and Clayborne (Claiborne), a communication to the Commissioners in England, in which a mention is made of the arrival of the ship "Virgin," of Southampton, on the 23d of March, with letters of the 24th of October. It also refers to the Colony in these words: "Nothing hath bine longe more earnestly desired than the settling of the affaires of the Colony as well for the government as other wayes, neither could there haue bine a greater

SERVANTS.

William Dawson,	aged 25,	in the <i>Discovery</i> ,	March, 1621	[O. S.].
Robert Turner,	" 26,	" <i>Tryall</i> ,	June, 1619.	
John Hely,	" 24,	" <i>Charles</i> ,	November, 1621.	
Robert Manuell,	" 25,	" <i>Charles</i> ,	November, 1621.	
Roger Preston,	" 21,	" <i>Discouerie</i> ,	March, 1621.	
Thomas Williams,	" 24,	" <i>Dutie</i> ,	May, 1618.	

¹ Cleborne, Cleyborne, Clayborne, Claiborne. William, the 2d son of Edward Clybourne, of Westmoreland, was born 1587, married Jane Buller, of London, died 1676. Had three sons. William, of Romancock, Thomas, Leonard, died in the West Indies 1694, and a daughter, Mary. See O'Hart.

Claiborne was the first Secretary in Virginia appointed by the King. Pory and Davison, his predecessors, had been elected by the London Company. On a brass memorial tablet in Cliburn Church, near Penrith, Westmorelandshire, is the following: "Insuper et in memoriam Gulielmi de Cleyborne seu Claiborne, primi e Secretis Colonie Virginiensis qui anno vixit MDCXXVII."

incouragement to the Planter than to understand it to be his Maiestie's gracious pleasure that no person of whom they have heretofore instlie complayned should have any hand in the gouernment, either here or there. And wee humbly desire your Lordshipps to soliccitt his Maiestie (if it bee not alreadie done) for the speedie accomplishment thereof, the rather because the Gouverner's necessary occasions require his present retourne."

The letter also expresses pleasure at the intelligence that every man will have his rights preserved. Request is made for five hundred soldiers, with a year's provisions for discovery and protection.

Instructions were issued to Yeardeley, as the successor of Wyatt, to see that new-comers were properly entertained, that merchants were not to be forced to take tobacco at 3s. per pound for their goods, and that Indians were not allowed to enter planters' houses without license.

It was not, however, until after the middle of May that Wyatt sailed for England.¹

SANDYS, TRANSLATOR OF OVID.

On the 24th of April, 1626, King Charles issued a concession, in which he relates that "our trusty and well-beloved George Sandys, Esquier, hath with great care and industry translated into English verse the fifteen books of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, which he hath to his great charge caused to be imprinted and made ready to be published in print, rather for the delight and profit of our living subjects, than for the hope of any great benefit to be by him reaped thereby, and hath humbly besought us to vouchsafe him a privilege for the sole printing of the said work for such term of years as we should think fit and convenient, the better to encourage him and others to employ their labors and studies in good literature," and then grants him the privilege to print and sell the same for twenty-one years.

¹ In August he was in England, and a warrant was ordered "to Sir Francis Wyat, late Governor in Virginia, to import 10,000 weight of tobacco custom free."—*Cal. State Papers, Dom.*, pp. 408, 409.

Sandys had been engaged on this translation for several years. Drayton's poem to George Sandys, Treasurer of the Colony of Virginia, would seem to indicate that five books had been prepared before he went to Jamestown.

“Go on with Ovid as you have begun
 With the first five books ; let your numbers run
 Glib as the former, so shall it live long,
 And do much honour to the English tongue.
 * * * * *
 If you vouchsafe rescription, stiff your quill
 With natural bounties, and impart your skill
 In the description of the place, that I
 May become learned in the soil thereby :
 Of noble Wyat's health, let me hear
 The Governor ; and how our people there
 Increase and labour, and what supplies are sent,
 Which I confess shall give me much content ;
 But you may save your labour, if you please,
 To write to me aught of your savages,
 As savage slaves be in Great Britain here,
 As any one you can show me there.
 And though for this I'll say I do not thirst,
 Yet I should like it well to be the first,
 Whose numbers hence into Virginia flew,
 So, noble Sandys for this time, adieu.”

In a letter¹ to Samuel Wrote, Esq., of London, dated March 28, 1623, Sandys alludes to the completion of two more books of Ovid in these words : “ If I could be proud, your censure had so made me, for that slothfull worke wth I was ashamed to father, notwithstanding it begot a desire to proceede, but heare my own Author.”²

‘—— nec plura sinit tempusque pudorque
 Dicere ; majus opus magni certaminis urget.’

Yet amongst the roreing of the seas, the rustling of the shrowdes, and clamour of Saylers I translated two books,

¹ Neill's "Virginia Vetusta," Munsell's, 1885, pp. 124, 125.

² Ovid. Book VIII., lines 388, 389.

“ Neither time and glory allow more,
 A greater work of great importance impels.”

and will, perhaps, when the sweltering heat of the day confines me to my Chamber, give a further essaye, for which if I be taxt I have noe other excuse but that it was the recreation of my idle howers, and say with Alciat,—¹

“Dum pueras inquilanas invenes dum tessera fallit,
Desinet et segnes chartula picta vires
Hæc nos festivis emblemata adimus horis.”

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF SHIPS.

In the fall of 1626, Capt. John Preen, in the ship “Peter and John,” arrived with provisions and passengers, and also brought ten barrels of powder for defence of the plantation, sent over by the Commissioners. Among the passengers were Thomas Willoughby and John Pollington, old colonists returning from a visit to England. Willoughby, when a boy nine years old, in 1610, first arrived in Virginia, and Pollington had been a member of the first legislature, which, in 1619, met at Jamestown. The next year Preen made another voyage to Virginia. In 1627, the ship “Temperance,” Capt. Marmaduke Rayner, sailed for England, with Samuel Sharpe, who had been in the colony since 1610, and twelve other passengers. A letter written in England, dated August 18th of this year, mentions that “there are many ships going to Virginia, and with them fourteen or fifteen hundred children, w’ch they have gathered up in divers places.”

TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

In April, 1627, Gov. Yeardley and Council² write to the Privy Council that the people are disheartened by the intelligence that a Mr. Anis has made a contract for their tobacco, and “they earnestly entreat that free trade and the

¹ Andreas Alciati, born in Milan, A.D. 1492, died at Pavia, A.D. 1550, was the author of “*Sacra Emblemata*,” published in Venice, in 1546, by the Sons of Aldus. Andrew Willet, a Puritan, was born in Ely, Cambridgeshire, a fellow of Cambridge, and chaplain to Prince Henry, died Dec. 4, 1621, aged 59 years, and was buried at Barley. He was the author of “*Sacrorum Emblematum Centuria una*,” chiefly from Andrew Alciatus. To this Sandys refers.

² Sainsbury, I. 84.

sole importation of tobacco may be continued, and Spanish tobacco excluded. They ask the Commissioners not to let them fall into the hands of avaricious and cruel men, whose exorbitant and wide consciences project and digest the ruin of the plantation for profit and gain to themselves."

The King sent back by William Copps, an old planter, a letter in which he urged varied planting, and told them "that this plantation is wholly built upon smoke, tobacco being the only means it hath produced."

On the 9th of August, 1627, Charles the First declared "his final resolution touching all sorts of tobacco." All plants in England, Wales, and Ireland were to be destroyed, and no tobacco imported from Spain. To prevent the planters of Virginia and Bermudas giving "themselves over to the planting of tobacco only to make a present return of profit, and neglect to apply themselves to solid commodities fit for the establishing of colonies will utterly destroy these colonies," the King ordered that no tobacco should be imported into England without a special license.¹

DEATH OF GOVERNOR YEARDLEY.

In November, Governor Yearley passed from earth. Although the hangers-on at Court were vexed at his promotion, and called him "a mean fellow" because he had no title, and was the brother of Ralph the London Apothecary, he proved a good man, an enterprising citizen, and loyal subject. His will was made October 12, 1627; Abraham Peirse, of the Council, William Clayborne, Secretary of the Colony, and Susanna Hall, a servant, being witnesses.²

To his wife, Temperance, he left his plate, linen, and all household stuff, and ordered his notes, debts, servants, and "negars" to be sold, and the moneys therefrom to be divided into three parts: one for the widow, one for elder son Argoll, and the third to be divided between his son Francis, and daughter Elizabeth.

¹ Rymer, Vol. XVIII. pp. 921, 922.

² N. E. Hist. Gen. Register, January, 1884.

(To be continued.)