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A Chronological History of
NEW ENGLAND.

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A Chronological History

OF

NEW ENGLAND,

In the Form of Annals,

BY

THOMAS PRINCE.



(Boston, N.E., 1736.)

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IN FIVE VOLUMES.  
VOL. I.  
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PRIVATELY PRINTED, EDINBURGH.

—
1887.



EDITOR'S PREFACE.



"THE New England Chronology is a work of the greatest utility, and almost necessary to one who would form an intimate acquaintance with the history of the first planting of New England."

Such is the judgment of the reviewer of the Edition of 1826 (*North American Review*, Oct. 1826). And, as this Edition, edited by F. G. Drake of Boston, U. S. A., is the only complete one that has ever appeared since the original saw the light in 1736, I have considered the work fully entitled to a place of honour in this series of bibliographical rarities.

Thomas Prince was born in 1687 at Sandwich, Mass., and was a grandson of John Prince of Hull, who emigrated to America in 1633. He graduated at Harvard in 1707, and, after visiting Europe and preaching for several years at Combs, in Suffolk, returned to Boston, where he died in 1771. Such of his collection of books and manuscripts as escaped the Revolutionary War, are preserved in the Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Of the *Annals*, Vol. I. appeared at Boston in 1736, 8vo, parts 1, 2, and 3 of Vol. II. appeared in 1755. Prince intended to bring his history

down to 1730, but the last part ends abruptly in 1733. The introduction to the work was divided into eight sections :

1. The Scripture Patriarchs.
2. The Judges of Israel.
3. The Kings of Judah.
4. The Monarchies of Babylon, Persia, Greece, and Egypt.
5. The Roman Emperors.
6. The Eastern Empire.
7. From Egbert to the discovery of the New World, by Christopher Columbus.
8. From thence to the discovery of New England, and death of Elizabeth.

The seven first divisions have lost all interest for modern readers, and the same may be said of the European events recorded in division 8. I have therefore omitted all the introduction except what relates to the New World, and I have further ventured to leave out the continual reference to authorities which appears in the pages of the original.

A list, however, of the authorities relied upon by Prince is given as an appendix to Vol V.

EDMUND GOLDSMID.

EDINBURGH,

June 25, 1887.

A
CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY
OF
NEW ENGLAND,
In the Form of
ANNALS:

BEING

A summary and exact Account of the most material
Transactions and Occurrences relating to this
Country, in the order of time wherein they
happened; from the Discovery by Captain
GOSNOLD in 1602, to the Arrival of Governor
BELCHER in 1730.

WITH AN

INTRODUCTION

CONTAINING

The Gradual Discoveries of America, to the
Discovery of New England.

By THOMAS PRINCE, M.A.

Deut. xxxii. 7.—*Remember the days of old!
Consider the years of many generations!*

Job. viii. 8.—*For enquire, I pray thee, of the
former age! and prepare thyself to the search of
their fathers!*

BOSTON, N. E.

Printed by KNEELAND & GREEN for S. GERRISH.

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To his Excellency
JONATHAN BELCHER, Esq.,
Captain General and Governor in Chief in and
over his Majesty's Province of the Mas-
sachusetts Bay, in New England, &c.

To the Honourable
SPENCER PHIPPS, Esq.,
Lieutenant Governor,

AND

To the Honourable
His Majesty's Council, and House of Re-
presentatives of said Province.

THe Province, under your united care,
being the Principal of the New England
Governments, containing especially the two First
Colonies, of Plymouth and the Massachusetts,
from whence the others chiefly derived; and
having the greatest share in the following Work :
to whom, could a son of the Province more
properly offer this fruit of his labours, than to Your
Excellency and Honours? Especially when he
beholds you as mostly, if not wholly, descendants
from the worthy Fathers of these Plantations,
whom Yourselves and posterity cannot but have
in everlasting honour : not only for their eminent

self-denial and piety, wherein they set examples for future ages to admire and imitate ; but also for their great concern that the same Vital and Pure Christianity, and Liberty, both civil and ecclesiastical, might be continued to their successors ; for which, they left their own and their fathers' houses in the most pleasant places then on earth, with many of their dearest relatives, and came over the ocean into this then hideous wilderness. The peaceful fruits of whose extraordinary cares, labours, hardships, wisdom, courage, patience, blood, and death ; we, under the Divine protection, and the justice of the best of kings, enjoy.

It is to these, we firstly owe our pleasant houses, our fruitful fields, our growing towns and Churches, our wholesome laws, our precious privileges, our Grammar Schools and Colleges, our pious and learned Ministers and Magistrates, our good Government and order, the public restraints of vices, the general knowledge of our common people, the strict observation of the Christian Sabbath: with those remains of public modesty, sobriety, social virtues, and religion ; for which, this country is distinguished among the British colonies, and in which we are as happy as any on earth.

In the midst of our great advantages, You will doubtless take a noble and useful pleasure in reviewing the names and actions of your pre-

decessors, that You may imitate their virtues ; as also in surveying the gradual steps that led to our present situation : together with the Train of Providences appearing for us, sometimes indeed afflicting, and then delivering ; but preserving us through all our dangers, disappointing the designs of enemies, maintaining our invaluable liberties, and causing us to grow and prosper—that the Sovereign Power who has formed, preserved, and blessed this People, may receive His due and grateful adorations.

It is the orderly succession of these transactions and events, as they precisely fell out in time (too much neglected by our historians) ; that, for some years past, I have taken the greatest pains to search and find, even vastly more than in composing : and which, through a world of difficulty and much expense, I here present You : not in the specious form of a proper History, which admits of artificial ornaments and descriptions to raise the imagination and affections of the reader ; but of a closer and more naked Register, comprising only Facts, in a Chronological Epitome, to enlighten the understanding, somewhat like the Form of Usher's Annals, which a competent historian may easily fill up and beautify.

Nor is the design of this Dedication, as is usual with others, to implore Your patronage of the Work in general at all adventures, or to palliate

or excuse the faults or mistakes therein ; but rather humbly to appeal to Your collective and superior knowledge, that it may more thoroughly be examined, every mistake of fact discovered, and the remainder only justified.

It would be too high a presumption in me, as well as too intruding on your more important cares, to supplicate a public examination or correction of this composure. But if it were as worthy as the Reverend and learned Mr. Hubbard's Narrative of the Indian War, for the perusing and approving which, three honourable Magistrates were deputed by the Governor and Council of the Massachusetts Colony, in 1677 (one of whom was a Major General, and the other two were afterwards Governors) : upon rectifying every error, such a Public Approbation would consign it, as a True Report of Facts, to the regard and credit both of the present and of future generations.

I should now conclude, were it not for an observation of too great and public moment to be here omitted, which is as follows :—

That when the Founders of these Colonies came over, it was a time of general tyranny both in Church and State, through their mother island, under which the British Kingdoms loudly groaned ; as the united voice declared both of their Lords and Commons in several Parliaments,

both of England and of Scotland, the only national representatives and the most proper witnesses of the national oppressions : a thousand times more credible than any particular writers. From which, those Kingdoms could never obtain a legal and established deliverance till the glorious Revolution in 1688 ; nor could apprehend it to be sufficiently secured till the happy Accession of King George I. to the British throne in 1714. A Prince, who was a grandson by the Princess Sophia, of that most excellent King and Queen of Bohemia, whom the Puritans admired and loved; whom they grieved to see so much neglected in their bitter sufferings, by the Court of England ; and whom those who came over hither represented to their posterity in the most amiable character. Of which I can myself, bear witness. For though born in a remoter corner of this land, yet while in the arms of a knowing and careful mother, a granddaughter of the first race of settlers ; Next to the Scripture History, she gave me such a view of the Reformation, and of the sufferings and virtues of those renowned Princes ; as raised my joy with others, when the first hopeful prospect opened, of their Protestant descendants in the Illustrious House of Hanover being advanced to the British Throne ; and carried us into unbounded transports, when our eyes beheld it.

Upon this occasion, His Excellency will forgive

me if, for the honour of his Country as well as for his own, we boast of One among us; who, inspired with zeal for the succession of that Illustrious House, even in the joys of youth, twice brake away, viz., in 1704 and 1708, and passed a double Ocean, that he might with rapture see, and in his Country's name express the ardour of their vows to that most important Family; in which, under heaven, all the welfare of three mighty Nations, and even of all the Protestant States and kingdoms in the world, as well as the liberty, religion, and felicity of these Colonies and Provinces were involved. A celebrated instance, peculiar to himself alone, that I presume no other American can pretend to; and, for the fatigue and pains, I suppose no other subject of the whole British Empire: which redounds to the glory of the land that bred him, that parted with him and received him with applause; and the happy consequence whereof, at the hand of his Country, he now enjoys.

May that blessed Family remain on the throne! and prosper as long as the sun endures! May they spread their branches to every state and kingdom roundabout! and therewith extend the British happiness! May these Plantations flourish, under their benign influence, to the end of time!

May your Excellency enjoy their smiles, till the last hour of life! and thereby, with the Divine

grace and blessing, long lengthen our tranquility, and advance our welfare !

May your Honours, now taking your turn to rise and shine in the exalted places of your wise and pious Predecessors, follow their bright examples ! preserve the dear *Deposita* resigned to your faithful trust ! and transmit them safely to your successors ! In all your counsels, may you look to future as well as present generations ! whom you may see depending on your care and wisdom, as we, unborn, depended on the care and wisdom of those before us ! and may you ever keep in view the principal and noble ends of these Religious Settlements ! So will you be, with our dear Forefathers, an eternal excellence, and the joy and praise of perpetual generations.

Your Excellency's and Honours'

Most obedient humble servant,

THOMAS PRINCE.

Boston, Nov. 24th, 1736.





THE PREFACE

relating the rise, design, and progress of
this Composure.

NEXT to the Sacred History, and that of the Reformation, I was from my early youth instructed in the History of this Country. And the first book of this kind put into my hand was the "New England Memorial" composed by Mr. Secretary Morton, being the history of Plimouth Colony from the beginning to 1668. Governor Thomas Dudley's Letter to the Countess of Lincoln informed me of the beginning of the Massachusetts Colony. Mr. William Hubbard's and Mr. Increase Mather's narratives of the Indian Wars in 1637, 1675, and 1676; with Mr. Cotton Mather's History of the Indian Wars from 1688 to 1698, gave me a sufficient view of those calamitous times. Mr. Matthew Mayhew's account of the Vineyard Indians; Mr. Increase Mather's Record of Remarkable Providences; Mr. Cotton Mather's Lives of Mr. Cotton, Norton, Wilson, Davenport, Hooker, Mitchel, Eliot, and Sir William Phipps, increased

my knowledge: and much more was it advanced upon the coming out of the last-mentioned author's "Ecclesiastical History of New England," in folio in 1702.

Yet still I longed to see all these things disposed in the order of Time wherein they happened, together with the rise and progress of the several Towns, Churches, Counties, Colonies, and Provinces through this country.

Upon my entering into the College,* I chanced, in my leisure hours, to read Mr. Chamberlain's Account of the Cottonian Library, which excited in me a zeal of laying hold on every book, pamphlet, and paper, both in print and manuscript, which are either written by persons who lived here, or that have any tendency to enlighten our history.

When I went to England, I met with a great variety of books and pamphlets, too many here to name, relating to this country, wrote in ancient times, and which I could not meet with on this side of the Atlantic.

Among others, in "A History of New England, from 1628 to 1651," printed, in quarto, London, 1654, I found many particulars of the beginning of our several Churches, Towns, and Colonies, which appear in no other writer. The running

* Harvard

title of the book is "Wonder-Working Providence &c.," and in the genuine Title-page no author is named. Some of the books were faced with a false Title-page, wherein the work is wrongly assigned to Sir F. Gorges: but the true author was Master Johnson of Woburn in New England, as the late Judge Sewall assured me, as of a thing familiarly known among the Fathers of the Massachusetts Colony.

In my foreign travels, I found the want of a regular History of this country everywhere complained of, and was often moved to undertake it; though I could not think myself equal to a work so noble as the subject merits. The extraordinary talents which Le Moine and others require in an historian were enough to deter me: and yet I had a secret thought that, upon returning to my native country, in case I should fall into a state of leisure, and no other engaged; I would attempt "A Brief Account of Facts," at least, in the form of Annals.

But, returning home in 1717, Providence was pleased soon to settle me in such a public place and circumstance, as I could expect no leisure for such a work; and gave it over. I could propose no other than to go on with my collections, and provide materials for some other hand. Which I have been at no small expense to gather: having amassed above a thousand books, pamphlets, and

papers of this kind in print; and a great number of papers in manuscript, so many indeed that I have never yet had leisure enough to read them. For I should want at least as long a time as Dio, who says he had not only been Ten years in collecting for his History, but also Twelve years more in compiling it: and yet by his book of "Dreams and Prodigies" presented to Severus, one would think he had sufficient leisure.

In 1720, came out Mr. Neal's "History of New England;" which I was glad to see, and pleased both with his spirit, style, and method. I could wish nothing more than that he had all the helps this country affords. And though he has fallen into many mistakes of facts which are commonly known among us—some of which he seems to derive from Mr. Oldmixon's account of New England in his "British Empire in America"—which mistakes are no doubt the reason why Mr. Neal's History is not more generally read among us: yet considering the materials this worthy writer was confined to, and that he was never here; it seems to me scarce possible that any under his disadvantages should form a better. In comparing him with the authors from whence he draws, I am surprised to see the pains he has taken to put the materials into such a regular order: and to me, it seems as if many parts of his work cannot be mended.

Upon the account of those mistakes, as also many deficiencies which our written records only are able to supply ; I have often been urged here to undertake our History ; but as often declined for the reasons aforesaid.

However being still solicited, and no other attempting ; at length, in 1728, I determined to draw up "A short Account of the most remarkable Transactions and Events, in the form of a mere Chronology ;" which I apprehended would give a summary and regular view of the rise and progress of our affairs, be a certain guide to future historians, make their performance easier to them, or assist Mr Neal in correcting his Second Edition : which I supposed would not take above six or eight sheets ; intending to write no more than a line or two upon every article.

The design was this :

A summary and exact Account of the most material occurrences relating to these Parts of the World from their first discovery, in the order of time in which they happened. Wherein, besides the most Remarkable Providences, such as appearances of comets and eclipses ; earthquakes ; tempests ; inundations ; droughts ; scarcities ; fires ; epidemical sicknesses ; memorable accidents and deliverances ; deaths of men of figure, with their age and places where they lived and died ; as also of the most aged, with the number

of their offspring : there will be brief Hints of our Historical Transactions, as the rise and changes of Governments ; the elections of Chief Magistrates ; the grants and settlements of Towns and Precincts, their Indian and English names ; the formation of Churches and Counties ; the ordinations and removals of Ministers ; building Houses for Public Worship, Forts, and Great Bridges ; erecting Grammar Schools and Colleges ; extraordinary public Fasts and Thanksgivings ; propagation of the Gospel ; remarkable laws and executions ; as also wars, assaults, expeditions, battles, peace, &c.

The different dates assigned to various occurrences will be carefully compared and corrected ; and the very Years, Months, and Days, if possible, ascertained.

Together with an Introduction containing a Brief Account of the most remarkable persons, transactions, and events abroad.

1. From the Creation to the birth of Christ, according to the Computation of the best chronologers.

2. From thence, to the discovery of the New World by Christopher Columbus.

3. From thence, to the discovery of New England by Captain Gosnold.

The Ministers throughout this Country were desired to make their careful inquiries, and send

in their accurate accounts as soon as possible ; that such Material Passages might be preserved from oblivion, and so desirable a Collection might be hastened to the public view.

Upon my publishing this Design, I first engaged on the Introduction : but quickly found, as Chambers in his "Cyclopædia" observes, "Chronology to be vastly more difficult than one can imagine, who has not applied himself to the study ;" and as Alsted in his "Thesaurus" says, "That his other labours were but as play to this." In my Prefaces to the several Periods, and the following Notes ; I observe the writers with whom I agree and differ, as also some of the greatest difficulties. And as I would not take the least iota upon trust, if possible ; I examined the Original Authors I could meet with : and some of the articles were so perplexed, as it cost me a fortnight's thought and labour, before I could be fully satisfied. The mere tables and calculations I was forced to make, would compose a folio. To find out not only the Year and Month, but even the Day of every article, I was obliged to search a great number of writers : and the knowing reader will see that so many precise points of time are no where to be found, but by such a Collection as I have, for this intent, perused.

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In the Introduction, I also observed this rule, "That the nearer I drew to the later ages, wherein we grow more concerned; the larger I have made my Periods." And in the process of this work, was gradually led on; and persuaded to exceed my first design; which was, to have made the Five, later Periods, near as short as the Two former.

By that time I finished the Introduction, I found so great a number of historical manuscripts, both old and new, containing all sorts of records, both public and private; religious, civil, and military; that our printed Histories are but a small part in comparison with them: and made me still more ready to yield to the solicitations of others, to enlarge my design, and give the public an abridgment of them. For I considered that as several ancient records of Towns and Churches have been unhappily burnt, and some lost otherwise; if I did not now, in this way, preserve the Substance of these Historical Memoirs, it would be daily in danger of perishing beyond recovery.

The Manuscripts, I have opportunity to search are these:

In Folio:

1. Governor Bradford's "History of Plymouth People and Colony from 1602 to the end of 1646." In 270 pages. With some Account, at the end, of the increase of those who came over with him, from 1620 to 1650. And all in his own handwriting.

2. The ancient Church of Plymouth Records, begun by Mr. Secretary Morton.

3. A copy of the Grand Charter of New England, granted by King James, on November 3, 1620. In 86 pages.

4. The ancient Records of the Massachusetts Colony.

5. The ancient Records of the County of Suffolk: in the first Volume whereof are several letters from the Massachusetts Company, at London, to Mr. Endicot; before they came over.

6. The Ancient Records of the Town of Charlestown: in the first Volume whereof is a particular history of the first coming and settling of the English there, and in the neighbouring places.

7. The Ancient Records of the Town of Boston; as also of the First, Second, Third, and several other later Churches there.

8. The ancient Records of the First Church of Roxbury written by the famous and Reverend Master Eliot, and his successive colleagues, the Reverends Masters Danforth and Walter. In a separate part of the book are recorded hints of various ancient transactions and events in other towns and colonies.

9. An ancient Record of the First New England Synod, viz. at Cambridge, in 1637.

10. "Plymouth Colony Laws," from 1626 to 1660 inclusively.

11. The ancient Records of the Honourable Artillery Company.

12. The Reverend Mr. William Hubbard's "General History of New England," from the discovery to 1680. In 338 pages. And though not in his own handwriting; yet having several corrections made thereby.

In Quarto:

1. A Book of Patents of several parts of New England.

2. An original Record of the Reverend Master Peter Hobart, of Hingham; relating hints of matters, both in his own and some neighbouring Churches also.

3. Major Mason's ancient "Account of the Pequot War in 1634-5-6-7."

4. Major General Gookin's "History of the New England Indians," to 1674 inclusively.

5. An original Journal, in Latin, composed by the late Reverend Mr. Brimsmead, of Marlborough, from 1665 to 1695, inclusively.

6. "An Account of Memorable Things in New England," from 1674 to 1687 inclusively, written by the late Reverend Doctor Increase Mather. In his own hand.

7. An original Journal of the late Captain Lawrence Hammond, of Charlestown and Boston, from 1677 to 1694 inclusively.

8. An original Journal of a very intelligent person deceased, who desired not to be named; relating remarkable matters from 1689 to 1711 inclusively.

In Octavo:

1. A Register of Governor Bradford's, in his own hand, recording some of the first deaths, marriages, and punishments at Plymouth.

With three other miscellaneous Volumes of his.

2. A little ancient Table Book of his son, Major William Bradford, afterwards Deputy Governor of Plymouth Colony; written with his own hand, from 1649 to 1670.

3. Captain Roger Clap's Account of the ancient affairs of the Massachusetts Colony.

4. An original Register wrote by the Reverend Master John Lathrop, recording the first affairs both of Scituate and Barnstable; of which towns he was, successively, the first Minister.

5. Two original books of Deputy Governor Wil-

loughby, and Captain Hammond, giving historical hints from 1651 to 1678 inclusively.

6. Interleaved Almanacks of the late Honourable John Hull and Judge Sewall of Boston, Esquires, of the Reverend Mr. Shepard, last of Charlestown, of the late Reverend Mr. Joseph Gerrish of Wenham, and of several others; from 1646 to 1720: wherein the facts were wrote at the time they happened; though the notes in several, being wrote in divers sorts of shorthand to which I was an utter stranger, put me to no small pains to find out their Alphabets and other Characters.

In loose papers :

1. Extracts from the Public Records of the Colonies of Plymouth, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

2. A great number of ancient Letters and other papers; which I have collected from several libraries, and particular persons.

3. Near 200 chronological Letters sent me, collected from the Records of Several Towns and Churches, throughout this country; as also from private Registers, gravestones, and the information of aged and intelligent persons.

The reader will easily conceive how large and difficult a field now lay before me, when all these Manuscripts were to be perused, examined, and compared, both with themselves and with those Accounts already published: their varieties and contradictions solved; their mistakes discovered; the chronological order of all their passages found out; one regular Abridgment taken from them; what several wanted to be supplied from others; and the most material and proper passages, words,

and phrases selected from them all, and placed together in a natural order, so as to enlighten each other.

For in my tracing several Authors on this occasion, I soon saw cause to come into the same sentiment and resolution with the Reverend Mr. Strype in his Preface to the First Volume of his "Annals of the Reformation," which I shall mention in his own words: "I have chosen commonly to set down things in the very words of the Records and Originals, and of the Authors themselves, rather than in my own; without framing and dressing them into more modern language: whereby the sense is sure to remain entire as the writers meant it. Whereas by affecting too curiously to change and model words and sentences; I have observed the sense itself to be often marred and disguised."

Yet more scrupulous than Mr Strype, on this account. For instead of commonly, I have so universally observed this rule, that where I have inserted sentences or words of my own for illustration, I have either enclosed them in crotchets [], or added them at the end of paragraphs without any author cited after them. And I know not that I have ever changed any words or phrases, unless they were very uncouth or obsolete: and then I have taken special care to answer them with others of the same exact

importance. Only in some very few instances, I have used a softer term for a severer.

In the History of our own Times, we may freely use our own expressions: but in all Accounts of Events before; every Writer must take from Others, whether he mentions his originals or not. And though it be more laborious, yet it seems not only more ingenuous to cite them; but also carries more authority, and gives the inquisitive reader greater satisfaction. But those who have no regard to those authorities may in the reading omit them; unless where they think the passage of too great moment.

And here I must observe, that Mr. Morton's History, from the beginning of the Plymouth People to the end of 1646, being chiefly Governor Bradford's manuscript abbreviated: from thence it comes to pass, that in many articles and paragraphs which I cite from Governor Bradford, both Mr. Morton and I happen to use the same words and sentences. Not that I deduce them from Mr. Morton; but because they are the original words and sentences in Governor Bradford.

Some may think me rather too critical; others, that I relate some circumstances too minute; and others, that I need not have interrupted the reading, with so many notes in the margin.

As for the first, I think a Writer of Facts cannot be too critical. It is Exactness I aim at: and

would not have the least mistake, if possible, pass to the world. If I have unhappily fallen into any, it is through inadvertency only ; and I shall be obliged to those who will be so kind as to send me their corrections.

As to the second, those things which are too minute with some, are not so with others. Those minute things are observed with pleasure by the people who live in the places where they were transacted ; which are inconsiderable to those who never saw them. And there is none who attentively reads a History, either ancient or modern ; but, in a great many cases, wishes the writer had mentioned some minuter circumstances, that were then commonly known, and thought too needless or small to be noted. Besides, smaller matters are of greater moment among a smaller people, and more affect them ; which are less important and affecting as the people grow more numerous. And I have therefore thought it a proper rule in History to mention smaller things in the Infancy of these Plantations ; which I shall gradually omit, as they grow a greater people.

But as to the third, I wish I had placed many of the notes in the body of the page ; and propose to do so in the rest of the work.

As for impartiality, I know it is usual for the writers of History to assert it, some in their

prefaces, others in the front of their works ; some in the strongest terms, who have been notoriously guilty of the contrary : and I am apt to think that many are partial who are insensible of it.

For myself, I own I am on the side of pure Christianity, as also of Civil and Religious Liberty ; and this for the low as well as high, for the laity as well as the clergy. I am for leaving every one to the freedom of worshipping according to the light of his conscience ; and for extending charity to every one who receives the Gospel as the rule of his faith and life. I am on the side of meekness, patience, gentleness, and innocence. And I hope my inclination to these great principles will not bias me to a mis-recital of Facts ; but rather to state them, as I really find them, for the public benefit.

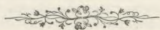
Nor will the nature or design of this Work, which is rather a Register or Collection of Matters, as described by others, so much admit of partiality as a proper History ; where the Writer allows himself the freedom of using his own expressions.

In citing Fuller, for the births, ages, and characters of persons ; I sometimes mean his "Abel redivivus," but otherwise his "Church History of England."

And whereas I observe some mistakes in Mr. Hubbard's "History of New England," the Reader may consider ; that as we have only a

copy of that valuable work, the substance whereof I propose to give the public: some of those mistakes may be owing to the transcriber only; and some that learned and ingenious Author fell into, for want of Governor Bradford's "History," and some other materials; which I happened to be favoured with.

In short, I cite my Vouchers to every Passage; and I have done my utmost, first to find out the Truth; and then to relate it, in the clearest order. I have laboured after accuracy, and yet I dare not say that I am without mistake; nor do I desire the Reader to conceal any he may possibly find. But on the contrary, I offer this work to the public view; that it may be perused with the most critical eye, that every error may be discovered, and the correction published in the following volume; which I hope will not be long composing: having passed through the much greater difficulties in this First, and abstracted many of my materials towards the Second.





A Chronological History of New England.

1492. Friday, August 3.¹ Columbus sails from Palos, in Spain; calls at the Canaries. Thursday, September 6, sails thence westward; September 14, first observes the Variation of the Compass. At ten in the evening between October 11 and 12, he descries a light. At two, next morning, Roderick Triana first discovers land,² being Guanahani, one of the islands of the New World, called Lucayos; where Columbus goes ashore, and calls it San Salvador, being about 25° N. Lat. Saturday, October 27, discovers Cuba. December 6, arrives at Bohio, which he call Hispaniola; where he builds a fort, and leaves thirty-eight men, or thirty-nine.

¹ Harris, and the Atlas Geographus mistake, in saying August 2.

² Galvanus says, "They discover land on October 10": and perhaps Herera might mistake from the seamen's method; who set down at noon October 11 all the events of the twenty-four hours precteding, and give them the date of October 11.

1493. Wednesday, January 16, he sails from Hispaniola ; Saturday, February 18, arrives at St. Mary's, one of the Azores ; Monday, March 4, at the river of Lisbon ; and Friday, March 15, at Palos.

Bartholomew Diaz sails from Portugal, first passes the Cape of Good Hope, and sails to the ancient Ethiopia.

Wednesday, September 25.¹ Columbus sails from Cadiz in Spain ; Lord's Day, November 3, discovers one of the Caribbees, which he calls Dominica ; next day, sails northward to another, which he calls Mariagalante ; next day to another, which he calls Guadaloupe ; November 10, discovers another, which he calls Montserrat ; then another which he calls Antigua, and fifty more to the north-westward ; with Boriquen, now called Porto Rico ; Friday, 22, arrives at Hispaniola.

1494. Thursday, April, 24, he sails for Cuba ; April 29, descries it ; sails along the southern shore ; and spies Jamaica ; Monday, May 24, arrives there ; returns to Cuba and Hispaniola.

1496. March 10. Columbus sails for Spain ; and June 11, arrives at Cadiz.

This spring, John Cabota, a Venetian, sails with two ships from England, steers westward, discovers the shore of the New World in 45 deg.

¹ Galvanus mistakes in saying October 25.

N. Lat.; sails along the coast Northward to 60 deg., and then southward to 38 deg., some say to Cape Florida in 25 deg.; and returns to England.¹

1497. June 20. Vasco de Gama sails from Lisbon southward; passes the Cape of Good Hope; first sails to the East Indies; and returning by the same Cape, arrives at Lisbon in September 1499.

1498. Wednesday, May 30.² Columbus sails from San Lucar, in Spain; July 31, discovers an Island, which he calls Trinidad, in 9 deg. N. Lat.; Wednesday, August 1, he first discovers the Continent; sails along the main coast westward; discovers Margarita, and many other islands, for two hundred leagues to Cape Vela; crosses over to Hispaniola; where being seized, and sent home in chains by a new Spanish Governor, he arrives at Cadiz, November 25, 1500.

1499. May 20. Alonso Ojeda sails from St. Mary's, in Spain, with John Cosa as Pilot, and Americus

¹ Smith says, "that John carries his son Sebastian with him; who afterwards proceeds in these discoveries;" whence Stow, Purchas, Harris, the Atlas and others erroneously ascribe them all to Sebastian only. Purchas says, "Sebastian, in Ramusio, places his first voyage in 1496;" though the map under his picture in the Privy Gallery, with Camden, in 1497; and so, Smith. But Stow, in 1498; unless the voyage he mentions be another.

² Galvanus seems to mistake, in placing this Third Voyage of Columbus in 1497.

Vesputius, a Florentine, as Merchant [supercargo]; steers westward; in twenty-seven days discovers land two hundred leagues East of Trindidado, about 5 deg. N. Lat.; sails along the coast westward to Cape Vela; thence arrives at Hispaniola, September 5; thence sails to Porto Rico; and thence to Spain.

November 13. Vincent Yannez Pinson sails from Palos, in Spain; for the southern part of the New World, and passes the equinoctial [equator].

1500. February 26, he discovers Cape Augustine in 8 deg. S. Lat.; thence sailing along north-westerly, discovers the river Amazon, and the coast and rivers of Brazil to Trinidad; thence, at the end of September, or September 28, he arrives in Spain.

Monday, March 9. Pedro Alvarez Cabral sails from Lisbon, for the East Indies; steers so far westward that on April 24, he happens to descry Brazil; and enters a river there, which he calls Porto Seguro, in 17 deg. S. Lat.; whence, he crosses over to the Cape of Good Hope, and pursues his voyage.

Gaspar Coterial, by license of the King of Portugal, sails from Tercera, discovers the north-eastern coast of the New World, in 50 deg. N. Lat., from him called Corterialis; and returns home to Lisbon.

1501. January 6. Roderick Bastidas sails from

Cadiz to Cape Vela ; discovers one hundred or two hundred leagues westward, all along the coast at Santa Martha, Carthagenæ, the Gulf of Darien, and as far as the port afterwards called Nombre de Dios ; then sails to Hispaniola.¹

Soon after, Alonso Ojeda sets out on his second voyage, and Americus Vesputius with him ; sail to the same place after Bastidas, and so to Hispaniola.²

1502. May 9. Columbus sails from Cadiz to Hispaniola ; thence to the Continent ; discovers the Bay of Honduras. Lord's Day, August 14, lands ; thence sails along the main shore easterly two hundred leagues to Cape Gracias a Dios, Veragua, Porto Bello, and the Gulf of Darien.

This year, Sebastian Cabot brings to King Henry VII., three men taken in the Newfoundland islands.

January 6. Columbus enters the river Yebra in Veragua, where he first begins a settlement ; but soon breaks up, and sails to Cuba, Jamaica, and Hispaniola.

¹ Galvanus places Bastidas's Voyage after Ojeda's ; and both in 1502.

² Neither Hakluyt, Purchas, Harris, nor Perier, mention any voyages of Americus. The Atlas Geographus gives us two from Grynæus ; the first in 1497, and the second in 1500 : but Herera says, they were proved to be mere impositions of Americus ; and he only went twice with Ojeda.

1504. Sept. 12. Columbus sails from Hispaniola, arrives at San Lucar; and going to Seville, finds Queen Isabella dead. She died November 26, this year.

1506. May 20.¹ Columbus dies at Valladolid in Spain; his body is carried over, and buried in the Cathedral of Saint Domingo in Hispaniola; and his son James succeeds as heir.

King Ferdinand orders two bishops for Hispaniola; and establishes the tithes there, for the support of the clergy.

1507. Americus Vesputius goes from Lisbon to Seville, and King Ferdinand appoints him to draw sea charts, with the title of Chief Pilot: whence the New World afterwards unjustly takes the name of America.

1508. John Diaz Solis and Vincent Yannez Pinson sail from Seville to Cape Augustine; discover the coast of Brazil southward to 35 deg. S. Lat., where they find the great river Paranaguazu, which they call Rio de la Plata or "River of Silver;" go on to 40 deg. S. Lat.; and return to Spain.²

1509. November 10. Alonso Ojeda sails from Hispaniola, and James Nicuessa follows him, to settle

¹ Galvanus says in May 1506; and Herera on Ascension Day, May 20, this year; but May 20, this year, is Ascension Day Eve.

² Galvanus sets this Voyage in 1512.

the Continent. They land, and meet at Carthagena, but are beaten off; and Ojeda begins a settlement at Saint Sebastian, on the east side of the Gulf of Darien. Nicuessa begins another at Nombre de Dios on the west side. But are both soon broken up, through the opposition of the natives.¹

1510. John de Esquibel sails from Hispaniola, and begins a settlement at Jamaica.

John Ponce begins to settle Porto Rico.

Fernandez de Enciso and Basco Nunnez begin to settle St. Mary's at Darien.

1511. James Velasquez begins to settle Cuba.

1512 [*i.e.* 1513.] Thursday, March 3 (*i.e.*, 1512-13). John Ponce sails from Porto Rico, northwards; April 2, discovers the Continent, in 30 deg. 8 min. N. Lat.; calls it Florida; goes ashore, takes possession; sails along the coast southerly; Lord's Day, May 8, doubles the Cape; thence, sailing southerly discovers the Bahamas; and returns to Porto Rico.

1513. Basco, or Vasco, Nunnez hearing a rumour of the South Sea; September 1, sets out from Darien; September 25, from the top of a high mountain, first discovers that mighty ocean.

¹ Galvanus places these Attempts under 1508; and it is likely this was the year when they set sail from Spain; and so Herera seems to make it.

September 29, comes to it, embarks upon it ; and returns.

1515. Gaspar Morales marches from Darien across the land to the South Sea ; discovers the Pearl Islands in the Bay of St. Michael, in 5 deg. N. Lat.

John Arias begins to people Panama on the South Sea, and discovers two hundred and fifty leagues on the coast to 8 deg. 30 min. N. Lat.

Gonsales Ferdinandus Oviedus discovers the islands of the Bermudas.

1516. January 23. Ferdinand King of Spain dies ; and his daughter's son, Charles of Austria, reigns.

Sir Sebastian Cabot and Sir Thomas Pert sail from England to the New World ; and coast the Continent, the second time, to Brazil.

February 8. Francis Fernandcz Cordova sails from Cuba, and discovers the Province of Yucatan, in 20 deg. N. Lat., and the Bay of Campechey.

1518. April 8. John de Grisalva sails from Cuba to Yucatan, and discovers the southern coast of the Bay of Mexico, with the head of the bay to Saint John de Ulloa ; and first calls the country, New Spain.

Francis Garay sails from Jamaica to Cape Florida, in 25 deg. N. Lat.,¹ discovers five

¹ Herera says, he only sends James de Comargo.

hundred leagues westward on the northern coast of the great Bay of Mexico to the river Panuco in 23 deg. N. Lat., at the bottom of the bay.

1519. In February Fernando Cortes sails from Cuba to Yucatan, and then to St. John de Ulloa; whence Francis de Montejo and Roderick Alvarez sail Northward, and discover the coast to the river Panuco. April 22, Cortes lands, and begins a town, which he calls a Vera Cruz; at the end of August, sets out for Mexico; November 8, enters that great city, then containing sixty thousand houses.

August 10. Ferdinand de Magellanes, a Portuguese, sails from Seville to find out a South West Passage to the East Indies, and go round the earth; December 13, descrites Brazil, and enters the river Janeiro in 23 deg. 45 min. S. Lat.; sails along the coast southward, and October 21, 1520, discovers the Cape at the northern entrance of the famous Straits which bear his name:¹ November 7, enters them; and November 27, opens the great Southern Ocean, which he calls "the Pacific;" sails north-westerly three thousand leagues; March 31, 1521, discovers the Philippine Islands, in one of which, namely, Zebu, he is slain in a fight with the natives, April 27. Upon

¹ He calls this Cape, "The Virgins," because "discovered on St. Ursula's Day" (Herera); and Moll mistakes, in calling it the "Virgin Mary's."

which, his ship sails to Borneo ; where the men choose John Sebastian del Cano as their Captain. November 8, he arrives at the Moluccas. In the beginning of 1522, sails thence, to the Cape of Good Hope ; and September 6, arrives at St. Lucar with but a dozen men : being the First that ever encompassed the Earth.

1521. Tuesday, August 13. Cortes takes the city of Mexico, and puts an end to that great Indian Empire.

1524. John Verrazano, a Florentine, sent from France by King Francis I., coasts along the North Eastern part of the New World, from 28 deg. to 50 deg. N. Lat. He is the first that sails from France thither.

1525. Stephen Gomez sails from the Groyne to Cuba and Florida ; and thence northward to Cape Razo [*Race*] in 46 deg. N. Lat., in search of a North West Passage to the East Indies ; and returns to the Groyne in ten months. The first Spaniard who sailed on these coasts.¹

1534. April. James Cartier sails from St. Malo in France ; in May arrives at Newfoundland ; falls with 48 deg. 30 min. N. Lat., discovers the great Bay of St. Lawrence ; sails to 51 deg. N. Lat. in

¹ Herera represents this Voyage as beginning northward and ending at Florida ; and so to Cuba, &c.

hopes to pass to China ; but is disappointed ; and returns.

1535. James Cartier sails again from France : discovers the river Canada ; sails up three hundred leagues to the great and swift Fall ; builds a fort, calls the land, New France ; winters there ; and, next year, goes home.

1542. The French King sends Francis la Roche, Lord of Robewell, his Lieutenant, with three ships and two hundred men, women, and children to Canada ; where he builds a fort ; winters ; and returns.

1560. The English begin the trade of fishing at Newfoundland.¹

1562. Chatillon, Admiral of France, sends John Ribault to Florida ; arrives at Cape Francis in 30 deg. N. Lat. ; May 1 enters a river, which he therefore calls the river May ; discovers eight others ; one of which he calls Port Royal ; sails up the same many leagues, builds a fort, calls it Charles ; and leave there a colony ; which soon mutinies, kills their Captain, Albert, for his severity and breaks up.

1564. Chatillon sends René Laudoniere to Florida. In April, sets sail with three ships ; June 22, arrives ten leagues above Cape Francis ; and then

¹ King James's [I.] Patent of Newfoundland, in Purchas.

in the river May; builds a fort thereon; and in honour of his King, Charles IX., calls it, Carolina.

1565. End of August, Ribault arrives from France at Florida again, with seven sail: but September 4, Pedro Melendes, with six great Spanish ships, comes into the river; massacres Ribault and all his company; possesses the country; builds three forts, and puts 1,200 soldiers in them; Laudoniere escaping to France.

1566. Captain Savalet, of Gascony, in France, begins to fish at L'Acadie [Canada]; and goes every year, making forty-two voyages, to 1607.

1567. Captain Dominique de Gourges, with three ships, sails from France to Florida. April 1568, arrives in the river May; slays most of the Spaniards; takes their forts, razes them; and in June, arrives at Rochelle.

. And thus the French attempts on Florida end.¹

1576. June 15. Captain Frobisher sails from Blackwall; June 18, from Harwich, to find a North West Passage to the East Indies; July 20, discovers a Cape, which he calls Queen Elizabeth's Foreland, and then the Straits which bare his name; August 9, enters a bay in 63 deg. N.

¹ N.B.—The Attempts of Sotto and Narvaz were on the west side of Cape Florida, in the country since called the Mississippi; but the French Attempts on the east side, in the country since called Carolina.

Lat.; sails 60 leagues; lands, takes a savage: but the ice obliges him to return; and arrives in England, September 24.¹

1577. December 13. Captain Francis Drake sails from Plymouth round the world, and returns to Plymouth, November 3, 1580.

1579. Sir Humphrey Gilbert obtains a Patent of Queen Elizabeth for places not possessed by a Christian Prince; provided he takes possession within six years.

1583. June 11. Sir Humphrey Gilbert sails from Plymouth for Newfoundland; August 1, arrives at the Bay of Conception; August 3, at the harbour of St John's;² August 5, takes possession; August 20, sails for the southern parts; August 29, loses a ship on the shoals of Sablonne; August 31, turns homeward: at, after midnight, September 6, he sinks in a great storm; and September 22, the other ship arrives at Falmouth.

1584. March 25. Sir Walter Raleigh obtains a Patent of Queen Elizabeth for foreign parts not possessed by any Christian Prince.

April 27. He sends Philip Amidas and Arthur Barlow, in two barks from the Thames; July 2, descry the coast of Florida; sail forty leagues for

¹ Stow seems to mistake in placing his arrival in England in August.

² He finds there Twenty Portuguese and Spanish fishing vessels, and Sixteen of other nations. (Harris.)

a harbour; enter one, seven leagues west of Roanoak; July 10, take possession for Queen Elizabeth; and from her, call the country Virginia.¹ End of July, they come to Roanoak; and mid-September, arrive in England.

1585. April 9. Sir Walter sends Sir Richard Grenville, from Plymouth; June 20, falls in with Florida; June 26, anchors at Wococon; leaves the First Colony, of above a hundred people, under Master Ralph Lane, at Roanoak; July 25, Sir Richard sails, discovering the coast north-eastward, to the Chesepians; and September 18, arrives at Plymouth.

Captain John Davis sails from England to find a North West Passage to the East Indies; sails up 66 deg. N. Lat. in the Straits that bare his name; the next year, to 80 deg.; and afterwards to 83 deg.²

1586. January 1. Sir Francis Drake arrives at Hispaniola;³ takes St. Domingo; sails to the Continent, and takes Carthagena; sails to Florida;

¹ This country is since called North Carolina; and the land North eastward succeeds in the name Virginia.

² These Straits running up nearly due North, and so near the Pole, and having different coloured peoples on the several sides, seem to be the Dividing Sea between Greenland and America.

³ Cates's account of this voyage, printed in 1589.

May 29, takes St. John's Fort at St. Augustine ;³ June 9, arrives within six leagues of the English at Roanoak ; and June 18, sails, with this First Colony, for England.

A fortnight after, arrives Sir Richard Grenville, and not finding the First, he leaves there a Second Colony of fifteen or fifty men ; and returns to England.

1587. Sir Walter sends another Company to Virginia under Master John White, Governor, with a Charter and twelve Assistants ; July 22, arrives at Hatarask, finds the Second Colony at Roanoak destroyed ; and lands 115 for a Third Plantation.

August 13, Manteo, the first savage baptized ;

August 18, the first English child born of Mistress Dare, and named Virginia ; and August 27, the Governor sails home for supplies.

1590. March 20. Governor White sails from Plymouth ; August 15, arrives at Hatarask, but finding not a man of the Third Colony, returns.

[Thus the Third Colony of Old Virginia is broken up, and though Sir Walter sends Five times to seek them,³ yet never one of them has been found to this day [1622].]

1602. March 26. Captain Bartholomew Gosnold

³Both Camden and Purchas mistake St. Anthony's for St. John's ; and also in saying that he took St. Helena. See Cates's account, who was in the voyage.

sails from Falmouth to the north part of Virginia, with thirty-two persons; twelve of whom are to begin a Plantation. May 10, discovers land in 43 deg. N. Lat.; sails along the shore, to May 15, when he sees a headland in 42 deg.; and catching great store of codfish, names it Cape Cod; and goes ashore. May 16, sails round the Cape; discovers an island in 41 deg. 15 min.; May 22, lands, and calls it Martha's Vineyard; May 24, comes to another, next it, which he names Dover Cliff; and then to another, which he calls Elizabeth Island. May 31, lands on the main, and returns to Elizabeth Island. June 1, determines on a settlement here, and begins a fort. June 13, the men who were to stay, recant; and resolve for England. June 17. They all set sail; and Friday, July 23, arrive at Exmouth.

1603. March 24. Queen Elizabeth dies, *æt.* 70. And

James VI. of Scotland, proclaimed King of England; and begins the British Monarchy.

The end of the Introduction.

END OF VOL. I.

A Chronological History of
NEW ENGLAND.

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75 large-paper copies.*

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A Chronological History

OF

NEW ENGLAND,

In the Form of Annals,

BY

THOMAS PRINCE.



(Boston, N.E., 1736.)

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IN FIVE VOLUMES.

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1887.

THE
NEW ENGLAND
CHRONOLOGY.

PART I.

FROM

The beginning of the British Monarchy,
in the accession of King JAMES, the
first Monarch of Great Britain,
March 24, 1602-3.

TO

The beginning of the New English
Colonies in the Settlement of the
First at Plymouth, December 31,
1620.

Being a brief Account of matters relating
to those newly discovered Countries,
while settled only by the aboriginal
natives : reciting the several Voyages
from England thither ; with the most
material Affairs, especially of Great
Britain, that led the way to their
settlement by English inhabitants.

THE
NEW ENGLAND
CHRONOLOGY.

PART I.

HAVING passed through the Seven great Periods of time, from the Creation to the beginning of the British Empire: with the discovery of that Indian shore which is soon to be the theatre of our Chronology: a new face of things appears, both to the Western parts of Europe, and the Eastern of America.

For though one hundred and ten years have elapsed since the New World became known to the Old; yet neither the French, Dutch, nor English, nor any but the Spaniards, have made any effectual settlement in these new found regions: and as the gold and silver mines had drawn the Spaniards to the southern and western quarters;

I cannot find, at this point of time, so much as one European family in all the vast extent of coast from Florida to Greenland.

The reason of which I take to be,

That the next year after Columbus's discovery, the Pope was pleased to give the Crown of Spain the sole title to all the lands lying above one hundred leagues west of the meridian of the Azores. The Bull was signed at Rome, May 4th, 1493 :¹ and such was then the ignorance that reigned in Europe, as scarcely any thought, but that he had a right to give them.

Within thirty years indeed, the Reformation coming on, began to open the eyes of many : yet both England, Scotland, Ireland, France, and the Netherlands were so fully engaged, for nearly four score years, with their own internal broils about religion ; as well as mutual wars on this and other accounts : that they had neither power nor leisure to attend to foreign settlements.

But in 1598, France was quieted with the Edict of Nantes, in April : and by a peace, in May, with Philip II., King of Spain and Portugal.

Just before Queen Elizabeth died, the disturbances in Ireland were quelled : and she expires in peace with all Princes and States in Europe ;

¹ See the Bull, in Purchas, and Harris.

except Philip, King of Spain, and Archduke Albert, Sovereign of the Spanish Netherlands.

And King James, as King of Scotland, being then in amity with all the world; upon his accession to the English Throne, the two British Crowns become united on him: and, as King of England, he soon leaves the Dutch to defend themselves; and concludes a peace with King Philip and Archduke Albert.

So that all the Western Powers of Europe are in tranquillity; except the war continued between the Dutch on the one side, and the King of Spain with the Archduke on the other.

The French and English being thus at liberty, begin to look more seriously now than ever, to the new found World. First, they send to fish and trade; then to settle: the French to Canada and Acadia: the English to South and North Virginia, Newfoundland, and Bermudas.

For the English, at this time, extend Virginia from Florida to the Bay of Fundy; and divide it into North and South: and the North is that, to which we are now to attend; though it seems not to take the name of New England, till 1614.

Divers attempts are made to settle this rough and northern country. First, by the French, who would fain account it part of Canada; and then by the English: and both from merely secular views. But such a Train of Crosses accompany

these designs of both the nations, that they seem to give it over as not worth the planting: till a Pious People of England, (not there allowed to worship their Maker, according to His institutions only; without the mixture of human ceremonies) are spirited to attempt the settlement; that here, they might enjoy a Worship purely Scriptural, and leave the same to their posterity. And they succeeding; open the way for the following Colonies.

In this First Part, I shall therefore recount, as well the most Material Events in Great Britain, wherewith they were chiefly affected before their leaving it; as the several Voyages and Attempts to Settle these long neglected shores, till their Arrival in 1620: keeping a particular eye on those remarkable Steps of Providence that led to this happy enterprise; and not omitting the Primary Settlements of the neighbouring countries.

In the English History (besides a number of ancient pamphlets printed within this Period; and which I found in an old broken up library in England), I chiefly follow Howes,¹ and Fuller.

In the Voyages and Attempts of Settlement, I

¹ *I.e.*, both Howe's Continuation of Stow, in folio, printed 1631: as also Howe's "Abridgement," in octavo, printed 1618; wherein are several Remarkables not mentioned in the folio.

chiefly make use of Purchas, Smith, and Gorges, who lived in the times they wrote of; and the two last, personally interested in those affairs. Harris omitting many valuable accounts of these parts of the world preserved in Purchas; and Purchas being more of an original, I prefer the latter.

In the passages relating to the Plymouth Planters, I chiefly use their Governor Bradford's manuscript "History of that Church and Colony," in folio; who was with them from their beginning to the end of his Narrative: which is now before me, and was never published.

And in reciting from them; for the greater satisfaction, I keep so closely to the words of my authors, as I have done in the last great Section [VII.] of the Introduction; that the reader may conceive them as speaking, in their several articles.

As for the rise of these Plymouth Planters, Governor Bradford informs us in the following terms:

That several religious people, near the joining borders of Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire, finding their pious Ministers urged with Subscription¹ or silenced; and the people greatly vexed with the Commissary Courts,

¹ *I.e.*, Subscription to the Book of Common Prayer, Ceremonies, and All the Articles. [Fuller.]

Apparitors, and Pursuivants: which they bare, sundry years, with much patience; till they were occasioned, by the continuance and increase of these troubles and other means, to see further into these things, by the light of the Word of God—How that not only the ceremonies were unlawful; but also the worldly and tyrannous power of the Prelates: who would, contrary to the freedom of the gospel, load the consciences of men; and, by their compulsive power, make a profane mixture of things and persons in Divine Worship. That their Offices, Courts, and Canons were unlawful: being such as have no warrant in the Word of God; but the same that were used in Popery, and still retained.

Upon which, this People shake off this yoke of Antichristian bondage;¹ and, as the Lord's free People, join themselves by Covenant into a Church state; to walk in all His ways, made known or to be made known to them, according to their best endeavours: whatever it cost them.

Governor Bradford's "History" takes no notice

¹ These are Governor Bradford's words, as are all the rest in this citation. And he seems to call this Antichristian bondage; as he judged the inventions of men in Worship, imposed on the conscience, to be a bondage brought into the Church by the Papal policy and power; against the superior law of Christ, the genius of His plain religion, and Christian liberty.

of the year of this Federal Incorporation; but Mr. Secretary Morton, in his "Memorial," places it in 1602. And I suppose, he had the account, either from some other writings of Governor Bradford, or the "Journals" of Governor Winslow, or from oral conference with them, or others of the first Planters: with some of whom he was contemporary; and from whence, he tells us, he received his intelligence.

And these are the Christian People who were the Founders of Plymouth Church and Colony, who seem to be some of the first in England that were brave enough to improve the liberty wherewith the Divine Author of our religion has made us free: and observe His Institutions as their only rule in Church Order, Discipline, and Worship: for which, they dearly suffered, and left their native country; and who laid the first foundation of the New England Settlements. But we shall hear no more of them till 1606; when, under all their sufferings, they grow into Two Congregations.

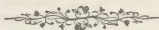
And that the Reader may have some ideas of the Puritans, so often mentioned in the histories of those times; and from whom this People derive: I shall only relate the definition which Doctor Fulke, a famous Church of England writer, has given us of them, They are called Puritans, says he, who would have the Church thoroughly

reformed, that is, purged from all those inventions which have been brought into it, since the Age of the Apostles ; and reduced entirely to the Scripture purity.

But I begin with the Voyages of others. And though the first I mention, seems to commence a few days before Queen Elizabeth died : yet the Reader will quickly see the ship leaves not the shore of Britain, till above a fortnight after.

N.B. 1. I still keep to the Julian Year : and where foreign Authors use the New Style, I reduce it to the Old.

2. That the reader may more distinctly see the Chronological Articles of the Plymouth Planters, their lines begin with [inverted] commas.





A Chronological History of New England.



1603. March 20. The Bristol men, by leave of Sir Walter Raleigh, send Captain Martin Pring, with a small ship of 50 tons, 30 men and boys; and William Brown, with a bark of 26 tons, 13 men and a boy; who then sail from King's Road¹ for the further discovery of North Virginia. April 10. They sail from Milford Haven. In June, they fall in with the main coast and a multitude of islands in the 43 deg. 30 min. N. Lat.; land upon them; coast along the shore, bare into Cape Cod Bay, sail around the Cape; anchor on the south side, in 40 deg. 25 min., where they land in another bay and excellent harbour; make a barricado, and stay seven weeks. July 8, the bark goes homeward, laden with sassafras; and arrives safe. August 8 or 9, the ship set sails, and arrives at King's Road again, October 2.

¹ I suppose King's Road is near Bristol, in England.

March 31. King James proclaimed at Edinburgh; King of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland.

April 3, Lord's Day. He declares in the Great Church, at Edinburgh; that as God has promoted him to a greater power; he must endeavour to establish religion, and take away corruption in both the countries: and that he had so settled both the Church and Kingdom in the State, which he intended not to alter any ways.

April 5. King James sets out from Edinburgh; Saturday, May 7, enters London. In his way to London,¹ 746 Ministers of the Church of England, out of twenty-five of the forty Counties in England and twelve in Wales, present him a Petition, desiring reformation of certain ceremonies and abuses of the Church,² called the Millenary Petition.

May 10. Bartholomew Gilbert, in a bark of 50 tons, sails from Plymouth, to seek for the Third Colony left in South Virginia. June 16, arrives

¹The Vice-Chancellor, &c., of Oxford, in their Answer, printed there, in quarto, 1603; who say, the Petition was exhibited in April.

²Abridgement of the Book which the Ministers of the Lincoln diocese presented to the King, on December 1, 1604; and printed, in quarto, 1605: wherein there is a list of the number of the said Petitioners in each of the said twenty-five counties; viz., 30 in London, 57 in Essex, 71 in Suffolk, &c.

at St. Lucia ; 17, at Dominica ; 19, at Nevis. Thence sails for South Virginia : but, Friday, July 29, landing near Chesepioc [Chesapeake] Bay, the captain and four more are slain by the Indians. The rest set sail, and arrive at Ratcliffe, near London, in the end of September.

June 4. A Grace passes in the University of Cambridge, that whosoever shall publicly oppose (either in word, or writing, or any other way) in the said University, either the Doctrine or Discipline of the Church of England or any part thereof, shall, *ipso facto*, be excluded from having any degree ; and deprived of every one they have taken.

June 1-8. Arrive Ambassadors from Holland, France, Spain, Archduke Albert, &c.

July. Sir Walter Raleigh and others apprehended, and committed to the Tower.

July 25, Monday. King James, with his Queen, crowned at Westminster.

September 21. Sir Walter Raleigh and others indicted of High Treason.

November 10, Thursday. Sir Walter Raleigh and five others removed from the Tower towards Winchester ; November 12,¹ committed to Win-

¹ Sir Richard Baker inaccurately places this on November 4, when only the Lords Grey and Cobham were removed.

chester Castle ; November 17, arraigned, and declared guilty ; and December 17, returned to the Tower of London.

December 22. From December 23, last year, to this day, died of the Plague in London 30,578 ; and of all diseases 38,224. But the year following, London is clear of the infection ; and all the shires in England grievously visited.

December 26. The famous Master Cartwright dies, in England, at the age of sixty. And Fuller says, " He was most pious, an excellent scholar, pure Latinist, accurate Grecian, exact Hebrician."

1604. January 14, Saturday. The Conference in the Privy Chamber at Hampton Court begins ; between King James and the Bishops' party only : wherein he tells them, that however he had lived among Puritans ; yet, since he was ten years old, he ever disliked their opinions : and as Christ said, " Though he lived among them, He was not of them." ¹

¹ William Barlow, D.D., Dean of Chester, his " Sum of the Conference," printed, in quarto, London, 1604.

And yet he had twice sworn and subscribed their Confession of Faith, viz., in 1581 and 1590 : and in their General Assembly of August 1590, " solemnly praised God that he was born to be King of such a Church, the purest in the world ; and that the Service of the English Church was an ill-said Mass in English." (Calderwood, Petrie.)

January 16, Monday. The Second Conference between the King, and both the Bishops and Puritan parties together; wherein the Agents for the "Millenary Plaintiffs" are Doctor Reynolds, Doctor Sparkes, Master Knewstubs, and Master Chaderton: and though they were willing to conform, and subscribe, according to law;¹ the King declares, "I will have One Doctrine, and One Discipline; One religion in Substance, and in Ceremony."

Tells the Lords and Bishops again, He had lived among such sort of men as the Puritans, ever since he was ten years old; but might say of himself, as Christ, "Though I lived among them, I was never of them; nor did anything make me more to detest their courses, than that they disallowed of all things which had been used in Popery."² Swares, "By his soul! he believed

¹ I should have observed, under 1570, That the Act of Parliament required Subscription to all the Articles of Religion, which Only concern the Confession of the true Christian Faith, and the Doctor of the Sacraments (Keeble): and under 1583, That Archbishop Whitgift extending the Subscription to all the Articles, without exception; occasioned all the troubles the Puritans endured.

² By this it appears, he mistook or misrepresented the Puritans: for their main dispute was only against Human Inventions: and their being used in Popery, was an additional reason to put them away.

Ecclesiasticus was a Bishop." Says, "That a Scottish Presbytery as well agrees with Monarchy, as God and the Devil." At his going away, says to some, "If this be all they have to say, I shall make them conform! or I will harry them out of the land, or do worse!" And one of the Lords said, "He was fully persuaded His Majesty spake by the instinct of the Spirit of God."¹

January 18, Wednesday. The Third and last day's Conference, First, between the King and Bishop's party only.

Wherein the King defends the High Commission; with Subscription to all the Articles and Common Prayer Book; as also the Oath *ex Officio*. And though one of the Lords² pleaded, That the proceedings of the High Commission Court were like the Spanish Inquisition, wherein men are urged to subscribe more than the law required; and That by the Oath *ex Officio*, they were enforced to accuse themselves: That they were examined on twenty or twenty-four Articles upon the sudden, without deliberation; and for the most part against themselves. Yet the King

¹ William Barlow, D.D., Dean of Chester, his "Sum of the Conference," printed, in quarto, London, 1604.

² Most of the Lords of His Majesty's [Privy] Council were present in all these Conferences (Barlow).

approves and vindicates them all, and says, "If any, after things are well ordered, will not be quiet and show his obedience; the Church were better without him, and he were worthy to be hanged!" The Lords and the rest stood amazed at His Majesty's wise discourse. Archbishop Whitgift said, "Undoubtedly His Majesty spake by the special assistance of God's Spirit." Doctor Bancroft, Bishop of London, upon his knee, protested "His heart melted with joy, and made haste to acknowledge to Almighty God His singular mercy received at His hands in giving such a King, as since Christ His time, the like, he thought, hath not been." Whereto the Lords, with one voice, did yield a very affectionate acclamation.

Secondly. Then Doctor Reynolds and his associates were called in; and though they intreated that the cross in baptism, and surplice, might not be urged upon some honest, godly, and painful Ministers: yet His Majesty willed that the Bishop should set a time; and if they would not yield, whosoever they were, to remove them. "Either let them conform! and that shortly; or they shall hear of it!"

¹ I recite these passages to show the King's and Bishop's disposition towards the Puritans; and what little favour these could now except from the others.

January 31. King James issues a Writ for a Convocation of the Province of Canterbury to meet before Archbishop Whitgift, as President, at St. Paul's, London, on March 20.¹

February 29, Wednesday. Archbishop Whitgift, dies, *æt.* 73;² and Dr. Barlow says, That not many days before he was stricken; he most earnestly desired that he might not live to see the Parliament, which is to meet on March 19.

March 5. King James issues a Proclamation, that the same Religion with Common Prayer and Episcopal Jurisdiction shall fully and Only be publicly exercised, in all respects, as in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; without hope of toleration of any other.³

March 9. The Archbishop being dead, King James issues a second Writ for the Convocation to appear before Doctor Bancroft, Bishop of London, as President.

March 19. King James's First Parliament meets at Westminster: when he declares the Puritans to be a sect unable to be suffered in any well governed common wealth; acknowledges the

¹ "Book of Canons," printed, in quarto, London, 1616.

² Hollandi "Heroologia Anglica."

³ Both Howe's Abridgment and Sir Charles Baker wrongly place this, in the following year.

Roman Church to be our Mother Church, although defiled with some infirmities and corruptions; professes he would be content to meet her in the mid-way: and that since his coming, he has been so far from increasing the burdens of the Papists; that he had, as much as either time, occasion, or law could permit, lightened them, &c.¹

March 20. Convocation meets at St. Paul's, London, before Bishop Bancroft, President.²

April 12, and June 25. King James issues his Letters Patent to empower the Convocation to agree on such Ecclesiastical Canons as they should think fit. They accordingly draw up a Book of 141 Canons, and desire the King's assent to them: which he grants, confirming the said Canons, and commanding the same to be observed, both in the Provinces of Canterbury and York.

July 6. King James issues a Proclamation, wherein he orders the Puritan Ministers, either to conform,³ before the last of November;⁴ or dis-

¹ King James's Speech, printed, in quarto, London, 1604.

² "Book of Canons," printed, in quarto, London, 1616.

³ Archbishop Bancroft in his "Letter to the Bishops of his Province," December 18, 1604.

⁴ A tract entituled, "Certain demands, &c.," printed, in quarto, 1605.

pose of themselves and families some other way; as being men unfit, for their obstinacy and contempt, to occupy such places.

August 18. Articles of Peace and Commerce concluded at London, with the King of Spain and Archduke Albert.¹

August 19, Lord's Day. King James swears to the said Articles; and afternoon, Peace proclaimed.

September 10. Ostend surrendered by the Dutch to the Spaniards, having been besieged from June 25, 1601. During the siege, there died in the city 72,900 persons: and many more [than that,] of the Spanish besiegers without it.

October 24. King James proclaimed King of Great Britain.

December 10. Doctor Bancroft, Bishop of London, translated into the Archbishopric of Canterbury; who drives on Conformity very fiercely through all his Province.

December 18. Archbishop Bancroft writes a letter to the Bishops of his Province, wherein he calls the Puritan Ministers "disobedient," "obstinate," &c.; requires that none be admitted to Ecclesiastical functions without subscription to the Canons [of this year]: and to deprive those

¹"Articles of Peace, &c., printed, in quarto, London, 1605.

who are in the Church, unless they will both conform and subscribe to the Canons.¹

1605. March 31, Lord's Day. Captain George Weymouth, with twenty-nine persons, sails from the Downs, being employed by the Earl of Southampton and Lord Arundel (of Wardour) for the discovery of a North West Passage to the East Indies. But falling short of his course,² Tuesday, May 14, descries land in 41 deg. 30 min. N., in the midst of dangerous rocks and shoals. Upon which, he puts to sea, the wind blowing south-south-west and west-south-west many days. Friday, May 17, descries land again; the next day finds it an island; anchors on the north side, lands and calls it "George's Island;" whence he sees the main land, and many other islands. Lord's Day, May 19, weighs, and sails to another island three leagues nearer the main; goes into excellent harbour, which he calls "Pentecost Harbour;" and the next day, goes ashore in the shallop. Thursday, May 30, sails in a shallop up a great river; and the next day returned.³ Tuesday,

¹ Archbishop Bancroft, in his "Letter to the Bishops of his Province," dated December 18, 1604.

² Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Governor of the Island and fort of Plymouth in England, in his *Narration &c.*

³ This seems to be Sagadahock; and Sir F. Gorges doubtless mistakes, in calling it Pemaquid river.

June 11, goes up the river in his ship, twenty-six miles ; says, it is half a mile wide for forty miles into the country. Thursday, June 13, sails his shallop or pinnace, twenty miles in the western branch of the river, and sets up a cross. Friday, June 14, the ship goes down the river. Upon a rock, in the midst of the harbour, he finds the Latitude, 43 deg. 20 min., and the variation 11 deg. 15 min. W. Lord's Day, June 16, sets sail ; and Thursday, July 18, arrives at Dartmouth.¹

April 8. Master John Stow, being eighty years old, a laborious writer of the English Annals for forty-seven years, is buried. Howes continues them.

July 2, Tuesday. The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland meeting at Aberdeen, the King's Commissioner presents them with a letter from the Lords of the [Privy] Council, requiring them to dissolve without appointing another Assembly. However, according to custom, they appoint another to meet on September 24 ; and then dissolve. For which, the [Privy] Council

¹ Sir F. Gorges says, Captain Weymouth brought thence five natives ; and, happening to put into Plymouth, Sir Ferdinando, then Governor there, received three of them, viz., Manida, Shetwarroes, and Tisquantum ; and kept them full three years.

sends Master John Forbes, the Moderator, and thirteen other Ministers, to several prisons.

October 13, Lord's Day. Beza dies at Geneva, *æt.* eighty-six years, three months, and nine days.¹

November 1. The names being taken of the Puritan Ministers deprived; under admonition; and denied admittance for not subscribing; amount to above 270: and yet of eight Bishoprics no account is given.² Some had preached in the Church ten, some twenty, some thirty years, some more. And till now, in some churches, the ceremonies had been disused for ten years, in others for twenty, and others thirty, in others more.³

November 5, Tuesday. At three this morning, the Gunpowder Treason plot discovered: to have been executed, this day, by the Papists, by blowing up the Parliament, who were to meet this day, with thirty-six barrels of gunpowder laid

¹ Petavius mistakes in saying October 25, and Alsted in placing his death in 1600.

² Dr. Layton says, that from June 25, 1604, to November 5, 1605; there were four hundred Ministers ejected, silenced, or suspended, by virtue of these Canons.

³ A quarto tract, intituled, Certain reasons why the Preachers who refuse to Subscribe, should not be removed or inhibited to preach, printed in those times.

under the House;¹ and when the Blast was made, it was to be charged to the Puritans.²

November 9, Saturday. King James comes to the Parliament, and makes a speech, wherein he cautions them against judging rashly of the Roman Catholics in general: says that many among them may remain good and faithful subjects; but detesting and thinking the cruelty of Puritans worthy of fire, that will admit no salvation to and Papist.³

1606. January 10. Though it was commonly thought the deliverance from the Popish Powder Plot, would have moved the King to desist from troubling Ministers in England for nonconforming to the ceremonies; and Ministers in Scotland for standing to their confirmed liberty: yet this day, by the King's command, the Moderator and five other of the imprisoned Ministers in Scotland, are arraigned of treason, at Linlithgow, for declining the jurisdiction of the Council in Ecclesiastical Matters: and after a deal of tampering, flattering, threatening, &c., the major part of the Court

¹ Discourse of the Treason, quarto, printed by the King's Printer, at London, 1605. Calvisius wrongly places the Gunpowder Treason in 1606.

² Benjamin Hubbard's *Sermo Secularis* printed, in 4to, at London, 1648.

³ King James's, Speech, printed, in quarto, at London, 1605.

brings them in, Guilty. Upon which, they are ordered into closer ward, and none allowed access to them. And February 5, a Proclamation at Edinburgh that none speak against the proceedings of the King, Council, or Court, in trying and punishing them: or against any other proceedings of the King, Council, or State, past, present, or to come, upon pain of Death.

Sir John Popham, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, prevails on many Lords and others, to petition King James for the settling of two Plantations on the main coasts of America. Upon which¹

April 10. King James, by Patent, divides Virginia into two Colonies. The Southern, called the First Colony, between 34 deg. and 41 deg. N., he grants to the London Company. The Northern, called the Second Colony, between 38 deg. and 45 deg. N., he grants to the Plymouth Company. Forbidding both, to plant within a hundred miles of each other: and giving each Colony, a Council of Thirteen to rule, coin, &c.

May 21. King James writes to Masters James and Andrew Melvin and six other principal Presbyterian Ministers in Scotland, to come to him

¹ Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Governor of the Inland and Fort of Plymouth in England, in his Narration, etc.

before September 15, to treat with them for the peace of the Church there: this being the pretence; but the event proves that the policy is to detain and confine them, that, during their absence, Episcopacy may be advanced in Scotland.

Beginning of July. The Parliament of Scotland meets at Perth, which against the Protestation of the Commissioners of the Presbyteries through the Kingdom, restores the State of Bishops to their ancient dignities, prerogatives, tithes, rents, thirds, &c.: contrary to the Constitution and Doctrine of the Church of Scotland preached these forty years; and contrary to the Confession of Faith sworn and subscribed in 1581 and 1590 by the King and his household, &c.

July. Sir Edward Coke made Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in England.

August 12, Tuesday. Lord Chief Justice Popham, Sir F. Gorges, and some others of the Plymouth Company, send Captain Henry Challons, a brave gentleman,¹ from Plymouth, in a ship of 55 tons, twenty-nine Englishmen, with Mannido and Assecomoit, two of the five savages brought last year from a goodly river thrice discovered by him

¹ President and Council's Relation of the Discovery and Plantation of New England, printed, in quarto, London, 1622.

in North Virginia, in 43 deg. 20 min. N., to make a further discovery on those coasts; and if occasion offers, to leave as many men as he could spare in the country. But sailing to Madeira, St. Lucia, Porto Rico, and thence towards North Virginia; on November 10, he is taken by the Spanish Fleet of eight ships, coming from the Havanna; who carry him into Spain.

Shortly after Captain Challons's departure from Plymouth, the Lord Chief Justice sends another ship from Bristol, under Thomas Hanam Commander, and Martin Prinn Master, with more supplies, to second Captain Challons'. But not finding Captain Challons there; they return to England.¹

End of August. The eight Scotch Ministers which the King had written to, being arrived in London, are there detained, without any reason but the King's pleasure; and September 30, are by His Majesty obliged to hear Dr. King preach a most virulent invective against Presbyteries, crying to the King, "Down! down with them!"

Beginning of October. The King orders the six condemned Ministers in Scotland to be banish-

¹ President and Council's Relation, etc., 1622.

Sir F. Gorges says, the said Prinn makes a perfect discovery of all those rivers and harbours; and brings the most exact account of that coast that ever came to my hand since.

ed his dominions all their days ; and the other eight imprisoned there, to be confined in several places remote from their former dwellings.

“The Purely Reformed Church in the north of England, by reason of the distance of their habitations, are obliged to assemble in two several places, and become two distinct Churches. In one, besides several of note, is Master John Smith, a man of able gifts and a good Preacher ; who is chosen their Pastor. But these, afterwards, going over into the Low Countries, and falling into errors ; there, for the most part, bury themselves and their names :

“But the other Church (the subject of our Chronology), besides several worthy men, as Master Richard Clifton, a grave and reverend Preacher ; and the famous Master John Robinson, who is afterwards their Pastor for many years, till God takes him away by death ; as also Master William Brewster, a reverend man, who afterwards is chosen Elder, and lives with them till old age.”¹

December 20, Saturday. The London Company sends forth Captain Christopher Newport, with a ship of 100 tons, another of 40 tons, and a pinnace of 20 tons ; for South Virginia : who then sail from London, but first to the West India Islands.

¹ Governor Bradford's History, in manuscript.

1607. March 3. One of the Scotch Ministers in London is allowed to return, on account of his wife's dangerous illness: provided he would neither go to Synods nor Presbyteries.

April 26, Lord's Day. The King's Council send Master A. Melvin to the Tower, where they keep him above four years; for writing a Latin Epigram upon the altar in the King's Chapel: and May 6, the other six Scotch Ministers at London ordered to be confined in several places in the two Kingdoms, for no other pretence than that they had not given the King satisfaction in the questions he proposed to them, about his own arbitrary power in Church matters.

April 26. Captain Newport descries South Virginia; enters Chesapeake Bay, and lands. April 29. He names the southern point, Cape Henry. May 13. They choose Master Edward Wingfield, President for one year. May 14. Land all their men, and begin a Colony at a place they call James Town. Monday, June 22, Captain Newport sails for England, leaving the President and a hundred and four persons.

August 22. Dies in this Southern Colony, Captain Bartholomew Gosnold, the first Mover of this Colony, and one of the Council. September 11. President Wingfield displaced by his Council, and John Ratcliff chosen President.

May 21, Thursday. Doctor John Reynolds,

King's Professor of Divinity in Oxford, dies, there, *æt.* 58. He had been Dean of Lincoln; but exchanged it for the Presidency of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Fuller says, "He was acquainted with all arts and sciences; most excellent in all useful tongues; had read over all writers, profane ecclesiastical, Divine; Councils, Fathers, Histories of the Church; his memory miraculous; his judgement mature; his piety most imminent; modest, courteous, affable. And the Chief of the Puritans at the Hampton Court Conference."¹

May 31. The Plymouth Adventurers send forth Captain George Popham as President, and Captain Rawley Gilbert Admiral, with two ships,² two natives, viz., Sketwarroes and Dehamda, and a hundred landmen: who then sail from Plymouth, for North Virginia.

August 11. They fall in with Monahigan;³ and settle on a westerly peninsula, at the mouth of Sagadehock, nine or ten leagues to the southward, and build a fortification, which they name "St. George's Fort."

August 24. Master Thomas Brightman, Rector of Haunes in Bedfordshire, dies, about the 51st

¹ Doctor Barlow, Sum of the Conference, etc., 1604.

² President and Council's Relation, etc., 1622.

³ Sir F. Gorges says, three ships; and that they arrive at their place of rendezvous on August 8.

year of his age. Fuller says, "He wrote a learned Comment, in most pure Latin, on the Canticles and Revelations. He always carried a Greek Testament with him; and read it out every fortnight. His life was most angelical. A great opposer of ceremonies, his daily discourse against Episcopal Government, and was never known to be moved with anger."

Thomas Lad, a Merchant of Yarmouth, having been long imprisoned by the High Commission, could not be bailed; because, having formerly answered on oath twice, before the Bishop's Chancellor at Norwich to certain Articles about a conventicle: he refused to answer on a new oath, without sight of his former Answers. And Richard Mansel, a Preacher, being charged to have been partaker in a Petition exhibited to the House of Commons; and refusing the oath *ex officio* to answer to certain Articles propounded to him; was long imprisoned by the Commissioners at Lambeth, and could not be bailed. Both prisoners are now brought to the bar, upon the writ of the *Habeas Corpus*, where Master Nicholas Fuller, an honest man and an eminent lawyer, pleaded that they ought to be discharged, by an argument to prove that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have no legal power to put the oath *ex officio*, nor imprison, nor fine any of His Majesty's subjects.

For which, Archbishop Bancroft gets this learned Counsel into prison, and prosecutes him there to death.¹

"This fall, Master Robinson's Church in the north of England, being extremely harrassed; some cast into prison, some beset in their houses, some forced to leave their farms and families: they begin to fly over to Holland, with their Reverend Pastor, Master Clifton, for Purity of Worship and Liberty of Conscience."

Near winter. Captain Newport arrives at South Virginia, with fresh supplies, and stays fourteen weeks. And this winter, James Town catching fire, is burnt; but soon repaired.

December 15. The two English ships sail from Sagadehock, with all their company, except forty-five, for England.

1608. This winter, extreme cold, both in Europe and North America: and in the midst thereof, the store house, most of the provisions and lodgings at Sagadehock are burnt; which exceedingly distresses the people. And this winter, old Captain Popham, their President, dies in this North Plantation, the only one of the

¹ Though Dr. Fuller mentions not the year of this prosecution: yet by the Preface to the Lawyer's Argument, printed in quarto, this year, in Holland; it appears he was now in prison.

Company that dies there ; and Captain Rawley Gilbert succeeds as President.

Upon the ships' arrival in England from Sagadahock ; Lord Chief Justice Popham orders the Council of Plymouth to send them back with supplies.

The Spring approaching, Captain Newport sails from South Virginia for England ; and Captain Nelson arrives at James Town. These two ships bring nearly a hundred men, and a hundred and twenty persons.

February 25. Master Murray, Minister at Leith in Scotland, having been committed to the Castle of Edinburgh for opposing the rise of Bishops ; is, this day, brought before the King's Council there, and dismissed. For which the King sends them a sharp rebuke, and a warrant to the Captain of the Guard to commit him again. So without any new citation, not convicted of any offence, upon the King's private direction only ; he is committed to the Castle again, and there detained a year. And then the King orders the Council to send him to a remote part of the kingdom, and there confine, and forbid him to preach.

"This spring, more of Master Robinson's Church, through great difficulties from their pursuers, get over to Holland. And afterwards, the rest with Master Robinson and Master Brewster ; who are of the last, having tarried to help

the weakest over before them. They settle at Amsterdam, and stay there a year : where Master Smith and his Church had gotten before them."

This Spring, by the Lord Chief Justice Popham's order, two ships are furnished with fresh supplies for North Virginia ; and as they are waiting for a wind, they hear of his death.¹ However they sail, and arrive at Sagadehock, not long after the death of President Popham.

Soon after these ships sailed from England, Sir John Gilbert dies, and leaves his younger brother Rawley² Gilbert his heir. Sir Francis Popham, son to the Lord Chief Justice, with some of the Adventurers, send a new supply : and this ship also arrives at Sagadehock in some small time after the other.

By these ships, the Plantation being informed first, of the Death of Lord Chief Justice Popham, and then of that of Sir John Gilbert ; and Captain Gilbert, the President, being obliged to go home, and take care of the estate his brother left him ; the whole Colony breaks up, and returns with him this year to England. And thus this Plantation begins and ends in one year. They brand the country as over cold and not habitable by our

¹ Sir F. Gorges says, that Lord Chief Justice's death suddenly followed the death of the President.

² Sir F. Gorges's printer mistakes, in making him Ralph Gilbert.

Nation; and the Adventurers give over their design.

After this, Sir Francis Popham sends Captain Williams, divers times, to this coast for trade and fishing only; and Sir F. Gorges also sends Vines with a ship to fish, trade, and discover, for some years together; and hires men to stay the winter, wherein the plague raged among the Indians.

But upon the Colony's breaking up; the French settle themselves within our limits.

July 25, Tuesday. A General Assembly meets at Linlithgow in Scotland; and intreats the King, as several Presbyteries and Synods had before, to grant the banished and confined Ministers their liberty, but it could not be obtained.

This year. Captain John Smith sails up the rivers, and discovers the inland parts of South Virginia. September 10. He receives from England Letters Patent to be President. And now, it seems, that Captain Newport arrives with seventy persons more; and sailing for England, leaves two hundred in all in the Colony.

1609. "Master Robinson's Church having stayed at Amsterdam, about a year; seeing Master Smith and his Company were fallen into contention with the Church that was there before him, and that the flames were like to break out in the Ancient Church itself (as afterwards lamentably came to pass): which Master Robinson and

Church prudently foreseeing ; they think it best to remove in time, before they were any way engaged with the same. Though they knew it would be very much to the prejudice of their outward interest, as it proved to be : yet valuing peace and spiritual comfort above other riches, they therefore, with Master Robinson, remove to Leyden, about the beginning of the ‘Twelve Years’ Truce’ between the Dutch and Spaniards. Choose Master Brewster, Assistant to him, in the place of an Elder : and there live in great love and harmony both among themselves, and their neighbour citizens, for above eleven years, till they remove to New England ;* but the Reverend Master Clifton stays at Amsterdam, and there dies.”

April 9. The Dutch agree to the “Twelve Years’ Truce” with the King of Spain, and the Archduke Albert.

May. King James establishes the East India Company for ever.

* By this, it appears that both Baylie and Hornius are mistaken, in representing that Master Smith set up his Church at Leyden ; when it was to avoid him and his Company, that Master Robinson and his Church removed from Amsterdam to Leyden. . And by several passages in Governor Bradford’s manuscript, it seems as if they began to remove to Leyden at the end of 1608.

The Council for South Virginia having moved the King to call in their Commission; and received a new one: they make Sir Thomas West, Lord De la Warr, General of the Colony; Sir Thomas Gates, his Lieutenant; Sir George Somers, Admiral; Sir Thomas Dale, High Marshal; Sir Ferdinand Wainman, General of the Horse; and Captain Newport, Vice-Admiral.

May 15. Sir Thomas Gates and Vice-Admiral Newport sail, with seven ships, from Woolwich for South Virginia; May 20, arrive at Plymouth, when Sir George Somers joins them with a ketch and pinnace. Friday June, 2, they all sail, with five hundred people, men, women, and children, from Plymouth; and June, 8, from Falmouth.

June. Sir John Bourcher brings the making of alum to perfection in England.

July 10, or thereabouts. Captain Samuel Argal arrives at South Virginia, to fish for sturgeon: who now first discovers the direct passage from England thither; and not to go by the West Indies, as before.

July 24. Monday. The South Virginia Fleet crossing the Gulf of Bahamas, a most vehement storm separates them.

July 28, Friday. Sir George Somers descries Bermudas, from him therefore called the "Somer Islands:" is forced to run the ship ashore; and, in their boats, all get safe to land, being 150 men,

women, and children. And there they live till May following; Sir Thomas Gates, and Vice-Admiral Newport being in the same ship with them.*

August 11. Four other ships of the Fleet arrive at South Virginia: a few days after, two more; and after this, the pinnace. And Captain Smith, the President, being exceedingly burnt with powder, and the new comers setting up against him; about September 29, he sails for England; and they chose Master Francis West, President; who soon follows him. And then, they chose Master George Piercy, President.

This summer. Master Henry Hudson, an Englishman, but employed by the Dutch, searching for a North West Passage to the East Indies, sails to Newfoundland, and all along the coast to Cape Cod and Virginia as far as 33 deg.; and now, I suppose, it is, that he discovers Hudson's River.

October 9. James Arminius, Professor of Divinity at Leyden, dies there, *æt.* 49; and Conradus Vorstius called to supply his place.

Beginning of November. At the King's direction, the Council of Scotland confine Master Fairfull, Minister of Dunfermline, during the

* This shipwreck, bringing the Bermudas to the special knowledge and esteem of the English, proves the occasion of their settling and possessing them.

King's pleasure; only for praying for the distressed Ministers both within and without the country.

Master Nicholas Fuller, who was cast into prison by Archbishop Bancroft in 1607, for pleading in defence of his clients against the power of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, is still by the Archbishop kept in prison. Many were his petitions to the King for enlargement: but the Archbishop pre-acquainted the King; and represented to him that this lawyer was the Champion of the Nonconformists; so that he lay in prison till he died this year.

December 21. Master William Ames, Fellow of Christ's College in Cambridge, preaches in St. Mary's Church, against playing cards and dice: at which many are so offended; that to avoid expulsion, he goes beyond sea; and the States of Friesland, not long after, choose him Professor of Divinity, in their University of Franeker.²

1610. February 15. The King erects two High Commission Courts in Scotland, under the Archbishops of St. Andrews and Glasgow, and over their several Provinces; which Commission puts

² Doctor Thomas Fuller places this about 1610-11, and his preaching on St. Thomas' Day, which is December 21; yet by publishing his *Puritanismus Anglicanus* at Frankfort in 1610, I chose to place this Preaching on December 21, 1609; rather than 1610.

the King in possession of Absolute Power to use the bodies and goods of his subjects at pleasure, without Form or Process of Common Law. And now the Scotch Bishops are become patrons of benefices, Lords of Parliament, of the Council, Exchequer, Session, High Commission, &c.

February 28. The Lord Delaware has his Patent sealed by the South Virginia Company, to be Lord Governor and Captain General of all the Colonies there during his life : and before

March 24, he sails, with three ships and one hundred and fifty men, accompanied by Knights and Gentlemen of Quality ; Captain Argal conducting him thither.

April 27. King James grants to divers persons a Patent of Incorporation, &c., to settle a Colony in Newfoundland.¹ In June, they send Master John Guy, as Governor ; with thirty-nine persons : who arrive there, begin the colony in Conception Bay, and there winter.

May 3, Thursday. The French Queen crowned at Paris. The next day, King Henry IV. her Lord was stabbed to death, by a Popish priest, in his coach : and his son, Louis XIII., reigns ; but the Queen made Regent, during her son's minority.²

¹ Howes sets the date of the Patent on May 2 this year ; but I adhere to Purchas, who recites the Patent.

² Ravaillac was not a priest, *Editor*.

May 10. Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers, and Vice-Admiral Newport sail from Bermudas, in their new built pinnaces, for south Virginia; leaving two men, who refused to come aboard them. Monday, May 21, they descry South Virginia, sail into Chesapeake Bay; and find Master George Piercy, President. Wednesday, May 23, they anchor; and land at James Town, with about an hundred and fifty persons.

But finding the colony, from five hundred, when Captain Smith went away, reduced to sixty; and in a wretched state: they all resolve for England. And on June 7, the whole Company gets on board, leaves James Town, and sails down the river.

And thus the First Colony there breaks up.

But the next day, the Lord Delaware, from England, meets them. Upon which, they return, and land at the town again.

June 10, Lord's Day. The Lord Delaware arrives with his three ships, and one hundred and fifty men at James Town; lands, and takes upon him the Government. June 19. Sir George Somers and Captain Argal sail from James Town for Bermudas, for provisions.

June. Another ship, with twenty men, and a year's provisions, sent after the Lord Delaware from England, for South Virginia.

July 15. Sir Thomas Gates sails for England.

And July 16, Sir George Somers and Captain Argal meeting with violent storms and contrary winds, bare away for Cape Cod; and July 26, for Sagadahock. The night after, being foggy, they lose sight of each other.

July 29. Captain Argal comes to a rocky island, in 43 deg. 40 min. N. Lat.; lands upon it, finds a great store of seals, and calls it, "Seal Rock:" August 14, shapes his course for Cape Cod; to the back side of which he came on August 19, in 41 deg. 50 min., finds the variation 13 deg. W.¹ The next day, sails for South Virginia; August 27, anchors in nine fathoms, in a very great Bay; the southern Cape of which is in 38 deg. 20 min. N. Lat.² August 31, arrives at Cape Charles, the northern Cape of Chesapeake Bay.

Sir George Somers also sails, first to Sagadahock, then to Bermudas; where he dies: and his pinnace returns to England, leaving three men behind them.

October 21. By the King's Commission, the Bishops of London, Ely, Worcester, and Rochester, consecrate the Scotch Bishops in the Bishop of London's Chapel; viz., Master John Spottiswood, Archbishop of Glasgow; Master Gavin Hamilton, Bishop of Galloway; and Master Andrew Lamb, Bishop of Brechin.

¹ In the margin of Purchas, 'tis 15 deg. W.

² This seems to be the Bay, since called Delaware Bay.

November 2. Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury dies.

December 31. The King, by Proclamation, dissolves his First Parliament.

This year comes out A Justification of Separation from the Church of England, by John Robinson, 476 pp., in quarto.¹

“And, about this time, and the following years, many come to his Church at Leyden, from divers parts of England ; so as they grow a great Congregation.”

And this year, Dr. Ames publishes his *Puritanismus Anglicanus*, in Latin, in octavo, at Frankfort in Germany.

1611. This winter. Four of the English die at Newfoundland.

March 15, or thereabouts. Sir Thomas Dale sails for South Virginia with three ships, three hundred people, twelve kine, twenty goats, and all thing needful for the colony.

March. After eight months' illness there, Lord Delaware sails with Captain Argal for England : leaving upwards of two hundred men, and Captain George Piercy, his Deputy Governor, till Sir Thomas Dale arrives ; whose power is also to end, upon Sir Thomas Gates' arrival.

¹ See the book itself, which is doubtless printed at Leyden.

This year. Masters Edward Harle and Nicholas Hobson sail to North Virginia. And of this Voyage, I suppose it is, that Captain Smith writes, "That the Earl of Southampton and those of the Isle of Wight, employ Captain Edward Harlow to discover an isle supposed to be about Cape Cod; but falling in with Monahigan, they detained three savages, viz., Pechmo, Monopet, and Pekenimne; but Pechmo leapt overboard, and got away. Not far from thence, they had three men sorely wounded with arrows: and anchoring at the Isle of Nohono; the savages in their canoes assault the ship, until the English guns make them retire. Yet here they take Sakaweston; and at Capawe, they take Coneconam and Epenow. But at Agawam, the natives use them more kindly. And so with five savages, they return to England: but of Plantations, there are no more speeches.

April 9, Tuesday. Doctor George Abbot, Bishop of London, transferred to the Archbishopric of Canterbury; and Fuller says, "He was not much beloved by the inferior clergy; as being over austere and rigid."

May 10. Sir T. Dale arrives at South Virginia, with the three ships and three hundred people, &c., in 8 weeks' passage.

Towards the end of May. Sir T. Gates sails from England thither, with 3 ships and 3 caravels, 280 men, 20 women, 100 kine, and as many

swine : and August 1, or 2, arrives there ; with his 6 ships, 300 people, &c.

*South Virginia being thus settled, I
shall leave their history.*

May 22. King James begins the Order of Baronets ; and this day, creates eighteen.

End of May. Master Stratoun, Minister of Forres in Scotland, warded in the Castle of Inverness, for preaching against the State of Bishops.

November. Vorstius ordered to retire from Leyden, to his house at Tergow.

This year. The new Version of the Bible into English, finished by the forty-seven Translators.

1612. The Curators of the University of Leyden call Simon Episcopius to be the Professor of Divinity there, against the mind of Polyander, the other Professor ; and to the great grief of the Churches.

March 3. Bartholomew Legate condemned to the fire, by the Bishops in the Consistory of St. Paul's, London ; for Arianism. March 11, the King issues his writ to burn him ; and Wednesday, March 18, he is burnt in Smithfield, in a vast

conflux of spectators, he being about 40 years of age.¹

April 11. Edward Wightman having been convicted by the Bishop of Lichfield, of the like or worse heresies, is there, this day, burnt.

Which executions raising the compassion of the people; the King chooses that heretics should waste away their lives in prison.

The Bermudas Islands being within the limits of Virginia, and the Company finding land enough on the Main; sell these Islands to 120 of the same Company; who name them the "Somer Islands," obtain a Charter, and so hold them of his Majesty: and

April 28. They send the First Colony thither, of 60 persons, under Master Richard Moore, Governor there for three years; who now embark in a ship at London, and go down to Gravesend; May 9, sail from the Downs; July 11, descry, and land at Bermudas; August 1, subscribe to Six religious Articles of Government: and this year, 30 passengers more, arrive here.

June 7. Master Guy arrives at Newfoundland again. And this summer, Captain Peter Easton,

¹ Fuller says, that King, Bishop of London, called so many bishops, divines, and lawyers to his trial, that the Consistory seemed not so much a large Court as a little Convocation.

the famous pirate, comes thither, with ten good ships; takes a hundred men out of the fishing vessels in Conception Bay, besides what he takes in others; mans six ships, and sails to the Straits.*

And this year, the Newfoundland Colony increases to sixty persons.

August 4. Master Hugh Broughton dies at Tottenham High Cross, *æt.* 63.

"In these times, are great troubles raised by the Arminians in Holland. In Leyden especially, there are daily and hot disputes in the Schools about the Arminian doctrines: the two Divinity Professors being divided, Episcopius teaching for them, Polyander against them; and the Contention grows to that pass, that few of the disciples of the one will hear the other. But Master Robinson, though he preaches thrice a week, and wrote sundry books, besides his other manifold labours; yet goes constantly to hear them both: whereby he is grounded so well in the controversy, sees the force of all their arguments, knows the shifts of the Arminians; and being himself otherwise very able, none is fitter to engage them, as appears by sundry disputes. So as he begins to be terrible to the Arminian party.

* Whitbourn, by mistake, sets this in 1611; and it seems most likely that the six ships are part of the ten; and that he came but with four.

October 16. Parliament of Scotland meets ; and still enlarges the King's and Bishops' powers.

The same day. Frederick, Prince Palatine of the Rhine, arrives at Gravesend ; and Lord's Day, 18, at White Hall : to marry the Princess Elizabeth, King James's only daughter.

November 6, Friday. The most hopeful Henry, Prince of Wales, dies of a malignant fever, aged 18 years 8 months, 17 days : and Fuller says, " He was never known to have uttered a profane oath.

1613. February 14, Lord's Day. The Princess Elizabeth married to the Prince Palatine. On which day, are tilting and other royal entertainments of the time ; at night, a Masque of Lords and Ladies. Saturday, April 10, the Prince Palatine and Lady set out from White Hall for Heildelberg. And Howes says, That, during the Palatine's abode in England, he behaved himself so nobly ; that he won the hearts of the whole nation.

March 27. Nicholas Guy's wife delivered of a son at Newfoundland ; which seems to be the first English child born there.

June. Arrives from England, at Bermudas, a vessel with 60 passengers. Some time after, another with 40. Two months after, a third with 100 ; two days after, a fourth with 180 ; and fourteen days after, two frigates with 160.

*Bermudas being thus settled, I shall
leave their history.*

The Government of South Virginia hearing that the French had settled within our limits ; send Captain Argal to dislodge them : who sails to Sagadahock ; seizes their forts at Mount Mansel, St. Croix, and Port Royal ; and carries their ship and pinnace, ordnance, cattle and provisions to James Town.¹

October 25, Monday. Lord Chief Justice Coke removed to the King's Bench ; and made Lord Chief Justice of England.

This year, Master Randal Bates, a reverend Preacher dies in prison ; having lain in the Gate House about twenty months, only for opposing the Prelacy and Ceremonies used in the Church, and Master Cotton says, " He was an heavenly saint, suffered for the same cause, choked in prison ; nor could be released, though Doctor Hering, a learned and beloved physician, earnestly solicited Bishop Neal for his enlargement, as he tendered his life. But the physician's

¹ Though neither the month, nor year of this expedition are certified either by Georges, Smith, or Purchas ; yet by comparing them together, it seems to be this year ; and sometime between May and the following winter.

suit was repulsed with reproaches ; and the life of his patient spilt by that rigour."

"And about this year, it seems, that Episcopus sets forth sundry Arminian Theses at Leyden ; which he would defend in public against all opposers. Upon which, Polyander and the chief Preachers of the city desire Master Robinson to dispute against him : but, being a stranger, he was loath to engage. Yet the others telling him that such was the ability and expertness of the adversary, that the truth is in danger to suffer, if he would not help them ; are so importunate as at length he yields : and when the day comes, he so defends the truth and foils the Opposer, as he puts him to an apparent non plus in this great and public audience. The same, he does a second or third time, upon the like occasions : which as it causes many to give praise to God that the truth had so famous a victory ; so it procures Master Robinson much respect and honour from those learned men and others. And it is said by some of no mean note, 'that were it not for giving offence to the State of England, they would prefer him otherwise, if he pleased ; and allow his people some public favour.'"

1614. January 21. Master James Melvin, having suffered seven years' exile at the King's pleasure, not convicted of any offence, dies at Berwick, the place of his confinement. He was one of the

wisest directors of ecclesiastical affairs the Church of Scotland had in his time : and the King being set upon advancing the State of Bishops, called him to Court : and never suffered him to return, lest he should hinder his designs.

March 3. Captain John Smith, with two ships and forty-five men and boys, sails from the Downs for North Virginia to make trial of a mine of gold and copper ; and if these fail, then to fish and trade, carrying Tantum an Indian with him. April 30, arrives at the isle Monahigan, in 43 deg. 30 min. N., where he is to stay with ten men to keep possession ; if the whaling answers expectation.

But being disappointed ; he builds seven boats in which thirty-seven men "make" a great fishing voyage ; while, with eight men in a small boat, he ranges the coasts, and trades with the natives from Penobscut to Sagadehock, Acocisco, Passataquack, Tragabigzanda, called Cape Ann ; the Massachusetts Isles on which, they say, are 3,000 people ; fights with forty or fifty of them ; finds two French ships, which had been here six weeks, and "made" a great voyage, by trade. Thence, he sails to Accomack ; where he also fights and kills some Indians. Thence to Cape Cod, where he sets Tantum ashore. On the main, against Monahigan, finds a ship of Sir Francis Popham's, which had many years used that port only.

July 18. Captain Smith sails for England in the bark; and leaves the ship, under Thomas Hunt, Master, to fit for Spain. August 5, Captain Smith puts into Plymouth, and in the end of the month, arrives at London, draws a plat of the country, and first calls it "New England."

After Smith left New England, Hunt gets twenty Indians aboard him at Patuxit,¹ one of whom is called Squanto or Squantum or Tisquantum, and seven more at Nausit; and carries them to Malaga, and sells them for slaves at £20 a man: which raises such an enmity in the savages against our nation, as makes further attempts of commerce with them very dangerous.

From this time therefore, we shall distinguish North Virginia by the name of New England; and confine the name Virginia to the southern Colony.

March 4. A Proclamation, at Edinburgh, commanding Ministers and people to celebrate the Lord's supper, on Easter following, viz., April 24: the pretence being for trial of Popish Recusants;

¹ Relation of the Proceedings of the English Plantation at Plymouth in New England: published [anonymously, but Preface signed] by G. Mourt [hence usually called "Mourt's Relation"], in quarto, London, 1612.

but the wiser take it as a trial how the people will bare innovations, there being Acts of the General Assembly in force against them.

April 5. The King's Second Parliament of England begins. Complains of his admitting Papists into his Council; his silencing many watchful and diligent Ministers; and his several treaties to marry the late Prince Henry, and the present Prince Charles with the daughters of Popish Princes; all which dishearten Protestants, and encourage Papists. And the House of Commons beginning to Question Bishop Harsenet and Bishop Neal for offensive speeches: to save them from the storm, is supposed the reason of the King's abrupt dissolving them on June 7.

Upon which, the King imprisons several Members without bail or mainprize, for the freedom they had taken; and raises money on his subjects, by way of Benevolence.

June. Some of the Plymouth Company, viz., Sir F. Gorges, with the Earl of Southampton, Commander of the Isle of Wight, sent Captain Henry Harley, and Captain Hobson¹ Commander of some land soldiers, in a ship from Plymouth,

¹ Whether this be the Edward Harlie and Nicolas Hobson which Purchas mentions in 1611; and whether Sir F. Gorges (Prince's authority) mistakes Henry for Edward is uncertain.

for the Isle of Capawick or Capawack, lying southward of Cape Cod; carrying two Indians, viz., Epenow and Manawet,¹ in search of a gold mine, which Epenow told them of (with a design only to get home): but arriving at the harbour where Epenow was to make good his undertaking (a little after Hunt had carried the Indians away) Manawet dies; and Epenow jumps overboard, and gets ashore; while the Indians, in twenty canoes, attack them, and wound the master of the ship, and many of his company. Upon which, the English return; without doing anything further. And at this, the Western men are so discouraged, as they regard not the country, till they see four ships sail from London, and Captain Smith at Plymouth, in January next.

This summer, Sir Henry Manwayring is at Newfoundland, with five good ships.

1615. January. The Virginia Company at London send four ships with Michael Cooper, who had been Master of the bark under Captain Smith

¹ Sir F. Gorges says, three Indians, viz., Epenow, Assacomet, and Wanape; but seems to mistake in saying that Epenow was one of those whom Hunt carried away: whereas Epenow seems to have been carried away by Captain Harlow in 1611. And Captain Dermer, in Purchas, seems to mistake in saying that Epenow was carried home in 1615. [E. Arber.]

last year, to fish on the coast of New England : who arriving there in March, and "making" their voyages ; one sails to Spain, one to Virginia, to relieve that colony, and two return to England.

January. Captain Smith goes from London to Plymouth. In March, sails in a ship of 200 tons, with another of 50 ; furnished by Sir F. Gorges and others for New England : being to leave sixteen men there to begin a settlement. But ere he sails 120 leagues, a great storm parts him from his other ship, breaks all his masts ; and forces him to return to Plymouth : where leaving his ship, he gets into a bark of 60 tons ; and June 24, sails again with 30 men, 16 of whom are to begin the settlement. At Fayal, meets with two French pirates, one of 200 tons, the other of 30 : engages, and beats them off : but near the isle of Flores, four French Men of War take and carry him off to France. The other ship, parted from him in the storm at first, proceeded, arrived at New England in May, "made" her voyage, and comes home in August.

March 25. A Proclamation at Edinburgh, to celebrate the Lord's Supper at Easter, in all times coming.

April 23, Lord's Day. George Villiers Esquire, sworn Gentleman of the King's Bedchamber ; the next day, Knighted ; and becomes the King's Favourite. August 27, 1616, made a Lord ;

January 5, 1616-7, made Earl ; January 1, 1617-8, made Marquis ; and May 18, 1623, Duke of Buckingham.

This year. Captain Richard Whitbourn goes to Newfoundland, with a Commission from the Admiralty to empanel juries &c. And this year, at Newfoundland, are many thousands of English, French, Portuguese and others : the French and Biscayans resorting chiefly to the north and west parts, where the Indians also chiefly keep.

*Newfoundland being thus settled, I
shall leave their history.*

July. The Londoners send two more ships to fish at New England ; but, going by the West Indies, arrive not in New England till May 1616 : one returning two months after.

October. Sir Richard Hawkins sails from England, with Commission from the Council of Plymouth, to try what service he could do them as President for this year at New England : but arriving, and finding the war at the height, and the principal natives almost destroyed ; he passes along the coast to Virginia, stays there some time, and sails for Spain.

This year. The Archbishops, Bishops, and the rest of the clergy in Ireland, in the Convocation holden at Dublin, agree upon One hundred and four Articles of Religion, for avoiding diversities

of opinions, and establishing Consent concerning true religion.

1616. February and March. Sail for New England, four ships from Plymouth, and two more from London,¹ but only for voyages of profit, by fish and trade. One of the Plymouth ships gets in one month, to New England, and from thence goes to Spain. The other three return to Plymouth within six months.

One of the Londoners gets in six weeks, to New England, and within six months returns to England; the other goes to the Canaries. And all six full laden.

June 20. King James goes into the Star Chamber, and makes a speech to the Judges and others there, wherein he says, "The Star Chamber Court hath been shaken of late; and the last year, had received a sore blow, if it had not been assisted and carried by a few voices: and charges the Judges, Let neither Papist nor Puritans be countenanced!" In another place, he says, "As I have said in the Parliament House, I can love the person of a Papist, being otherwise a man, and honestly bred; never having

¹ Smith's First Account and General History, say four from London: but it seems that these four include the two that sailed thence in July last, and return, this year, from New England. [E. Arber.]

known any other religion : though the person of an apostate Papist, I hate, &c."

June 18. Comes out "A Description of New England, Or the Observations and Discoveries of Captain John Smith (Admiral of that Country) in 1614 ; with the success of six ships that went the next year 1615, and the Accidents that befell him among the French Men of War. With the proof of the present benefit this country affords ; whither, this year 1616, eight voluntary ships are gone, to make further trial." Printed, in quarto, London, 1616.

August 13. A General Assembly meets by the King's Order at Aberdeen, in Scotland ; where the Archbishop of St. Andrews steps into the Moderator's place, without election ; against the Act of the Church yet unrepealed : a number of Lords and others sit without lawful commission ; who, under the King's Guard, receive a new Confession of Faith ; order the Communion to be celebrated every year at Easter ; and empower Committees to draw up a new Catechism, a Common Prayer Book, and a Book of Canons, for the King's Allowance.

September 29, Lord's Day. Doctor Andrewes, Bishop of Ely, sworn a Privy Councillor.

November 4. King James crowns his son Charles, Prince of Wales ; and Lord's Day, November 10, in honour of his creation, twenty-

five Knights of the Bath, with all magnificence, ride to Whitehall ; and are there knighted by His Majesty.

November 16, Saturday. Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, discharged of his office.

Sometime this fall. A French ship cast away at the northeast part of Cape Cod ; but the men getting safe ashore, the Indians watch and dog them, till they kill them all but three or four ; whom they send from one Sachem to another, to make sport, and use them worse than slaves ; till two are redeemed by Captain Dermer in 1619.

1617. Beginning of January. King James notifies the Council of Scotland, of his design of coming thither ; and promises that what he does there shall be with the applause of all : yet in repairing his Chapel at Holyrood House, a place is prepared for organs ; and the images of the twelve Apostles and four Evangelists wrought in wood and gilt, are ordered to be set up : but the people murmuring, the Scotch Bishops dissuade the King from setting them up ; though with a sharp rebuke and check of "ignorance," both from the King and Archbishop Abbot ; the King telling the Scotch Bishops that his English Doctors would instruct them in these and other points.

This winter and the spring ensuing. A great

plague befalls the natives in New England ; which wasteth them exceedingly; and so many thousands of them die, that the living are not able to bury them ; and their skulls and bones remain above ground at the places of their habitation, for several years after.¹

March 7. Sir Francis Bacon, King's Attorney, made Lord Keeper ; and January 4 following, made Lord Chancellor.

March 14, Friday. King James sets out from Whitehall for Scotland.

May 16. Enters Edinburgh : and next day, has the English Service ; where playing on organs, choristers, and surplices are first heard and seen in the King's Chapel.

March 22. Master Thomas Parker, *æt.* 22, only son to the famous Master Robert Parker, made Master of Arts at Franeker.²

This spring. Captain Smith is provided with

¹ By Captain Dermer's letter of December 27, 1619, in Purchas ; and of June 30, 1620, in Governor Bradford ; compared with Governor Bradford's own account ; it seems that the Narragansets in the west, and Penobscuts in the east, escaped this plague ; and that it raged only in the countries lying between them, and prepared the way for another People.

² He afterwards goes to New England, and becomes a Minister of the Church at Newbury : and though his diploma is dated April 1, I conclude it means the New Style ; which is March 22, in ours.

three good ships at Plymouth; and fifteen men to stay and settle in New England: but being wind-bound three months, the voyage is frustrate. For which, and his other losses and disappointments about this country; the Commissioners of the Plymouth Company contract with him to be Admiral of New England for life.

June 8, being Whit Sunday. By the King's command, the Lord's Supper is first observed after the English form, with kneeling, at Holyrood House; contrary to the order of the Church of Scotland: and several Lords forbare to communicate. Tuesday following, the King commands them to communicate after this new manner, the next Lord's Day: but though some Noblemen and Bishops communicate kneeling; yet not half the noblemen required.

July 17, Tuesday. The Parliament of Scotland meets. Wherein the Lords pass a Bill, that "the King with the Archbishops, Bishops, and such Ministers as he should choose, shall have, in all times coming, full power to conclude matters decent for the external policy of the Kirk, not repugnant to the Word of God; and such Conclusions shall have the power of Laws." But fifty-six Ministers protest against it, and the Bill falls; to the King's great displeasure.

July 11. The King goes to St. Andrews to sit in the High Commission Court, upon the Protesting

Ministers. The next day, sits therein; and makes a speech, declaring, "We took this order with the Puritans in England; who stood out as long as they were deprived only of their Benefices, preaching still, and living on the benevolence of the people that affected their cause: but when we deprived them of their Office; many yielded to us, and are now become the best men we have. Let us take the like course with the Puritans here!" So they went to work, and deprived three of the Protesting Ministers.

August. King James, returning from Scotland through Lancashire, says: "He rebuked some Puritans and Precise People, for prohibiting and punishing people there for using their lawful recreations and honest exercises (as he calls them) upon Sundays: and publishes his Pleasure, under his own hand, that they should not be prevented for the future.

And September 15, he arrives at London.

"This year, Master Robinson and his Church begin to think of a remove to America, for several weighty reasons, as, 1. The difficulties in Holland discouraged many from coming to them out of England; and obliged many to return.¹ 2. By

¹ Governor Bradford says, on this head, "Many who came to them, and desired to be with them, could not endure the great labour and hard fare, with other inconveniences which they endured: but though

reason of these difficulties, with the licentiousness of the youth, and the temptations of the place, many of their children left their parents; some becoming soldiers, others taking to foreign voyages, and some to courses tending to dissoluteness and the danger of their souls: to the great grief of their parents, and fear lest their posterity (through temptations and examples) should degenerate, and Religion die among them. 3. From an inward zeal, and great hope of laying some foundation, or making way for propagating the Kingdom of Christ to the remote ends of the earth; though they should be but as stepping stones to others &c.²

“Upon their talk of removing, sundry of note

they loved their persons, approved their cause, and honoured their suffering, yet they left them, as it were, weeping, as Orpah did her mother-in-law Naomi; or as those Romans did Cato in Utica, who desired to be excused and borne with, though they could not all be Catos. For many, though they desired to enjoy the Ordinances of God in their purity, and the liberty of the Gospel with them; yet, alas, they admitted of bondage with danger of conscience, rather than to endure these hardships: yea, some preferred the prisons in England, rather than this liberty in Holland with these afflictions.”

² Mr Morton mentions another reason; which he doubtless had from the original Planters; viz., “That the great neglect of observing the Lord’s Day was very grievous to them.” (“New England’s Memorial.”)

among the Dutch would have them go under them; and make them large offers: but choosing to go under the English Government, where they might enjoy their religious privileges without molestation; after humble prayers to God, they first debate, 'Whether to go to Guiana, or Virginia?' And though some, and none of the meanest, are earnest for the former; they at length determine for the latter: so as to settle in a distinct body, but under the General Government of Virginia.

"Upon which they send Master Robertushman and Master John Carver to treat with the Virginia Company; and see if the King would give them liberty of conscience there."

November 4. Commissioners for a General Assembly in Scotland having been chosen in presence of the Bishops there; and those nominated who misliked Episcopal Government being not allowed by the Bishops; a General Assembly is, this day, proclaimed at Edinburgh, to meet at St. Andrews on the 25th current.

And November 25, the General Assembly meeting accordingly, the Commissioners of seven dioceses are absent, for want of time.

The Archbishop of St. Andrews, in his sermon, bitterly inveighs against many worthy men of the ministry deceased, and said, "some of them deserved to be hanged."

The King, in his letter, wills the Assembly to conform to his desires; or otherwise threatens that he would use his own authority: and to gratify him, they agree

1. To minister the Communion to the dangerously sick.
2. That the Ministers shall deal the Elements to every one, with their own hands.

But deferring the consideration of Holy Days; the King is highly offended.

November 12. "Sir Edwyn Sandys writes from London to Master Robinson and Master Brewster; wherein he says: 'Your Agents have carried themselves with that discretion as is both to their own credit, and theirs, from whom they came: and the Seven Articles subscribed with your names, have given the gentlemen of the Council of Virginia that satisfaction, which has carried them to a resolution to forward your desire in the best sort that may be for your own and the public good &c.'"

December 15 (I suppose Old Style). "Masters Robinson and Brewster date their letter of thanks, from Leyden, to Sir Edwin; wherein they write, 'We have set down our Requests, subscribed with the hands of the greatest part of our Congregation, and sent them to the Council by our Agent, John Carver; to whom we have also requested a gentleman of our Company to

adjoin himself. And for your encouragement, we will not forbear to mention these inducements.

- '1. We verily believe and trust the Lord is with us, to Whom and Whose service we have given ourselves, in many trials; and that He will graciously prosper our endeavours, according to the simplicity of our hearts.
- '2. We were well weaned from the delicate milk of our mother-country; and inured to the difficulties of a strange land.
- '3. The people are, for the body of them, industrious and frugal; we think we may safely say, as any company of people in the world.
- '4. We are knit together as a Body, in a most strict and sacred Bond and Covenant of the Lord: of the violation whereof, we make great conscience; and by virtue whereof, we hold ourselves straitly tied to all care of each other's goods, and of the whole.
- '5. And lastly. It is not with us, as with other men, whom small things can discourage; or small discontentments cause to wish ourselves at home again &c.'"

This year. The Reverend Master Paul Baine dies: who had succeeded the famous Master William Perkins as Lecturer, at St. Andrews,

Cambridge : but afterwards was silenced by Archbishop Bancroft's Visitor, Master Harsenet, for non-subscription and nonconformity.

From 1519, to this year 1617, have been entered in the Register Books of Seville, 1536 millions of gold, brought to Spain from the West Indies.

1618. January 8. Sir Robert Naunton sworn the King's Secretary.

January 26. Archbishop Spottiswood calls together the Bishops and Ministers, at this time, in Edinburgh ; and reads them the King's letter : wherein he wills them to approve the Five Articles under their hands : or the Bishops to suspend them from their Ministry and stipends.

The Five Articles are

1. For kneeling at the Lord's Table.
2. Giving the Communion privately to the sick.
3. For Baptizing in private.
4. For Confirmation by the Bishops.
5. For observing the Holy Days of Christmas, Good Friday, Easter Sunday, Ascension Day, and Whit Sunday.

And January 28. A Proclamation at Edinburgh, for a universal cessation on these Holy Days ; and those who refuse, to be punished with rigour as disobedient and rebellious persons, and contemners of the King's Authority : though the General Assembly had not consented ; and the Acts of Parliament against them are yet unrepealed.

January 27. "Masters Robinson and Brewster write from Leyden to Sir John Wolstenholme; wherewith they send an account of their Principles, to be communicated to the King's Council: who had received some ill impressions against them, viz.:

"Touching the Ecclesiastical Ministry, namely, of Pastors for teaching, Elders for ruling, and Deacons for distributing the Church's contributions; as also for the two Sacraments, Baptism and the Lord's Supper: we wholly agree with the French Reformed Churches, according to their Public Confession of Faith: though some small differences are to be found in our practice, in some accidental circumstances, as

"1. Their Ministers pray with their heads covered: ours uncovered.

"2. We choose none for Governing Elders, but such as are able to teach: which ability they do not require.

"3. Their Elders and Deacons are annual; or, at most, for two or three years: ours, perpetual.

"4. Our Elders administer their Office in Admonitions and Excommunications for public scandals, publicly before the Congregation; theirs more privately, and in their Consistories."

February 14. "S B, who delivered this letter

writes, that upon Sir John reading it; I asked his Worship, 'What good news he had for me to write, to-morrow?' He told me, 'Very good news! for the King's Majesty and the Bishops have consented. But for your letters; he would not show them at any hand, lest he should spoil all.'"

March 30. The Provost and Bailiffs of Edinburgh are commanded by a letter from the King, to see that the people observe Good Friday.

April 1. The Charge for observing of Holy Days published again at Edinburgh: and April 5, being Easter Sunday, the Bishops in Scotland celebrated the Communion kneeling.

Beginning of April. Lord Delaware sails in a ship of 250 tons, with two hundred people for Virginia; but dies at sea.¹ The ship baring for New England, there meets with a small Frenchman rich in beavers and other furs; and there refreshing with fish, fowl, wood and water; after sixteen weeks, arrives at Virginia.

This spring. Two ships sail from Plymouth to fish at New England; one of 80 tons, which carries her fish to Bilboa; the other of 100, which returns, laden with fish, to Plymouth.

¹ Sir Richard Baker mistakes, in representing as if Lord Delaware arrived, and died at Virginia.

But in this larger ship, Sir F. Gorges¹ sends Captain Edward Rocroft alias Stallings, with a company hired on purpose ; who, at his arrival on the coast, meets with a small French bark of Dieppe, in a creek a fishing and trading, and takes her : sends the Master with his Company, in the greater ship for England : and, with this bark, Rocroft and his Company intend to keep the coast this winter. But some of his men conspiring to kill him, and run away with the prize : he is forced to put them ashore at Sawguatock ; whence, they soon get to the isle of Monahigon, fifteen leagues off, and three leagues in the sea ; where they stay the winter.

But in December, Rocroft, with ten or twelve men, sail in the bark, with fish, to Virginia ; there to trade and stay the winter.

May 4. The King commands the Lords of the Privy Council in Scotland, to celebrate the Communion in the Chapel, on Whit Sunday, May 24 ; when the ceremonies are observed, before the General Assembly had allowed them.

May 11, or 21, N.S. The Popish Archbishop of Prague destroying and shutting up the churches

¹ The President and Council of New England says, "We send &c." By which it seems as if Sir F. Gorges acted in behalfe of some, at least, of the Plymouth Company.

of the Protestants in Bohemia ; the States of the Kingdom meet this day, at Prague, to consult how to preserve their privileges.

May 13, or 23, N.S. The Emperor Mathias's three Officers opposing and provoking them, the States throw them out of their Chamber window. Though they escape unhurt, and the States send their Apology to the Emperor, intreat for pardon and the removal of Evil Counsellors : but in vain.

May 23, or June 2, N.S. The States publish a Decree that all the Jesuits shall depart the kingdom in eight days ; and never return.

May 24. Lord's Day, King James issues his Declaration, wherein he requires the Bishop of Lancashire "to present all the Puritans and Precisians within the same ; either constraining the same to conform, or to leave the country. That those who attend the Church, on Sundays, be not disturbed or discouraged from dancing, archery, leaping, vaulting, having May Games, Whitsun Ales, Morris Dances, setting up May Poles, and other Sports therewith ; or any other such harmless recreation on Sundays, after Divine Service. That this Declaration be published, by order from the Bishop of the diocese, through all the parish churches. And Commands that the directions given last year in Lancashire, with a few words added, most applicable to these parts of our realm, to be published to all our subjects."

And as all Ministers were obliged to read it in their churches; those who refused, were summoned into the High Commission, imprisoned and suspended.

“Though the Agents of Master Robinson’s People found the Virginia Company very desirous of their going to their West India territory; and willing to grant them a Patent with as ample privileges as they could grant to any: and some of the chief of the Company doubted not to obtain their suit of the King for Liberty of Religion, and to have it under the Broad Seal, as was desired: yet they found it a harder piece of work than they expected. For though many means were used, and divers of worth, with Sir Robert Naunton, Chief Secretary of State, laboured with the King to obtain it; and others wrought with the Archbishop to give way thereto: yet, all in vain.

“They indeed prevail so far, so that the King would connive at them, and not molest them; provided they carry peaceably: but to tolerate them, by the Public Authority, under his Seal, would not be granted.

Upon which, the Agents return to Leyden: to the great discouragement of the People who sent them.”

July 10, or 20, N.S. The Emperor sends an army of 10,000 men towards Bohemia. Which begins the famous Religious War between the

Papists and Protestants in Bohemia and Germany; that rages Thirty Years, and destroys above 325,000 people.

Beginning of August. Sundry pious citizens being at a private meeting in London; many are seized, and committed to the Counter prison: but Master Staresmore and some others, escaping, are betrayed by one of the company: for which the Archbishop gives the betrayer great applause and his solemn blessing, in open court. And September 4, Master Staresmore writes to Master Caryl, "That upon representing his extraordinary piteous case to Lord Coke and the Sheriffs, he supposes he should gain his liberty, if they were not overruled by others: but he could get no answer till the Lords of the King's Council give consent."

August 3. A Proclamation at Edinburgh, for a General Assembly to meet at Perth the 25th instant; where they meet accordingly. The Commissioners of four dioceses, and of some Presbyteries absent, for want of time.

Archbishop Spottiswood assumes the Moderator's chair, without election; allows noblemen upon the King's missives only: reads the King's letter of July 10; who says, "He was once fully resolved never to call any more Assemblies, because of the disgrace offered him by the Assembly at St. Andrews, in neglecting his godly desires. That he would not have them think the Five

Articles he proposes might not, without their consent, be enjoyed by his authority; which would be a disclaiming his innate power from God to dispose of things external in the Church, as he thinks fit : and that he will be content with nothing but the direct acceptation of the Articles in the form he sends them."

After which, the Archbishop said, "The King would be more glad of their Consent to the Five Articles, than of all the gold of India : but in case of their refusal, he assures them that the whole State of the Church would be overthrown, some Ministers would be banished, others deprived of their stipend and office : and all brought under the wrath of authority." And though the majority oppose ; yet the Archbishop neglecting many who could get no vote, and admitting others who had no commission ; he carries it for the Five Articles.

And October 26. A Proclamation by the King, at Edinburgh, commanding all strictly to observe them, and certifying that those who do to the contrary, shall be holden as seditious factious disturbers of the peace of the Kirk, contemners of his just command, and shall be punished, in their goods and persons, with all the rigour and extremity at the arbitrement of the Privy Council.

October 28. Sir Walter Raleigh, by Gondomar, the Spanish Ambassador's instigation, is, this day, brought to the King's Bench ; and ordered to

suffer death to-morrow, upon his sentence in 1603: and at nine, next morning, is beheaded in Parliament Yard, *æt.* 66. He was, next to Drake, the Scourge and Hate of the Spaniard, and Lloyd says, "that Princes had interceded for him; the whole nation pitied him; and King James would not execute him, without an Apology." But he fell a sacrifice to the King's earnestly desired match, of Prince Charles with the Popish Infanta of Spain.

November 3, or 13, N.S., Tuesday. The famous Synod of Dort begins; when there enter, and sit with them, Doctor Carleton, Bishop of Landaff, after, of Chichester; Doctor Hall, Dean of Worcester, after, Bishop of Exeter, and then of Norwich; Doctor D'Avenant, Public Professor of Divinity, and Master of Queen's College, Cambridge, after Bishop of Salisbury; and Doctor Ward, Master of Sidney College, Cambridge, and Archdeacon of Taunton: being sent by King James: in behalf of the Church of England. And the States allow them £10 sterling a day.

November 4, or 14, N.S. Wednesday. The Synod choose Master John Bogerman, Pastor of the Church of Leeuwarden, in Friesland, their President.

November 18, Wednesday. A comet appears over Europe, first in the morning, then in the evening; and continues visible to Wednesday, December 16.

December 10, or 20, N.S. W. Balcanqual, B.D., Fellow of Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge, enters the Synod of Dort; being sent by King James, on behalf of the Church of Scotland.

1619. February. King James publishes his "Meditation on the Lord's Prayer," in a small octavo: at the beginning of which, he spends fifteen pages in reflecting on the Puritans, with those of the Separation; and proving the former to be the fathers of the latter.

"Notwithstanding the great discouragement the English of Leyden met with, from the King and Bishops refusing to allow them Liberty of Conscience in America, under the Royal Seal; yet, casting themselves on the care of Providence, they resolve to venture: and send two other Agents¹ to agree with the Virginia Company. But the said Virginia Company falling into great disturbances and factions; these affairs are long delayed."

This spring, Sir F. Gorges² sends Captain Thomas Dermer from Plymouth, in a ship of 200 tons for the fishing business at New England; assigning

¹ By Master Cushman's Letter from London, of May 8, this year, they seem to be Master Cushman himself, and Master Bradford.

² The President and Council of New England say, "We send, &c.;" and Smith says, "There goes but one ship to New England, this year, from Plymouth."

him a Company, to join with Rocroft and his people, and sending with him Squanto or Tasquantum, one of the natives which Hunt had brought away. But arriving, and not finding Rocroft, he is in doubt what to do. Yet hearing by the people at Monahigan, that he was gone to Virginia; hopes for his return, till he hears of his disaster.

March 2, Tuesday. Queen Anne, Consort to King James, dies at Hampton Court, aged 45 years.¹

March 10, or 20, N.S. Matthias, Emperor of Germany dies, *æt.* 62, 63.

March 12. The High Commission Court, at Edinburgh, deprive and confine Master Richard Dickson, for giving the Communion to the People sitting, and not with his own hands.

And about this time, the King sends a command to the Officers of State, at Edinburgh, Lords of the Privy Council and Sessions, and Advocates, to communicate in the Great Kirk there, kneeling, on Easter Sunday, the 28th current; on pain of losing their offices; and enjoins the Magistrates of Edinburgh to communicate kneeling.

April 18. Sir George Yardly arriving as Gover-

¹ Rushworth mistakes, in placing her death on November 17, 1618.

nor at Virginia, and finding Rocroft ready to sail for New England, commands him aboard : who, taking the boat, with half his men, goes aboard the Governor's ship ; is forced to stay all night ; and a storm rising, the bark, for want of hands, is driven ashore and sunk.

However, the next day, the Governor and Captain labour so, that, at length, they free her. But while Rocroft is fitting for New England again, he happens to be killed in a quarrel with one of Virginia : and the bark is a second time sunk and lost.

April 22. The High Commission Court, at Edinburgh, suspend Master Hog from his Ministry; and order him to be confined during the King's pleasure; for preaching against Bishops, and the Five Articles; and declining their Judicatory. And afterwards, deprive him of his Ministry. They also depose and confine the Reverend Master Duncan, for declining their Judicature.

April 26, or May 6, N.S., Monday. The Synod of Dort, at their 153rd Session, proceed to the Great Church of that city; and publish their Sentence, on the Five Points in condemnation of the Arminian doctrines.

And April 29, Thursday. At their 154th session; they break up, with mutual embraces and tears.

May 6. The States of Hungary meet and proscribe the Jesuits. May 28, or June 2, N.S. The

States of Moravia proscribe the Jesuits. June 14, or 24, N.S. The States of Silesia agree to banish the Jesuits. And July 13. The States of Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Lusatia confederate for their preservation.

May 8. Master Cushman, one of the Leyden Agents, at London, writes, "That Sir Thomas Smith having desired to be eased of his Office of Treasurer and Governor of the Virginia Company; Sir Edward Sandys was chosen : but Sir Thomas repenting, and opposing Sir Edwin ; great disturbances and factions are raised in the said Company, that no business could well go forward."

May 26. Captain Dermer sails from Monahigan in an open pinnace, of five tons, along the coast south-westerly; finds some ancient Plantations, not long since populous, now utterly void ; in other places a remnant, but not free of sickness, viz., the Plague, perceiving the sores of some that had escaped. Arrives at his savage's country; finds all dead : travels a day's journey west to Nummastaquit ; sends a messenger a day's journey west, to Pocanaokit, bordering on the sea ; whence two Kings come to see him.

At Nummastaquit, the Indians would have killed him, had not Squanto intreated hard for him : and here, he redeems a Frenchman, and afterwards at Mastachusit, another ; cast away at the north-east of Cape Cod, three years before.

Returning, arrives at Monahigan, June 23 ; where he finds the ship ready to depart. She had stayed about six weeks, and being laden by thirty-eight men and boys with fish and furs, returns.

By Captain Ward from Virginia, Captain Dermer hears of Rocroft's death ; whereupon, putting most of his provisions aboard the said Ward's ship, ready bound thither ; and leaving his Indian at Sawahquatook ; he sails in his pinnace for Virginia with five or six men and two Frenchmen.¹

Having passed forty leagues along the coast, he is cast ashore in a broad bay ; but gets off again. At Manamock, the southern part of Cape Cod, he is unawares taken prisoner : but gets clear. Thence sails to Capaock, and meets with Epenow. Thence, steers along the coast between Long Island and the main ; being the first who passes through : and finds it to be an Island thirty leagues in length ; before accounted part of the main. Thence, sails along the coast : arrives at Cape Charles, September 7 ; and next day, at the mouth of James river.

June 15. The King renews the High Commission

¹ Sir F. Gorges seems to mistake, in representing as if Dermer heard not of Rocroft's death, till he arrived in Virginia. Captain Smith says, "He goes with five or six men, and the two Frenchmen : " but neither Dermer nor Gorges have any such passages.

Court in Scotland in more ample form. And July 2, upon the King's order, the Archbishop of Glasgow cites before the High Commission, the Reverend Masters Blyth and Forrester, to depose them from the Ministry; and confine them for giving the Communion without kneeling: who plead the Acts of Parliament for the manner of the celebration, and the practice of the Church these threescore years; and no Act of Parliament nor of General Assembly; no, not of Perth, forbidding the former practice. Yet they are suspended during the King's pleasure, and confined.

August 18, or 28, N.S. Ferdinand, King of Hungary and Bohemia, elected Emperor of Germany. August 19, the State of Bohemia renounces King Ferdinand; and August 26, choose Frederick Elector Palatine, their King: the Legates of Moravia, Silesia, and Lusatia being present, and concurring with them.

October 20, or 30, N.S. He is magnificently received at Prague; October 25, or November 4, N.S., is there crowned King of Bohemia; and October 28 or November 7, N.S., his royal Consort, there crowned Queen.

September 17. The King, by letters to the Provost, Bailiffs, and Council of Edinburgh, wills them to change their Magistrates, the 29th current; and allow of none, but those who will

conform to the Five Articles. Upon which, the Provost, Bailiffs, and Treasurer are changed.

November 23. In a Convention of Ministers called to St. Andrew's by the Archbishop; he communicates to them a letter from the King, wherein he commands the Bishops to depose all that refuse to conform, without respect of persons; and no ways regarding their multitude.

And beginning of December, a Charge proclaimed, at Edinburgh, for the observation of Christmas.

“After long attendance, the Leyden Agents obtain a Patent granted and confirmed under the Virginia Company's Seal: but the Patent being taken out in the name of Master John Wincob, a religious gentleman (belonging to the Countess of Lincoln), who intended to go with them; and Providence so ordering that he never went: they never made use of his Patent, which cost them so much charge and labour.

“However, the Patent being carried by one of their messengers to Leyden, for the People to consider; with several proposals for their transmigration made by Master Thomas Weston of London, Merchant; and other friends and merchants as should either go, or adventure with them: they are requested to prepare, with speed, for the voyage.

“1620. Upon receiving these, they first keep a

Day of solemn Prayer ; Master Robinson preaching a very suitable sermon from I Samuel xxiii. 3, 4 ; strengthening them against their fears, and encouraging them in their resolutions : and then conclude how many, and who should prepare to go first. For all that were willing, could not get ready quickly.

The greater number being to stay ; require their Pastor to tarry with them : their Elder, Master Brewster, to go with the others. Those who go first, to be an absolute Church of themselves ; as well as those who stay : with this Proviso, that as any go over or return, they shall be reputed as Members, without further dismission or testimonial. And those who tarry, to follow the rest as soon as they can.

“ Master Weston coming to Leyden, the People agree with him on ‘ Articles ’ both for shipping, and money to assist in their transportation. Then send Masters Carver and Cushman to England, to receive the money, and provide for the voyage : Master Cushman at London, Master Carver at Southampton. Those who are to go first, prepare with speed ; sell their estates, put their money into the Common Stock, to be disposed by their Managers for making general provision.

“ There was also one Master Martin, chosen in England, to join with Masters Carver and Cushman. He came from Billericay in Essex. From

which county, came several others ; as also from London and other places, to go with them. And a ship of 60 tons is bought, and fitted in Holland ; both to help to transport them ; and to stay in the country."

March 1. The High Commission Court, at Edinburgh, suspend Master Porteous from his Ministry till the next Assembly ; for not observing Holy Days, and not giving the Communion according to the Five Articles. And for the same reason, deprive Master Scringer from the Ministry ; and confine him.

March 28. The High Commission, at Glasgow, depose and confine Masters Livingstone and Ferguson, for not observing the said Articles ; and for declining the Judicature of the High Commission.

April 21. The High Commission, at St. Andrew's, deprive Doctor Barclay from preaching ; and confine Master Meenes and Areskin, for not regarding the Articles.

April 25. Five citizens of Edinburgh confined by the King's order, without citation, trial, or conviction, only to satisfy His Majesty for their accompanying the Ministers before the High Commission, and assisting them in their disobedience.

And May 10, Master Duncan deprived, for not conforming to the Articles.

This year, there go six or seven sail from the West of England to New England, to fish only : but from England to Virginia, eight ships, with 1,096 passengers, to settle.

This spring, Captain Dermer returns to New England. In this way, he meets with certain Hollanders, who had a trade in Hudson's river, some years. Discovers many goodly rivers, and exceedingly pleasant coasts and islands, for eighty leagues east from Hudson's river to Cape Cod. But arriving at New England again, whence he writes a letter on June 30 : first, comes to Nautican ; then to Capawick. Where, with Squanto, he goes ashore, and is suddenly set upon by Epenow and other savages ; who give him fourteen wounds ; and slay all his men, but one that kept the boat : with whose help the Captain, being a brave stout gentleman, drawing his sword, by his valour and dexterity, frees himself. But is forced to return to Virginia for cure : where he falls ill, and dies of the sickness of the country.*

* Governor Bradford says, The Captain gets aboard very sore wounded, and the Indians would have cut off his head upon the cuddy of his boat ; had not the man rescued him with a sword : and so they got away, and made shift to get into Virginia, where he died. And Captain Smith writes as if he died of his wounds : but Governor Bradford says, whether of his wounds or disease of the country, or both ; is uncertain.

May 25 (or June 4, N.S.)¹ "Master Robinson writes to Master Carver, and complains of Master Weston's neglect in getting shipping in England, for want of which they are in a piteous case at Leyden. And May 31 (or June 10, N.S.), S. F., E. W., W. B., and J. A. write from Leyden to Masters Carver and Cushman, 'That the coming of Master Nash, and their Pilot, is a great encouragement to them.'"

June 10. "Master Cushman, in a letter from London to Master Carver at Southampton says, 'That Master Crabe, a Minister, had promised to go; but is much opposed, and like to fail:' and in a letter to the People at Leyden, 'That he had hired another Pilot, one Master Clark, who went last year to Virginia; that he is getting a ship; hopes he shall make all ready in fourteen days; and would have Master Reynolds tarry in Holland, and bring the ship there to Southampton.' Upon this a ship of 180 tons, is immediately hired at London, and the ship in Holland being ready; they spend a day in solemn prayer: Master Robinson preaching from Ezra viii. 21."

June 19. A Proclamation, at Edinburgh of the

¹ The date in the manuscript is June 14, N.S.; but the figure 1 being somewhat blurred, and June, 14 N.S., being Lord's Day, and this letter being placed before the following of June 10, N.S., I conclude it should be June 4, N.S.

King's will, that all in Scotland observe the Holy Days, with kneeling at the Lord's Table, and others of the Five articles; that the Ministers who do not, be punished with deprivation, suspension, and confinement, at the discretion of the High Commission; that every one who observes not the Holy Days at church, shall for every omission, pay 13s. 4d.; that those who do not communicate kneeling, shall pay, an Earl, £100; a Lord, 100 marks; a Laird, £50; others £20 or less at the discretion of the Judges; and who ever impugnes the Five Articles shall be punished at the discretion of the Privy Council.

But removing to North America, we must now leave the History of Scotland as well as of other parts of Europe; and only hint at those events in England, which more immediately affect the British Colonies.



