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HOW
NEWPORT'S NEWS

GOT ITS NAME.

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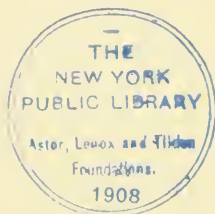
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How Newport's News Got Its Name

I. CAPT. JOHN SMITH. WORKS.

The successful settling of Virginia was a swarming that has filled the world with the English race and the English speech. It was a notable event; but writers of two hundred and fifty years later have called the principal actors in it liars and braggarts, and their deeds romances.

“Virginia was first discovered in the yeere 1584, and Queen Elizabeth called it Virginia, and assigned the same unto Syr Walter Raleigh, as being the chiefe discoverer thereof. And in the yeere 1587 there were sent thither above an hundred men, women and children, and from that time untill the third yeere [1606] of King James, all yeerely sending thither for plantation ceased: and then uppon more exact discoveries, there were yeerely supplies of men, women and children, sent thither with all necessaries, under the conduct of Captaine Newport.

“And about three years after this time, [1609] Captaine Samuell Argall, discovered a direct passage through the ocean to Virginia, and not to goe by the West India, as they did formerly.”¹

The first book used as a reference is Captain John Smith's Works; edited, and well done, by Edward Arber, and published at Birmingham, 10 June, 1884. This is the best history of Virginia for the time it covers, from 1605-1609, when Smith was actually in Virginia. Smith left Virginia the 4th of October, 1609; he continued to write about Virginia until 1630, and died in 1631. His name is spelt Smith, Smyth, Smythe; and in the genitive Smyths and Smythes. In a letter to *Sir Francis Bacon*, Baron of Verolam, in 1618, he signs his own name Jo Smith.²

Smith's first writing on Virginia was “A Trve Relation of such Occurrences and Accidents of Note, as hath hapned at Virginia,”

¹ Brown. Genesis of the U. S., p. 749.

² Smith. Works. Arber, p. CXXI.

Get the author list 30, 1908

published in London in 1608, and called "Newes from Virginia." Following the custom of writers of that time the word is spelt *new*, *newe*, and in the plural *news*, *newes*, and *newse*. And the place-name is spelt *Nuports-newes*.³

"The 22 of November [1621] arrived Master Gookin out of Ireland with fifty men of his owne, and thirty Passengers, exceedingly well furnished with all sorts of provisions and cattle, and planted himselfe at Nupor[t]-newes."⁴

Captain Christopher Newport's name first appears in the "Orders for the First Expedition in 1606." Smith spells the name *Newport* and *Nuport*, using the genitives *Newports*, *Newportes* and *Nuport*, *Nuports*. The form *Newport* is used 143 times in the whole of Smith's Work; *Nuport*, 23 times. *Newce* is never used, and the name *Newce* is not in Smith's writings from 1606 to 1630.

"In the County Nusiok vpon the great river Neus." Showing that the river still called *Neuse*, had nothing to do with the surnames *Nuse*, or *Newse*.

Arber says: "Our American friends seem sometimes to fall into the error of considering any new-found manuscript as of greater authority than the old printed books."⁵

To show how the word *newes* was in constant use by the writers of that time: "June 22, 1607, Captaine Newport returned for England with the *newes*." This was after the landing at Jamestown on the 13th of May, 1607, of the first settlers. Sir Walter Rawley, as the name is pronounced in Virginia, is closely connected with the early settlement. The name comes from *Ra-roe*; *leigh*, a lea, or meadow; a place of shelter and pasturage for animals.

"Musters of the Inhabitants in Virginia 1624-25. Inhabitants belonging to the Corporation of James City. Muster of Inhabitants att Mulbury Island taken the 25th of January 1624. *Newportes newes*. Mr. Danniell Gookines Muster. Servants 8. All

³ Smith. Works, Arber, p. 584.

⁴ Smith. Works, Arber, pp. 565, 584.

⁵ Smith. Works, Arber, p. 309.

⁶ Smith. Works, Arber. Introduction, p. CXVIII.

⁷ Smith. Works, Arber, p. 93, p. 389.

w^{ch} came in the Flyinge Harte: 1621. 12 in the Providence 1623.”⁸

Elizabeth City. Mr. Daniell Cookin his Muster. 4 men. The Corporation of James City included Elizabeth City, and extended to the Chesapeake Bay.⁹

“Patents granted. The Corporation of Elizabeth Cittie. Newportes Newes. 1300 planted.”¹⁰

“1620. Captaine Nuce, [Thomas] added to the Councell.”¹¹

“1622. Captaine Nuse, [Thomas] at Elizabeths city, where he had 600 acres of land.”¹²

“1622. Captaine Nuse. . . . but newly acquainted with the Massaere, calling all his next adioyning dispersed neighbours together, he regarded not the pestering his owne house, nor any thing to relieve them, and with all speed entrenched himselfe, mounted three peeces of ordnance, so that within 14 daies, he was strong enough to defend himselfe from all the Saluages.”¹³

This shows that Thomas Nuse did not live at Newportes-newes, where there does not seem that any was killed in the great Massacre of March 22, 1622, when there were 349 of the settlers killed; 73 at Martin’s Hundred, about seven miles from Jamestown.

“Captaine Nuse whose fields being near the Fort [at Kecoughtan] were better regarded and preserved than the rest.”¹⁴ [1622.]

Captain Christopher Newport (born ? 1565, died 1617)* was one of the most important men connected with the permanent settling of Virginia. He was an experienced seaman, and was put in “chief command and control” of the small squadron of three vessels, one of twenty tons, called the Discovery; one of forty tons, called the Good Speed. This name is also given as God speed, but that is only the old English form of god, and gode, for the present form,

⁸ Hotten. List of Emigrants, p. 243.

⁹ Hotten. List of Emigrants, p. 254.

¹⁰ Hotten. List of Emigrants, p. 273.

¹¹ Smith. Works, Arber, p. 561.

¹² Smith. Works, Arber, p. 586.

¹³ Smith. Works, Arber, p. 593.

¹⁴ Smith. Works, Arber, p. 595.

* Purchas His Pilgrimes, Vol. V, p. 115.

good. The third vessel, of one hundred tons, was the *Susan Constant*, sometimes called the *Sarah Constant*.¹⁵

On the 19th of December, 1606, these three ships set sail down the Thames for Virginia. They followed the old route by the Azores, and reached the West Indies towards the spring. They entered the Chesapeake Bay on the 26th of April, 1607. They named the point of land on the south side of the entrance of Chesapeake Bay Cape Henry, in honour of the Prince of Wales, the eldest son of King James I., and the opposite point Cape Charles, after the King's second son, then Duke of York, and afterwards King Charles I. The squadron sailed up the Powhatan River, changed to James in honour of the King of England. They found the weather mild and calm, after their stormy passage, and called the place where they anchored Point Comfort. They sailed on up the river, at the mouth of which they found another point, which they named Poynt hope, as may be seen on the map in Smith's Work: "Virginia. Discovered and Discribed by Captayn John Smith 1606. Graven by William Hole." Alexander Brown said that Smith could not make a map. But Hotchkiss¹⁶ (Major Jed), of Staunton, said: "Smith's Map—a marvel of results in representation of outline compared with the time occupied in procuring information. The same region is shown on the small map I send you, from the actual surveys of a century (1774-1874), yet Smith had all the important features of our wonderfully developed coast well shewn." This name is misspelt by the engraver of the map in the Richmond, 1819, edition of Captain Smith's Works. It is called on that map Pernt hope. When the difference in the two names on the two maps was pointed out to one who said: "Why, I wrote an essay once to show that Pernt hope was of Welsh derivation." Such is popular etymology, and popular history making! "Many place-names have been shamefully tampered with and altered by 'learned' men is only too painfully certain."¹⁷

"Some be so new-fangled, that they would innovate all things, and so despise the old, that nothing can like them, but that is new."

¹⁵ Brown, *Genesis of the United States*, p. 76.

¹⁶ Smith, *Works*, Arber, p. CXIX.

¹⁷ W. W. Skeat, *Place-Names of Hertfordshire*, Hertford, 1901, p. 63.

The ships went on up to James Town, discharged their passengers and supplies. Newport sailed for England on the 22d of June, 1607. Arrived at James Town with the First Supply January 8, 1608.

"It seems likely that the point at the upper end of the Roads received its name of Newport News from the gallant captain. On several old maps I have found it spelled Newport Ness,¹⁸ which is equivalent to Point Newport."

It is called Newport's News Point. But who ever heard it called Point News?¹⁹

Newport's News was the name always used by Captain James Barron, United States Navy, who lived in Hampton, and may be supposed to be familiar with the spelling and pronunciation of the word.²⁰

"Farther on is the city of Newport News, named in honour of Captain Newport, who brought the news—and we think it ought to be 'Newport's News' instead of 'Newport News.' It was named in honor of Captain Newport who brought the news of succour and relief for the perishing, suffering colony at Jamestown."²¹

Newport at Mulberry Island on his way to abandon Jamestown received news of the arrival of Lord Dela Warr with supplies and 150 men.

A monument marking the site of the old Colonial Palace, and erected by Mrs. Letitia Tyler Semple, of Washington, to the College of William and Mary and the citizens of Williamsburg, has carved on one side, . . . "and called the place Newport News, to commemorate the good news brought by Captain Newport." This is the tradition that has held on the lower peninsula for near 300 years. The legend or tradition of the naming of Newport's News has the support of reasonable probability.

The name Newport's News is a shibboleth, or test-word. No

¹⁸ Ness is an old English word; usually a promontory; high cape. Newport's News is a low, sandy point extending into James River.

¹⁹ John Fiske. *Old Virginia and Her Neighbors*, Vol. I, p. 92.

²⁰ Maxwell. *Virginia Historical Register*, Vol. III, October, 1850. Richmond, pp. 199, 200, 201.

²¹ John Goode. *Recollections of a Lifetime*, p. 233.

natural-born citizen with a Virginia tongue in his mouth ever said noo for new, nor noose for news. It has been only after a long course of bad example and corruption, showing how prone people are to be led astray, and how evil communications corrupt good manners, that some have come to say n-o-o-p-o-a-r-t-n-o-o-s-e.

New and News were words very much in use at that time, as is well known to readers of Elizabethan literature. It is in constant use in Hakluyt's *Voyages*, and Purchas His *Pilgrimes*, in the old English form *newe*, the adjective, and *newe*, *newes* as the noun, where the word *news* is now used.

[?] "October 29, 1597, Sir Walter Raleigh, Lord Thomas Howard, and the Lord Montjoy wrote to Essex: 'Wee have this Saterday night receved the cumfortabell newse of George Summers' arrivall, whose letter we have here withall sent your Lordship.'"²² Somers died November 9, 1610.

News-Letters, in manuscript, were the first means used for sending about the news; these were followed by *newspapers* when printing came into use. The word *news* being in common connection with the names of newspapers, as: *Morning News*, *Evening News*. Verses "Newes from Hell."²³ "Monardes's 'Joyful Newes out of the New-Founde Worlde.' Englished by John Frampton, Merchant. London. 1596." "News from Virginia of the Happy Arrivall of that Famous and Worthy Knight Sir Thomas Gates, and well reputed and Valiant Captaine Newport into England. By R. Rich, soldier."²⁴

"Newes from Virginia," a poem. 1610. "Good Newes from Virginia, by Whitaker: London. 1613."²⁵ "Strange News from Virginia." "Nevves of Sir Walter Rawleigh. With the True Description of Gviana. Printed in London. 1618."

16 Nov. 1626: "Land belonging to the lordships of the said

²² Brown. *Genesis of the United States*, p. 1018.

²³ *Historical MSS. Com.*, 12th Rep., 9th Part, p. 161.

²⁴ Lefroy. *Memorials of Bermuda*. London, 1879. Vol. II., p. 574.

²⁵ *Records of the Virginia Company of London*. Washington, D. C., 1906. Vol. I, p. 32.

Daniel Gooking situate above Newport Newes at the place called Mary's Mount."²⁸

"On the first of February, 1630, a deed was made from 'Daniel Gooking of Newport Newes in Virginia, Gent. to Thomas Addison late servant to the said Daniel his father.'^{27,8}

"Daniel Gookin, soldier, born in Kent, England, about 1612. He came with his father to Virginia in 1621. During the Indian massacre in 1622, Gookin [the elder Daniel] with thirty-five men, held his plantation, at what is now Newport News, against the savages. [It does not appear that any one was killed at Newport's News in the Massacre of 1622.] In May, 1644, in consequence of his doctrinal sympathies with the Puritans, he removed to Cambridge, Massachusetts."²⁹

Daniel Coogan [Gookin] and Mr. John Carter were Burgesses from Upper Norfolk in 1641.³⁰

There does not appear to be any record in Virginia of the patent for land given to John Newport by order of the Council in London.

The name Newportes-newes may be alliterative, as was the fashion of the time—as "Beggars' Bush," "Cawsey's Care," "Chaplin's Choice," "Jordan's Journey," "Pace's Pains," "Pamaunke Palace," "Profit's Pool." "Arahatce's ioye" was another of the double names. Bandon, with which the name of William Newce is associated, is "an inland town and parliamentary borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and twenty miles by rail from the county town, is situated on both sides of the River Bandon, which is here crossed by a bridge of six arches. Its manufactures of woollen and cotton goods have much declined. Population in 1871, 6,131."³¹

Kinsale, a parliamentary borough and seaport town of Ireland,

²⁸ There were two Burgesses in the Grand Assembly, in 1632, "from Waters Creeke to Marie's Mount." So it seems that "Marie's mount" was between Newport's News and "Waters Creeke." There is a place still called "Merry Point," another form of which is *Mary Point*, about a mile below Blunt Point towards Watts's Creek.

^{27,8} Virg. Hist. Mag., Vol. xiv, No. 3, Jan., 1907, p. 262.

²⁹ Dict. Nat. Biog., Vol. xxii, p. 153.

³⁰ Colonial Register of Virginia, p. 61.

³¹ Encyclopaedia Britannica, Vol. III, p. 311.

in the county of Cork, is situated on the estuary of the Bandon, twenty-four miles south from Cork by rail.

"Too's Point," at the south side of the mouth of York River, may have been named after Mary Tye, who sold 150 acres of land at Newport's News to Daniel Gookin.

II. DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.

Christopher Newport sailed from London in January, 1591-'92 as captain of the Golden Dragon, with three other ships under his command, for an expedition to the West Indies. On the coast of Hispaniola [Espanola, now Haiti], of Cuba, of Honduras, and of Florida they sacked four Spanish towns and captured or destroyed twenty Spanish vessels, and returning home, met at Flores with Sir John Burgh, and joined him in his attack on the Madre de Dios on 3 August. Newport was afterwards put in command of the prize which he brought to Dartmouth on 7 Sept., 1592.

In December, 1606, Newport was appointed to "the sole charge and command" of the expedition to Virginia "until such time as they shall fortune to land upon the coast of Virginia." He returned to England in July, 1607, and in October again sailed for Virginia, returning in May, 1608. A third voyage followed; and in a fourth, sailing from Plymouth on 2 June, 1609, in company with Sir George Somers, in the Sea Venture, the ship, after being buffeted by a violent storm, was cast ashore on some islands which they identified with those discovered by the Spanish captain Bermudez nearly a hundred years before. . . . After some stay they built a [2] pinnace and went on to Virginia, where they arrived in May, 1610, and in September Newport returned to England. In 1611 Newport made a fifth voyage to Virginia. Toward the end of 1612 Newport entered the service of the East India Company as captain of the Expedition, a ship of 260 tons, which sailed on 7 Jan., 1612-'13, carrying out Sir Robert Shirley as Ambassador to Persia. Touching in Table Bay in May, he landed Shirley near the mouth of the Indus on 26 Sept., went on to Bantam, where he obtained a full cargo without delay, and arrived in the Downs on 10 July, 1614. For the quickness with which he had made the voyage and his successful trade he was highly commended by the company, and was awarded a gratuity of fifty jacobuses [fifty pounds]. On 4 Nov. the governors stated that Newport refused to go for less than 240*l* a year, whereon they resolved to rest awhile, and to advise and bethink himself for some short time. After

some delay a compromise was made for 15*l* a month, and on 24 Jan., 1614-15, Newport sailed in command of the *Lion*. He again made a successful voyage, returning to England in September, 1616. Two months later he sailed, as captain of the *Hope*, on a third voyage to the East Indies. The *Hope* arrived at Bantam on 15 Aug., 1617, and a few days afterwards Newport died. By his will (in Somerset House, Mead, 92), dated 16 Nov., 1616, "being to go with the wind and weather, captain of the *Hope*, to sail into the East Indies, a long and dangerous voyage," he left his dwelling-house on Tower Hill, with garden adjoining, and the bulk of his property, to his wife, Elizabeth, and after her death to his two sons, John and Christopher, and his daughter, Elizabeth. To this daughter he also left 400*l* to be paid to her on her marriage, or at the age of twenty-one. To his daughter Jane he left 5*l*. . . . His son Christopher, being master's mate on board the *Hope*, made his will (Meade, 85) in Table Bay on 27 April, 1618, being then sick of body, but in good and perfect memory. His brother John and sister Elizabeth are named as executors and residuary legatees. To his sister Jane he left 10*l*. . . . He died shortly afterwards, and the will was proved on 22 Sept., 1618.²²

²² Diet. Nat. Biog., Vol. XL, p. 356.

III. STITH.³³ HISTORY OF VIRGINIA.

“Chesapeake, in the Indian language, means The Mother of Waters. In an old Spanish map it is called Madre de Aguas.”

“The first or Southern Colony . . . provided two Ships and a small bark, they committed the Transportation of the Colony to Captain Christopher Newport, who was esteemed a Mariner of Ability and Experience on the American Coasts. For he had fourteen years before, Anno 1592, with Reputation and Honour, conducted an Expedition against the Spaniards in the West-Indies; where with three Ships and a small Bark, he took several prizes.” . . . Arrival on the Coast of Virginia, and not before, open and unseal, and publish the Names of the Persons, therein set down, who should be declared and taken to be his Majesty’s Council for the Colony. . . . And finally, Captain Newport was commended, with such a Number of Men, as should be assigned him by the President and Council, to bestow two Months in the Search and Discovery of the Rivers and Ports of the Country, and to give present Order for the lading of the two Ships (the Bark being designed to remain in the Country) with such principal Commodities and Merchandise as could there be had and found, and to return with the said Ships, full laden, bringing a particular account of every thing, by the last of May following, if God permit.³⁴

. . . They set sail from Blackwall the 19th of December, 1606. The 26th of April, 1607, they made a Coast. The night of their arrival the Box was opened, and the Orders for Government read. In them Edward-Maria Wingfield, Bartholomew Gosnold, John Smith, Christopher Newport, John Ratcliffe, John Martin, and John Kendall were appointed the Council.³⁵

They were employed till the 13th of May in seeking a place for

³³ The History of the First Discovery and Settlement of Virginia. By William Stith, A. M., Williamsburg, 1747, p. 13.

³⁴ Stith. Hist. of Virg., p. 42-43.

³⁵ Stith. Hist. of Virg., p. 45. Shows how important a person Newport was.

their Settlement; and then they resolved on a Peninsula, on the North Side of the River Powhatan, about forty Miles from the Mouth. . . . Altho' Captain Newport was named of the Council, yet was he only hired for their Transportation, and was to return with the Ships. . . . The 15th of June, [1607] the Indians sued for Peace, and Captain Newport set sail for England, leaving an hundred behind him in Virginia.³⁶

. . . The Treasurer and Council in England sent two Ships the latter end of this Year, with a supply of Provisions, and a hundred and twenty Men. . . . One of these Ships was commanded by Captain Newport, and the other by Captain Francis Nelson, an honest Man and expert Mariner.³⁷

. . . And now being the Time for gathering corn, and Plenty among the Indians, the Boats were trimmed for Trade, and sent out under the Command of Lieutenant Percy. But in their Way, meeting Captain Newport with the second Supply, he brought them back to James-Town. Captain Newport was in reality an empty, idle, interested man; very fearful and suspicious in Times of Danger and Difficulty; but a very great and important Person in his own Talk and Conceit. He had, by the Advantage of going to and fro, gained so much upon the Ear and Confidence of the Council and Company in England, that whatever he proposed, was, for the most part, concluded and resolved on. And upon this Voyage, he obtained a private Commission, not to return without a Lump of Gold; a Certainty of the South Sea, or one of the lost Company, sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh.³⁸

Newport left James-Town for England the latter part of 1608. [10 September, 1608.]³⁹

. . . 23 of May, 1609, a new Charter was granted. By this Charter the Power and Authority of the President and Council in Virginia were expressly abrogated; and they were streightly commanded, upon their Allegiance, to pay Obedience to such Governor or Governors, as should be appointed by the Council in England. In consequence of which Power, the Council constituted Sir Thomas West, Lord Delawarr, Captain-General of Virginia; Sir Thomas

³⁶ Stith, p. 47.

³⁷ Stith, p. 57.

³⁸ Stith, pp. 76, 77.

³⁹ Stith, p. 83.

Gates, his Lieutenant-General; Sir George Somers, Admiral; Captain Newport, Vice-Admiral; Sir Thomas Dale, High-Marshall; Sir Ferdinando Wainman, General of the Horse; and so, many other Offices, to several worthy Gentlemen for their Lives. . . . So many Persons of great Power, Interest, and Fortune, engaging in the Enterprise, and the Lord Delawarr, with other Gentlemen of Distinction, appointed to the several Offices, soon drew in such large Sums of Money, that they dispatched away Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers, and Captain Newport, with nine Ships, and five hundred People. These three Gentlemen had, each of them, a Commission, who first arrived, is to call in the old. . . . It was concluded, that they should all go in one Ship, called the Sea-Venture. They sailed from England the latter End of May, 1609; but the 25th of July, the Admiral-Ship was parted from the rest of the Fleet . . . having on board the three Commanders, an hundred and Fifty Men, their new Commission, and Bills of Lading, together with all Manner of Instructions and Directions, and the best Part of their Provisions. She arrived not, but was foundered on Bermudas. . . . A small Catch likewise perished in the Hurricane; but the seven other Ships came safe. In them as Captains, came Ratcliffe (whose right Name, as is said was, Sieklemore) Martin, and Archer, with Captain Wood, Captain Webb, Captain Moon, Captain King, Captain Davies, Mr. Ralph Hamer, and divers other Gentlemen, of good Fortune, and eminent Birth. The President, [Captain John Smith] being informed by his Scouts of the Arrival of this Fleet, little dreamed of such a Supply, but supposed them at first to be Spaniards. He therefore put himself into the best Posture of Defence he could.⁴⁰

. . . And thus, about Michalemas [29th of September], 1609, Captain Smith left the Country, never again to see it.⁴¹

. . . So extreme was the Famine and Distress of the Times that it was, for many Years after, distinguished and remembered by the Name of the Starving Time. . . . In this calamitous State, did

⁴⁰ Stith, pp. 101, 102.

⁴¹ Stith, p. 107. Capt. Smith left 4 Oct., 1609. Smith. Works, Arber, p. 167.

Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Somers find the Colony, at their Arrival, on the 24th of May [1610].⁴²

These two noble Knights, being utter Strangers to their Affairs, could understand nothing of the Cause and Reason of these Miseries, but by Conjecture from Clamours and Complaints, either accusing or excusing one another. They therefore embarked them all, in the best manner, they could, and set sail for England. . . . Having fallen down to Hog-Island, and thence to Mulberry-Island, they descried the Long-boat of Lord Delawarr: who being then Captain-General of Virginia, a Title ever after given to our Governors in Chief, came up with three Ships, exceedingly well furnished with all Necessaries, and returned them back to James-Town. His Lordship arrived the 9th of June [1610].⁴³

. . . In the mean-while, the Lord Delawarr, in Virginia, built two Forts at Kiquotan: and called one Fort Henry, the other Fort Charles. They stood on a pleasant Plain, near a little River, which they called Southampton River, in a wholesome Air, having plenty of Springs, and commanding a large circuit of Ground.⁴⁴

. . . Smith's Hundred: . . . This lay in the parts above Hampton, and up into Warwick, and was so called in honour of Sir Thomas Smith.⁴⁵

. . . [1620]. And upon Sir George Yeardley's Representation of the Want of more Counsellors, the Company appointed the following Gentlemen to be of the Council: Mr. George Thorpe, Deputy for the College: Mr. Thomas Newce, [this is the first time, 1620, that the name Newce appears in Stith], who had also been sent over Deputy for the Company's Lands, with the Allowance of twelve hundred Acres, [six hundred acres of this land was located at Kicoughtan, where Thomas Newce lived,] and forty Tenants: Mr. Tracy, Mr. Pountis, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Bluet, and Mr. Harwood, the Chief of Martin's Hundred.⁴⁶

⁴²This is the incident usually said to have given rise to the term Newportes Newes. Newport being in command of the two pinnaces built in Bermuda, and named Patience and Deliverance.

⁴³Stith, p. 117.

⁴⁴Stith, p. 120.

⁴⁵Stith, p. 172.

⁴⁶Stith, p. 182.

[1621.] Captain William Newce offered to transport and settle a thousand Persons in Virginia, by Midsummer, 1625; and desired to be appointed their General, and to have a Patent, with that Proportion of Land, and such other Privileges, as were usually granted on the like Occasion.⁴⁷ A Patent was readily granted, in the largest and most ample Manner. But as to the Title of General, they refused to grant it him; because it was a Power, properly belonging to the Governor only. Besides, it gave such an Independency, as was destructive of all Order and good Government; and had therefore been loudly cried out against, in Captain Martin's extravagant Patent, and in a Grant surreptitiously and illegally obtained by Captain Argall, and therefore expressly stopped, by the Company's Orders to the Governor of Virginia. But Captain Newce farther requested, in order to enable him the better to go through the Charge of so great an Undertaking, to be appointed Marshal of Virginia; for which Post he was eminently qualified, having ever been exercised in military Affairs and Arms, and of noted Experience and Skill in Martial Discipline; as appeared by his many services in Ireland, . . . He was therefore constituted Marshal of Virginia; to take into his Charge, as well the Fortifications, Arms, and Forces of the Colony, as to cause the People, to be duly trained up in Military Discipline, and to the Use and Exercise of Arms. And they annexed fifteen hundred Acres of Land and fifty Tenants to the Place, to be transported and furnished by himself, at eight Pounds Charge to the Company a Man. And the King [James I] also, being highly pleased at the Nomination of this Gentleman, conferred the Honour of Knighthood upon him; calling him his Knight-Marshal of Virginia, and expressing great Hopes from the Management of a Person of his acknowledged Capacity and Skill. However, he did not long survive his Arrival in Virginia; but died, two Days after the reading his Patent and Commission.⁴⁸

On the 18th of November [1621] Sir Francis Wyat entered upon his Government.⁴⁹

⁴⁷ Records Virginia Company of London. 2 Vols. Washington, D. C., 1906. Vol. I., p. 446.

⁴⁸ Stith, p. 189.

⁴⁹ Stith, p. 204.

Mr. Gookin too, who was under Contract with the Company for Cattle, arrived with them out of Ireland, on the 22d of November [1621]; and he brought with him fifty men of his own, and thirty Passengers, exceedingly well furnished with all Kinds of Provision, and seated himself at Newport's News.⁵⁰

[Sir William Newce arrived in Virginia with Sir Francis Wyat early in October, 1621, and died about two months after. Neither Thomas Newce's nor William Newce's name appears on Hotten's Lists of Emigrants from 1600 to 1700. George Nuce was living at Elizabeth Cittye February 16, 1623. That was after Thomas Newce's death, about the 1st of April, 1623.]

[1622] After the Massacre of March 22, 1622. . . . Many plantations were quitted by Authority; and all the People were drawn together to Shirley Hundred, Flower-de-Hundred, James-Town, with Paspahy and the Plantations right opposite, Kicough-tan, and Southampton Hundred; to which were added, by the Obstinancy and Resolution of their Owners, Mr. Samuel Jordan's Plantation, now called Jordan's Point, and Newport's-News. . . . But Mr. Gookin, at Newport's-News, refused to obey the Orders of Government, and draw off his People; and having got together thirty five of all Sorts, he secured his Plantation, and defended himself and Company against all Assaults and Incursions.⁵¹

Captain Thomas Newce, Deputy and Superintendant of the Company's Lands, foreseeing the Difficulties and Famine, that must necessarily ensue, caused as much Corn as possible, to be planted at Elizabeth-City, where he commanded; whilst others destroyed even that, which had been before planted, fearing it might be of service to the Indians, and trusted wholly to Relief by Trade or from England, which had ever been one of the principal Causes of their Miseries. . . . Captain Newce [Thomas] called all his next Neighbours to his House, and omitted nothing, to relieve their Wants and Necessities. He likewise, with all Speed, entrenched himself; mounted three Pieces of Ordinance; sunk a well of fresh Water; and soon put himself into a Posture of Defence, above the Fear of any Danger or Assault from the Enemy.

⁵⁰ Stith, p. 205.

⁵¹ Stith, p. 235.

In all these Works, he acted the part of a Sawyer, a Carpenter, or a Labourer; till he brought upon himself many Sicknesses, and at last a Dropsy, to the great Grief of his Family, and of all under his Government. The latter End of June [1622] Sir George Yeardley, in his Way to Accomack, staid three or four Days with Captain Newce [Thomas], being accompanied by the Council, and many other gay Gentlemen. The Captain, being oppressed with so large a Company, complained, to one of the chief among them, of the Want of Provisions.⁵² . . . Captain Newce [Thomas] was certainly a Man of Great Goodness and Merit. As long as he had any thing, his Company shared it equally with him; and when all was spent, being obliged to live on Crabs and Oysters, they fell into a very weak and feeble Condition. Yet Captain Newce [Thomas] distributed among them, as he saw Occasion, a little Milk and Rice, which he still had left; and behaved himself, in all things, with such a fatherly Tenderness and Care, that he obtained a Reputation, of being the Commander, throughout the whole Country, that took the most continual Pains for the Publick, and did the least Good for himself, of all others. On the 9th of September [1622] his Men were attacked at their Labours, by the Indians, which was the first Assault they made since the Massacre, and four were slain. The Captain, altho' extremely sick, rallied forth to engage them; but they hiding themselves in the Corn and other lurking Places, escaped his Vengeance. Soon after [9th September, 1622] this worthy Gentleman died; and the Company, in Consideration of his, as well of her own Merit, granted his Widow a Moiety of the Labours of the Tenants, due to his Place, till another Person should be appointed to succeed him. And afterwards,⁵³ in a letter to the Governor and Council, they order her the whole Profits of their Labours for the following Year, with no small Commendation of his Virtue and Desert.⁵⁴

. . . This Fall, some English near Newport's News, were surprised in so great a Storm, that altho' the Men saved their Lives,

⁵² Stith, p. 236. [An early case of the Virginia custom of entertaining all the world.]

⁵³ August 6, 1623. Records of the Virginia Company, Vol. ii, p. 466.

⁵⁴ Stith, p. 237.

the Boat was lost, which was cast by the Winds and Waves, upon the Shore of Nansamond.⁵⁵

Stith. History of Virginia: "This is, and always will be, one of the standard books on the early Virginia history. Many of the valuable historical documents from which this work was compiled have since been destroyed by fire. The author had access to the archives of the Colony, to the papers of Sir John Randolph, to the Byrd Library, to the Records of the London Company, etc." Book Catalogue.

[1624] Their Answer to Captain Butler's Information ran in the following manner. . . . Fortifications, &c. . . . The same Envy would not let him see the three Pieces at Newport's-News, and those two at Elizabeth-City. Stith, p. 310.

In the whole of Stith's History of Virginia the word is always spelled Newport's News; and the words Newport Newce, or Newport's Newce are never used.

⁵⁵ Stith, p. 241.. ' 1

IV. BEVERLEY—HISTORY OF VIRGINIA.

[9th of June, 1610]. "Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Summers, and Capt. Newport, the Governor, . . . spied a Long-Boat, which the Lord Delawar (who had just arrived with three Ships) had sent before him up the River sounding the Channel."⁵⁶

"It was October, 1621, that Sir Francis Wyat arrived Governor, and in November Captain Newport⁵⁷ arrived with fifty Men imported at his own charge, besides Passengers; and made a Plantation on Newport's News, naming it after himself"⁵⁸

V. OLDMIXON, JOHN.

"Sir George Yardley was succeeded in the Government by Sir Francis Wyat, a young Man, who arrived in October, 1621; and this year more men settled there. . . . In November Capt. Newport arrived with 50 Men on his own Account, and settled a Plantation at the Place, which from his name is call'd Newport's News."⁵⁹

⁵⁶ The History of Virginia. Robert Beverley. London, 1722, pp. 23, 24.

⁵⁷ This was John Newport, his father. Captain Christopher Newport, had died at Bantam, on the island of Java, August, 1617.

⁵⁸ History of Virginia, Robert Beverley, p. 37.

⁵⁹ Oldmixon. The British Empire in America. London, 1741, Vol. 1, p. 370.

VI. KEITH. HISTORY OF VIRGINIA.

“About this time the three Governors, who had been wreck’d on the Island of Bermudas, put to Sea, with one hundred and fifty Passengers, on Board the two small vessels they had built there; and in fourteen Days, *viz*: on the 25th of May, 1610, they arrived in Virginia, and went up directly to James Town, where they found that small Remainder of the Colony in the above miserable Condition. The three Commanders, Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Summers and Captain Newport, were extremely moved with Compassion, at so pitiful a Sight; and having called a Council, they informed the People, That they had only sixteen Days Provision remaining on Board their Vessels, and therefore desired them to take it into Consideration, whether they would venture to sea with so small a stock, or chuse to continue at James Town; in which last Case it should be equally divided among all the Company: But they soon determin’d to go for England; and because Provision was so short, they propos’d to go by the Banks of Newfoundland, in Hopes to meet with some Recruit among the Fishermen at this Season of the Year. In Pursuance of this Resolution, they all went on Board these two small Ships, falling down to Hog-Island on the 6th of June at Night; and the next Morning to Mulberry-Point, which is ten Miles below James Town, and Thirty from the Mouth of the River. Here they spied a Long-boat, which the Lord De la Warr (who had just arriv’d with three Ships) had sent before him to sound the Channel. . . . His Lordship being sole and chief Governor, he was accompanied with a good many Gentlemen of Distinction; and having brought also a large Stock of Provisions, and other Necessaries, he made them all return to James Town, where he resettled the Colony with great Satisfaction and Content.”⁹⁰ . . . “In the Year 1621, Sir Francis Wyat, a young Gentleman, was appointed Governor of Virginia.

⁹⁰ The History of the British Plantations in America. Part I. Virginia. By Sir William Keith, Bart. London, 1738, pp. 122-123.

. . . In November Captain Newport⁶¹ arrived with fifty Men, whom he had imported at his own Expence, besides Passengers: and with those he made a famous Plantation for himself, at a Place which he called by the Name of Newport's News."⁶² . . . [after 1622, the year of the Massacre] Many of them gave out, and sold their Shares to others, who having their own private Gain more in view than any regular Settlement of the Colony, several Gentlemen went over, and carried Stock and Servants along with them, separate from those of the Company; each designing to take up Land for himself, as Captain Newport had done."⁶³

⁶¹ This must have been John Newport, as his father, Captain Christopher Newport, had died in the East Indies in 1617.

⁶² Keith. History of Virginia, p. 135.

⁶³ Keith. Hist. of Virginia, p. 140.

VII. CALENDAR STATE PAPERS—COLONIAL SER., 1574-1660—LONDON, 1860.

“Aug. 18, 1607, London. Arrival of Captain Newport from Virginia, he having left the adventurers in an island in the midst of a great river 120 miles in the land.”⁴⁴ July, 1610. Thos. Lord De la Warr to Salisbury. From Virginia. “Has met with very much comfort yet mingled with as many lamentable accidents since his departure. Leave the relation of them to the bearer, Sir Thomas Gates, who was “the first that found our men in misery.” On the 1st April [1608] three good ships and 150 persons left Cowes to lands as planters in Virginia. Account of their voyages, beset with hard weather and contrary winds, two of the ships lost their anchors. Arrived at Cape Henry on 5th June, in company with the Blessing, wherein was Sir Ferdinando Wenman. Met the next day with his own consort, which had been missing eight weeks, and came to an anchor under Cape Comfort, where I met with much cold comfort, as if I had not been accompanied with the most happy news of Sir Thos. Gates’s arrival would have been sufficient to break his heart. [Note. Sir George Somers, Sir Thomas Gates, with Captain Christopher Newport had reached Virginia after their shipwreck at Bermuda.] Sir Thomas Gates, despairing of any supplies, had shipped the whole company and colony in two small pinnaces, for England, having but thirty days’ victuals for his hungry company. Sent to give Gates notice of his arrival, and on 10 June landed at James Town.” Endorsed, Rec. in Sept., 1610.⁴⁵ . . .” 1611. Dec. 18, London.

John Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carlton, Newport, the Admiral of Virginia, newly come home, bringing word of the arrival there of Sir Thos. Gates and his company.⁴⁶ . . .” 1623. Jan. 24, James City, Virginia. Geo. Harrison to his brother John Harrison. . . . Not above ten men and boys living, of the whole number of ser-

⁴⁴ Cal. St. Papers Colon. Ser., 1574-1660, Lond., 1860, p. 7.

⁴⁵ Cal. Stat. Papers, Col. Ser., Vol. I, p. 10.

⁴⁶ Cal. Stat. Papers, Col. Ser., Vol. I, p. 12.

vants taken to Virginia in the Seaflower. . . . Capt. Powell, gunner of James City, is dead; Capt. [Thomas] Nuce, Capt. Madison, Lieut. Craddock's brother, and divers more of the chief men reported dead."⁶⁷

"James City, Flowerdieu Hundred, Newport News, Elizabeth City, Henrico, and divers private plantations mounted with heavy ordnance.⁶⁸ . . ."

"1623, Apl. 3. James City, Virginia. The Governor and Council of Virginia to the Earl of Southampton, and the rest of the Council for Virginia, . . . Capt. Nuce [Thomas] lately dead; an account will be taken of the state of his affairs."⁶⁹

"1623, April 8. Newport News. George Sandys to John Ferrar. Capt. Nuce died very poor. . . . Allowance to Capt. Nuce's widow and child. . . . Send the names of all his tenants living [wanting]. His pinnace lies like a wreck at Elizabeth City; has taken measures to have her repaired. . . ."⁷⁰

"1623, April 14. Christopher Davison to John Ferrar. . . . About the 10th, the ship sent by Mr. Gookin, called (he thinks) the Providence, came to Newport News.⁷¹ . . . 1625, January. Musters of the inhabitants, in the Corporation of Charles City; Corporation of James City; . . . Martin's Hundred, Mulberry Island; . . . Newport News; . . . and of the Eastern Shore over the Bay."⁷²

"1635, May 25. Beewports Beewes [sic]. Samuel Matthews. The latter part of a long letter on the differences between Sir John Harvey (Governor) and the Colony of Virginia. The former leaving James Town, and the latter appointing Captain John West to act as Governor till His Majesty appoint another."⁷³

⁶⁷ Cal. Stat. Papers. Col. Ser., Vol. 1., p. 36.

⁶⁸ Cal. Stat. Papers. Col. Ser., Vol. 1., p. 39.

⁶⁹ Cal. Stat. Papers. Col. Ser., p. 41.

⁷⁰ Cal. Stat. Papers. Col. Ser., Vol. 1., p. 43.

⁷¹ Cal. Stat. Papers. Col. Ser., Vol. 1., p. 43.

⁷² Cal. Stat. Papers. Col. Ser., Vol. 1., p. 72.

⁷³ Historical Manuscripts Commission. Twelfth Report, Appendix, Part II. Manuscripts of the Earl of Cowper, K. G., Vol. 11., London, 1888.

VIII. E. D. NEILL—VIRGINIA CO. OF LONDON.

10 Dec., 1606. "Ships Sarah [Susan] Constant, Goodspeed, and a pinnace Discovery . . . Capt. Christopher Newport shall have the sole charge and command of all captains, soldiers and mariners and other persons that shall go in any of the said ships and pinnace in the said voyage from the day of the date hereof, until such time as they shall fortune to land upon the said coast of Virginia, and if the said Captain Newport shall happen to dye at sea, then the masters of the said ships and pinnace shall carry them to the coast of Virginia."⁷⁴

"And whereas we have caused to be delivered unto the said Captain Newport, Captain Barthol. Gosnold and Captain John Ratcliffe, several instruments close sealed with the Counsels seal aforesaid containing the names of such persons as we have appointed to be his Majesties Counsel in the country of Virginia.⁷⁵ And finally after the arrival of the said ship upon the coast of Virginia [and] and the Counsellers' names published, the said Captain Newport shall with such number of men as shall be assigned him by the President and Counsel of said Colony spend and bestow two months in discovery of such ports and rivers as can be found in that country."⁷⁶

The first colony left the Thames on the 19th of December [1606], but owing to unfavorable weather did not sail from the Downs until the first of January, 1606-07. . . . Susan Constant of one hundred tons, with seventy one persons, in charge of Christopher Newport the commander of the fleet, the God-Speed [Goodspeed], of forty tons, Captain Bartholomew Gosnold, carrying fifty two persons, and the Discovery, of twenty tons, Capt. John Ratcliff, carrying twenty persons. . . . By the West India route they reached the Virginia coast on the 26th of April, and having entered Chesapeake Bay, on that night opened the sealed instruc-

⁷⁴ Neill. Virginia Company of London, Albany, 1869, p. 5.

⁷⁵ Neill. Lond. Co. Virg., p. 5.

⁷⁶ Neill. Lond. Co. Virg., p. 8.

tions. They planted a cross at Cape Henry on the 29th, and took possession of the country in the name of King James, and on the next day [30 Jan., 1606-'07] the ships anchored at Point Comfort, now Fortress Monroe.⁷⁷

In accordance with the orders prepared in England, Captain Newport in a shallop, with five gentlemen, four mariners, and fourteen sailors, ascended the river on a tour of exploration.⁷⁸ The ship being loaded with iron ore, sassafras, cedar posts and walnut boards, Newport, with Archer and Wingfield as passengers, sailed on the 10th of April from Jamestown, and on the 20th of May arrived in England.⁷⁹

“In the autumn of 1608 Captain Newport arrived the third time at Jamestown from England. . . . The iron ore which he carried on the return voyage was smelted, and seventeen tons of metal were sold at 4 pounds per ton to the East India Co.⁸⁰

Governor's letter to council of Virginia in London: “The 7th of June [1610] Sir Thomas Gates having appointed every pinnass his complement and nomber, and delivered likewise thereunto a proportionable rate of provision, caused every man to repaire aboard: . . . he sett sayle, and that night, with the tide, fell down to an island in the river, which our people here call Hogg Island; and the next morning the tide brought them to another island, which they have called Mulberry Island, at what time they discovered my long boat. For I having understood of the resolution [to abandon Jamestown] by the aforesaid pinnass, which was some 4 or 5 days come away before, to prepare those at Pointe Comferte, with all expedition I caused the same to be man'd, and in it with the newes⁸¹ of our arrivall, dispatched my letters by Captaine Edward Brewster to Sir Thomas Gates, which, meeting together before the said Mulberry Island [Newport was in command of the 2 pinnisses, with Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers and all their

⁷⁷ Neill. Lond. Co. Virg., p. 15. . . . ⁷⁸ Neill. Lond. Co. Virg., p. 16.

⁷⁹ Neill. Lond. Co. Virg., p. 20. Neill makes a mistake in these dates as will be seen in the following extracts from Stith.

⁸⁰ Neill. Lond. Co. Virg., p. 22.

⁸¹ This is where the name *News* comes from, according to the local tradition.

company safe from the Bermudas, the 21st of May.⁸²] The 8th of June aforesaid, upon the receipt of our letters, Sir Thomas Gates bore up the helm againe, and that night (the wind favourable), relanded his men all at the forte: before which, the 10th of June being Sunday, I brought my shipp, and in the afternoon went ashore.⁸³ . . . The 12th of June, I did constitute and give places of office and chardge to divers captaines and gentlemen, and elected unto me a counsaile, unto whome I administered an oath of faith, assistance, and seeresy: their names were these:—Sir Thomas Gates, Knight, Lieutenant General, Sir George Summers, Knight, Admirall, Capt. George Percy, Esq., Sir Ferdinando, Knight Marshall, Capt. Christopher Newport, . . . William Strachey, Esq.,

⁸² Neill. Lond. Co. of Virginia, p. 38.

⁸³ The writer was born in "Mulberry Island," about two miles from "Mulberry (also spelt *Mulbury*) Island Point," and about ten miles from "Newport's News Point," and he has heard all his life the tradition that "Newport's News" got its name from the fact of the "newes" having been received on the arrival of supplies to relieve the starving colonists; a matter important enough to have fixed the name. Other pretended names seem to be altogether owing to lively imaginations of later writers. On a monument marking the site of the Old Colonial Palace in Williamsburg, in 1901, erected by Mrs. Letitia Tyler Semple, of Washington, there is marked the same tradition, "The London Company sent out during the reign of King James I. a party of colonists. They called the point at which they landed Jamestown in honor of their King. The colonists became discouraged by the non-arrival of aid and boarded their ships to return to England. When they reached the mouth of the James river they met the ships of Captain Newport, who brought them aid from home. They landed on a point of land jutting out into Hampton Roads, and called the place Newport News, to commemorate the good news brought by Captain Newport." In the "Recollections of a Lifetime," John Goode says: "Farther on is the city of Newport News, named in honor of Captain Newport, who brought the news—and we think it ought to be 'Newport's News' instead of 'Newport News.' It was named in honor of Captain Newport, who brought the news of succor and relief for the perishing, suffering colony at Jamestown," p. 233. There may be some confusion in the details, but the traditions of the incident of the arrival of supplies have stood for three hundred years and where there are no records in opposition are more entitled to belief than inventions two hundred and fifty years after the event.

Secretary [and Recorder], . . . James Towne, July 7th, 1610. Tho. Lawarre, Tho. Gates, Ferd. Wenman, George Percy, William Strachey.⁸⁴ . . . "December 18, 1611, Newport the Admiral of Virginia is newly come home." . . . "After this Newport was chosen one of the six masters of the Royal Navy, and was engaged by the East India Company to escort Sir Robert Sherley to Persia."⁸⁵

"The Threr, Counsell and Company of Virginia, assembled at their great and generall courte of the 17th of November, 1619.⁸⁶ . . . Whereas the Company hath formerly graunted to Captain Newporte a bill of Adventure of fower hundred pounds and his sonne [John Newport, the only son and heir. It is possiblè that Newport News was the tract selected. Note by Neill], now desyringe order from the Courte for the layinge out some part of the same: Mr. Treasurer was entreated and authorized by this generall Assembly for to write to Sir George Yeardley and the Counsell of State for the effecting hereof.⁸⁷ . . ." May 17, 1620. Thomas Nuce, Deputy in Charge of Company's Land. The other of the same worth now present called Mr. Thomas Nuce touchinge whome it was agreed that he should take charge of the Companies Land and Tenents in Virginia whatsoever and for his entertaynment have ordered that hee and such as shall succeed him shall in that place have 1200 acres of Land sett out belonging to that office—600 at Kiquotan now called Elizabeth Cittie, 400 acres at Charles Cittie, 100 at Henrico, 100 at James Cittie.⁸⁸ [Note by Neill. 'Thomas Nuce settled at Elizabeth City, but soon died. On April 12, 1621, Sir William Nuce, who had been a planter in Ireland. offered to transport before midsummer of 1625, 2000 persons to Virginia. The Company gave him the title of Marshall, but he also only lived a few days.' P. 178]. "Nov. 13, 1620. Whereas upon a former treatie had with Mr. Wood in the behalfe

⁸⁴ Neill. Virg. Co. of Lond., pp. 38-49.

⁸⁵ Neill. Virg. Co. of Lond., p. 52. Cf. D. N. B., Vol. XL., p. 356.

⁸⁶ Neill. Virg. Co. of Lond., p. 160.

⁸⁷ Neill. Virg. Co. of Lond., p. 164.

⁸⁸ Neill. Virg. Co. of Lond., p. 178.

of Mr. Gookin,⁸⁹ for the transportation of Cattle out of Ireland into Virginia and offer was made unto him after the rate of 10*ld* a Cowe uppon a certificate of their safe Landinge, provided they were fayre and Lardge Cattle of our English breed. The said Mr. Wood hath now his fynall aunswere that hee cannott entertaine the bargaine under xii*ld* the Cowe without exceeding great loss."⁹⁰ "May 2, 1621. Proceedings to the eleccion of Marshall for somuch as Captaine William Newce was onely proposed to stand the eleccion and to be put to the Balloting Box, was by the same chosen with a generall consent (save of three balls onely found in the negative boxe) to be Marshall of Virginia.⁹¹ . . . "July 2, 1621. Accordinge to Mr. Gookins' request in his said Pre they had promised yt hee should have a Pattent of a particular Plantation as Large as yt graunted to Sr William Newce and should allso have liberty to take 100 hoggs out of the Forest uppon condicon that he repay the said number againe unto the Company within the tearme of seaven yeares: Provided that hee use them for breed and increase and not for present slaughter."⁹²

. . . "Company's letter, July 25, 1621, sent in ship George. And for that the Comp'y of youe Capt. Neuce as great hopes as any of their publique instruments, and have by your letters received great satisfaction therefore they have in bountie added to your former proportion of Land 300 acres which is to be appropriated to the place for ever: for manuringe which they by Quarter Courte have ordered that youe shall have ten men sent over by each yeare, only they desire that you will be so provided of corn and other necessaries as they may be only at the charge of transport, arnes, apparrell and working tooles: and not vittualls, because the stocke is exhausted. We have sent a shipp of cattell from Ireland whereof we desire that Capt. Newce first be served with his promised num-

⁸⁹ Neill. Virg. Co. of Lond. "Gookin, a native of Kent, England, had been living at or near Cork, Ireland. On November 22, 1621, he arrived in Virginia and settled at Newport News," p. 196. Note by Neill.

⁹⁰ Neill. Virg. Co. of Lond., p. 196.

⁹¹ Neill. Virg. Co. of Lond., p. 212.

⁹² Neill. Virginia Co. of Lond., p. 218.

ber."⁹³ . . . "Deputy Nuce, We desire you . . . and Mr. Newce to be carefull of the presenting and that the moyity be equally divided and returned unto the Company: for the stock of the Company is utterly exhausted. We have sent you a Commission for the Counsell wherein we inserted the names of all such as our intent is shall be of the Counsell."⁹⁴ . . . "Letter of Governor and Council of Virginia in the Company, written January, 1621-22, and forwarded by Ship George. . . There ariued heere about the 22th of November [1621] a shipp from Mr. Gookin out of Ireland wholly upon his owne Adventure, withoute any relatione at all to his contract wth you in England, wch soe well furnished with all sorts of provisions, as well as with Cattle as wee could wyshe all men would follow their example, he has also brought with him about 50 men upon that Adventure, besides some 30 other Passengers, we have Accordinge to their desire seated them at Newports News, and doe conceive great hope yff the Irish Plantation prosper yt frome Ireland greate multitude of People wilbe like to come hither."⁹⁵ Francis Wyett. . . Tho. Newce, among signers of the letter.

"Letter of the Governor and Council of Virginia, written in April, 1622." [After the Massacre of March 22, 1622, causing the quitting of many plantations]. "Wee have thought most fitt to hold those few places James Cyttie, with Paspchay, and certain Plantacons one the other side of the river against the cyttie, and Kickoghtan and Newports News, Southampton hundred, Flowerdon Hundred, Sherley hundred and Plantacons of Mr. Samuell Jourdans; all other through out the whole Colonie we have been fayne to abandon and to bringe the most of our Cattle to James Cyttie, the Island beinge the securest place for them, wch we hold in all the River."⁹⁶ 'Land assigned to Daniel Gookin.'

Mrs. Mary Tue,⁹⁷ daughter of Hugh Crouch beinge the heire and

⁹³ Neill. Virg. Co. of Lond., p. 229.

⁹⁴ Neill. Virg. Co. of Lond., p. 232.

⁹⁵ Neill. Virg. Co. of Lond., p. 285.

⁹⁶ Neill. Virg. Co. of Lond., p. 294.

⁹⁷ The name of "Too's Point" at the south-side mouth of York river may be taken from her name.

Executrix of Lieutenant Richard Crouch did sett and assigne ouer in this Court 150 Acres of land, wch he said Lieutenant Crouch did bequeath unto her by the name of Mary Younge his sister, wch Land, was for their seruants personall Adventures and lyes at Newport Newes, the said land shee assigned ouer to Mr. Daniell Gookin. The said Mary Tue likewise assigned 100 acres of land wch lies in Diggs his Hundred to Samuell Jordan of Charles Hundred gentleman."⁹⁶ . . . "Governor and Council of Virginia to London Company, January 20, 1622-23. Sir William Nuce did not aboue two days suruine the reading of his Pattent. Whose long delay and sudden losse were to our great disadvantage. He brought with him very few people, sicklie, ragged and altogether without prouisione, his sudden death and great depts left his estate much entangled to our extraordinarie trouble."⁹⁷ Signed by Fra. Wyatt and others.

" . . . August 6 [1623]. Sr John Dauers acquainted the Court that he had receaued from Mrs Nuce [widow of Capt. Thomas Nuce] the late wife of Deputy Nuce deceased in Virginia, wherein she requested that the Companie in tender regard of her great losse by the late death of her Husband being now left desolate and comfortless in a strainge Country farr from all her frends, they therefore would please grant her that fauor that she might still enjoy the moytie of those Tenants labors that belonged to her Husband's place, wch if he had liued had of right bin due unto him, until such time as they shall dispose of said place. Mr Deputy also signified that Mr Pountys in his letter to him comending much the Gentlewomans good carriage and charity to diuers in that Countrie, did with earnestness desire the same fauor of the Companie in her behalfe: Whereupon the Court takinge it into their consideracon conceaued her request to be verie reasonable and did therefore generally agree it should accordingly be remembered in the generall letter to the counsell there sent by Hopewell."⁹⁸ . . . "At a Court held for Virginia, on Wednesday in the Afternoone, the last of Aprill, 1623. The Lo. Cavendish ae-

⁹⁶ Neill. Virg. Co. of Lond., pp. 314-315.

⁹⁷ Neill. Virg. Co. of Lond., p. 374.

⁹⁸ Neill. Virg. Co. of Lond., pp. 381-382.

quainted the Company that diuers ancient Planters, M'rs of Shippes, Marriners, and sundry other persons that had lived long in Virginia and haue bene many tymes there, had presented ye Committee w'th an answeere unto Capt Butlers Information concerning the Colony in Virginia; wherein they did directly contrary the most mayne points of his Informacon, proving them to be false and scandalous, w'ch was by ereccion of hands ordered to be read being this w'ch followeth. . . . As for Boggs wee knowe of none in all ye Country and for the rest of the Plantacones as Newport's News, Blunt Poynt, Wariscoyake, Martin's Hundred, Paspahay, and all the Plantacons right ouer against James City, and all the Plantacons aboue these w'ch are many, they are very fruitful and pleasant Seates, free from Salt Marishes, being all on the fresh river, and they are all very healthfull, and high land, except James Citty, w'ch it yett as high as Debtforde or Radclyffe."² . . . Fortifications. . . . As for great Ordinance there are fower pieces mounted at James City, and all seruiceable, ther are six mounted at Flowerdue Hundred all of them likewise seruiceable, and three mounted at Kiccoutan, and all of them seruiceable, there are likewise at Newporte Newes three, all of them seruiceable."³

² Neill. Virg. Co. of Lond., pp. 395-396.

³ Neill. Virginia Co. of Lond., p. 399.

**IX. PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA CO. OF LONDON,
RICHMOND, 1888.**

Apl. 12, 1621: "Whereas Captain William Newce, out of a generous disposition and desire to advance the general plantation in Virginia (being induced hereunto by reason of a good success he had in Ireland upon the like worthy action), had freely offered to the Company to transport at his own cost and charges one thousand persons in Virginia betwixt this and midsummer, 1625, to be there planted and employed upon a particular plantation, and intendeth to go over himself in person, to better to direct and govern his own people, over whom he prays he may be appointed their general, and to that end he desireth a patent, with that proportion of land, and with such large and ample privileiges besides, as are usually granted to others in like kind: and farther, as well in consideration of the chargeableness of the enterprise he undertakes, as also for his better encouragement thereunto, he desireth the court would be pleased to grant him the place of Marshall in Virginia, which office he affecteth, the rather because he hath ever been exercised in military affairs and arms, as may appear by his many worthy services performed in Ireland, well known to divers honourable persons of this Kingdom, who have testified the same upon their knowledge, to his exceeding great commendation: and desires likewise that he may be allowed fifty men, to be placed as tenants upon the lands to be allotted unto the said office, which he undertakes to transport and furnish with apparel and necessary implements for 8 pounds the person charge unto the Company (whereof the moiety he desired present payment), which persons, being there arrived, he will maintain and uphold at his own charge from time to time during his continuance in said office. The court having, therefore, duly considered of his propositions (touching which the Council had also treated with him formerly), were pleased to give order that a patent should be drawn for him, as ample as any other with all manner of privileiges, saving the title of general, which they could not grant

him, because it was a title belonging to the Governor only." . . .
 "Although there be no present necessity or use of such an officer in Virginia (in regard of the perpetual league lately made between the Governor and the Indian King), yet to gratify his worthy undertaking the Company are pleased to grant him the place of marshall, with fifty men to be his tenants. And if the state of their cash (which the adventurers are now desired to examine) will permit, they will pay him in hand one moiety of the money that he desires, and the other moiety upon certificate from the Governor of his arrival in Virginia. As for the other conditions of the contract to be made between the Company and him, it is agreed and ordered that the general committee with some of the Council hereafter named, shall hereafter treat and conclude with him about the same touching all particularities whatsoever."⁴ . . .
 "At a great and general quarter-court held the second of May, 1621, there were present . . . the Right Honourable Earl of Southampton, Captain William Newce."⁵ . . . "Whereas it has been taken into consideration how necessary and usefull it is to establish two such officers in Virginia as a Treasurer and a Marshal, whereby the one might be accomptant here to the Company for such rents and duties as shall yearly accrue and grow due unto them: . . . and the other officer, namely, the Marshall, might undertake the care and charge as well of the fortifications as of the arms and forces of the colony, and to settle it in that proportion of strength as it may be able to defend itself against all foreign enemies . . . And unto the place of Marshal, in like manner they have thought fit to allow the like proportion of land [1500] and tenants to be appropriated to the said office forever; and forasmuch as Captain William Newce, now proposed for the place of Marshal, upon special recommendation of his sufficiency to perform the said office, hath undertaken to plant and furnish out with necessaries the said number of fifty persons, all within one year upon the said land, and them to maintain and leave to his successor; in consideration whereof the said committees have thought fit, the better to enable him thereunto, to allow him £200 in hand towards

⁴ Virginia Company of London, Vol. I., pp. 110-111.

⁵ Virg. Co. of Lond., Vol. I., p. 117.

the charge of his present setting out, and other £200 upon certificate of his arrival in Virginia. . . . Proceeding to the election of Marshall, for so much as Captain William Newce was only to stand to the election and he put to the balloting-box, was by the same chosen, with a general consent (save of three balls only found in the negative box), to be Marshal of Virginia. . . . It being moved that two such eminent officers as the Marshal and Treasurer, whereunto so worthy gentlemen are now elected, might be both admitted to his Majesty's Council here, and also of the council of state in Virginia, the court conceived it fit, and ordered unto them accordingly."⁶ . . . "The grievances of certain inhabitants of Kikatan, in Virginia, now called Elizabeth City, by the testimony of William Kempe for these named and divers others: . . . John Bush, having two houses paid for before the said Governor came in, was in like manner turned out, and Captain Nuce put in possession of the same by Sir George Yeardley, contrary to all right and equity, whereby he lost all his goods, and his wife in that extremity miscarried." [June 22, 1622].⁷

Captain Christopher Newport. "Newport who had so well served the colony, was employed by the East India Company to command the ship which carried Sir Robert Shirley as Ambassador to Persia, and on 20 June, 1613, was at Salbanha [Saldanha]. On 16th May, 1617, he was with the ship "Lion" at Salbanha, ready to sail for Britain. In 1618, he was at Bantam, in command of the "Hope." He died in the East Indies, and left a son named John."⁸ He left a widow, sons John and Christopher, and two daughters. . . . "Court, July 10th, 1621. Upon the humble petition of Mrs. Newport, widow, the court ordered that Sir Francis Wyat, the elect Governor, and the rest of the Council of state in Virginia, should be entreated to set out thirty-two shares of land in Virginia, heretofore bestowed on Captain Christopher Newport, her late husband deceased, in reward of his service, with an additional three whole shares for the persons of six men trans-

⁶ Virg. Co. Lond., Vol. I., pp. 117-120.

⁷ Virg. Co. Lond., Vol. I., p. 190. Showing that Thomas Nuce, the deputy, lived at Elizabeth City, and not at Newport's News.

⁸ Virg. Co. of Lond., Vol. I., p. 136, note.

ported at her charge, in the Jonathan, Anno, 1619, in any place not already disposed of, which is commended to the care of Captain Hamor, to see it done according to Mrs. Newport's desire."⁹

1620, May 17. Mr. Thomas Neuce,¹⁰ touching whom it was agreed that he should take charge of the Company's land and tenants in Virginia whatsoever, and for his entertainment have ordered that he and such as shall succeed him shall in that place have 1200 acres of land set out belonging to that office, 600 at Kiquotan (now Elizabeth City), 400 at Charles City, 100 at Henrico, 100 at James City, and for the managing of this land have further agreed that he shall have forty tenants to be placed thereupon, whereof twenty shall be sent presently, and the other twenty in the two springs ensuing."¹¹ . . . "At a great and general court held for Virginia the 13th of June, 1621, there were present Sir William Newce. . . . It was likewise signified that care had been taken to make som addition to the council of state of Virginia of men of worth and quality, namely, Sir William Newce, Knight Marshal of Virginia."¹² July 2, 1621. "According to Mr. Gookins request in his letter they had promised that he should have a patent for a particular plantation as large as that granted to Sir William Newce, and should have liberty to take one hundred hogs out of the forest, upon condition that he repay the said number again unto the Company within the term of seven years, provided that he use them for breed and increase, not for present slaughter."¹³ . . . March 27th, 1622. There was also presented certain propositions sent to the Company by Mr Deputy

⁹ Virg. Co. of Lond., Vol. I, p. 136.

¹⁰ Thomas Neuce, brother of Sir William Newce, marshal of the Colony. Both appear to have died in 1622. In a communication of the late Hugh Blair Grigsby, LL.D., to Charles Deane, LL.D., dated April 14, 1867, and published in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society of that year, he offers the supposition that the point Newport News, in Virginia, now a thriving town, derived its component name from Captain Newport and Sir William Newce." Note by R. A. Brock. Virg. Co. of Lond., Vol. I, p. 63.

¹¹ Virg. Co. of Lond., Vol. I, pp. 63-64.

¹² Virg. Co. of Lond., Vol. I, pp. 125-126.

¹³ Virg. Co. of Lond., Vol. I, p. 133.

[Thomas] Newce, for altering their present condition with their tenants for the better improvement of the publick revenue and advancement of the general plantation which project, for that it contained of special importance more than was fit to be disputed upon for the present, the court hath referred to the Council of Virginia to take into their consideration and to certify to their opinions touching the same against the quarter court."¹⁴ "Great and General quarter-court held for Virginia the 14th of May, 1623. Also, a confirmation of 32 shares to Mr John Newport, descended unto him by the death of his father, Captain Christopher, which confirmation being read and approved in the preparative court, as also in the morning by the committee, was now put to the question and ordered to be sealed."¹⁵

¹⁴ Virg. Co. of Lond., Vol. I, p. 168.

¹⁵ Virg. Co. of Lond., Vol. II, p. 213.

X. PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES.

Purchas says: "Twelfth Voyage to the East Indies, observed by mee Walter Payton, in the good ship the Expedition: the Captaine whereof was M. Christopher Newport, being set out, Anno, 1612." [Hakluytus Posthumus or Purchas His Pilgrimes. By Samuel Purchas, B D. Glasgow. James MacLehose & Sons. 1905, Vol. iv, Chap. x, p. 180.]

"George Percy. On Saturday the twentieth of December in the yeere 1606, the fleet fell from London, and the fift of January we anchored in the Downes; but the winds continued contrarie so long, that we were forced to stay there some time, where we suffered great stormes, but by the skilfulnesse of the Captaine we suffered no great losse or danger. [Vol. xviii, p. 403.] The twelfth day of February . . . The next day Cap. Smith was suspected for a supposed Mutinie, though never no such matter." [P. 404]. . . . "April. The five and twentieth of Aprill we sounded, and had no ground at an hundred fathom. The six and twentieth day of Aprill, about foure a clocke in the morning, we descried the Land of Virginia: the same day wee entered into the Bay of Chesupioe directly, without any let or hinderance. [p. 407] . . . Going a little further we came into a little plat of ground full of fine and beautiful Strawberries, foure times bigger and better then ours in England . . . Wee rowed over to a point of Land, where wee found a channell, and sounded six, eight, ten, or twelve fathom: which put us in good comfort. Therefore wee named the point of Land, Point Comfort. . . . The thirtieth day [April], we came with our ships to Cape Comfort; . . . the Captaine caused the shallop to be manned, so rowing to the shoare, the Captaine called to them in signe of friendship, but they were at first very timersome, until they saw the Captain lay his hand on his heart; upon that they laid down their Bowes and Arrowes, and came very boldly to us, making signes to come a shoare to their Towne, which is called by the Savages Kecoughtan. [p. 409]. . . . The eight day of May we discovered up the River. We landed in the Countrey of Apamaties, [p. 411] . . . The twelfth day we went backe to our ships and dis-

covered a point of Land, called Archers Hope, which was sufficient with a little labour to defend ourselves against the Enemy. . . . The thirteenth day, we came to our seating place in Paspigas Country, some eight miles from the point of Land, which I made mention before: where our shippes doe lie so neere the shoare that they are moored to the Trees in six fathom water. The fourteenth day we landed all our men which were set to worke about the fortification. [p. 412]. . . . At Port Cotage in our Voyage up the River, we saw a Savage Boy about the age of ten years, which had a head of haire of a perfect yellow and a reasonable white skinne, which is a Miracle amongst all Savages." [Thought to have been a descendant of the Roanoke Island colonists of 1585-1587.] "This River which wee have discovered is one of the famousest Rivers that ever was found by any Christian, it ebbes and flowes a hundred and threescore miles where ships of great burthen may harbour in safetic. [p. 414]. . . . The foure and twentieth day wee set up a Crosse at the head of this River, naming it Kings River, where we proclaimed James King of England to have the most right unto it. When wee had finished and set up our Crosse, we shipped our men and made for James Fort. By the way we came to Pohatans where the Captaine went on shore suffering none to goe with him. [p. 415]. . . . Munday the two and twentieth of June, in the morning Captaine Newport in the Admirall departed from James Fort for England. Captaine Newport being gone for England leaving us [p. 416]. (one hundred and foure persons) verie bare and scantie of victualls, furthermore in warres and dangers of the Savages. We hoped after a supply which Captain promised within twentie weekes." [p. 417]. . . . "[Captain John Smith]. There is but one entrance by Sea into this Countrey, and that is at the mouth of a verie goodly Bay, the widenesse whereof is neere eighteen or twentie miles. The Cape on the South side is called Cape Henrie, in honour of our most Noble Princee. . . . The North Cape, is called Cape Charles, in honour of the worthy Duke of York. The Iles before it are named Smiths Iles, because he first of ours set foot on them. [p. 421]. . . . On the West side of the Bay, are five faire and delightful Rivers. . . . The first of those Rivers and the next to the mouth of the Bay hath its course from

West by North. The Name of this River they call Powhatan according to the name of a principall Countrey that lieth upon it. [p. 423]. Captain Bartholomew Gosnold, the first mover of this Plantation, having many yeeres solicited many of his friends, but found small assistants; at last prevailed with some Gentlemen, as M. Edward-Maria Wingfield, Captain John Smith, and divers others, who depended a yeere upon his projects, but nothing could be effected, till by [p. 459] their great charge and industrie it came to be apprehended by certain of the Nobilitie, Gentry and Merchants, so that his Majestie by his Letters Pattents, gave commission for establishing Councels, to direct here, and to governe, and execute there; to this effect was spent another yeere, and by that time three Ships were provided, one of one hundred Tuns, another of fortie, and a pinnace of twelve. The transportation of the Company was committed to Captaine Christopher Newport, a Mariner well practised for the Westerne parts of America [p. 469]. . . . On the nineteenth of December, 1606. we set saile. Orders for government. Susan Constant Admirall with 71. God speed [Good Speed] Vice-Admirall with 52. Comanded by Cap. Gosnol. Discovery Rear-Admirall, with 21. [p. 460]. The Company was not a little discomforted, seeing the Mariners had three daies passed their reckoning and found no Land, so that Captaine Ratcliffe (Captaine of the Pinnace) rather desired to beare up the Helme to returne to England, then make further search. But God the guider of all good actions, forcing them by an extreme storme to Hull all night, did drive them by his providence to their desired Port, beyond all their expectations, for never any of them had seene the coast. The first Land they made, they called Cape Henry; where anchoring, M. Wingfield, Gosnoll, and Newport, with thirtie others, recreating themselves on shoare, were assaulted by five Savages, who hurt two of the English very dangerously. That night was the Box, with the orders for Government, opened, and the orders read, in which Bartholomew Gosnoll, Edward Wingfield, Christopher Newport, John Smith, John Ratcliffe, John Martin and George Kendall, were named to be the Councell, in which the President had two voices. Until the thirteenth of May they sought a place to plant in, then the Councell was sworne. M. Wingfield

was chosen President, and an Oration made, why Captaine Smith was not admitted to the Councell as the rest. . . . By the extraordinary paine and diligence of Captaine Kendall, Newport, with Smith, and twentie [p. 461] others, were sent to discover the head of the River: by divers small habitations they passed, in six days they arrived at a Towne called Powhatan, consisting of some twelve houses pleasantly seated on a Hill, . . . the place is very pleasant, and stroug by nature, of this place the Prince is called Powhatan, and his people Powhatans, to this place the River is Navigable, but higher within a mile, by reason of the Rockes and Hles, there is not passage for a small Boat, this they call the Falls. . . . Six weekes being spent in this manner: Captaine Newport (who was hired onely for our transportation) was to returne with the Ships. Now Captaine Smith (who all this time from their departure from the Canaries) was restrained as a prisoner upon the scandalous suggestions of some of the chiefe (envying his repute) who fained he intended to usurpe [p. 462] the government, murder the Councill, and make himselfe King, that his confederates were dispersed in all three Ships, and divers of his confederates that revealed it, would affirme it; for this he was committed, thirteene weekes he remained thus suspected, and by that time the Ships should returne, they pretended, out of their commisserations, to referre him to the Councell in England to receive a check, rather then by particularizing his designes make him so odious to the world, as to touch his life, or utterly overthrow his reputation; but he much scorned their charitie, and publicly defied the uttermost of their crueltie, hee wisely prevented their policies, though he could not suppress their envies, yet he so well demeaned himselfe in this business, as all the Company did see his innocencie, and his adversaries malice, and those which had been suborned to accuse him, accused his accusers of subornation; many untruths were alledged against him; but being so apparently disproved, begat a generall hatred in the hearts of the Company against unjust Commanders; many were the mischiefes that daily sprung from their ignorant (yet ambitious) spirits; but the good doctrine and exhortation of our Preacher Master Hunt reconciled them, and caused Captaine Smith to be admitted of the Councell: the next day all

received the Communion, the day following the Savages voluntarily desired peace, and Captaine Newport returned for England with newes;¹⁶ leaving in Virginia one hundred; the fifteenth of June, 1607. [p. 463]. The new President, [Wingfield] and Martin, [Captain John] being little beloved; of weake judgement in dangers, and lesse industry in peace, committed the management of all things abroad to Captaine Smith: who by his owne example, good words, and faire promises, set some to mow, others to binde thatch, some to built houses, others to thatch them, himselfe alwaies bearing the greatest taske for his owne share, so that in short time he provided most of them lodgings, neglecting any for himselfe [p. 463]. Smith prisoner . . . Having feasted him in their best manner, they held a consultation, in conclusion whereof, two great [p. 471] stones were brought before Pohatan, and as many as could lay hold on him dragged him to them, and thereon laid his head, being ready with their clubbes to beate out his braines. Pocahuntas the Kings dearest Daughter, when no intreatie would prevaile, got his head in her armes, and laid her owne upon his to save him from death: whereupon the Emperour was contented hee should live to make him Hatchets, and Beads, Bels, and Copper for her. [p. 472]. . . . All this time our cares were not so much to abandon the Countrie, but the Treasurer and Councill in England, were as diligent and carefull to supply us. Two tall Shippes they sent us, with neere one hundred men, well furnished with all things could be imagined necessary, both for them and us. The one commanded by Captaine Newporte: the other by Captaine Nelson, an honest man and an expert Marriner, but such was the leewardnesse of his Ship (that though he were in sight of Cape Henry) by stormy contrary windes, was forced so farre to Sea, as the West Indies was the next land for the repaire of his Masts, and reliefe of wood and water. But Captaine Newport got in, and arrived at James Towne, not long after redemption of Captaine Smith. [Captain Smith] . . . Fained to be under the command of Captaine Newporte, whom [p 473] he termed to be

¹⁶ Here we have Newes written by Purchas in connection with Newport, in 1607.

his Father. . . . James Towne was burnt. Good Master Hunt our Preacher lost all his Librairie and all that he had (but the clothes on his backe) yet none ever saw him repine at his losse. . . . This happened in the Winter, [January the 7] [17] 1608] in that extreme Frost, 1607. . . . Yet the ship staying there fourteene weekes [p. 476]. . . . Wee spied many fishes lurking amongst the weedes on the Sands, our Captaine sporting himself to catch them by nailing them to the ground with his sword, set us all a fishing in that manner: by this devise, we tooke more in a houre, then we all could eate: but it chanced, the Captaine taking a fish from his Sword (not knowing her condition) being much of the fashion of a Thornbacke with a longer taile, whereon is a most poysoned sting of two or three inches long, which shee strooke an inche and a halfe into the wrist of his arme the which in foure hours had so extremely swolne his hand, arme, shoulder, and part of his body, as we all with much sorrow concluded his funerall, and prepared his grave in an Ile hard by (as himself appointed) which then wee called Stingeray Ile, after the name of the fish.¹⁷ Yet by the helpe of a precious Oyle which Doctour Russells applied, ere night his tormenting paine was so well asswayed that hee eate the fish for his supper, which gave no lesse joy and content to us, than ease to himselfe. Having neither Surgeon nor Surgery but the preservative Oyle, we presently set saile for James Towne: passing the mouth of Pyankatanek, and Pamaunke¹⁸ Rivers, the next day we safely arrived at Kecoughtan. [p. 486.] . . . Written by Walter Russell and Amos Todkill. . . . The twentieth of July [1608] Captaine Smith set forward to finish the discovery with twelve men . . . The winde being contrary caused our stay two or three daies at Kecoughtan. . . . The first night we anchored at Stingeray Ile, [p. 487] the next day crossed Patawomecke River. [488] . . . In a faire calme, rowing towards Point, we anchored in Gusnolds Bay; [Poquoson] but such a sudden gust surprised us in the night, with thunder and raine, that wee never thought more

¹⁷ And still called "Stingray Point," at the southern point at the mouth of the Rappahannock River.

¹⁸ Now York River.

to have seen James Towne; yet running before the winde, we sometimes see the Land by the flashes of fire from heaven, by which light onely wee kept from the splitting shoare, untill it pleased God in that blacke darknesse to preserve us by that light to finde Point Comfort. . . . Arrived safe the seventh of September, 1608. . . . By Nathaniell Powell, and Anas Todkill. The tenth of September, 1608, by the election of the Councell, and request of the company, Captaine Smith received the Letters Patents, and tooke upon him the place of President. [p. 493]. . . . How, or why, Captaine Newporte obtained such a private Commission as not to returne without a lumpe of Gold, a certainty of the South-Sea or one of the lost Company of Sir Walter Rawley I know not, nor why he brought such a five pieced Barge, not to beare us to that South-Sea, till wee had borne her over the Mountaines (which how farre they extend is yet unknowne.) [p. 494] . . . The Ship having disburdened her selfe of seventy persons, with the first Gentlewoman, [Mrs. Forest] and woman servant [Anne Burras, her maid], that arrived in our Colony; Captaine Newport with all the Counsell, and one hundred and twenty chosen men, set forward for the discovery of Monacan, leaving the President [Captain John Smith] at the Fort with eighty (such as they were) to relade the Ship. [p. 498] . . . There was a Marriage betweene John Laydon and Anna Burrowes, being the first marriage we had in Virginia. Captaine Newport . . . met with Master Scrivener at Point Comfort, and so returned for England, leaving us in all two hundred, with those he brought us. [p. 502.] . . . [The third supply]. Lord De-la-ware was made Governor; Who for his Deputie, sent Sir Thomas Gates, and Sir George Somers, with nine ships and five hundred persons: they set saile from England in May, 1609. [p. 529] . . . Captaine Smith left the Colony. Master Persie persuaded to stay and be their President. [p. 534]. Richard Pots, W. P. [Phettiplace], [p. 537]. The adventurers had sent Sir Thomas Dale with three ships, men and cattell, and all other provisions necessarie for a yeere, all which arrived the tenth of May, 1611. [p. 540]. "Purchas's Pilgrims, Vol. xix. A letter of M. Gabriel Archar, 1609. From Woolwich the fifteenth of May, 1609, seventh saile weyed anchor, and came to Plimmouth the twentieth

day, where sir George Somers, with two small vessels, consorted with us. . . . June second wee set sayle to Sea, but crost by South-west windes, wee put in to Faulemouth, and there staying till the eight of June, we then gote out. . . . About sixe dayes after we lost sight of England, one of Sir George Somers Pinnasses left our company, and (as I take it) bore up for England; the rest of the ships, viz. The Sea Adventure Admirall, wherein was Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George [p. 1] Somer, and Captaine Newport: The Diamond Vice-admirall, wherein was Captaine Ratcliffe, and Captaine King. The Falcon Reare-admirall, in which was Captaine Martin, and Master Nellson: The Blessing, wherein I and Captaine Adams went: The Unitie, wherein Captaine Wood, and Master Pett were. The Lion, wherein Captaine Webb remained: And the Swallow of Sir George Somers, in which Captaine Moone, and Master Somer went. In the Catch went one Matthew Fitch Master: and in the Boat of Sir George Somers, called the Virginia, which was built in the North Colony, went one Captaine Davies, and one Master Davies. These were the Captaine, and Masters of our Fleet. We ran a Southerly course from the Tropiecke of Cancer, where having the Sun within sixe or seven degrees right over our head in July, we bore away West: so that by the fervent heat and loones breezes, many of our men fell sieke of the Calenture,¹⁹ and out of the two ships was throwne over-board thirtie two persons. The Vice-admirall was said to have the plague in her; but in the Blessing we had not any sieke, albeit we had twenty women and children. Upon Saint James day, [July 25] being about one hundred and fiftie leagnes distant from the West Indies, in crossing the Gulfe of Bohoma, there hapned a most terrible and vehement storme, which was a taile of the West Indian Hhorucano; this tempest separated all our Fleet one from another, . . . and as it fell out five or sixe dayes after the storme ceased (which endure fortie foure houres in extremitie) the Lion first, and after the Falcon and the Unitie, got sight of our Shippe, so we lay a way directly for Virginia, finding neither current nor winde opposite, as some

¹⁹ Not yellow fever, as supposed by some (see Spanish Dictionary), but more likely ship-fever, or typhus, from over crowding, bad food and water.

have reported, to the great charge of our Counsell and Adventurers. The Unitie was sore distressed when she came up with us, for of seventy land [p. 2] men she had not ten sound, and all her Sea men were downe, but onely the Master and his Boy, with one poore sailer, but we relieved them, and we foure consorting, fell into the Kings River haply the eleventh of August. In the Unitie were borne two children at Sea, but both died, being both Boyes. . . . After our foure Ships had bin in harbour a few dayes, came in the Viceadmirall, having cut her maine Mast over boord, and many of her men very sicke and weake, but she could tell no newes of our Governour, and some three or foure dayes after her, came in the Swallow, with her maine Mast overboord also, and had a shrewd leake, neither did she see our Admirall. [p. 3.] Now did we all lament much the absence of our Governour, . . . Inasmuch as the President [George Percy] to strengthen his authority, accorded with the Mariners, and gave not any due respect to many worthy Gentlemen, that came in our Ships; whereupon they generally (having also my consent) chose Master West, my Lord de la Wars brother, to be their Governour, or president de bene esse, in the absence of Sir Thomas Gates, or if he miscarried by Sea, then to continue till we heard newes from our Counsell in England. This choice made him not to disturbe the old President during his time, but as his authority expired, then to take upon him the sole government, with such assistance of the Captaines, and discreetest persons as the Colonie afforded. Perhaps you shall have it blazoned a mutenie by such as retaine old malice; but Master West, Master Percie, and all the respected Gentlemen of worth in Virginia, can and will testifie otherwise upon their oaths. For the Kings Patent we ratified, but refused to be governed by the President that now is, after his time was expired, and onely subjected our selves to Master West, whom we labour to have next President. From James Towne this last of August, 1609. [Gabriel Archer.] [p. 4.] . . . Under the government of the Lord La Warre, July 15, 1610. Written by William Strachy, Esquire. [p. 5]. . . . We were within seven or eight dayes at the most, by Cap. Newportes reckoning of making Cape Henry upon the coast of Virginia: When on S. James his day, July 24, being Monday, . . . a dread-

full storme and hideous began to blow from out the North-east. [p. 6.] . . . Making out our Boates, we had ere night brought all our men, women, and children, about the number of one hundred and fifty, safe into the Island. We found it to be the dangerous and dreaded Iland, or rather Ilands of the Bermuda. [p. 13.] . . . The tenth of May [1610] early, Sir George Summers and Capitaine Newport went off with their long Boates, . . . About ten of the clocke, that day being Thursday, we set sayle an easie gale, the wind at South. [p. 41.] . . . The seventeenth of May we saw change of water, and had much Rubbish swimme by our ship side, whereby wee Knew wee were not farre from Land. The eighteenth about midnight we sounded, with the Dipsing Lead [deep-sea lead], and found thirtie seven fadome. The nineteenth in the morning we sounded, and had nineteene and one halfe fadome, stonie, and sandie ground. The twentieth about midnight, we had a marvellous sweet smell from the shoare (as from the Coast of Spaine, short of the Straits) strong and pleasant, which did not a little glad us. In the morning by day breake (so soone as one might well see from the fore-top) one of the Saylers descryed Land about an hour after, I went up and might discover two Hummockes to the Southward, from which (Northward all along) lay the Land, which wee were to Coast to Cape Henrie. About seven of the clocke we cast forth an Anchor, because the tyde (by reason of the Freshet that set into the Bay) made a strong Ebbe there, and the winde was but easie, so as [p. 42] not being able to stemme the Tyde, we purposed to lye at an Anchor untill the next flood, but the wind comming South-west a loome gale about eleven, we set sayle againe, and having got over the Barre, bore in for the Cape. This is the famous Chesipiacke Bay, which wee have called (in honour of our young Prince) Cape Henrie over against which within the Bay, lyeth another Headland, which wee called in honour of our Princely Duke of Yorke Cape Charles: and these lye North-east and by East, and South-west any by West, and they may bee distant each from the other in breadth seven leagues, betweene which the Sea runnes in as broad as betweene Queeneburrough and Lee. Indeed it is a goodly Bay and a fairer, not easily to be found. The one and twentieth being Munday in the

morning, wee came up within two miles of Point Comfort, when the Captaine of the Fort discharged a warning peece at us, whereupon we came to an Anchor, and sent off our long Boat to the Fort, to certifie who we were. . . . Such who talked with our men from the shoare, delivered how safely all our ships the last yeere (excepting only the Admirall, and the little Pinasse in which one Michael Philes commanded of some twentie tunne, which we towed a sterne till the storme blew) arrived, and how our people (well increased) had therefore builded this Fort. [p. 43] . . . When our Skiffe came up againe, the good newes²⁰ of our ships, and mens arrivall last yeere, did not a little glad our Governour: who went soone ashoare, and assoone (contrary to all our faire hopes) had new unexpected, uncomfortable, and heavie newes [the word again] of a worse condition of our people above at James Towne. Upon Point Comfort our men did the last yeere rayse a little Fortification, which since has been better perfected, and is likely to prove a strong Fort, and is now kept by Captaine James Davies and forty men, and hath to name Algernoone Fort, so called by Captaine George Percy, whom we found at our arrivall President of the Colony, and at this time like-wise in the Fort. When we got into the Point, which was the one and twentieth of May, being Munday about noone; where riding before an Indian Towne called Kecoughtan, a mightie storme of Thunder, Lightning, and Raine, gave us a shrewd and fearfull welcome. From thence in two dayes (only by the helpe of Tydes, no winde stirring) wee plyed it sadly up the River, and the three and twentieth of May we cast Anchor before James Towne, where we landed, and our much grieved Governour, first visiting the Church caused the bell to be rung, at which (all such as were able to come forth from their houses) repayed to Church where our Minister Master Bucke made a zealous and sorrowfull Prayer, finding all things so contrary to our expectations, so full of misery and misgovernment. After Service our Governour [Sir Thomas Gates] caused mee [William Strachy] to reade his Commission, and Captaine Percie (the President) delivered up unto him his Commission, the old Patent and the Councell Seale. [p. 44] . . . The pittie hereof moved our

²⁰ Here we have again the word "newes." connected with the locality.

Governor to draw forth such provision as he had [p. 52] brought, proportioning a measure equally to every one a like. But then our Governor began to examine how long this store would hold out, and found it (husbanded to the best advantage) not possible to serve longer then sixteen dayes: after which, nothing was to be possibly supposed out of the Countrey (as before remembered) nor remained there then any meanes to transport him elsewhere. Whereupon he then entered into the consultation with Sir George Summers, and Captaine Newport, calling unto the same the Gentlemen and Counsell of the former Government, intreating both the one and the other to advise with him what was best to be done. . . . It soone then appeared most fit, by a general approbation, that to preserve and save all from starving, there could be no redier course thought on, then to abandon the Countrey, and accomodating themselves the best they might, in the present Pinnasses then in the road, namely in the Discovery and Virginia, and in the two, brought from and builded at the Bermudas, the Deliverance, and the Patience, with all speede convenient to make for the New found Land, where (being the fishing time) they might meete with many English Ships into which happily they might disperse most of the Company. [p. 53] . . . The seventh of June. . . about noone giving a farewell, with a peale of small shot, we set saile, and that night, with the tide, fell downe to an Island in the River, which our people have called Hogge Hand: and the morning tide brought us to another Hand, which we have called Mulberry Hand: where lying at an ancor, in the afternoone stemming the tide, we discovered a long Boate making towards us, from Point Comfort: much descant we made thereof, about an houre it came up; by which, to our no little joyes, we had intelligence of the honorable my Lord La Warr his arrivall before Algernoone Fort the sixt of June, at what time, true it is, his Lordship having understood of our Governours resolution to depart the Countrey, with all expedition caused his Skiffe to be manned, and in it dispatched his letters by Captain Edward Bruster (who commandeth his Lordships Company) to our Governour, which preventing us before the aforesaid Mulberry Island, (the eight of June aforesaid) upon the receipt of his honours letters, our Governour bare up the helme, with the

winde comming Easterly, and that night (the winde so favourable) relanded all his men at the Fort againe, before which (the tenth of June being Sunday) his Lordship [de la Warr] had likewise brought his Ships, and in the afternoone, came ashoare, with Sir Ferdinando Weinman, and all his Lordships followers. [p. 54] . . . Upon his Lordship's landing at the South gate of the Pallizado (which lookes into the River) our Governor [Sir Thomas Gates] caused his company in armes to stand in order, and make a Guard: It pleased him that I [William Strachy] should beare his Colours for that time: his Lordship landing, fell upon his knees, and before us all, made a long and silent Prayer to himselfe, and after, marched up into the Towne, where at the Gate, I bowed with the Colours, and let them fall at his Lordship's fecte, who passed on into the Chappell, where he heard a Sermon by Master Bucke our Governours Preacher; and after that, caused a Gentleman, of his owne followers, Master Anthony Scot his Ancient, [Standard-bearer; ensign] to reade his Commission, which intituled him Lord Governour, and Captaine General during his life, of the Colony and Plantation in Virginia (Sir Thomas Gates our Governor hitherto, being now stiled therein Lieutenant General.) After the reading of his Lordships Commission, Sir Thomas Gates rendered up unto his Lordship his owne Commission, both Patents, and the Counsell Seale: after [p. 59] which the Lord Governour, and Captaine Generall, delivered some few words unto the Company, . . . hartening them with the Knowledge of what store of provisions he had brought for them, viz. sufficient to serve foure hundred men for one whole yeere. The twelfth of June, being Tuesday, the Lord Governor and Captaine Generall, did constitute, and give places of Office, and charge to divers Captaines and Gentlemen, and elected unto him a Counsell, unto whom he did administer an Oath, mixed with the oath of Alligiance, and Supremacy to his Majestic: which oath likewise he caused to be administred the next day after to every particular member of the Colony, of Faith, Assistance, and Secrecy. The Counsaile which he elected were. Sir Thomas Gates Knight, Lieutenant Generall. Sir George Summers, Knight, Admirall. Captaine Percy Esquire, and in the Fort Captaine of fifty. Sir Ferdinando Weinman

Knight, Master of Ordnance, Captaine Christopher Newport, Vice-admirall. William Strachie Esquire, Secretary and Recorder. [p. 60] . . . In Counsell therefore the thirteenth of June, it pleased Sir George Summers Knight, Admiral, to propose a Voyage, which for the better reliefe, and good of the Colony, he would perform into the Bermudas, from whence he would fetch six months provisions of Flesh and Fish, and some live Hogges to store our Colony againe: and had a Commission given unto him the fifteenth of June, 1610, who in his owne Bermuda Pinnace, the Patience, consorted with Captaine Samuel Argoll, in the Discovery (whom the Lord Governour, and Captaine Generall, made of the Counsell before his departure) the nineteenth of June, fell with the Tyde from before our Towne, and the twenty two left the Bay, or Cape Henry a sterne.

. . . Supplies for Virginia. [Pp. 126-129].

. . . Ships and People. [Pp. 143-144].

. . . [1620.] The Governours [Sir George Yeardley] arrivall in Virginia, at the end of the last Summer, with nine ships, and neere seven hundred people all safely, and in good health. The admirable deliverance of divers ships; and namely of the Tiger. [p. 145].

. . . [1621.] Patents granted this yeere . . . No. 10. To Master Daniell Gookin.

. . . Newes from Virginia in Letters sent thence 1621.

In the three last yeeres of 1619, 1620, 1621, there hath been provided and sent for Virginia two and fortie saile of ships, three thousand five hundred and seventie men and women for Plantation, with requisite provisions, besides store of Cattle, and in those ships have beene above twelve hundred Mariners employed: . . . In which space have been granted fiftie Patents to particular persons, for Plantation in Virginia, who with their Associates have undertaken therein to transport great multitudes of people and cattle thither, which for the most part is since performed, and the residue now in preparing, as by severall Declarations of each yeere in their particulars, (manifested and approved in our generall and publike Quarter-Courts) and for the fuller satisfaction of all desirous to understand the particularities of such proceedings, hath

beene by printing commended to the understanding of all. Sir Francis Wiat was sent Governour into Virginia, who arrived there in November, 1621. with Master George Sandys Treasurer, Master Davison Secretarie, &c. In the nine ships sent in that Fleet died but one Passenger of seven hundred, in whose roome there was another borne at Sea. [p. 149]. . . . Master Gookin arrived also out of Ireland with fiftie men of his owne, and thirtie Passengers well furnished.²¹ . . . The Massacre so affrighted all that it was concluded, that all the pettie Plantations should be left, to make good a few places (some says five or six) whither for want of Boats their goods and cattell could not be suddenly conveyed, but that much was exposed to the Savages cruell gleanings. Master Gookins at Nuports newes, having thirtie five of all sorts with him refused that order, and made good his part against the Savages. . . . Capitaine Nuse and Capitaine Crawshawe are much for providence and valour commended. Waters and his wife were kept prisoners by the Nansamuds . . . they found opportunitie to get into a Canoa, and escaped to Keoughtan. Capitaine [Thomas] Nuce [at Keoughtan] called his Neighbours together when he heard of the Massacre, entrenched himselfe, and mounted three Peeeces of Ordnance, so that in foure dayes hee was strong enough to defend himselfe against all the Barbarian forces. [p. 169].

²¹ John Newport and Gookin may have been Associates in this Plantation, as reference is made to the two in nearly the same words. The name Newport's News was given before and Gookin settled above "Newport's News," towards Maries Mount.

XI. E. D. NIELL—VIRGINIA VETUSTA.

"George Sandys, the treasurer of the Colony, wrote to Deputy Ferrar that Sir William Newce²² in October, 1622, had come 'with a very few of weak and unserviceable people, ragged, and with not above a fortnight's provision, some bound for three years, a few for five, and most upon wages.'"²³ . . . "Newce died in a short time, and Sandys mentions that for the five men that should have been delivered to him, he was glad to receive 'a page dead, before delivered,' and 'another little boy hardly worth his victuals.'"²⁴

Afterwards in 1622, Smith speaks of Master Gookins at "Newports-newes."²⁵

"Letter of William Capps. Elizabeth City. 31 March, 1623. To Deputy Ferrar. . . . You would make all men forswear yo'r dealing for you know I was awarded xxx lb and by yo'r means I was not to have it my selfe but was to adventure it w'th Sr Wyllm Naughtworth (Sir William Newce) He dying in Virginia the *Threar* (George Sandys) seizeth of all and there is an end of that and my 7 yeares toyle in breeding of Swyne and Capt Newce [? Thomas] hath wth his Company devowered them almost all

²² 'Newce had served as a captain against the Spaniards at Kinsale, and was one of the English colonists in Ireland. Captain [who was afterwards (1622) Sir] William Newce was in 1613 chosen first Mayor of Bandon. He laid out a town opposite Bandon called Newce's Town and the conjecture that Newport, Va., was first called Newce's Port may be true. In April, 1621, he offered to plant a Colony in Virginia. His relative Thomas Newce, was a Councillor, and he [Sir William] was Marshal of Virginia.' Note by Neill. *Virginia Vetusta*. Edward D. Neill. Albany, N. Y., 1885. [There is no record that the place was ever called Newce's Point; only nineteenth century "conjecture."]

²³ "Newport's newes. Mr. Daniell Gookines Muster. 1624-25." Hotten's *Original Lists of Emigrants, 1600-1700*, p. 243.

²⁴ Neill. *Virg. Co. of Lond.*, pp. 284-295.

²⁵ Capt. John Smith. Works, Arber's edition, p. 584. Called "Newport's Newes" on Fry and Jefferson's Map, 1787. See *Virg. Co. of Lond.*, p. 294. See also map in the *Dinwiddie Papers*, *Virg. Hist. Soc.*, Richmond, 1883. Neill. *Virginia Vetust.*, p. 119.

wth himselfe and those men you sent to him & there is an end of that, . . . Capitaine Newce he cutts our throates on the other side and he letts in the Indians and that while the other provides to kill all the swyne as it were of sett purpose to overthrow all who must make this good againe."²⁶

" . . . Next for Sr Wm. Newce he came indeed into the Contrey and dyed and Mr. Sandys he gripes all for the Companie for all yo'r Order of Court and if you looke well about you may see the just hand of God on that very place. For by true Report since the day it was torne from us there have dyed above a hundred more by halfe than ever dyed there in cleaven yeare before and one himselfe."²⁷ . . . "In March, 1622, Rolfe died . . . His lands near Mulberry Island were given to his wife during her life, and then to his daughter Jane. (Note: He had by patent 400 acres in Tappahanock and with his father-in-law and others, 1700 acres near Mulberry Island."²⁸

²⁶ Neill. *Virg. Vetust*, pp. 128-129.

²⁷ Neill. *Virg. Vetust*, p. 132.

²⁸ Neill. *Virg. Vetust*, p. 141.

XII. E. D. NEILL—VIRGINIA CAROLORUM.

"16 May, 1631. Among those prominent at this period in colonizing Virginia was Daniel Gookin²⁹ of Carrigaline,³⁰ a few miles south of Cork, on the shores of Cork Harbor, Ireland. In 1621, he determined to begin a plantation in Virginia, near that of his friend Sir William Newce³¹ and his brother Thomas Newce."

"Note: Gookin in November, [1621] arrived at Newport News in the ship *Flying Hart*, Cornelius Johnson, a Dutchman, being master thereof, and established a plantation where he made a brave stand against the Indians the following March. [1622] Soon after the massacre Governor Wyatt and wife paid him a visit, and he returned to England in the ship, which brought news of the slaughter of more than three hundred of the settlers. In 1623, the ship "*Providence*" again brought more servants for his land, and he may have been a passenger, but after this time he does not appear to have been a resident, for any long period. It is probable his son Daniel, attended to his affairs in Virginia, while he looked after his interests in England and Ireland. In a petition dated March 11, 1631, he mentioned that he has been 'for many years a great well wisher to new plantations, and planter and adventurer in most of them' and asks for a grant of a certain island which he is credibly informed lies between the 50th and 65th degree of north latitude, named St. Brandon or Isle de Verd, about three leagues from the Blasques of Ireland." ". . . De Vries, the Dutch Captain, writes that on the 20th of March, 1633, he an-

²⁹ Neill. *Virginia Carol.*, p. 81. "Note: He was the son of John Gookin of Ripple Court, Kent County, England, and with his brother Sir Vincent, settled in Ireland; Vincent settled at Bandon, Cork County.

³⁰ Another Carrigallen is put down in the *Century Atlas* in Leitrim in the north of Ireland.

³¹ Neill. *Virg. Carol.*, p. 81. "Captain, afterwards Sir William Newce, laid out a suburb of Bandon called Newce's Town, and in 1613, was mayor of Bandon. He appointed marshal of Virginia, and in October, 1622, arrived there at Newport News, and soon died."

chored at evening, before Newport Snow, where lived a gentleman of the name of Goegen (Gookin).'³²

“Note: The Governor and Council of Virginia under date of January, 1622, wrote to the London Company: ‘There arrived here about the 22 of November, a shipp from Mr. Gookin out of Ireland wholly upon his owne Adventure, without any returne at all to his contract w’th you in England, w’ch was soe well furnished with all sortes of p’visions as well as with Cattle as we could wyshe all men would follow theire example, hee hath also brought with him about 50 men upon that adventure, besides some 30 other Passengers, we have accordinge to their desire sented [? seated] them at Newport’s News, and we do conceive great hope yff the Irish Plantation p’sper, yt from Ireland great multitude of people will be like to come hither. . . . Mr. Pountis hath had some conference with ye Mr. of the Irish shipp, a Dutchman, who is so far in love with this Countrey, as he intendeth to returne hither.’³³

³² Neill. Virg. Carol., pp. 82-83.

³³ Neill. Virg. Carol, p. 82.

XIII. VIRGINIA AND VIRGINIOLA.

“On the 19th of December the vessels started down the Thames, but owing to the weather, did not sail from the Downs until the 1st of January, 1606-7. Newport in command of the fleet, sailed in the ‘Susan Constant,’ a ship of one hundred tons, with seventy-one passengers. The zealous promoter of the project, Captain Bartholomew Gosnold, and fifty-two colonists in the ‘Godspeed,’ [Goodspeed] a small vessel of fifty tons; and Captain Ratcliffe, with twenty others, sailed in the ‘Discovery,’ a pinnace of only twenty tons burthen.”³⁴ “In the autumn of the year 1608 he [Newport] completed his third voyage³⁵ to Jamestown bringing seventy passengers, among them Francis West, brother of Lord Delaware, Daniel Tucker, and Raleigh Crashaw.³⁶ For the fourth time he left England for Jamestown with Gates and Somers, but was wrecked at Bermudas, and did not arrive until the 23d of May, 1610, at Jamestown. On November 8, 1610, Sir Thomas Smith, Sir Maurice Berkeley, Sir George Coffin and the distinguished lawyer Richard Martyn, styled on his portrait “*Praeco Virginiae ac Parens*,” attorney and founder of Virginia, entered a book at Stationers’ Hall, praising the soil and climate of Virginia, and confronting scandalous reports. When Sir Thomas Dale (in 1611) arrived at Jamestown he was much disappointed in the appearance of the country and prospects of the Colony; and the authorities of Virginia, in a communication to the London Company, stated that ‘he pulled Captain Newport by the beard and threatened to hang him for that he affirmed Sir Thomas Smith’s relation to be true, demanding of him whether it were meant that the people in Virginia should feed upon trees.’ In the autumn of 1611 the ship *Star*, of 300 tons, fitted and prepared in England, with scupper-holes³⁷ to take in masts, sailed from Jamestown with forty fine

³⁴ H. D. Neill. *Virginia and Virginlola*, p. 4.

³⁵ H. D. Neill. *Virginia and Virginlola*, p. 14.

³⁶ Strackey, in *Hakluyt Society Publications*, Vol. VI, p. 132. He carried back on his return iron ore which was smelted and sold to the East India Company.

³⁷ Timber-ports in the bows.

and large pines. In this vessel Newport was probably a passenger. John Chamberlain, of London, on December 18, 1611, writes to Sir Dudley Carleton: 'Newport, the Admiral of Virginia is newly come home.' Soon after this he was appointed one of six Masters in the Royal Navy, and was employed by the East India Company to carry Sir Robert Sherley to Persia. He was then a married man, as that company allowed £24 to his wife during his absence. On the 13th of June, 1613, he was in the ship Expedition at Saldanha, on the coast of Africa. He returned to England in the summer of 1614, and was much commended by his employers for his service to Sir Robert Sherley and the explorations of the Persian Gulf. Before making another voyage to the East Indies Newport requested a salary of £240, but the Company advised him to 'rest awhile,' and at length he accepted a salary of £120 a year; one half of what he desired. Captain Thomas Barwick was also employed by the Company at this time, and a request of Captain Argall was referred to Newport for consideration.²⁸ Before he left Gravesend in January, 1615, the East India Company raised his salary to £180 a year, with the understanding that he was not to trade upon his own account with the people of India, China and Japan. On the 16th of May, 1617, Newport was at Saldanha ready to sail for Bantam, on the isle of Java. In January, 1618, the ship Hope, Captain Newport, was cruising in Asiatic waters. He arrived in August at Bantam, and soon died there. He had but one child, named John.²⁹ "At a meeting of the Virginia Company, of London, held on the 17th of November, 1619, the following minute was made: 'Whereas, the Company hath formerly granted to Captain Newport a bill of adventure for 400 pounds, and his son now desiring order from this court for the laying out of some part of the same, Mr. Treasurer [Sir Edwin Sandys] was authorized to write to Sir George Yeardly and the Counsell of State for the effecting thereof.' The land selected was probably called Newport's News. Mrs Mary Tue, a daughter of Hugh

²⁸ P. 15.

²⁹ He had two sons, Christopher, and John, and two daughters.

Crouch, did assign, in 1622, one hundred and fifty acres of lands at "Newport's News" to Daniel Gookin. Captain Thomas Barwick, who had been in the same fleet with Newport in the East Indies, in 1619, in a fight with the Hollanders near Bantam, gave up the ship *Bear*, says an old letter, either 'out of cowardliness or sincerity of religion.' Upon his return to England, in 1620, he was sent to Newgate and then to the Marshalsea." . . . "John O. Halliwell, whose painstaking research has thrown much light upon the writings of Shakespeare, discovered a poetical tract, 'Newes from Virginia,' published in A. D. 1610, in the library of the Earl of Charlemont, in Dublin, and knowing of no other copy in existence, in 1865, he had twenty-five copies printed, of which fifteen were destroyed, and ten were distributed." (On August 16, 1611, John Wright, bookseller, entered at Stationers' Hall 'A Ballad.' The last news from Virginia, being an encouragement to all others to follow that noble enterprise.) As the earliest narrative which was published of the wreck of the *Sea Venture*, upon the Island of Devel's, otherwise called Bermoothawes, it is of interest to the students of early English colonization of America.⁴⁰ The writer, R. Rich, was one of those on board the *Sea Venture*, at the time of the wreck, and in a brief preface to the poem calls himself a 'soldier blunt and plain.' In the list of the adventurers of the Virginia Company appear the names of Sir Robert Rich, who contributed seventy-five pounds, and one Robert Rich, who paid twelve pounds and ten shillings. . . . In 1619, Rich, now become the Earl of Warwick hired Captain Thomas Jones to go to Virginia." . . . "The poem of Rich is of interest not only on account of its great rarity, but also of its being the first printed account of the wreck of the *Sea Venture*. It was introduced to the reading public in a small quarto with the following title: *Newes From Virginia. | The Lost Flocke Triumphant; | With the happy Arrival of | that famous and worthy Knight Sr Thomas | Gates: and the well reputed and valient | Captaine Mr. Christopher Newporte, and | others into England. With the manner of their distresse in the Hand | of Devils (other wise called Bermoothawes) | where they*

⁴⁰ See Rich's poem in *Virginia and Virginiola*, p. 17, *et seq.*

remayned 42 weekes, and | builded two Pynaces, in which | they returned into | Virginia. | By R. Rich, Gent., one of the voyage. | London: Printed by Ewd. Allde, and are to be solde by John | Wright, at Christ-Church dore. 1610.”⁴¹ . . . “To the Reader: Are full eight hundred worthy men, some noble, all of fashion.” . . . “From ‘Early Settlement of Virginia and Virginiola, as noticed by Poets and Players.’ Rev. Edward D. Neill. A. B. 1878.” “Captain Newport’s Discoveries, Virginia, May 21—June, 1607. A Relatyon of the Discovery of our River, from James Forte into the Mayne: made by Captain Christopher Newport, (a mariner well practiced for the western parts of America) and sincerely written and observed by a Gentleman of the Colony.”⁴²

“Captain Newport was one of the Council.” . . . “May 21, [1607] Thursday, the 21st of May, Capt. Newport (having fitted our shallop with provision and all necessaryes belonging to a discovery) tooke five gentlemen, four maryners, and fourteen saylors; with whom he proceeded, with a perfect resolutyon not to returne, but either to finde the head of this ryver, the laake mentyoned by others heretofore, to sea againe, the mountaynes Apalatsi, or some issue. The Names of the dyscoverers are thes:—Capt. Christop. Newport. George Percy, Esq. Capt. Gabriell Archer. Capt. Jhon Smyth. Mr. Jhon Brooks. Mr. Tho. Wootton. Maryners Francis Nellson, John Collson, Robert Tyndall, Mathew Fytch. 1. Jonas Poole. 2. Robert Markham. 3. John Crookdeck. 4. Olyver Browne. 5. Benjamin White. 6. Rych. Genoway. 7. Tho. Turnbrydg. 8. Tho. Godward. 9. Robert Jackson. 10. Charles Clarke. 11. Stephen [sic]. 12. Thomas Skynner. 13. Jeremy Deale. 14. Danyell [sic].”

“. . . June 21. Sodaye. We had a communyon.” “Capt. Newport dynd ashore with our dyet, and invyted many of us to supper as a farewell.” . . . “Newport then sailed for England, and probably carried this full and intersting journal with him.” “Some of the earlier writers say Newport sailed on the 15 [June, 1607]; but the date is clearly wrong.” p. 21.

⁴¹ Virginia and Virginiola, p. 17, p. 18, *et seq.* . . . p. 23.

⁴² The “Gentleman of the Colony” is supposed to be Gabriel Archer. Captain John Smith. Works, Arber’s edition, pp. xl-xlv.

From Transactions of the American Antiquarian Society. Vol. IV, 1861.

“Popham Side,—north side of James River. Salisbury Side—south side.” “Arahatee’s Joye”; “Powhatan’s Tower”; “Pamaunche’s Pallace.”

XIV. RECORDS VIRGINIA CO. OF LONDON.

London, Nov. 17, 1619. "Whereas the Company hath formerly graunted to Captaine Newporte a bill of Adventure of fower hundred pounds, and his sonne⁴³ now desyringe order from this Courte for the laying out some parte of the same, Mr Treasurer was entreated and Authorized by this general Assembly for to write to Sr George Yeardley and the Counsell of State for the affecting hereof."⁴⁴

"May 17, 1620. Deputy to governe the publique Land in Virginia . . . Mr Thomas Nuce, touching whome it was agreed that hee should take charge of the Companies Land and Tennentes in Virginia whatsoever and for his entertaynmt have ordered that hee and such as shall succeed him shall in that place have 1200 Acres of Land sett out belonging to that office, 600 att Kiquotan, now called Elizabeth Cittie 400 Acres at Charles Cittie, 100: att Henrico, att [? and] 100: att James Cittie, and for the menaginge of this Land, have further agreed that hee shall have 40: Tennentes to be placed ther vppon, whereof 20 to be sent presentlie and the other 20; in the 2 Springs ensuinge all w'ch beinge now putt to the question received a generall approbation of the Quarter Courte who gave also to Mr Nuce 150li towards ye furnishinge of himselfe out for that place"⁴⁵

June 23, 1620. . . . Sr Edwin Sandys farther moved that whereas itt is allredie agreed yt ye Gourm't of the Companies particularr Land is taken from Sr George Yeardly not that hee held him vnfitt for the menaginge therof butt by reason of his many other buisnises, vnto w'ch place they have deputed Captaine Nuse agreeinge to send 20 men wth him presentlie for his owne benefit, and 20 more hereafter, . . . desyringe those that shall succeed him to send

⁴³ John Newport.

⁴⁴ The Records of the Virginia Company of London. The Court Book, from the Manuscript in the Library of Congress, 2 Vols. Washington. Government Printing Office, 1906. Vol. I., p. 274.

⁴⁵ Records Virginia Company of London, Vol. I, p. 349.

no base men."⁶⁶ "June 28, 1620. Vppon notice from Sr George Yeardley y't the Councellors in Virginia must needs be supplied, the Court hath now chosen Mr. Thorpe, Mr. Nuce, Mr Pountus, Mr Tracy, Mr David Middleton, and Mr Bluett to be of the Councell of Estate in Virginia."⁶⁷ . . . "Likewise the Councellors of Estate in Virginia propounded in the forenoone were againe by the erreceon of hands confirmed, namely Mr Thorpe, Mr Nuce, Mr Tracy, Mr Pountus, Mr Middleton, Mr Bluett and to them was now added Mr Horwood⁶⁸ the cheife of Martines Hundred."⁶⁹

"April 12, 1621. Whereas Captaine William Newce out of a generous disposicion and desire to advance the generall Plantacion in Virginia (being induced herevnto by reason of a good successe he had in Ireland vpon the like worthy Action) bath freely offered vnto the Company to transport at his owne costes and charges 1000 persons into Virginia betwixt this and midsomer, 1625: to be there planted and imployed vpon a perticular Plantacion: and intendeth to goe over himselfe in person, the better to direct and governe his owne people over whome he prayes, he may be appointed their Generall and to that end desireth a Patent w'th that proporeion of land, and w'th such large and ample priviledges besides, as are usually graunted to others in the like kind. And further aswell in consideration of the Chargebleness, of the enterprise he vndertakes, as also for his better encouragem't therevnto, he desireth the Company would please grantt him the place of Marshal in Virginia, which office he effecteth the rather, because he hath ever been exercised in Military affaires and Armes (as may appeare by his many worthy services performed in Ireland, well knowne to divers hon'ble : persons of this kingdome, who have testified the same suffieiently vpon their owne knowledge to his exceedinge great Comendacion) : And desires likewise that he may be allowed 50: men to be placed as Tenants vpon the landes to be allotted vnto the said office w'ch he vndertakes to transporte and furnish w'th apparell and necessary implementes for Sli: the person charge vnto the

⁶⁶ Records Virginia Company of London, Vol. 1, p. 371.

⁶⁷ Records Virginia Company of London, Vol. 1, p. 379.

⁶⁸ The name Harwood used to be called *Horrod*: the *a* is very broad.

⁶⁹ Records Virginia Company of London, Vol. 1, p. 383.

Company (whereof the Moytie he desires present payment) w'ch persons beinge there arryved he will maintaine and vphould at his owne charge from tyme to tyme duringe his continuance in the said office: The Court havinge therefore duely considered of his proposicions (concerning w'ch the Counsell had also treated w'th him formerly) were pleased to giue order that a Patent should be drawne for him, as ample as any other, with all manner of priviledges, saving the Tytle of Generall, w'ch they could not graunt him, because it was a tytle properly belonging to the Gouvernor only. And forasmuch as Captaine Newce hath given so large a testimony of his experience and skill in Marshall discipline wherein he hath been exercised and imployed a long tyme, vpon many services in Ireland, as allso in matters of fortification and other warlike experimenes no whitt inferior to any (as hath been also testified) and for that he hath also promised to imploy his best endeavors and service, to the good of that Plantacion (w'ch is like to proue a matter of great consequence vnto it) in consideracion whereof although there be no present necessity or vse of such an officer in Virginia (in regard of the perpetuall league lately made betweene the Gouvernor there and the Indyan Kinge) yet to gratifie his worthy vnder-takinge the Company are pleased to grant him the said place of Marshall, w'th 50 men to be his Tenantes."⁵⁰

"April 30, 1621. Whereas it hath been taken into consideration howe importantly necessary it is to establish two such officers in Virginia as Marshall and Treasurer whereby the one might take into his care and charge aswell the fortificacon Armes and forces of the Colony there, and to cause the people to be duely trayned vp in military services and in the use of Armes, and so from time to time mayntaine the greatest strength that may be against all forraigne invasions, . . . And for asmuch as Captaine William Newce hath been specially recommended vnto this Company by divers hono'ble: persons of this Kingdome the said office and service of Marshall as having ever been exercised in military affaires and Armes:⁵¹ . . . And first for the place of Marshall the said Committees have allotted

⁵⁰ Records Virginia Company of London, Vol. I, pp. 446-447.

⁵¹ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. I, p. 453.

1500: acres of land to be appropriated to that office forever;⁵² And the number of 50: persons to be placed as Tenants vpon the said landes which the said Captain William Newce hath vndertaken wth one yeare after his arrivall in Virginia to procure and place vpon the said landes well furnished wth all thinges necessary for the cultivating thereof and the same number to maintaine and keepe, and so to leave to his successor. In consideracion whereof they have agreed to pay vnto him the said Captaine Newce 200li: in hand at the sealing of his Commission for that place and other 200li: towards the discharge of his shipping and Marriners wages vpon their returne from Virginia, or in default thereof vpon Certificate of the landing of his people in Virginia."⁵³ . . . And concerning Captain Thomas Newce (the Companies deputy in Virginia) aswell in discharge of a former promise made vnto him as also to thend his reward might be no lesse then others whose paines and desertes they doubted not but he would equall they have agreed to add 10: persons more (when the Comp: shalbe able) to make up his former number 50.⁵⁴ The Committee thought meete also, that for all officers thus settled, the same priviledges (graunted vnto the said Captaine Thomas Newce deputy) should in like sort be given vitz: that whosoever for their sakes should bringe in any adventure of 12li 10s: the money so brought in, might be employed for encreasing the numbers of men belonging to their places and likewise the halff of all such old debtes due vnto the Company vpon subscription that shall be procured and brought in, by their meanes."⁵⁵

" . . . The Court vpon like request passed these other shares following vitz: . . . 3 shares from Mr Downes to Mr. John Smith. . . . Mr Capps having put a peticon to the Counsell and Committees at their last meeting, for satisfaccon of Certaine land w^{ch} he said

⁵² The land was attached to the office, and not to the holder of the office.

⁵³ Captain William Newce was present, in London, at the meeting of a Praeparatiue Court for Virginia, 30 Aprilis, 1621. Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. I, p. 453.

⁵⁴ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. I, p. 454.

⁵⁵ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. I, pp. 454-455.

was taken⁵⁶ from him by the Gouvernor: in Virginia at the arrivall of Captaine Newce [? Thomas] because the said land fell in that parte where the Companie had appointed and ordered there land should be sett out: The Counsell and Committees thought it not fitt vpon his report to make any such satisfaccion but to leave the matter to be fully examined by the Newe Governor: and therein they promised Justice and equity.⁵⁷ . . . The Patent of Captaine Newce [? William] likewise reade and recommended.”⁵⁸ Capt. Wm Newce was present “At a Great and Generall Quarter Court held for Virginia on Wednesday the second of May, 1621:”⁵⁹ . . . “The patente to Captain Willm Newce being read and approved of by the Preparative Court, and nowe put to the question was confirmed and ordered to be sealed.” [May 2, 1621.]⁶⁰ “It being moved that two such eminent officers as the Marshall [Captain William Newce] and Treasurer wherevnto so worthy Gentlemen are now elected might be admitted both of his Ma’ts: Counsell here as also of the Counsell of State in Virginia. The Court conceaved it very fitt and ordered vnto them both accordingly”⁶¹ “Comittees to treat with Mr John Berkly about the Iron Workes . . . Capt W’m: Newce, Mr. Iohn Smith. . . . The said Committee are likewise desired to drawe vp a Commission for Captain William Newce [Captain Newse in margin] for the office of Marshall of Virginia to be ready for the Seale against the next Court, vnto w’ch authority is given by this Quarter Court [May 2, 1621] to applie the Seale vnto the said Commission being once approved.”⁶² May 23, 1621. “Mr Iohn Smith acquainted the Company that there was a Gentleman of good Account and sufficiency whome he could name who would vndertake to procure and transport to Virginia at an easie rate (if so the Company please) a good number of men and maydes able to do them good service there to plant and to be employed to ye

⁵⁶ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. I, p. 460.

⁵⁷ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. I, p. 461.

⁵⁸ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. I, p. 462.

⁵⁹ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. I, p. 463.

⁶⁰ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. I, p. 466.

⁶¹ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. 1, p. 468.

⁶² Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. I, p. 472.

Companies behoofe w^{ch} offer the Court did very well approve as deserving thanks but findinge themsellves vnable in Cash to go through with so great a charge, thought fitt to respite the same till they might have better meanes to performe it."⁶³ . . . "June 11, 1621. Sr Edwyn Sandis signified that some of the Counsell had met at my Lo: of Southampton's howse, had conference of many howers together, about waightie buisnesses concerning Virginia: where they first tooke into their consideration the establishing of the Counsell of State there as likewise concerning the Gouvernor: and Secretary: whose Commissions continuing but for three yeares in certaine, did both expire in Novemb: next. In supply of the first they have allready made choyse of a worthy gentleman to be their Gouvernor: namely Sr ffrancis Wyate who was shortly to sett out to Virginia and to take his place at the expiration of Sr Geo: Yeardlyes Commission and not before: It was allso well knowne vnto them the choyse that had been made of two Newe officers namely of Mr George Sandys to be Treasurer of Virginia: and Sr William Newce to be their Marshall."⁶⁴ "June 11, 1621. Sr Edwin Sandys further signified that it was then allso taken into consideration and thought fitt that the Counsell of State in Virginia should assemble fower times a yeare each Quarter once for one wholl weeke together to advise and consult vppon matter of Counsell and of State and of the generall affaires of the Colony and as there shalbe cause to order and determine the greater matters of controversie growinge and arysinge betweene the Plantations their beinge now added a good number of new Counsellors to the former, namely, Mr Thorpe, Mr Tho: Newce, Mr. Ponntis, Mr Traeye, Mr David Middleton, Mr Bluett, Mr Horwood, And now of late Mr William Newce, Mr George Sandys, and Mr Oulsworth."⁶⁵ . . . "It was moved y^t for soe much as his Ma'ty: had bestowed the honour of Knighthood vppon Sr William Nuce whome his Ma'ty was pleased to call his Knight Marshall of Virginia and hopeth to have a better Accompt of his doings then he hath had of others hetherto that hee

⁶³ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. I, p. 477.

⁶⁴ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. I, p. 478.

⁶⁵ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. I, p. 479.

might have a new Patent wth that addicion of honor which his Ma^{ty}: had given him w^{ch} was graunted."⁶⁶ "July 2, 1621. Mr Deputy signified of a letter hee had received from Mr Gookin in Ireland. . . . And lastly y^t accordinge to Mr Gookins request in his said letter they had promised y^t hee should have a P^{at}ent for a particularr Plantacion as large as that graunted to Sr William Newce."⁶⁷ "July 10, 1621. Vppon the humble petition of Mrs Newporte widdowe, the Court ordered that Sr Frauncis Wyat thelect Gouvernor and the rest of the Counsell of State of Virginia should be treated to sett out 32 shares of Land in Virginia heretofore bestowed vppon Capt. Christo: Newporte her late husband deceased in reward of his service with an addicion of three wholl Shares for the persons of 6 men transported at her charge in the Jonathan Anno., 1619 [It should be noted that Mrs Newport had sent men to Virginia two or three years before the grant] in any place not already disposed of w^{ch} is commended to the care of Captain Hamer to see itt done accordinge to Mrs Newportes desire."⁶⁸ "3 July, 1622. Mrs Mary Tue Daughter of Hugh Crouch beinge the heire and Executrix of Lieutenant Richard Crouch did sett and assigne ouer in this Court 150 Aeres of land, w^{ch} he said Leutenant Crouch did bequeath unto her by the name of Mary Younge his Sister w^{ch} land was for three Servantes personal Aduentures, and lyes at Newports Newes, the said land Shee assigned ouer to Mr Daniell Gookin."⁶⁹ "July 3, 1622. Mrs Mary Tues assignement of 150 acres personal Shares (bequeathed vnto her by Leutenant Crouch) lyinge at Newport Newes w^{ch} Shee nowe passed ouer vnto Mr Daniell Gookin was confirmed."⁷⁰ "October 7, 1622. Mr Wm. Caps an auncient Planter in Virginia in his petition made 3 requestes vnto the Companie: 1: That Sr W^m Newce might be required to deliver him the five Men for whose transportation he paid him 30li here in Towne. . . . Wherevpon it was ordered that it should be certified that the Companie had bestowed on the Petitioner 30li

⁶⁶ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. I, pp. 482-483.

⁶⁷ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. I, pp. 501-502.

⁶⁸ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. I, p. 509.

⁶⁹ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. II, p. 74.

⁷⁰ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. II, p. 89.

w^{ch} Mr Io. ffarrar testified to haue bin paid to Sr W^m Newce to the intent expressed (vizt) for the transportacion of those five men w^{ch} they doubt not he will performe.⁷¹ “February 4, 1623. Mr. Io: Smith said hauinges spent vpon Virginia a verie great matter, he did by Godes blessing hope to receave this yeare a good quantity of Tobaceo w^{ch} he would not willingly haue come vnder the handes of them that would performe the buissiness for loue and not vpon a good and competent Salary, and his opinion was, the imployment of these Casheires would be so great as they should be enforced to keepe Servantes vnder them, for from them must come the Instruccions to sue out Processe, Billes, Informacions, Declarations, etc.”⁷² “February 12, 1623. Some of the Summer Ilande Court, said that although they were members of the Virginia Companie yet hauinge there no other Adventures than their land and lookinge for no goodes they would not meddle one way or other therein as members of the Virginia Companie, for since the Salaries was to be raised vpon the goodes they did not thinke itt fitt to medle with imposinge any charge, whereof themselues should not beare a part, wherefore as in a Virginia Court they would say nothinge but in a Summer Ilande Court, in which Plantacion they were verie deeply engaged they would declare themselves freely.”⁷³ . . . “And it was further alledged that the land in Virginia beinge held in free Soccage it could not by the lawes of the Realme be forbidden, but a man might sell and put ouer his land to whome he pleased, and therefore the Companie could not deny to admitt any man [to the freedom of the Company.]”⁷⁴ “March 7, 1623. . . . The Commodities in Virginia had three seuerall sortes of Owners vizt first the Companie, Secondly particular Hundredes belonging to Adventurers here [that is, in London.] Thirdly priuate Planters there residinge, ouer w^{ch} two later sortes the Companie had noe power at all to restraine them by lawe, and diuers of them hauinge Shippes of their owne, it was not in the Companies power to prevent them to

⁷¹ Record Virginia Co. of London, Vol. II, p. 105.

⁷² Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. II, p. 233.

⁷³ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. II, p. 267.

⁷⁴ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. II, p. 276.

carry their goodes whither they please.⁷⁵ “. . . The Companies for Virginia and the Summer Ilands . . . Yo'r lordships may be pleased to be aduertised that the Companies by expresse wordes in his Ma'ts Letters Patents are equalled in their priuiledges and immunities to any other Companie or Corporacion for trade or discovery and it is well knowne that both the Muscouy and sundrie other Companies haue alwaies enjoyed the liberty of carryinge their Commodities to the best marketes at their pleasures and haue vsed the same accordingly. Thirdly the Companies haue graunted diuers Subpatentes with the same liberties and priuiledges as they themselves enioye whereby the Patentees have bin induced to goe ouer in person to those Plantations (sundrie of them beinge of noble and worthie ffamilies) and to expend some of them great Sommes and others their whole estates in the said Plantations And it is not nowe in the Companies power to reuoake or restraine their former Graunts.⁷⁶ . . . “April 30, 1623. As for Boggs wee knowe of none in all ye Country and for the rest of the Plantacions as Newports News, Blunt poynt.”⁷⁷ . . . “April 30, 1623. And three peeces mounted at Kiccoutan and all of them serviceable, there are likewise att Newporte Newes three all of them serviceable.”⁷⁸ . . . “May 7, 1623. ‘Lett me tell you all⁷⁹ at home this one thinge.’”⁸⁰ “May 12, 1623. Mr. Iohn Newport moued that whereas Cap't Christopher Newport had vnder the scale of ye Counsell foure hundred pounds allowed him for his Adventure in Shares of Land to ye number of Thirty two shares, that the said shares might be confirmed vnto him, being his only sonne and heire, as also such Personall shares as are due vnto him for ye transport of men heretofore, as that hereafter he shall transport at his owne charge. W^{ch} request the Court hath graunted vnto him: and to this purpose there being a draft of a Patent presented & read; the same was approued and ordered to be engrossed against the Quarter

⁷⁵ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. II, p. 323.

⁷⁶ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. II, pp. 325-326.

⁷⁷ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. II, p. 381.

⁷⁸ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. II, p. 383.

⁷⁹ “*You all*” is idiomatic in Virginia, and still in use.

⁸⁰ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. II, p. 399.

Court."⁸¹ "A Virginia Quarter Courte the 14 of May, 1623. . . . Allso a Confirmation of 32 Shares to Mr Ino Newport Discended vnto him by the death of his ffather Cap't Christopher Newport, w'ch confirmation beinge read and approved in ye Preparative Court as allso in the morninge by the Committee was now putt to the question and ordered to be scalled."⁸² . . . "June 18, 1623. That such as goe in person or shall otherwise transport anie Passengers thither doe provide and carry with them such a due proportion of Victuall and other necessaries as are particularly sett downe in the printed Bill w'ch the Company haue hertofore published."⁸³ "June 23, 1623. A moeion was made in the behalfe of Cap't Bargaue that aswell in regard to his longe attendance and sufficiencie as also for that hee had spent a good part of his estate to advance the Plantacion in Virginia hee might therefore haue that fauour afforded him as to succeed Sr William Nuce deceased in the place of Marshall of Virginia, w'ch moeion and request the Courte thought fitt to referr to the further Consideration of the Counsell."⁸⁴ . . . "Sr Iohn Danuers mouinge the Court in the behalfe of Mrs Nuce late wife of Deputy Nuce deceased in Virginia touchinge his request into the Companie."⁸⁵ "August 6, 1623. Sr Iohn Danuers acquainted the Court that he had receaued from Mrs Nuce the late wife of Deputy Nuce deceased wherein shee requested that the Companie in tender regard of her great losse by the late Death of her said Husband (beinge nowe left Desolate and comfortles in a straunge Country farr from all her frendes) therefore would please to graunt her fauor that shee might still enjoy the moytie of those Tenantes labors that belonge to her Husbandes place w'ch if he had liued had of right bin Due vnto him vntill such time as they shall Dispose of the said place: Mr Deputie also signified that Mr Pountys in his letter to him comendinge much the Gentlewomans good carriage and charity to diuers in that Countrie, did w'ch much earnestnes

⁸¹ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. II, p. 421.

⁸² Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. II, pp. 428-429.

⁸³ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. II, p. 440.

⁸⁴ Records Virginia of London, Vol. II, p. 448.

⁸⁵ Records Virginia of London, Vol. II, p. 456.

desire the same fauor of the Companie in her behalfe: Wherevpon the Court takinge it into their consideracion conceaued her request to be verie reasonable and did therefore generally agree it should accordingly be remembered in the generall letter to the Counsell there. W^{ch} beinge inserted therein the said letter was read and beinge approued was ordered to be signed by Mr Deputy and witnessed by the Secretary in the name of the Companie and so sent by the Hopewell now ready to Depart for Virginia.”⁸⁶ “November 12, 1623. Mr Deputie acquainted the Court with two thinges, first with the good newes⁸⁷ that was come from Virginia by the Shipps lately returned . . . w^{ch} newes is also confirmed by diuers that come home in the said Shipps.”⁸⁸ “November 12, 1623. Mr. Iohn ffarrar moued that whereas the Companie had out of their loue & approbacion of his seruice bestowed vpon him 20 great shares It would nowe please the Court to confirme them vnto him in the next Quarter Court vnder their Scale. And whereas likewise there was due vnto him — shares of land for about 40 persons sent, those personall shares might be reduced vnto great shares vizt euery two persons to make one great share [100 acres] of old Adventure.”⁸⁹ “November 17, 1623. . . . And so ended their letter, whereat the Companie did much reioyce praisinge God for soe good newes.”⁹⁰ “November 19, 1623. Mr. Deputie made knowne to the Court that since May last there haue gone to Virginia ffourteen saile of Shipps most of them laden wth Provisions wherein haue been transported about the number of 340 persons, as more particularlie appeares by the note hee then presented and read w^{ch} is here inserted.” “A note of ye shippinge men and Prouisions sent and prouided for Virginia by ye Right Hono^{ble}: Hen: Ea: of Southampton and ye Comp^a & other priuate Aduenturers since May last, 1623, vnto this 19th of November—1623.” . . . In all 14: Sayle of Ships with sundry Pro-

⁸⁶ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. II, p. 466.

⁸⁷ The word “newes” was often used in connexion with the early history of Virginia.

⁸⁸ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. II, p. 478.

⁸⁹ Record Virginia Co. of London, Vol. II, p. 480.

⁹⁰ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. II, p. 483.

visions and with 340 Persons" . . . "No. 6: Mr Gookin Ship—080: Tunns . . . 7 Shipps."¹¹ "February 2, 1624. Mr Garrett Weston petitioninge the Court for 300: Acres of Land whereoff 100: is Due vpon his bill of Adventure of 12li: 10s: 00d: paid into the Companies Treasurie and the rest for the transport of fower servants att his charge. The Court hath ordered that if itt shall appeare by the husbands booke that hee paid for the Transport of soe many persons he shall together with the share of Land due him for the said Adventure haue the aforesaide personall shares allowed him."^{*}

The last Court was held "on Munday in the Afternoone the 7th of Ivne, 1624." The Company was dissolved by the King, James I.

¹¹ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. II, p. 496.

* Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. II, 5. 511.

XV. RECORDS VIRGINIA COMPANY OF LONDON.

Persons present at meetings of the Court of the Virginia Company, London, Vol. I.

Persons present:	Mr John	Mr	Capt.	Capt.
March 15, 1619-1620	Smith.	Newporte.	Nuse [T].	W. Newce
March 29, 1619-1620 .....	....	do.	....	....
April 3, 1620 .....	....	do.	....	....
April 8, 1620 .....	....	do.	....	....
May 17, 1620	do.	....	....	....
May 31, 1620	do.	....	....	....
June 28, 1620	do.	do.	do.	....
July 18, 1620	do.	....	do.	....
Nov. 13, 1620	do.	do.	....	....
Nov. 15, 1620	do.	....	....	....
Jan. 29, 1620 .....	....	do.	....	....
April 12, 1621	do.	do.	....	....
April 30, 1621 .....	....	....	do.	....
May 2, 1621....3 committees	do.	....	....	do.
May 12, 1621	do.	....	....	do.
June 13, 1621....2 com'ts	do.	do.	....	do.
July 2, 1621	do.	....	....	....
July 16, 1621 .....	....	do.	....	....
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/>
	11	9	3	3

Persons present:	Mr John Smith	Mr Newporte	Capt.Wm. Newce
Oct. 22, 1621 .....	....	do.	....
Oct. 24, 1621	do.	....	....
Oct. 31, 1621 .....	....	do.	....
Nov. 14, 1621	do.	....	....
Nov. 19, 1621 .....	....	do.	....
Nov. 21, 1621	do.	do.	....
Dec. 4, 1621 .....	....	do.	....
Dec. 19, 1621	do.	do.	....
Jan'y. 30, 1622	do.	do.	....
Feb. 27, 1622 .....	....	do.	....
Mar. 13, 1622	do.	do.	....
Mar. 13, 1622....(com't)	do.	do.	....
Mar. 27, 1622	do.	do.	....

April 10, 1622	do.	....	.....
May 8, 1622 .....	....	do.	....
May 20, 1622, Vol II	do.	....	....
May 22, 1622	do.	do.	....
June 5, 1622	do.	do.	D. Gookin
June 19, 1622 .....	....	....	do.
July 1, 1622	do.	do.	do.
	<u>13</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>2</u>

Persons present:

	Capt. Jo: Smith	Mr Newporte	Daniel Gookin
July 3, 1622	do.	do.	do.
July 17, 1622 (com't)	do.	do.	do.
Oct. 7, 1622 .....	....	do.	do.
Oct. 23, 1622	do.	do.	....
Nov. 6, 1622	do.	....	....
Nov. 13, 1622	do.	do.	....
Nov. 18, 1622 .....	....	do.	....
Nov. 20, 1622	do.	do.	....
Nov. 22, 1622	do.	do.	....
Nov. 27, 1622	do.	....	....
Jany. 29, 1623	do.	do.	....
Feby. 3, 1623	do.	do.	....
Feby. 4, 1623 (com't)	do.	....	do.
Feby. 5, 1623	do.	....	....
Feby. 12, 1623	do.	....	....
Feby. 19, 1623	do.	do.	....
Feby. 22, 1623	do.	do.	....
Mar. 19, 1623 .....	....	do.	....
April 2, 1623 .....	....	do.	....
April 12, 1623 (com.)	do.	do.	....
	<u>16</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>4</u>

Persons present:

	Capt. Jo: Smith.	Mr Newporte	Mr Daniel Gookin
April 17, 1623	do.	do.	....
April 23, 1623	do.	do.	....
April 25, 1623 .....	....	do.	....
April 30, 1623 .....	....	do.	....
May 7, 1623	do.	do.	....
May 12, 1623	do.	do.	....
May 14, 1623 .....	....	do.	do.
May 17, 1623 .....	....	do.	....
June 9, 1623	do.	do.	....

June 13, 1623 .....	....	do.	....
June 25, 1623	do.	do.	....
July 1, 1623 .....	....	do.	....
July 4, 1623	do.	....	....
July 9, 1623 .....	....	do.	....
Aug. 6, 1623	do.	....	....
Nov. 12, 1623 .....	....	do.	....
Nov. 17, 1623 .....	....	do.	....
Nov. 19, 1623	do.	do.	....
Jan'y. 14, 1624 ... (com't.)	do.	....	.... ..
	10	16	1

Mr Jo: Smith. Mr Newporte. Mr Daniel Gookin

Feb'y. 2, 1624 .....	....	do.	....
Feb'y. 4, 1624	do.	do.	....
Apl. 21, 1624 .....	....	do.	....
Apl. 26, 1624 .....	....	do.	....
Apl. 28, 1624	do.	do.	....
June 7, 1624 .....	....	do.	do.
	2	6	1

June 7, 1624, was the last Court held.

There were several Smiths—George, Robert, and others—attending the Courts; but in the above list Captain John Smith is not noted as present except when the name is “Io: Smith”; “Iohn Smith”; “Mr Io: Smith”; or “Captaine Io: Smith.” In the above list only the persons nearly connected with the early settling of Virginia, and the naming of “Newport’s News” are noticed.

Samuel Purchas, writer of *Purchas His Pilgrimes*, occasionally attended the meetings of the Court. George Nuce was at a Court. And at Elizabeth City on February 16, 1623.

Examination of the Records of the Virginia Company of London, the Court Book, 2 Vols., Washington, D. C., 1906, will show that beginning with 28 Aprile, 1619, to the 7th of Iune, 1624, there were 159 meetings of the Court. Captain Io: Smith⁹² was present at 50 meetings; [John] Newporte⁹³ present at 60 meetings; Thomas Nuse, at 3; W. Newce,⁹⁴ at 3; and Daniell Gookin⁹⁵ at 7.

⁹² Smith, first meeting Mar. 15, 1619; last, April 28, 1624.

⁹³ Newporte, first meeting Mar. 29, 1619; last, June 7, 1624.

⁹⁴ Wm. Newce, first meeting May 2, 1621; last, June 13, 1621.

⁹⁵ Gookin, first meeting June 19, 1622; last, June 7, 1624.

Gookin on November 22, 1621, arrived in Virginia and settled at Newport's News.⁶⁶

"Mr Rawleigh, [Carew, born in 1604.] son of Sir Walter Raleigh, admitted into the freedom of the Company, at the Court of April 12, 1623, in regard his father was the first discoverer of Virginia"; and frequently attended the meetings.⁶⁷

It is difficult to realize that the tradition of the naming of Newport's News that has at least the support of reasonable probability should be dismissed to make way for another legend started at least two hundred and fifty years later.

⁶⁶ Neill, E. D. Virginia Co. of Lond., p. 196.

⁶⁷ Records Virginia Co. of London, Vol. II, p. 362.

XVI. STRACHEY HISTORY OF VIRGINIA.

“Letter from Lord Delawarr, Governor of Virginia, to the Patentees in England. 1610. Sir Thomas Gates entered into consultation with Sir George Summers and Capt. Newporte, calling unto the same the gentlemen and counsaile of the former government, entreating both the one and the other to advise him, what was to be don: . . . This consultation taking effect the 7th of June [1610] Sir Thomas Gates having appointed to every pin-nass his complement and number, and delivered likewise there-unto a proportionable rate of provision, caused every man to repaire aboard; and because he would preserve the towne (albeit now to be quitted) unburned, . . . he sett sayle, and that night, with the tide, fell down to an island in the river, which our people here call Hogg Island; and the next morning the tide brought them to an island which they have called Mulberry Island, at which time they discovered my long boat. For I, having understood of the resolution by the aforesaid pinnas, which was some 4 or 5 days come away before, to prepare those at Pointe Com-forte, with all expedition I caused the same to be man’d, and in it, with the newes⁹⁸ of our arrivall, dispatched my letters by Cap-taine Brewister to Sir Thomas Gates, which meeting to [gether] before the aforesaid Mulberry Island, the 8th. of June aforesaid, upon the receipt of our letters, Sir Thomas Gates bore up the helm againe, and that night (the wind favourable) re-landed all his men at the forte.” James Towne, July 17th, 1610.

Tho Lawarre.	Tho. Gates.	Ferd. Wenman.
George Percy.		William Strachey. ⁹⁹

“1614 was sent to New England, reaching Manhegin Island on the 30th of April. . . . When Captain Smith returned to Eng-land, he left one of his ships behind, with instructions to the

⁹⁸ Here is the same combination of words in the same connexion.

⁹⁹ The Historie of Travaile into Virginia Britannia; William Strachey, Gent. London, 1849, pp. xxiii-xxxvi.

master, whose name was Thomas Hunt, to sail for Malaga when he had laden his vessel with fish that he might catch on the coast. This 'wicket varlet,' as Hubbard rightly calls him, kidnapped twenty-four of the natives, whom he carried to Malaga and sold as slaves."¹ Five years before negro slaves were sold in Virginia.

¹ Strachey, p. xvii.

XVII. HISTORICAL MSS. COMMISSION.

“Early in 1623 Sir George Sandys (who was treasurer in Virginia when Sir E. Sandys was treasurer or governor in England) wrote a letter [below] describing the arrival of Sir William Nuce in the previous October. He came ‘with a very few of weak and unserviceable people, ragged, and with not above a fortnight’s provision, some bound for three years, a few for five, and most upon wages.’ After his death eleven men were all that remained for the Company, and those, says George Sandys, “I was for want of provisions, enforced to sell.” The price was not paid in money but in tobacco, and 2 cwt. per man was all that they would fetch, unless credit was allowed to the purchaser. Four men were placed on Sandy’s own plantation, but two of them ran away (to the Indians he believed), and the other two would have followed “if sickness had not faltered them.” Sandys also considered himself much aggrieved because Sir W. Nuce had brought him, instead of certain five men he expected, only two little boys “hardly worth their victuals,” and one of them was a page “dead before delivered.” “March, 1623. Copy of a letter from George Sandys, sent (according to endorsement) to Mr. Farrer, by the ‘Hopewell.’ Sir William Nuce had arrived about the beginning of October [1622] “with a very few weak and unserviceable people, ragged, and with not above a fortnight’s provisions, some bound for three years, a few for 5, and the most upon wages.” After his death [] 11 men were all that remained for the Company, and those “for want of provision, was enforced to sell.” Three were sold to Capt. Wilcocks for 6 cwt. of tobacco, two to Capt. Smyth for 4 cwt., and one to Capt. Tucker for 1 cwt. in hand, 2 cwt. the next crop, and one to Capt. Crosshaw for 2 cwt. Four were sent to the writers own plantation, but two of them ran away (to the Indians he feared), and the other two would have done likewise “if sickness had not fettered them.” For the five which Sir W. Nuce should have delivered to him he was glad to have a page

* Hist. MSS. Com. Append. (Part II) to 8th Report, p. 6, col. a.

“(dead before delivered) and one other little boy hardly worth their victuals.” There was a little tobacco left which the magazine had not received or the merchants and seamen not gleaned for their sacks and strong waters.” Sir George Yeardley would pay the overplus for those which he had reserved for himself, and had behaved very nobly in the service of the country though he had lost two-thirds of his estate.”⁴ . . . “1592, Sept. 29. These captains were present the night the Carrack was taken: . . . Captain Newport of the Golden Dragon.⁴

“Robert Rich, the second Earl of Warwicke, took a very prominent part in the colonization of Virginia and Bermuda. Sir Nathaniel Rich was also one of the chief holders of shares in both enterprises, and his brother Robert not only held shares, but himself became one of the colonists.⁵ . . . 1619. The two hostile factions: the chief leaders on one side were the Earl of Warwick, Sir Nathaniel Rich, and Alderman Johnson; and on the other side the Earl of Southampton, Lord Cavendish, and Sir Edward Sackville. One party [? the first] had supported Sir Thomas Smith, who had been Governor or Treasurer of the Company for the previous twelve years, the other Sir Edwin Sandys, who was elected his successor.⁶ . . . [1620 ? March ?] The ships despatched between August, 1620, and February, 1620-21 were the *Bona Nova*, the *Elizabeth*, the *May Flower*, the *Supplic*, of *Bristow*, the *Margaret* and *John*, and the *Abigail*, with (in the aggregate) 600 persons. Preparations were made to “transport the Governor, Treasurer and Marshal of Virginia with their companies, together with other private plantations to the number of 400 persons.” There were “sent and in sending” 500 persons “for public uses, for the increase of the number of the Company’s tenants, and for the maintenance of offices, whereof besides the new Governor, “there are six principal sent & chosen.” To Sir George Thorpe, the “Deputy of the College land,” belonged 10 tenants; to Capt.

⁴ Hist. MSS. Com. Append. (Part II) to 8th Report, p. 39, col. a.

⁴ Calendar of the MSS. of the Marquis of Salisbury. Hatfield House. Part iv, p. 233. London, 1892.

⁵ Hist. MSS. Com., 8th Report, Append., Part II, p. 3a.

⁶ Hist. MSS. Com. 8th Rep., Append. Part II, p. 4, col. b.

Thomas Nuce, Deputy for the Company's land, 50; to the place of the Secretary of State, 20; to Dr Bohun, physician to the colony, 20; to George Sands, Treasurer of Virginia, 20; and to Capt. William Nuce, as Marshal of Virginia, 50.⁷ . . ." 1623, April. Mr. Gookin, at whose plantation the Governor [Sir Francis Wyatt], and his wife were staying, had but seven men left; it was unsafe to go out to labour without an armed guard.⁸ . . . Mar. 2. "It was believed that Capt. Newce had died heartbroken from the loss of his people."⁹

⁷ Hist. MSS. Com. 8th Report, Append., Part II, p. 37, col b.

⁸ Hist. MSS. Com. 8th Report, Append., Part II, p. 41, col. a.

⁹ Hist. MSS. Com. 8th Report, Append., Part II, p. 41, col. b.

XVIII. ALEXANDER BROWN—GENESIS OF THE UNITED STATES.

1592. January 25, Captain Christopher Newport sailed from England with three ships and a pinnasse for the West Indies, where 'he took and spoyled Yguana and Ocoa in Hispaniola and Truxillo, besides other prizes.'¹⁰ . . . July 28, Sir John Borough, being then near the Azores, entered into an agreement with Captain Newport 'to be partakers in lawfull pryyses,' and on the 3d of August their vessels, together with the vessels of the Earl of Cumberland, captured the Great Carrack, the Madre de Dios, and Captain Newport was placed in her as captain and carried her to Dartmouth, where he arrived September 7, 1592.¹¹ Edwards, in his "Life of Raleigh," says: The capture of the Great Carrack of 1592, and the proceedings which ensued in relation to the partition of her spoils, have an interest which extends far beyond the mere occurrence itself. It was in one sense the most brilliant feat of privateering ever accomplished by Englishmen, even in the days of Queen Elizabeth. It was a piece of mercantile enterprize,—pregnant with results.—and the history of which throws light, alike on some curious points connected both with our admiralty law and with the growth of our commerce and colonies.*

Instructions. "Whereas the good ship Sarah Constant and the ship called the Goodspeed,¹² with a pinnace called the Discovery are now ready victualed, rigged, and furnished for the voyage: we think it fit and do so ordain and appoint that Capt. Christopher Newport shall have the sole charge to appoint such captains, soldiers, and mariners, as shall either command, or be shipped to

¹⁰ Alexander Brown. Genesis of the United States. 2 Vols. Boston, 1890, p. 21.

¹¹ Brown. Genesis, p. 22.

* Brown. Genesis, p. 22.

¹² There is confusion among writers of the names of these ships; the first is sometimes called Susan Constant; and the Goodspeed is spelt God-speed. The latter is simply the old English form of god, gode for the Modern English good. Good Speed, a very proper name for a ship.

pass in the said ships or pinnace, and shall also have the charge and oversight of all such munitions, victuals, and other provisions as are or shall be shipped at the public charge of the adventurers in them or any of them. And further that the said Capt. Newport shall have the sole charge and command of all captains, soldiers, and mariners and other persons that shall go in any the ships and pinnace in the said voyage from the day of the date hereof, until such time as they shall fortune to land upon the said coast of Virginia, and if the said Captain Newport shall happen to dye at Sea, then the masters of the said ships and pinnace shall carry them to the coast of Virginia aforesaid. And whereas we have caused to be delivered unto the said Captain Newport, Captain Barthol. Gosnold and Captain John Ratcliffe, several instruments close sealed [the names of his 'Majesties Counsel in Virginia' were Christopher Newport, Bartholomew Gosnold, John Ratcliffe, Edward Maria Wingfield, John Martin, John Smith, and George Kendall, with Gabriel Archer as secretary and recorder] with the Counsels seal aforesaid containing the names of such persons as have been appointed to be his Majesties Counsel in the said country of Virginia, we do ordain and direct that the said Captain Christopher Newport, Captain Bartholomew Gosnold, and Captain John Ratcliffe, or the survivor or survivors of them, shall within twenty four hours next after the said shall arrive upon the said coast of Virginia and not before upon and unseal the said Instruments and declare and publish unto all the Company the names therein set down, and that the persons by us therein named are and shall be known, and taken to be his Majesties Counsel of his first Colony in Virginia aforesaid. And further that the said Counsel so by us nominated, shall upon the publishing of the said instrument proceed to the election and nomination of a President of the said Counsel, and the said President in all matters of controversy and question that shall arise during the continuance of his authority where there shall fall out to be equality of voices, shall have two voices, and shall have full power and authority with the advice of the rest of the said Counsel, or the greatest part of them to govern, rule and command all the captains and soldiers, and all other his Majesties subjects of his Colony according to the true meaning of

the orders and directions set down in the articles signed by his Majesty and of these presents.¹³ . . . And finally that after the arrival of the said ship upon the coast of Virginia and the Counsellor's names published, the said Captain Newport shall with such number of men as shall be assigned him by the President and Counsel of said Colony spend and bestow two months in discovery of such ports and rivers¹⁴ as can be found in that country, and shall give order for the present laiding and furnishing of the two ships above named, and all such principal comodities and merchandize as can there be had and found. in such sort as he may return with the said full laden with good merchandizes, bringing with him full relation of all that hath passed in said voyage, by the end of May next, if God permit.¹⁵ . . . When you have made choice of the river on which you mean to settle be not hasty in landing your victuals and munitions, but first let Captain Newport discover how far that river may be found navigable that you make election of the strongest, most wholesome and fertile place. . . . You may perchance find such a place a hundred miles from the river's mouth, and the further up the better, for if you sit down near the entrance, except it be in some island that is strong by nature, an enemy that may approach you on even ground may easily pull you out, and if he be driven to seek you a hundred miles in the land in boats you shall from both sides of the river, where it is narrowest, so beate them with your muskets as they shall never be able to prevail against you. And to the end that you be not surprized as the French were in Florida by Melindus, [Menendez in 1565] and the Spaniard in the same place by the French, you shall do well to make this double provision, first erect a little stoure [a place for defence] at the mouth of the river that may lodge some ten men, with whom you shall leave a light boat, that when any fleet shall be in sight they may come with speed to give you warning.¹⁶ Browne says in a note: 'This little stoure may have been first stationed at Newport News point.' More likely at

¹³ Brown. Genesis U. S., pp. 76-77.

¹⁴ Captain John Smith. Works, Arber, p. xl.

¹⁵ Brown. Genesis, p. 79.

¹⁶ Brown. Genesis, pp. 81-82.

Poynt Comfort that is at the entrance to Hampton Roads, in sight of Chesapeake Bay and the sea; and they were directed to "erect a little stoure" at the mouth of the river on which they decided to settle. *Stoure, n.* Is an old English word for battle, conflict. . . . On Saturday the twentieth of December in the yeere 1606, the first expedition sent out for the First Colony in Virginia sailed from London in three vessels, viz., the Sarah (or Susan) Constant, Captain Christopher Newport, the commander of the voyage, the Godspeed (or the Good Speed), Captain Bartholomew Gosnold, vice-admiral, and the Discovery (or the Discoverer), Captain John Ratcliffe.¹⁷

"Letter to ye Lord Salisbyrie from Captain Newport ye 29th of Julie, 1607, from Plimouth." . . . So I must humbly take my leave. From Plimouth this 29, of Julie, 1607. Your Lordships most humbly bounden. Christopher Newport."¹⁸ . . . [Mem.—Captain Newport arrived at Plymouth on July 29, 1607, on his way from Virginia, and reached London, it seems, between the 12th and 18th of August. He brought with him the first documents ever written by Englishmen on the banks of the James River in America].¹⁹ . . . "Coppie of a Letter from Virginia, dated 22d of June, 1607. The Councell there to the Councell of Virginia here in England."²⁰

. . . "Captaine Newport hath seen all and knoweth all, he can fully satisfy your further expectations, and ease you of our tedious letters. We most humbly pray the heavenly King's hand to bless our labours with such counsailes and helps as we may further and stronger proceed in this our King's and countries service. Jamestowne in Virginia this 22th of June An'o 1607. Your Poore Friends.—Edward—Maria Wingfield. John Smith. John Martine. Bartholomew Gosnold. John Ratteliffe. George Kendall."²¹

. . . "A Relatyon of the Discovery of Our river, from James Forte into the maine: made by Capt. Christopher Newport, and sincerely written and observed by a gentleman of the Colony." 'A

¹⁷ Brown. Genesis, p. 85.

¹⁸ Brown. Genesis, pp. 105-106.

¹⁹ Brown. Genesis, 106.

²⁰ Brown. Genesis, p. 106.

²¹ Brown. Genesis, pp. 106-108.

journal from 21st May to 21st June, 1607.²² . . . Mem.: The John and Francis, Captain Newport, and the Phoenix, Captain Francis Nelson, sailed from Gravesend on Thursday, October 8, 1607, reached Plymouth the following Thursday (15th), where they remained until Monday (19th), and as the wind was not favorable it was necessary on the next day (20th) to make port at Falmouth, where until Friday (23d) morning they suffered much from a great storm. On Friday, October 23, 1607, they sailed from Falmouth for Virginia. . . . His Majesties council in England send over at this time an additional member for the council in Virginia in the person of Matthew Scrivener.²³ "Raleigh to Salisbury. From Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, by Edwards, Vol. II, pp. 389-391. . . . The Journey may go under culler of Virginia, for Newport will shortly return." Note: . . . This letter, if written in 1607, it was probably written in September, as Newport returned on October 8 of that year.²⁴ Captain Newport arrived at Blackwall on Sunday, May 21, 1608. Captains Edward-Maria Wingfield and Gabriel Archer returned from Virginia with him, and he brought the following documents, viz: . . . A large Journal of Newport's Journie to Werowocomico. . . . "This Draught of Virginia by Robarte Tindall, Anno 1608, probably accompanied the 'Large Journal of Newport's Journie to Werowocomico. The York River and most of James is evidently drawn from actual survey." "Werowocomoco," strangely enough, still bears its old name of "Poctan) (*i. e.* Portan) Bay, although it has been frequently, if not always, located elsewhere. "This 'Draught of Virginia' is the earliest drawn by an Englishman now known to be in existence. It has never been engraved before."^{*}

This "Draught of Virginia" is printed in Brown, *Genesis*, p. 150, and seems to be a tracing from another map. It begins with "Cape Henneri," "King James his River," "Cape Comfortt," "Chelotanke," "Tindalls Shouldes," "James towne"; then we have

²²Brown, *Genesis*, p. 109. Capt. John Smith. Works, Arber, xl-liii. "The gentleman of the Colony" is thought to be Gabriel Archer.

²³Brown, *Genesis*, pp. 124-125.

²⁴Brown, *Genesis*, p. 143.

* Brown, *Genesis*, p. 151.

“Prince Henneri his River”; now the York; then “Tendales porte,” now Gloucester Point. “Tindalls Shoulds,” and “Tendales porte,” the name is spelled differently by the man whose name it is said to be. Curiously enough while there is no name written at what is now “Newport’s News,” the name “Newporte poynte,” is written on the southern point at the mouth of York River. . . . “Percy’s Discourse, 1606.”²⁵

. . . “Where wee found a channell, and sounded six, eight, ten or twelve fathom: which, put us in good comfort. Therefore wee named that point of Land, Cape Comfort.”²⁶ . . . “Munday the two and twentieth of June, in the morning Captain Newporte in the Admirall departed from James Port for England.”²⁷ “Captain Newport being gone for England, leaving us (one hundred and foure persons) verie bare and scantie of victualls, furthermore in warres and in danger of the savages. We hoped after a supply which Captaine Newporte promised in twentic weekes.”²⁸ . . . “Newport arrived at Jamestown on Saturday evening January 2, [1608] landed on Monday, the 4th, and Jamestown was burnt on Thursday, the 7th.”²⁹ . . . “January 1, 1608, Powhatan sent [Captain John] Smith home with four men, etc.: he arrived at Jamestown early on the morning, of Saturday, January 2d, and ‘Nuport arrived the same night.’”³⁰

[Letter September 10, 1608]. . . . “There is no other harbour but this which they call ‘Jamestowne’ [Jamestown], which means Jacob’s Town; Raley discovered this land perhaps some twenty years ago. Captain ‘Niuporte’ [Newport] discovered the rivers perhaps some two years ago.”³¹ . . . Mem.—Capt. Newport, who had left Virginia in December, 1608, arrived in England in January, 1609. Captain John Ratcliffe, returned with him, and they brought the following documents, which are now probably lost. ‘A Diarie of the Discoverie of the Bay’ (2 June to 21 July, 1608), and ‘A Diarie of the second voyage in discovering the Bay’ (24 July to 7 September, 1608). Purchas (see Vol. iv, p. 1712) had

²⁵ Brown. Genesis, p. 152.

²⁶ Brown. Genesis, p. 158.

²⁷ Brown. Genesis, p. 166.

²⁸ Brown. Genesis, p. 166.

²⁹ Brown. Genesis.

³⁰ Brown. Genesis, pp. 187-188.

³¹ Brown. Genesis, p. 195.

these Diaries; but did not publish them. They were probably Hakluyt manuscripts. Captain John Smith, who was President of the Council in Virginia, when Newport left, says he sent at this time lxiv. ["The Copy of a letter sent to the Treasurer and Councill of Virginia from Captaine Smith]. Published in Smith's History of Virginia (1624);" and a "Mappe of the Bay and Rivers, with an annexed Relation of the countries and Nations that inhabit them," which has generally been supposed to be the Map (CCXLII) and Description (CCXLIV), but this is not certain. . . . A coat [matchcoat ?] made of two deer skins, is mentioned. 'It may be that this coat of Powhatan's was taken back by Newport at this time, being one of the articles given in exchange for the Bed, etc.]" . . . "The Copy of a Letter sent to The Treasurer and Councill of Virginia from Captaine Smith." 'It was first published in Smith's History of Virginia (1624), pp. 70, 72. [Smith. Arber, 442-445.] Smith doubtless reported to the Council of Virginia in England at this time, as it was his duty to do so, but it is not probable that the document, as published in 1624, was written in Virginia in 1608.' "The copy of a Letter sent to The Treasurer and Councill of Virginia" (Note by Brown: This title, "The Treasurer and Councill," was not granted by the first charter to the two companies of April, 1606; but by the second or special charter to the South Virginia Company, which did not pass the seals in England until 23 May, 1609, and was not known in Virginia before the following July.)"³²

"Return of Newport in January, 1609, to the return of the remains of the fleet in November, 1609."³³ "The Second Charter to The Treasurer and Company, for Virginia, for erecting them into a Corporation and Body Politic, and for the further enlargement and explanation of the privileges of the said Company and first Colony of Virginia. Dated May 23d, 1609."³⁴

"Members of the Company. . . . Captain Edward-Maria Wingfield, Captain Christopher Newport, Captain John Sicklemore, alias Rateliffe, Captain John Smith, Captain John Martin."³⁵ . . .

³² Brown. Genesis, p. 199.

³³ Brown. Genesis, p. 205.

³⁴ Brown. Genesis, p. 208.

³⁵ Brown. Genesis, pp. 213-214.

“In that part of America, called Virginia, from the point of land, called Cape or Point Comfort, all along the sea coast, to the Northward and two hundred miles, and from the said point of Cape Comfort, all along the coast to the Southward two hundred miles, and all that space and circuit of land, lying from the sea coast of the precinct aforesaid, up into the land, throughout from sea to sea, west and northwest.”³⁶ . . . General Archives of Simancas. Letter of D. Pedro de Zuniga, to the King of Spain, April 12, 1609. . . . Captain ‘Christoval Nuport.’³⁷ . . . [“A letter of M. Gabriel Areher, touching the voyage of the fleet of ships which arrived at Virginia, without Sir Tho. Gates and Sir George Summers, 1609]. [Aug. 31, 1609.]³⁸ “From Woolwich the fifteenth of May, 1609, seven saile weyed anchor, and came to Yarmouth the twentieth day, where Sir George Somers, with two small vessels consorted with us. . . . About six days after we lost sight of England, one of Sir George Somers Pinnasses [The Virginia] left our Company, and (as I take it) bare up for England; the rest of the ships, viz; The Sea Adventure Admirall, wherein was Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers, and Captain Newport: The Diamond, Vice-Admirall, wherein was Captaine Ratcliffe and Captaine King; The Falcon, Rare-Admirall, in which was Captaine Martin and Master Nelson: The Blessing, wherein I [Gabriel Archer] and Captaine Adams went: The Unitie, wherein Captaine Wood and Master Pett were: The Lion wherein Captaine Webb remained: And the Swallow of Sir George Somers, in which Captaine Moore, and Master Somers went. In the Catch went one Matthew Fitch, Master: and in the Boat of Sir George Somers, called the Virginia, which was built in the North Colony, went one Captaine Davis and one Master Davies. These were the Captaines and Masters of our Fleet. . . . Upon Saint James Day, [25 July] being about one hundred and fittie leagues distant from the West Indies, in crossing the Gulfe of Bahoma, there hapned a most terrible and vehement storme, which was a taile of the West Indian Horacano; this tempest separated all our Fleet one from another,

³⁶ Brown. Genesis, p. 229.

³⁷ Brown. Genesis, p. 261.

³⁸ Brown. Genesis, p. 328.

and it was so violent that men could scarcely stand upon the Deekes, neither could any man heare another speake being thus divided every man steered his owne course, and as it fell out about five or sixe dayes after the storme ceased (which endured fourtie foure houres in extremitie) The Lion first, and after the Falcon and Unitie got sight of our Shippe, and so we lay away directly for Virginia, finding neither current nor winde opposite, as some have report to the great charge of our Counsell and Adventures. . . . [The Blessing, The Lion, The Falcon, and the Unity] we foure consorting fell into the King's River haply the eleventh of August. [1609] . . . When we came to James Towne, we found a ship which had bin there in the river a month before we came. . . . her Commander was Captaine Argoll (a good Mariner, and a very civill Gentleman) and her Master one Robert Tindall. [Smith says the master's name was Thomas Sedan, Smith, for some reason, avoids mentioning Robert Tindall, who made the first maps of Virginia.]³⁹ . . . After our foure Ships had bin in harbour a few days, came in the Vice-admirall, [The Diamond] having cut her maine Mast overboard, and many of her men very sicke and weake; but she could tell us of no newes of our Governour, and some three or four days after her, came in the Swallow, with her maine Mast over board also, and had a shrewd leake, neither did she see our Admirall. . . . Six ships had now arrived. The Sea Venture was wrecked on the Bermudas, a catch went down at sea, and The Virginia had not come in.⁴⁰ "Mem. Late in November, [1608] the remnant of Sir Thomas Gates his fleet, returning from Virginia reached England. Two of the Ships returning home perished upon the point of Ushant, in one of which, The Diamond, Capt. W. King, was master, and one man alone left to bring home news of their perishing. The rest of the fleet came ship after ship, laden with nothing but bad reports and letters of discouragement: and the which added more to our crosse, they brought us newes

³⁹ Brown. Genesis, pp. 329-330. [The map in Smith's History of Virginia is marked: "Discovered and Discribed by Captayn John Smith, 1606 Graven by William Hole." Smith's Exploration of the Bay was from 2 June, to 21 July, 1608.]

⁴⁰ Brown. Genesis, pp. 330-331.

that the Admiral Ship, with the two Knights and Captaine Newport were missing, severed in a mightie storme outward, and could not be heard of. Capt. John Smith, who had been sent back from Virginia, [4 October, 1609] and never returned to Virginia again.⁴¹ . . . "Radcliffe to Salisbury. [From Jamestowne. 4th of October, 1609.] Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Summers Captaine Newporte and 180 persons or ther about are not yet arrived and we much feare they are lost and alsoe a small pinnace. The other Shippes all came in, but not together, we were thus separated by a storme, two shippes had great loss of men by the Calenture, and most of them all much weather beaten."⁴² A True and Sincere Declaration.

December 14, 1609. . . . In the yeare 1606, Captaine Newport with three ships, discovered the Bay of Chessiopeock in height of thirty-seven degree of Northerly latitude, and landed a hundred persons of sundry qualities and Arts, in a River falling into it.⁴³ . . . We gave our Commission to a worthy Gentleman, Sir Thomas Gates, whom we did nominate and appoint sole and absolute Governour of the Colony [Gates was the first sole and absolute governor of the colony] under divers limitations and instructions expressed in writing: and with him we sent Sir George Summers Admirall, and Captaine Newport vice-Admirall of Virginia, and divers other persons of rancke and quality, in seven ships and two pinnaces.⁴⁴ "A Publication of the Counsell of Virginia, touching the Plantation there. . . . The fleete of 8 shipes, lately sent to Virginia, by meanes the Admirall, wherein were shipped the chiefe Governours, Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Sommers and Captaine Newport, by the tempestuous windes and forcible current, were

⁴¹ Brown. Genesis, p. 333.

⁴² Brown. Genesis, p. 334. [The "Calenture" was ship-fever, jail-fever or typhus fever. Yellow fever does not originate aboard a ship at sea, though it may make its first appearance there; the germs are carried from port. These ships sailed from England, where no yellow fever originates, and had not touched at any West Indian port.]

⁴³ Brown. Genesis, p. 341. (Newport returned from Virginia the third time in January, 1609. Brown, note), p. 342.

⁴⁴ Brown. Genesis, p. 345.

driven so farre, to the Westward, that they could not in so convenient time recover Cape Henrie. Imprinted at London, 1610.”⁴⁵ Captain Newport sailed from Virginia 10 April, 1608, and arrived in England May 21, 1608. Newport returned to Virginia about July, arrived there about the last of September, 1608. Brown, note p. 396. “Mem.—Sir Thomas Gates and Captaine Newport left Virginia in July, and arrived in England in September, 1610.”⁴⁶ “Letter of the Governor and Council of Virginia to the Virginia Company of London.” [July 7, 1610.] . . . “You shall please then to know, how the first of April, 1610, in the good Shipp the De-la-Warr, admirall, accompanied with the Blessing of Plimmouth, viz—admirall, and the Hercules of Ry, reere-admirall, we weyed from the Cowes, getting out of the Needles, and with a favourable passage, holding consort, the 12th day we fell with the Treseras, and recovered that evening (within three leagues) the Westernmost part of St. George’s Island, where we lay that night becalmed; but the next morning with the sunrise, did the wind likewise rise, west and west-by-South, a rough and lowde gale, at what time the master of the Reere-admirall [Hercules of Ry] told me of a roade fitt for that winde at Gratiiosa, whereupon I willed him to go before and I would follow, and so we stood for that roade; but it was my fortune to lead in it, where we came to an ancor at fortie fathom, when it blew so much winde presently that our ancor came home, and we were forced to sea againe, the same time the Blessing was compelled to cutt her cable at haulfe, for in the weying it the pole of her capstan brake, and dangerously hurte 12 of our men; The Hercules was likewise forced from the roade, and brake her ancor; yet the next day we met al together againe. The 15th, we lost sight of the Hercules, betweene the Treseras and Gratiiosa, and we saw her no more untill the 6th of June, at what time we made land to the Southward of our harbour, The Chesiopiock Bay, where running in towards the shoare, steering away nor-west, before noone we made Cape Henry, bearing nor-west and by West; and that night came to an ancor under the Cape, where we went ashoare, as well to refresh ourselves as

⁴⁵ Brown. Genesis, pp. 354-356.

⁴⁶ Brown. Genesis. Note, p. 399.

to fish, and to set up a cross upon the pointe (if haply the Herecules might arrive there) to signify our coming in. . . . As we were returning aboard againe, our master, descried a sayle close by the pointe at Cape Henry, whereupon I commanded him to beare up the helme, and we gave it chase, when within an hower or a little more, to our no little [joy], we made her to be the Hercules, our reere admiral, whome we had now lost . . . weeke and odd dayes; and this night (all praise be to God for it) came to an ancor under Pointe Comfort; from whence the Captaine of the fort, Captain James Davis, repaired unto us, and soone had unfolded a strange . . . tion of a double quallitie, mixed with joy and sorrow. He let us to understand first (because thereof I first inquired) of the arrivall of Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Summers, in 2 pinnesses, with all their company safe from the Bermudas, the 21. of May (about some fortnight before our now coming in), whome he told us, were now up our river at James Town. I was heartily glad to heare the happiness of this newes; but it was seasoned with a following discourse, compound of so many miseries and calamities (and those in such horrid chaunges and divers formes), as no story, I believe, ever presented the wrath and curse of the eternall offended Majestic in a greater measure. I understood moreover, by reason I saw the Virginia to ly then in Roade, before the pointe ridg, and prepared to sett sayle out of the river, how that Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Summers were within a tide or two coming downe again, purposing to abandon the countrie whilst they had meenes yet left to transport them and the whole company to Newfoundland. . . . Sir Thomas Gates . . . then entered into consultation with Sir George Summers and Capt. Newporte, calling unto the same the gentlemen and Counsaile of the former government, intreating both the one and the other to advise with him, what was to be done; the provision which they both had aboard, both Sir George Summers and Capt. Newporte, was examined and delivered, how it being rackt to the uttermost, extended not above 16 dayes, after 2 eakes a day. The gentlemen of the towne (who knew better of the countrie) could not give them any hope, or wayes how to recover oughts from the Indian. It soone then appeared most fitt, by a generall approbation, to

preserve and save all from starving, there could be no readier course thought on, then to abandon the countrie, accomodating themselves the best they might in the present pinnasses then in the roade (as, namely, in *The Discovery*, and *The Virginia*, the 2 brought from, and builded at, the Bermudas; the one called *The Deliverance* of about 70 tonn, and the other, *The Patience*, of about 30 tonn) with all speed convenient to make for the New-found-land, where, it being then fishing time, they might meeete with many English ships, into which happily, they might disperse most of the Company. This consultation taking effect the 7th of June [1610], Sir Thomas Gates having appointed every pinnass his complement and number, and delivered likewise thereunto a proportionable rate of provision, caused every man to repaire aboard; and bycause he would preserve the towne (albeit now to be quitted) unburned, which some intemperate and malicious people threatened, his owne company he likewise cast ashoare, and was himself the last of them, when about noon, giving a farewell with a peale of small shott, he sett sayle, and that night, with the tide, fell down to an island in the river, which our people here call *Hogg Island*; and the next morning the tide brought them to another island, which they called *Mulberry Island*, at what time they discovered my long boat. For I, having understood of the resolution by the aforesaid pinnas, which was some 4 or 5 days come away before, to prepare those at *Pointe Comforte*, with all expedition I caused the same to be man'd, and in it, with the newes⁴ of our arrivall, dispatched my letters by Captain *Edward Brewister* to Sir Thomas Gates which meeting to [gether] before the aforesaid *Mulberry Island*, the 8th of June aforesaid, [1610] upon the receite of our letters Sir Thomas Gates bore up the helm againe, and that night (the wind favourable) re-landed all his men at the *Forte*; before which, the 10th of June being *Sunday*, I brought my shipp, and in the afternoon went ashoare when after a sermon made by Mr *Buck*, Sir Thomas his preacher, I caused my commission to be read, upon which Sir Thomas Gates delivered up

⁴ "With the *newes* of our arrival." That is where we think the name comes from.

unto me his owne commission, both patents, [of office] and the counsell seale . . . heartening them with the knowledge of what store of provisions I had brought for them; and after, not finding as yet in the towne a convenient house, I repaired aboard againe, where the 12th of June, I did constitute and give place of office and chardge to divers Captaines and gentlemen, and elected unto me a counsaile, unto whome I administered an oath of faith, assistance and seeresy; their names were these: Sir Thomas Gates, Knight, Lieutenant General Sir George Summers, Knight, Admiral. Capt. George Percy, Esq. [and in the Fort Captaine of Fifty.] Sir Ferdinando Wenman, Knight, M [aster of Ordnance] Capt Christopher Newport, [vice-admirall.] William Strachey, Esq. Secretary [and Recorder.]⁴⁸ . . . "James Towne. July 7th, 1610. Tho. La Warre. Tho. Gates. Fer'd Wenman. George Percy. William Strachey."⁴⁹ ". . . Indorsed: Lord De La Warr to my Lord from Virginia. Received in September, 1610." Addressed: "To the right honourable my most worthy and speciall Frend the Earl of Salisbury, Lord Treasurer of England. Give thes."⁵⁰

" . . . The 6, of June I came to an ankor under Cape Comfort when I met with cold comfort, as if it had not binne accompanied with the most happie newes of Sir Thomas Gates his arrivall it had binne sufficiente to have brooke my hart and to have made me altogether unable to have Donne my King or countrie anie service. Sir Thomas likewise being in Despaire of anie present supplie had prepared himselfe and all his companie for England and ment to quite the Countrey; uppon which advertisement I presentlie sent my skife awaie, to give him notice of my arrivall, which newes⁵¹ I know would alter that resolution of his, myselfe with all possible speede followed after, and met him comminge downe the river havinge shipped the whole companie and Colonie in two small pinnasses with a determination to staie some tenn Daies at Cape Comfort to expect our Commings, otherwise to goe for England having but 30 Daies vittualles left him and his

⁴⁸ Brown. Genesis, p. 407.

⁴⁹ Brown. Genesis, p. 413.

⁵⁰ Brown. Genesis, p. 413.

⁵¹ Here we have the word "newes" connected with the incident.

houngrie companie, so uppon the tenth of June [1610] I landed at James Towne.⁵²

[Tract]. . . . "A Discovery of the Barmudas, otherwise called the Ile of Divels: By Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Sommers, and Captayne Newport with divers others. Set forth for the love of my Country; and also for the good of the Plantation in Virginia. London, Printed by John Windet, and are to be sold by Rogers Barnes. . . . 1610."⁵³

[Pamphlet]. "Newes from Virginia. The Lost Flocke Triumphant; with the happy Arrival of that famous and worthy Knight Sr Thomas Gates: and the well reputed and valient Captaine Mr Christopher Newporte, and others into Virginia. With the manner of their distresse in the Iland of Devils (otherwise called Bermouthawes) where they remained 42 weeks, and builded two Pynaces in which they returned unto Virginia. By R. Rich, Gent., one of the voyage. London. Printed by Edw. Alde, and are to be solde by John Wright, at Christ-Church dore. 1610."⁵⁴ ". . . Two others of 70 and 50 tons, which were built two years ago in 'la Bermuda,' (for the purpose of bringing from there to Virginia, in the Spring, 150 persons, who had been wrecked there in a ship, which was of 200 tons, that went in charge of Captain 'Newporte.'⁵⁵ ". . . December 18, 1611 . . . Newport the Admirall of Virginia is newly come home, and brings word of the arrival there of Sir Thomas Gates and his Companie; but his Lady died by the way in some part of the West Indies, he hath sent his daughters back againe." [Mem.—In last December, Captaine Newport in the Starre and since that [prior to May, 1612] five other Shippes are arived heere from the Colonic.] Gondomar to Philip iii. London. March 17, 1614. "It is three years since the English have had a footing in Bermuda, by the accidental loss of a ship on that coast. It was coming from [? going to] Virginia; the Captain was called 'Newporte,' a famous sailor."⁵⁶ "Commons Journal. 17 May, 1614. . . . This Plantation began 1606. Religion. Captain Newport. Sir Tho. Gates. . . ."⁵⁷ "Howes' Chronicle.

⁵² Brown. Genesis, pp. 414-415.

⁵³ Brown. Genesis, p. 419.

⁵⁴ Brown. Genesis, p. 420.

⁵⁵ Brown. Genesis, p. 520.

⁵⁶ Brown. Genesis, p. 681.

⁵⁷ Brown. Genesis, p. 693.

London. 1615. . . . [Queen Elizabeth called it Virginia] . . . The third year of King James. . . . there were yeerely supplies of men, women and children, sent thither with all necessaries, under the conduct of Captaine Newport. . . . In the moneth of May [1609] there were sent thither 9 ships with five hundred men, women and children, with all necessarie provision, under Syr Thomas Gates, Knight, a grave expert souldier, now appoynted Lieutenant Generall of Virginia, Sir George Somers, Knight, a man very industrious and forward, was now made Admirall of Virginia, and Captain Newport an excellent Navigator was made vice-Admirall.⁵⁸ . . . Captain Newport seeing the necessary yeerely supplies for this plantation. not to proceed as was requisite for so honorable action, he left ye service, being chosen one of the 6 Masters of the Navy royall, and being imployed by the Company of the East India Marchants: he transported Sir Robert Sherley into Persia.⁵⁹ . . . In the yeere 1609 the Adventurers and companie of Virginia sent from London, a fleete of eight shippes with people supplie and make strong the Collonie in Virginia, Sir Thomas Gates, being generall in a shippe of 300 tun, in this ship was also Sir George Somers, who was Admirall and Captaine Newporte vice-Admirall, & with them about 160. persons, this ship was Admirall and kept Companie with the rest of the Fleet to the height of 30. degrees and being then assembled to consult touching divers matters, they were surprised with a most extreme violent storme which scattered the whole fleete, yet all the rest of the fleet bent their course for Virginia, where by God's speciall favoure they arrived safely, but this great shippe, though new, and far stronger than any of the rest, fell into a great leake, . . . Sir George Sommers, sitting at the Stearne, seeing the shippe desperate of reliefe looking every minute when the shippe would sinke, hee espyed land, which according to his and Captaine Newports opinion, they judged it should be that dreadfull coast of the Bermodes.⁶⁰ . . . "They builded there two vessels, went to Virginia in 1610.⁶¹ . . . The Company named these Islands by the name

⁵⁸ Brown. Genesis, p. 749.

⁵⁹ Brown. Genesis, p. 750.

⁶⁰ Brown. Genesis, p. 753.

⁶¹ Brown. Genesis, p. 754.

of the Somers Islands: they lie in 32. degrees of the North Latitude."⁶² Note by Brown. ("The origin of the name 'Newport News' in Virginia is a mooted question. It was named about the same time as Nieuw Port Mey, which was named for Cornelius Jacobsen Mey, and was possibly named New Port Newse, for one of the Newce (or Newse, or Nuce) family. In addition to the foregoing, two others of this family emigrated at an early day, namely: Capt. Thomas Newse, deputy for the Company's land and member of the council, arrived in the winter of 1620-21, and died about the 1st of April, 1623, leaving a widow and child, and Capt. William Newse, who had served in Ireland at the siege of Kinsale. . . . He was the first Mayor of Bandon; laid out a town opposite called Newce's Town, offered to transport a colony to Virginia, April 12, 1621; patented lands there; chosen marshal of Virginia, May 2, 1621; knighted at Theobald's, May 31, 1621; added to the Virginia Council, June 13, 1621; went over with Wyat, arrived there early in October, 1621; and died two months after. . . . Newce—Newse—Nuce, George. Came to Virginia, and was living at Elizabeth City in 1621."⁶³)

"Newport, Captain Christopher. Was probably born between 1560 and 1670, and entered the sea service at an early age. Went to West Indies, in command of four vessels, January 11, 1592. The other voyage was made in 1604-'05. January 11, 1606, Sir Robert Mansell, Sir John Trevor, and others, recommended Captain Newport to Lord Admiral Nottingham for the reversion of the office of one of the principal masters of the navy. January 13, 1606, the Lord Admiral wrote to Sir Rob. Mansell, Sir Henry Palmer, Sir John Trevor, and Sir Peter Buck, the principal officers of the Royal Navy, that he granted to Capt. Chris. Newport the reversion solicited, after the placing of Capt. John King. December 10, 1606, he was commissioned and given by the Council of Virginia the sole charge and command of all the captains, soldiers, and mariners, and other persons that shall go in any the said ships and pinnace in the said voyage from the day of the date hereof until such time as they shall fortune to land upon the said

⁶² Brown. Genesis, p. 756.

⁶³ Brown. Genesis, p. 956.

coast of Virginia. Thus was he in the 'sole charge and command' of the first expedition of Englishmen that landed in James River."

Newport's voyages to Virginia: He left England:

December 19, 1606, to July 29, 1607, his first voyage to Virginia.

October 8, 1607, to May 20, 1608, his second voyage to Virginia.

July, 1608, to January, 1609, his third voyage to Virginia.

June 2, 1609, to September, 1610, his fourth voyage to Virginia.

March 17, 1611, to December, 1611, his fifth voyage to Virginia.

In 1612 he was appointed one of the six masters of the royal navy, and employed by the East India Company to carry Sir Robert Sherley to Persia. January 7, 1613, to July 10, 1614, his first voyage to the East Indies in command of the good ship 'the Expedition of London, of about 260 tunnes burthen.' He landed the ambassador's party in 'the River of Sinde, India, September 26, 1613,' and returning well laden anchored in 'The Downs,' July 10, 1614. Sir Robert Sherley wrote a letter to the East India Co., highly recommending the deserts of Captain Newport.' Capt. Walter Peyton's account of the voyage, in Purchas. . . . speaks highly of Newport, and he was much commended by the East India Company for his good services, delivering his charge safely, discovering unknown places (in the Persian Gulf and elsewhere) brings home his ship well laden, his men in health, and dispatching the voyage in so short a time, and they resolved to gratify him with a present of fifty Jacobuses.' [pounds.] September 20, 1614, the East India Co. resolved 'to entertain Captain Newport as Admiral,' and he entered into the service of the great company; January 24, 1615, to about September, 1616, on his second voyage to the East Indies, in which he commanded the *Lion* in the fleet accompanying "Sir Thomas Roe, Embassadour from the King of England (James I) to the Great Mogoll of India" (Shah Jehan). Early in 1617 he sailed from England on his third voyage to India in command of the *Hope*, with the *Hound* as escort. August 15, 1617, the *Hope* arrived at Bantam on the isle of Java, 'commander Captain Newport, who reported that seven ships were sent this year from Eng-

land to Surat.' A few days after (prior to September 1. [1617] 'there dyed out of the Hope, Captaine Newport, that worthy Seaman and Commander.' The Hope was loaded at Bantam, and on Tuesday, January 20, 1618, sailed thence for England, arriving there September 1, 1618, bringing (I suppose) the first account of Newport's death. From 1592 to his death in 1617, we find Capt. Christopher Newport commanding in active services at sea of special confidence and trust. He brought the first English colonists to Virginia, and supplied them for years. He carried back the first Persian ambassador (to England) to Persia." . . . He was one of the first Englishmen to explore the Chesapeake Bay, and James River. . . . We find him commanding in the water of the West Indies; we leave him as he sinks to rest beneath the far-off waters of the East Indies. He was one of the founders of English colonies and English commerce; and he was not the least among those who laid the ground-work of Great Britain's present greatness. The admirall of Virginia lived on the ocean; the ocean is his tomb, and his admirable monument, and the city of Newport News, whether named for him or not, will be his memorial in America."⁶⁴

November 17, 1619, the following minute was made at a meeting of the Virginia Company of London: 'Whereas the company hath formerly granted to Captain Newport a bill of Adventure for four hundred pounds, and his son now desiring order from court for the laying out of some part of the same, Mr Treasurer, was authorized to write to Sir George Yeardley and the Councill of State for the effecting thereof.' These lands are supposed to have been located at Newport News on James River.⁶⁵

"July 10, 1621, the Virginia Company of London, as a further

⁶⁴ How can this be reconciled with the idea that the place was named after Sir William *Newce*, or Nieuw Port Mey, and Cornelis Jacobsen Mey?

⁶⁵ The History of Virginia. Robert Beverley. London, 1722, p. 37. "It was October, 1621, that Sir Francis Wyat arrived Governor, and in November Captain Newport arrived with fifty Men imported at his own Charge, besides Passengers; and made a Plantation on Newport's News, naming it after himself."

acknowledgment of Captain Newport's services in the enterprise, gave his widow thirty five shares of land (3500 acres) in Virginia. Mr Christopher Newport was one of the patentees of land in Virginia in 1622-'23. Edward Newport, gent., and Richard Newport, gent., both died in Northampton County, Virginia, in 1642, 'of a contagious disease called the plague.'⁶⁶

. . . "Wee have this Saterday night receved the cumfortabell newse of Sir George Summers' arrivall."⁶⁷

⁶⁶ Brown. Genesis, pp. 956-958. Newport's family. Dict. Nat. Biog., Vol. — p. —.

⁶⁷ Brown. Genesis, p. 1018.

XIX. ALEXANDER BROWN—FIRST REPUBLIC IN AMERICA.

“On Saturday, December 20-30, 1606, the first expedition sent out for “the First Colony in Virginia” sailed from London, under the sole charge and command for the voyage of Captain Christopher Newport, in three vessels, namely: ‘The good Ship called the Sarah Constant (Captain Newport Admiral), and the ship called the Goodspeed (Captain Bartholomew Gosnold, vice-admiral), and a pinnace called the Discovery (Captain John Ratcliffe).’ Statements differ as to the number of people in the expedition; but the Advice of the King’s Council (which is the official statement) places the number of emigrants at ‘six score’ (120). There were also about forty or fifty sailors.”⁶⁵ . . . “January 15, 1607, they anchored in the Downs,”; but the winds continued contrarie so long, that we were forced to stay there sometime, where we suffered great storms, but by the skillfulness of the Captain, we suffered no great loss or danger. “They left the coast of England about the 18th of February. On the 22d they saw ‘a blazing star’ (a comet, an ill omen), and soon after then was a storm. They reached the southwest part of the Great Canaries late in February, or early in March. Here they remained several days taking on wood and water, and then sailed for Virginia via the West Indies. About March 21, there were rumours of a meeting by Stephen Galthropp, Captain John Smith, and others, of which we have no detailed account; but we know that Newport had ample authority in such matters at sea.” . . . May 1 there was a vehement tempest, which carried the Captain beyond his reckoning so that he had ‘to tackle back,’ sounding their way, on May 2, 3, 4 and 5. ‘On Sunday, April 26, (May 6) “about foure a clocke in the morning we desiered the land of Virginia; the same day wee entered into the Bay of Chesapioe directly without any let or hindrance; there we landed and discovered a little way, but we could finde

⁶⁵ Alexander Brown. *The First Republic of America*. Boston, 1898, p. 12.

nothing worth the speaking of, but faire meadowes and goodly tall trees, with such fresh waters running through the woods, as I was almost ravished at the first sight thereof."⁶⁰ "At night, on May 6, when the English were going aboard, the Indians made an attack on them, wounding Captain Gabriel Archer and Matthew Morton. That night the box containing the "several instruments close sealed" was opened, and the orders read, in which Bartholomew Gosnold, Edward Maria Wingfield, Christopher Newport, John Smith, John Ratcliffe, John Martin, and George Kendal were named to be "His Majesties Council for the first Colony in Virginia. . . . May 7, they began to build up their shallop. They ate some oysters in 'Lynnhaven Bay' which were very large and of delicate taste." [as they continue to be to this day.] "May 8, [1607] They launched the shallop, and Captain Newport and some gentlemen went in her, and discovered up the bay, under the advice given them by His Majesty's Council. Entering James River (which they named for the King) on the south side, they were disappointed in finding the water so shallow as to put them out of all hopes for getting any higher with their ships; but towards night they rowed over to a point of land, where they found an excellent channel, which put them "in good Comfort. Therefore they named that point of Land, Cape Comfort." . . . May 10, they brought their ships into the river at Cape Comfort, and Newport, causing the shallop to be manned rowed to the shore. "Leaving ten men as centinel at the river's mouth," they went to Kecoughtan, and so on from day to day along up "King James, his river, looking for a suitable seating place"; the ships following after the shallop with the tide, and Newport sometimes going back to them for the night. May 14, [13] they came to the region where they finally selected their "seating place." . . . May 18, [1607] they were viewing the localities about the mouth of the Appomattoe. [Chickahominy?] May 22, on their way back to the ships, they discovered a point of land, which they called Archer's Hope, and "if it had not been disliked, because the ship could not ride near the shore, we had settled there to all the colonies contentment." . . . May

⁶⁰ Brown. First Republ., pp. 21-22-23.

13-23. The ships came up—on the evening tide, I suppose—to the place selected for their seating place in the Paspiba country, some eight miles from Archer's Hope, where our ships do lie so near the shore that they are moored to the trees in six fathoms water." May 14-24 "we landed all our men which were set to work about the fortifications, and others some to watch and ward, as it was convenient. . . . within this fair River of Paspibeigh, which we have called the King's River, they selected an extended plaine and spot of earth, which thrust out into the depth and midst of the channel, making a kind of . . . Peninsula. . . . the colony disembarked, and every man brought his particular store and furniture, together with the generall provision ashore: for the safety of which, as likewise for their own security, ease and accommodating, a certaine canton and quantity, of that little halfe Island of ground was measured, which they began to fortifie, and thereon in the name of God to raise a Fortresse, with the ablest and speediest means they could." "They named their town, or fort, in honor of their King, James-town or James-fort. It was located "on the north side of James his river." . . . "It seems quite certain that Newport landed here May 4-14, from his shallop, while on his exploring voyage up the river, and that the actual landing of the colony was on May 14-24. The custom of celebrating May 3-13 is probably due to Smith's history. This history, which used the old style date, states that Newport left Jamestown, June 15, when we know the correct date was June 22, and that its dates are frequently wrong, and not as safe to be relied on as Percy's. But it does not really differ from Percy on this point. It simply says, until the 13 of May they sought a place to plant in, *then* [*i. e.* after that] the councell was sworne [4-24], M. Wingfield was chosen President, & an oration was made, whil Captaine Smith was not admitted to the Councell as the rest."⁷⁰ ". . . Captain Newport arrived at Plymouth on his way from Virginia on Wednesday, August 8, 1607. . . . On Friday following he sailed from Plymouth to London. . . . He sailed up the Thames on or about August 18."⁷¹

⁷⁰ Brown. First Republ., pp. 25-26. "Then the councell was sworne," means, *at that time*. 13th of May.

⁷¹ Brown. First Republ.

“. . . October 4, 1607. The John and Francis, Captain Newport, and the Phoenix, Captain Nelson, sailed from London with the first supplies for Virginia.”⁷² . . . “The John and Francis reached Jamestown on Saturday evening, January 12 [1608].”⁷³ After making trial of ‘all the wayes’ for relieving the colony, and after consulting with his Council, on or before June 11 [1610] Governor Gates reached the conclusion that there was no way before him save to abandon the colony; sent the Virginia down to Algernoune Fort to take on Captain Davis and his men, while he began making preparations for leaving Jamestown. “Our governor having caused to be carried aboard all arms, and all the best things in the store; having buried the ordnances before the Fort gate; having appointed to every pinnace likewise his complement and number and delivered thereunto a proportionable rate of provision, on June 17th commanded every man at the beating of the Drum to repair aboard. And because he would preserve the Towne (albeit now to be quitted) unburned, which some intemperate and malicious people threatened, he caused his own Company (which he had brought from the Netherlands, under the command of his Lieutenant, Capt. George Yeardley,) to be last ashore, and was himself the last of them to get aboard, when about noon giving a farewell, with a peal of small shot, they sail in the Discovery, the Deliverance and the Patience. “That night they fell down with the tide to Hogg Island, and the next morning the tide brought them to Mulberry Island, where they met the Virginia, in which Lord De la Warr had sent Captain Edward Brewster, with letters to Sir Thomas Gates, instructing him to return to Jamestown.” “And Gates the very next day, . . . as wind and weather gave leave, returned his whole company with charge to take possession again of those poor ruined habitations at Jamestown which he had formerly abandoned. Himself in a boat proceeded downward to meet his Lordship, who making all speed up, arrived shortly after at Jamestown.”⁷⁴

“Lord De la Warr left London about March 12, 1610, and

⁷² Brown. First Republ., p. 50.

⁷³ Brown. First Republ., p. 55.

⁷⁴ Brown. First Republ., p. 127.

sailed from the 'Coves' on April 11, in the De la Warr, accompanied with the Blessing, of Plymouth, and the Hercules of Rye with supplies for the colony and about one hundred and fifty emigrants. . . . He found at Point Comfort the Virginia, which had been sent from Jamestown about June 11, to take aboard Captain James Davis and the garrison of the fort there. June 17, De la Warr caused his pinnace to be manned and sent Captain Edward Brewster in her with letters to Sir Thomas Gates, with "newes of their arrivall."²⁵ Brewster met Gates at Mulberry Island on June 18, [1610] who upon receipt of the letters, ordered his ships "to bear up the helm" for Jamestown, where all his men re-landed that night. Lord De la Warr reached Jamestown with his ships on Sunday, June 20, 1610, and in the afternoon went ashore."²⁶

"June 22, 1610. The lord governor elected unto himself a Council, and constituted and gave place of office and charge to divers captains and gentlemen, unto all of whom he administered an oath of faith, assistance, and seerecy, 'mixed with the oath of Allegiance and Supremacy to his Majesty.'" The Council were Sir Thomas Gates, lieutenant-general; Sir George Somers, admiral; Captain George Percy, esquire (and, in the fort, captain of fifty); Sir Ferdinando Weinman, captain of the ordnance; Captain Christopher Newport, vice-admiral; and William Strachey, esquire, secretary and recorder. The other officers were: Captain John Martin, master of the battery works for steel and iron; Captain George Webb, sergeant-major of the fort; captains of companies, Edward Brewster (of the lord governor's own company), Thomas Lawson, Thomas Holcroft, Samuel Argall, and George Yeardley (who commanded the lieutenant-general's company). Among the other officers were: Master Ralf Hamor and Master Browne, clerks of the Council, and Master Daniel Tucker and Master Robert Wilde, clerks of the store. Master Anthony Scott was ensign of Lord de la Warr's company. Dr Lawrence Bohun, Rev. William Mease (or Mays), Richard Kingsmill, Jane, daughter of

²⁵ This phrase, and the word "newes," have been connected always with this incident, and believed to give the name to "Newport's Newes."

²⁶ Brown. First Republic, pp. 127-128.

William Pierce and the third wife of John Rolfe, William Julian, Joan Chandler, and Reynold Booth were of those who came to Virginia at this time."⁷⁷

. . . "Early in September, 1610, the *Blessing*, of Plymouth, and the *Hercules* of Rye, returned to England with Gates, Newport, Captain Adams, and others from Virginia."⁷⁸ "Sir Thomas Dale sailed from Land's End, March 27, [1611] with the *Starr* (Captain Newport, vice-admiral of Virginia, in charge of the voyage, and John Clark, pilot), the *Prosperous*, and the *Elizabeth*, and three hundred people and all things necessary for the colony, . . . and anchored before Algernoune Fort, at Point Comfort, at night, May 22, 1611.⁷⁹ . . . May 30, Deputy-Governor Dale held a consultation with the Council, and they decided at once to repair the church and storehouse, to build a stable for their horses, a munition-house, a powder-house, and sturgeon-dressing house; to dig a new well; to make brick; to raise a blockhouse on the north side of the back river to prevent the Indians from killing the cattle; a house to store hay in, and lodge the cattle in winter, and to perfect a smith's forge; besides private gardens for each man, common (public) gardens for flax and hemp, and such other seeds, and lastly a bridge⁸⁰ to land the good dry and safe upon. . . . Captain Newport with the mariners undertook the bridge. [At Jamestown].⁸¹ "Lieutenant-Governor Gates selected From 300 to 350 men, and about the middle of September, 1611, set out from Jamestown with the tide, and in a day and a half landed at the site selected, . . . and by the middle of January, 1612, had made "Henrico much better and of more worth than all the work ever since the colony, therein done." The first story of these houses was of brick burnt there by the brickmen."⁸² . . . Vice-admiral Newport sailed for England with this ship [The *Starr*] in November, 1611.⁸³ . . . "Newport had succeeded Sir George Somers as Admiral of Virginia but was afterwards appointed [1612] one

⁷⁷ Brown. First Republ., pp. 131-132.

⁷⁸ Brown. First Republ., p. 140.

⁷⁹ Brown. First Republ., p. 147.

⁸⁰ A landing-stage, a wharf.

⁸¹ Brown. First Republ., p. 150.

⁸² Brown. First Republ., pp. 156-157.

⁸³ Brown. First Republ., p. 157.

of the six masters of the royal navy, and Argall then succeeded him as admiral of Virginia, to remain in the colony.⁸⁴

“Argall located definitely [1617] the then bounds of the four great ‘Incorporations and Parishes of James Citty, Charles Citty, the citty of Henricus and Kiceautan.’”⁸⁵

“On April 7, 1619, the governor issued the following proclamation:— ‘To all to whom these presents shall come, I Samuel Argall, Esq., and principal Governor of Virginia, do by these presents testify, and upon my certain knowledge hereby do make manifest the bounds and limits of Jamestown how far it doth extend every way—that is to say the whole island, with part of the main land lying on the East side of Argall town, and adjoining upon the said Island, also the neck of land on the north part, and so the further part of Archer’s Hope: also Hog Island: from thence to the four mile Tree on the south, usually called by the name of Tappahannock, in which several places of ground I hereby give, leave and license for the inhabitants of Jamestown to plant as members of the corporation and parish of the same. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand the 28th day of March [Old Style] in the year of our Lord 1619, and on the 12th year of the plantation.’”⁸⁶

“In order to establish one equal and uniform kind of government all over Virginia, such as may be to the greatest benefit and comfort of the people, each town, hundred, and plantation was to be incorporated into one body corporate (a borough), under like laws and orders with the rest; and in orders to give the planters a hand in the governing of themselves each borough had the right to elect two burgesses to the General Assembly. The plantations were located in four large corporations or general boroughs which were laid out as follows:—

I. The City of Henricus including Henrico (Farrar’s Island), extending thence on both sides of James River to the westward, the pale run by Dale between the said river and the Appomattox River being the line of the south side.

II. Charles City. From the said pale, including the neck of land

⁸⁴ Brown. First Republ., p. 173.

⁸⁵ Brown. First Republ., p. 254.

⁸⁶ Brown. First Republ., p. 287.

now known as Jones Neck, eastward, down James River, on both sides, to the mouth of the Chickahominy River.

III. James City extended down on both sides of the river, with the same near the river of the present James City and Warwick (afterwards formed, and named after the Earl of Warwick) counties on the north side, and the present Surry and Isle of Wight counties, or it may have extended to the Elizabeth River on the south side, as south bounds are not definitely defined.

IV. "The Burrough of Kiccowtan" extended from James City corporation to the bay. All settlements were then on, or near, James River.

I. The corporation of Henricus was then only one "burrough," the old planters at "Arrohattock," "Coxendale," and "Henrico," uniting, elected Thomas Dowse and John Polentine.

II. The corporation of Charles City contained five burroughs which chose burgesses; but those from Martin's Brandon (Mr. Thomas Davis and Mr. Robert Stacy) were not allowed, thus reducing the number to four:— 1. The old plantations of Bermuda Hundred, Sherley Hundred, and Charles City uniting elected Samuel Sharpe and Samuel Jordan. 2. Smythe's Hundred elected Captain Thomas Graves and Mr Walter Shclley. 3. Flowerdieu [Flowerdew] Hundred elected Ensign Edmund Rossingham and Mr John Jefferson. 4. Captain Ward's plantation elected Captain Ward and Lieutenant John Gibbs. The last three buroughs were new plantations; the last two having been just settled.

III. The corporation of James City, also, contained four buroughs:— 1. James City elected Captain William Powell and Ensign William Spence. 2. Argall's Gift elected Mr Thomas Paulett and Mr Edward Gourgaing. 3. Martin's Hundred elected Mr John Boys and John Jackson. 4. Captain Lawne's plantation elected Captain Christopher Lawne and Ensign Washer. The last two buroughs were new plantations recently settled.

IV. The corporation of "Kiccowtan" was then only one burough, which elected Captain William Tucker and William Capps.⁸⁷

The General Assembly, made up of the Governors, Council and

⁸⁷ Brown. First Republ., pp. 313-314.

Burgesses, met in the church at James Town on the 30th of July, 1619, and adjourned 4th. of August, 1619. The first legislative assembly ever held within the limits of the United States. This first assembly changed the name of Kiccowtan to that of Elizabeth City; after the King's daughter, Elizabeth, the Queen of Bohemia.⁸⁸

"The first share of land in Virginia, of which there is any record 'granted from the companie accordinge to the Kinges letters Patents' under the act of this court [Hilary term of the Virginia quarter courts, held on February 10, 1616] was issued to Mr Simon Codrington on March 6-16, 1615-'16, and this was about as soon as any shares could have been issued by the company."⁸⁹

"Apl., Nov. 1619. Justice must also be rendered to Sir George Somers. Captain Christopher Newport, and their numerous co-laborers in the colony."⁹⁰

"November 27, 1619, the Michaelmas quarter court met. . . . The company had formerly granted to Captain Christopher Newport a bill of adventure of four hundred pounds, and Sir Edwin Sandys [Treasurer, in England] was authorized by this court to write to the Governors and Council of State in Virginia to lay out some part of the same for the benefit of his son and heir, John Newport."⁹¹ "Cornelis Jacobsen May, the Dutch sea-captain, was in the Chesapeake Bay in 1620, and probably about this time."⁹²

"1620. The Jonathan, of 350 tons, Captain Thompson, which left England with 200 persons, including many maids for wives, after a tedious passage in which above sixteen died, arrived in Virginia in May or June [1620]. Mrs Christopher Newport, the widow of 'Our Captaine,' sent⁹³ six men by this ship at her own charge, to be placed on her lands in Virginia."⁹⁴ . . . "It cost the company about £12.10s each to transport emigrants on specially employed ships; other ships agreed to take emigrants to Virginia at £6 each."

⁸⁸ Brown. First Republ., p. 377.

⁸⁹ Brown. First Republ., p. 233.

⁹⁰ Brown. First Republ., p. 331.

⁹¹ Brown. First Republ., p. 347, p.

⁹² Brown. First Republ., p. 375.

⁹³ So she must have been in England.

⁹⁴ Brown. First Republ., p. 376.

“Nov. 1620 to Nov. 1621. Sir George Yeardley, Governor; Henry, Earl of Southampton, Treasurer. . . . The *Bona Nova*, of 200 tons, Captain John Hudleston, with 120 persons, arrived in the winter of 1620-21, probably in January.⁶⁵ . . . The ship also brought the commissions of the recently appointed Councillors of State in Virginia: George Thorpe, Thomas Newce, John Pountis, William Tracy, David Middleton, Mr Blewit of the iron works, and Mr Thomas Harwood, the chief of Martin’s Hundred. Captain Thomas Newce, who came in this ship, was regarded by the Council in England as a “choice man.” He was sent to take general charge of all ‘the Company’s land and tenants in Virginia whatsoever,’ and for his entertainment [wages] it was ordered that he and such as shall succeed him in that place shall have 1,200 acres of land set out belonging to that office: 600 at Kiquotan (now Elizabeth City), 400 at Charles City, 100 at Henrico, 100 at James City, and for the manuring [cultivation] of this land shall have forty tenants to be placed thereupon—whereof twenty to be sent presently, and the other twenty in the two springs ensuing.”⁶⁶

“January 31, 1621. Sir George Yeardley, George Thorpe, Thomas Newce, Nathaniel Poole, Samuel Maycock, John Pory, (secretary), John Rolfe, and John Pountis, wrote to the Earl of Southampton, the Council and Company for Virginia in London, inclosing a petition to the King against his Late Proclamation against the Importation of Tobacco into England.⁶⁷ . . . These documents were sent to England by the *Temperance*, which left Virginia early in February” [1621].⁶⁸

. . . “Easter Court, May 12, 1621. Henry, Earl of Southampton, Treasurer; Mr John Ferrar, Deputy-Treasurer. The old officers were generally re-elected. Mr George Sandys was elected to be treasurer in Virginia, and Captain William Newce, marshal. Each of them was then elected to the Council in England and to

⁶⁵ Brown. *First Republ.*, p. 409.

⁶⁶ Brown. *First Republ.*, pp. 410-411.

⁶⁷ King James’s (I) “Counterblast against Tobacco” was printed in London, in 1604. A Counterblaste to | tobacco | Imprinted at London | by R. B. | Anno., 1604.

⁶⁸ Brown. *First Republic*, p. 412.

the Council of State in Virginia, and to each office (treasurer and marshal in Virginia) was allotted 1500 acres of land and 50 tenants."¹⁰⁰ . . . "The court of July 20, [1621] gave Mrs Christopher Newport, the widow of 'our Captaine,' thirty five shares (being the largest number of shares given any one)."¹⁰¹ . . . "Governor-elect Wyatt arrived on the *George* (180 tons, Mr Wiseman's ship, William Ewers, master, with 120 persons), by which ship the Council in England sent to Governor Yeardley a letter dated August 4, 1621, telling him that 'they had sent Sir Francis Wyatt to be the future governor: Mr George Sandys to be the Treasurer in Virginia [an official that had been asked for by the General Assembly of August, 1619]; . . . Rev. Mr Bolton for Elizabeth City to inhabit with Capt. Tho. Newce."¹⁰² . . . "Sir George Yeardley's term expired November 28, 1621, and Sir Francis Wyatt succeeded him on that day. . . . An ordinance and constitution of the treasurer, Council and company in England for a Council of State and General Assembly, dated August 3, 1621. (The original was of November 28, 1618.) The Council of State inserted were: Sir Francis Wyatt, governor; Captain Francis West, Sir George Yeardley, Sir William Newce, (marshall of Virginia), Mr. George Sandys, (treasurer), Mr George Thorpe (deputy of the college), Captain Newce, (deputy for the company), Mr Paulett, Mr. Leech, Captain Nathaniel Powell, Mr Christopher Davison (the secretary), Dr Potts (the physician to the company in Virginia), Mr Roger Smith, Mr John Berkeley, Mr John Rolfe, Mr Ralph Hamor, Mr John Pountis, Mr Michael Lapworth, Mr Harwood, and Mr Samuel Maycock."¹⁰³ . . . "In November, 1620, the company had agreed to pay Mr Daniel Gookin (Goggin, Cockin, Cockayne, etc.) and Mr Thomas Wood 'to transport from Ireland to Virginia, after the rate of £11, the heifer of English breed, and she goats at £3 10s a piece.' In July, 1621, Mr Gookin desired that the words of the agreement might be more clearly explained. This the company did; and, according to his request in his letter, they agreed that he should have a patent for a particular planta-

¹⁰⁰ Brown, First Republ., p. 422.

¹⁰¹ Brown, First Republic, p. 426.

¹⁰² Brown, First Republ., pp. 453-454.

¹⁰³ Brown, First Republ., pp. 455-456.

tion as large as that granted to Sir William Newce. On December 2, 1621, he landed in Virginia wholly upon his owne adventure 'forty young cattle, well and safely, and fifty men, besides some thirty other passengers.' According to their desire the Governor seated them at New Porte Newce,⁴ and he conceived great hope that if this *Irish* plantation prospered that from Ireland great multitude of people wilbe like to come hither." . . . "Captain Thomas Newce [Nuce], Sir William Newce, and Mr Daniel Gookin came to Virginia from Newce's Town, county Cork, Ireland; but they were natives of England; I suppose, though, that some of those brought over by them were Irish. The Newce brothers proposed bringing over great numbers and forming a settlement. They had located in the corporation of Elizabeth City, evidently at a place called by them "New Porte Newce," where Gookin joined them, and kept up the plantation after they died. [Note by Brown. 'I have always found this name spelled "New porte" in original documents; but in prints and copies it is sometimes given as "Newport's; the last name, however, is spelled "Newce," "Newse," "Nuce," etc. See The Genesis of the United States, p. 956]. Gooking came in the Flying Hart, of which ship Cornelius Johnson, a Dutchman of Horne, in Holland, was master. The ship was probably the Flying Horse, of Flushing, which was in Virginia in 1615.⁵ . . . The Seaflower (140 tons, with 120 persons, including Captain Ralph Hamor, Rev. William Bennet, some of Mr George Harrison's servants, etc.) arrived in February [1622]. The company had formerly bestowed 32 shares of land in Virginia upon Captain Christopher Newport in reward of his services; the Virginia court of July 20, 1621, gave his widown three shares [300 acres] for having previously sent six men to Virginia. at her own charge, and ordered Sir Francis Wyatt and the Council to set out the land, and Captain Hamor was now to see this done according to Mrs Newport's desire."⁶

" . . . After the Massacre, March 22, 1622, many of the settlements were abandoned; but it was determined to hold James City,

⁴ So it seems the place was already named, before December 2, 1621.

⁵ Brown. First Republ., pp. 458-459.

⁶ Brown. First Republic, pp. 463-464.

Paspabeigh, the various plantations over the river opposite James City, Kecoughtan, New Port Newce, Southampton Hundred, Flowerdieu Hundred, Sherley Hundred, and the plantation of Mr Samuel Jourdan. All others were to be abandoned, and the remaining cattle, as far as possible, to be gathered together on Jamestown Island, as the most secure place for them."

. . . "The Seaflower was despatched to England, about May 22, [1622] with letters from the governor and Council, Mr George Sandys, Mr George Harrison, and others, telling of the great massacre. Mr Daniel Gookin and others went over at the same time [May 22, 1622] to give in person the unwelcome news." Gookin was present at the meeting of the Virginia Court in London, on the 19 of June, 1622.⁹ . . . "On July 15, [? 1622] it was agreed by the New England company that Mr Gookyn shall be admitted in ye new Grants upon payment of his Adventure." The massacre in Virginia may have turned him towards New England.¹⁰

Mr George Sandys sent a private letter, written a few days later than Mr George Harrison's of February 3, [1622] to Mr Ferrar, by the Hopewell; the following extracts: He tells of the arrival of Sir William Newce, in October, 1621, of his early death, and of the disposition of his few surviving servants, to Captain Wilcocks, Captain Roger Smyth, Captain William Tucker, Captain Crashaw, etc. . . . "I am a little afraid there be little tobacco left which the magazine hath not received."¹¹ . . . "The governor and Council's letter of April 13, [1622], to the treasurer and Council in England, tell of the death of Captain William Newce (April 11, [1622]). . . . The Margaret and John, accounted a lost ship, after a long and tedious passage, arrived about April 14, [1623]. "A day or so after, Mr Gookin's ship, the Providence, with John Clarke as pilot, arrived at New Port Newce with forty men for him and thirty passengers besides. Which ship had also

⁹ Brown. First Republ., p. 470.

^{*} Brown. First Republ., p. 471.

¹⁰ Records of the Virginia Company. 2 Vols. Washington, D. C., 1906, Vol. II, p. 39.

¹¹ Brown. First Republic, pp. 482-483.

¹² Brown. First Republic, p. 504.

been long out and suffered extremely in her passage." "Of all Mr. Gookin's men which he sent out the last year we found but seven—the rest being all killed by the Indians, and his plantation ready to fall to decay."¹² 'Let the profits of the tenants belonging to Capt. Thomas Nuce's place be given to his virtuous widow this year.' "Given in a great and General Court held for Virginia August 16, 1623, and ordered to be sent in the name of the Company to the Governor and Council of State in Virginia."¹³ . . . "IV. The Corporation of Elizabeth City. Private Lands Patents prior to 1624 (on the north side of the river): Daniel Gookin and others at New Port Newce¹⁴ 1300 acres planted.¹⁵ "Patents for land. Sealed between July, 1622, and May, 1623, no 68. (in the order of sealing) John (son of Captain Christopher) Newport.¹⁶

"On the next day, [June 18, 1610] Captain Edward Brewster (of Lord De la Warr's military company, which had served Maurice of Nassau, and, it may be, William the Silent) met the departing colonists at Mulberry Island with orders from the lord-governor, who had so providentially arrived, for Sir Thomas Gates 'to bear up the helm and return to Jamestown, where all his men landed that night'; but Gates himself, in a boat, proceeded downward to meet his lordship, who making all speed up, arrived at Jamestown on Sunday, June 26, 1610.* . . . Gates and Newport sailed from Virginia on July 25, 1610, and arrived in England in September following, bringing the news of the discovery of the Bermudas.*

¹² Brown. First Republ., pp. 511-512.

¹³ Brown. First Republ., p. 563.

¹⁴ That is the way Brown always spells Newport's News.

¹⁵ Brown. First Republic, p. 624.

¹⁶ Brown. First Republ., p. 630.

* Alexander Brown. English Politics in Early Virginia History. Boston, 1901, pp. 20-21.

XX. HUGH BLAIR GRIGSBY TO CHARLES DEANE.

APRIL 4, 1837.

Name written and printed 'Newport's News'; so written in the first part of the letter [p. 1]. "Let me observe that, from the origin of the name to the present day, it has ever been pronounced Newport-Nuse, as if the word 'News' was spelt Nuse, the hard sound of the "s" being always distinguishable."¹⁷ There was in the adjoining State of North Carolina a river called Neuse, and as our early associations with that State had been intimate, it was thought that there may have been some relation between Newport and that river, which, in the lapse of years, had been forgotten; and accordingly the name of our veteran admiral Newport and the name of the fair water-nymph of Carolina were joined together for a term of years in a most affectionate union.¹⁸ About this time some curious persons, who visited the spot, observed a curve in the shore; and connecting the curve with the image of a noose, such as a Mexican flings over the horns of wild cattle, thought that they had discovered the origin of the name. Indeed, as late as 1864, an eminent writer of the American Antiquarian Society says, "that an antiquarian friend told him that he was passing Newport's News thirty years ago on a steamer, and the old pilot told him that they called it Newport's Noose, and pointed to the cove at the northwest point of land as the noose": the very noose that gave name to the place.¹⁹

¹⁷ The *u* in *Nuse* being sounded *ew*, and never *oo*.

¹⁸ Foot-note: "At the great massacre in 1622, which happened a few months after the naming of Newport's News, some of the Virginia colonists took refuge in North Carolina." P. 2. Campbell. History of Virginia: "November, 1621, Gookin settled at 'Mary's Mount,' above Newport's News." P. 164.

¹⁹ The Mexican would have used *reata*, and not *noose*. *Reata* is not a Spanish word; it is made up of *re*—again and *atar*—to tie; and means the rope used to tie horses or mules, the head of one to the tail of another, so that they may follow in line. Popular etymology is a favourite employment; as most people would rather give a wrong solution than to admit ignorance on any matter.

“. . . The story runs, that on the memorable occasion, when the starving colonists, reduced to a mere handfull of men, had in their four small vessels departed from Jamestown for good and all, they met the ships of Captain Newport, filled with fresh emigrants and stores of provisions, off this very point of Newport's News, and joyfully returned with their deliverers to the deserted city. The misfortune of this narrative is that there is hardly a word of truth in it. It is, indeed, true that in 1610 the colonists did leave Jamestown: but instead of reaching Newport's News they had gone only as far as Mulberry Island, in the James, a long distance²⁰ from the place in question; and instead of meeting Captain Newport, in command of the relieving fleet, they met a long-boat from the fleet, which was commanded by Sir Thomas West, Lord Delaware, and forthwith returned to Jamestown. Now Newport was really present on this occasion, . . . which, by the way, happened eleven years before Newport's News was named; but was one of the starving colonists himself, and returned with his fellow-sufferers to the settlement.²¹ [pp. 3-4.] Let us trace the name in our histories and on the map. I would observe that the spelling of common, and more especially proper, names was, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, unsettled and arbitrary; and that our hero, Captain John Smith, seems to have spelt the names of men by the ear, and without any regard to their orthography. Thus Smith, as last [?late] as 1624, spells the name of Newport, whom he had known so long and well, Nuport; and he spell the name of the same person differently at different times. The first mention of the name of Newport's News is in Smith's General History, first published in 1624, where it is printed Nuport's Newes.²² It is mentioned by Beverley and Stith,

²⁰ Some twelve or fifteen miles.

²¹ They met the boat coming from towards Newport's News Point, called on Smith's map of 1608 *Poynt Hope*.

²² Note by Mr. Deane: "Newport News" is mentioned in a letter from Virginia, under date of Feb., 1622-'23. Another letter of April 8th, of that year; the same which speaks of the death of Captain [Thomas] 'Nuse,' referred in a note futher on; is dated from Newport News." (Sainsbury's Calendar of Colonial Papers, pp. 41-43. Cal. Col. Papers says: "Captain Nuse lately dead, an account will be taken of the state of his affairs. P. 41. Captain [Thomas] Nuce died very poor. . . . allowance to Captain Nuce's widow and child.")

and in every instance the final word is spelt News; but no explanation, which the writer ought to have given if he could,²³ and would have given, and which, if the word had been designed to commemorate some remarkable incident in our history, would have been reported, is given by Smith and Stith. Beverley, whose history of Virginia appeared in 1705, alone alludes to its origin²⁴ and says, 'It was in October, 1621, that Sir Francis Wyat arrived governor; and in November, Captain Newport arrived with fifty men imported at his own charge, besides passengers, and made a plantation on Newport's News, *naming it after himself*.'²⁵ Here, then, the important fact is stated that Newport named the place after himself, that is, that is he gave it his own name; but the historian is silent about "News," which is certainly not a part of Newport's name; and which, if spelt correctly, was manifestly designed to commemorate something.²⁶ [p. 5.] On the map of Virginia, published in the middle of the eighteenth century, by Professor Fry and Mr [Peter] Jefferson, the father of the President, the word is spelt News. . . . George Sandys appointed treasurer; and he is to put in execution all orders of court about staple commodities; to whom is allotted fifteen hundred acres and fifty tenants; to the Marshal Sir William Newce the same . . . As marshal of the Colony, he was bound to live at or near Newport's News; and as we know that he lived in Elizabeth City, the county in which the point is situated, it is probable that he located his fifteen hundred acres at or near that place²⁷

²³ He might not have thought it necessary.

²⁴ Beverley; Stith; Keith and Oldmixon refer to it.

²⁵ Beverley's History of Virginia. Richmond, 1855, p. 38.

²⁶ But it was not spelt Newce, Nuce, or Nuse.

²⁷ Note by Mr. Deane:— "Sir William Neuce," and "Captain Thomas Neuce," are both named in 'An Ordinance . . . for a Council of State and General Assembly' for Virginia, July 24, 1621. (Stith, App., p. 32.) Sir William was made "Knight-Martial of Virginia" by the King, and came over in 1621; "but died," says Stith (p. 189) "two days after the reading of his Patent and Commission." Captain Thomas Neuce (or Newce, for Stith spells the name both ways), who was "Deputy and Superintendent of the Company's Lands, probably came over at the same time. He resided at Elizabeth City, and was regarded as a person

“. . . Beverley, who, though he did not himself live with the contemporaries of Newport, had lived with some of those who had lived with those who knew him,²⁸ and has deliberately recorded the arrival of Newport, with his fifty men and passengers in 1621, his settlement at Newport's News, and his naming the place after himself, has fallen into some mistake; that Newport never visited the Colony after his departure in 1611;²⁹ and that the person who

of the highest character for efficiency and benevolence. (Ibid., p. 236). In a letter from Virginia, dated April 3, 1623, he is said to be "lately dead"; and another letter, five days later, mentions that "Capt. Nuce died poor," and speaks of an "allowance" to his "widow and child." She was a woman highly commended for her "virtue and desert."

Note by Mr. Deane: 'Sainsbury's Calendar of Colonial Papers, pp. 41-43. Stith. History of Virginia, p. 237.'

Was not the Marshal bound to live at James Town, the seat of government, rather than at Newport's News? Elizabeth City was the name given to the Indian town, Kicotan, in honour of Queen Elizabeth of Bohemia, daughter of James I.

²⁸ 'Note by Mr. Deane, p. 11: Beverley was probably born between 1650 and 1660, say thirty-five years after the reported arrival of Newport [this was John Newport]' in 1621, and the naming of the settlement. He tells us his "first business in the world was among the records of his country," doubtless in his father's office, who was long the clerk of the House of Burgesses, and in the office of his brother Peter, who was also the clerk of the House, and finally the speaker; and his opportunities for knowing the manners, customs, and traditions of the Colony were most favourable. He died in 1716.

²⁹ Note by Mr. Deane, p. 12: John Chamberlain, Esq., writing from London to Sir Dudley Carlton, Dec. 18, 1611, says: 'Newport, the Admiral of Virginia, is newly come home, and brings word of the arrival there of Sir Thomas Gates, and his company, but his lady died by the way in some part of the West Indies. He (that is Gates) hath sent his daughters back again, which I doubt not is a piece of prognostication that himself means not to tarry long. This is the latest authentic notice we remember to have seen of Captain Newport in connection with the Colony of Virginia. He subsequently entered into another service—that of the East India Company. In a letter from the Rev. Thomas Lorkin to Sir Thomas Puckering, Bart., dated London, July 21, 1614, the writer says: 'Captain Newport, who undertook the conduct of Sir Robert Shirley into Persia, hath, under one and the self same labour, made the voyage of the East Indies, and is here within these three or four

really did come over with the fifty men and passengers in 1621, the very month of the arrival of Sir William Newce, was none other than the famous Daniel Gookin himself, who did settle at that time, as we know that he did, at or near Newport's News,³⁰ and we readily see how the place might have received its name." [P. 11, 12.]

Note by Mr. Deane:— ". . . Newport and Captain Smith were hostile to each other; and Smith, in an official letter, treats Newport with great harshness. He writes: "The souldiers say many of your officers maintain their families out of that you sent us; and that Newport hath a hundred pounds a year for carrying newes (Smith, I. 202): that is, for making trouble between the settlers and the London Company. Newport could not [have] perpetuated, ten or twelve years after the date of the letter, and after Smith had left the Colony, an odious character of himself, drawn by an opponent; and the magnanimity of Smith forbids the suspicion that he substituted the word Newes for Newce, in the spirit of hostility to an old enemy." Pp. 14, 15.

In Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society. May, 1867.

"Newport News, so called after Captain Christopher Newport, the commodore of the little fleet of three vessels, of the aggregate burden of one hundred and sixty tons, which brought over the adventurers, and 'returned to England with newes' 'the 15 of June, 1607, is the sister promontory to Jamestown.'" Harper's Magazine, May, 1857, p. 749.

days safely arrived, having brought a rich lading home with him, though the chief commodity be pepper.' ("The Court and Times of James the First," London, 1849, Vol. I, pp. 154, 338). The journal of this voyage of Newport may be seen in Purchas, I, 488. It is interesting to connect the name of the old Virginia Admiral with that of the celebrated Robert Shirley, or Sherley, whose history, with that of his two brothers, savors more of romance than of reality. (See Baker's Chronicle, London, 1670, p. 435. Retrospective Review, Vol. II, p. 351."

³⁰ Gookin settled at "Mary's Mount," five or six miles above Newport's News, on the north bank of James River, between Watts's creek and Newport's News Point. Campbell. Hist. of Virginia, p. 164.

XXI. VIRGINIA HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

"Abstract of Virginia land patents. Maurice Thompson,³¹ of Elizabeth City, gentleman; who has remained in the colony four years, 150 acres midway between 'Newport's News,'³² and Blunt Point. 1624."

Kiccoughtan, in the Corporation of Elizabeth City: "Edward Waters, of Elizabeth City, Gent.; 100 acres near Blunt Point on Waters Creek." . . . John Powell was a member of the House of Burgesses in September, 1632, for the district 'from Waters' Creeke'³³ to Marie's Mount."³⁴

"Chaplain's Choice" was named after Isaac Chaplin; not *chaplain*.

"Major Robert Beverley came to Virginia about 1663, Clerk of the House of Burgesses in 1670. Died about March 16, 1687. His sons were Peter, Robert, Harry, John, William, Thomas."³⁵ . . . "Jordon's Journey, now Jordon's Point, was the residence of Samuel Jordan." "Causey's Care," now known as Cawson's, was the residence of Nathaniel Causey, who came in 1609.³⁷

"Robert Beverley, the second son of Major Robert Beverley, the Clerk of the House of Burgesses, was clerk of King and Queen county in 1699-1702; member of the House of Burgesses for Jamestown 1699, 1700, 1702, 1706, &c.; presiding justice of King and Queen in 1718. Clerk of the Council in 1697, &c., he accompanied

³¹ This may have been the land allotted to William Newce, and given after his death in 1623 to Thompson.

³² It is uncertain whether this place was so called in memory of some particular occasion when news was received from Captain Christopher Newport, or whether merely in accordance with the fashion of alliterative names then in vogue, of which Jordan's Journey, Chaplin's Choice, and Pace's Paines are examples. Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. vi, pp. 188-190.

³³ "Water's Creeke" is now called Watts's Creek. The names change from Walters, Watts, Waters. Bray B. Walters used to keep the "City Hotel" in Norfolk; he was always called Waters.

³⁴ Virg. Hist. Mag., Vol. V, p. 92.

³⁵ Virg. Hist. Mag., Vol. II, pp. 405-413.

³⁷ Virg. Hist. Mag., Vol. II, p. 419.

Governor Spotswood to the mountains, [1716] and was therefore one of the Knights of the Horseshoe. During a visit to London in 1703, the writing of a history of Virginia was suggested to him, and the first edition of his "History of the Present State of Virginia" was published in London in 1705, and a second in 1722.³⁸ An edition in French was published in Amsterdam in 1707. "Joseph Stratton, 500 acres at a place commonly called Nutmeg Quarter in the County of Denbigh, bounded on the south west by a piece of land that did belong to Captain John Smith, and now in the tenure of Percivall Champion and John Slaughter and on the north west by the land of John Layton, said land being a dividend formerly belonging to Sir Francis Wyat, and now due to said Stratton by sale from Captain William Pierce, the attorney of Sir Francis Wyatt. By West July 5th, 1635.³⁹ Joseph Stratton was Burgess for Nutmeg Quarter 1629-'30, and for "from Waters' Creek to Marie's Mount," 1632. "Sir Francis Wyatt was Governor of Virginia from November, 1621, to August 26, 1625; he was again Governor from November, 1639, till February, 1641." "At a Court at James Citty, the 13th day of January, 1626. . . . "Gather the woemen & children and unserviceable People and all their cattle to gether & by their best means to repairs to Mathewes Mannor,⁴⁰ where they shall receive further order. . . . It is also thought fitt y't ye Comander upon any suspect as aforesaid of a forreine enemy, doe cause all the boats and Shalops to be filled w'th such provisions as ye people have & to send them pr'sently up to Newports Newes, where they may be ready upon order given to run up to Matthewes Mannor, there to be disposed and ordered for their Safetie."⁴¹ . . . "Shareholders in London Company, July 10, 1621. Mrs Newport, 35 shares."⁴²

"Daniel Gookin of Cargoline, Cork, Ireland, commenced a plantation in Virginia in 1621. . . . Of Ripple Court, Kent, and with

³⁸ Virg. Hist. Mag., Vol. III, p. 170.

³⁹ Virg. Hist. Mag., Vol. III, p. 177.

⁴⁰ ? At Blunt Point.

⁴¹ Virg. Hist. Mag., Vol. IV, p. 26.

⁴² Virg. Hist. Mag., Vol. IV, p. 306. Colonial Papers, British Public Record Office, Vol. 2, No. 33.

his brother Sir Vincent Gookin settled in Ireland. He came to Virginia in Nov. 1622, with fifty men, well provided, and settled at a place called Mary's Mount, near Newport News."⁴³ "George Sandys to John Ferrar, 1623, April 8, From Newports Newes. . . . Has sent a Copy of his letter by the Hopewell in reference to his debts."⁴⁴ Sale of Sir William Nuce's tobacco."⁴⁵

" . . . Annexed to a list of Shareholders in Va. Comp., M'ch. 1616 to June, 1623. List of Seventy-two Patents granted to as many persons, all having partners whose names and shares "we do not know." . . . 16 Sr W'm Newce. . . . 68 Christo Newport."⁴⁶

"Origin of the Name of Newport News. The Chairman next introduced President Lyon G. Tyler, of William and Mary College, who read a valuable and interesting paper on the origin of the name Newport News. He gave a careful study of the matter and produced strong evidence to prove that Captain Christopher Newport had nothing to do with the name, but that it was originally New Port Nuce, the latter name being derived from Sir William and Captain Thomas Nuce, who were prominent settlers of the vicinity."⁴⁷

⁴³ Virg. Hist. Mag., Vol. VI, p. 240.

⁴⁴ ? Sir William Newce's.

⁴⁵ Virg. Hist. Mag., Vol. VI, p. 241.

⁴⁶ Virg. Hist. Mag., Vol. VI, p. 372.

⁴⁷ Virg. Hist. Mag., Vol. VIII, p. xi. William and Mary College Quarterly, Vol. IX, No. 4, pp. 233-237.

XXII. WILLIAM AND MARY QUARTERLY MAGAZINE.

"[Among the Ludwell MSS. (Virginia Historical Society) is the following, endorsed 'Mr. Claybourne's Return of Lands laid out 1625. No. 2. Claiborne's Return of Public Lands that were afterwards Patented.'" Editor.]

"The Corporation of Henrico. On the Northerly side of James river from the failes (?) Town to Henrico containing 10 miles in Length are the Public Lands reserved and Laid out, whereof 16,000 Acres for the University Lands, 3000 acres for the Company's lands, with other lands belonging to the Colledge, to comon lands for the Corporation fifteen hundred acres.

The Corporation of Charles City. Laid out for the company below Sherley Hundred Island 3000 acres.

The Territory of Great Weyonoke. Upon the Eastwardly Side of Chepokes Creek is appointed 500 acres belonging to the Treasurer.

By order of Court.

	John Martin	100	} By Pattents.
Copic.	George Harrison	200	
	Sam'l Each	100	

On the Northerly side is the Land belonging to Southampton Hundred containing 100,000 acres⁴⁸ extending from Tanks Weyonoke down to the mouth of Chickahominy river.

The Corporation of James City. Adjoining the mouth of Chickahominy river there are 3000 acres Land Laid out for the Company 3000 Laid out for the place of the Governor planted in which are Some Small Parcels granted by Sr Thomas Dale & Sr Sam'l Argall planted—

	Acres	
Mr Rich'd Buhe,	750	} By Pattent.
The Gleab Land,	100	

⁴⁸ Charles City County now contains 94,699 acres in all. Auditor's Report, 1899. Table 28.

In the Island of James City are many parcells of Land granted by pattents and by order of Court.

The Corporation of Elizabeth City. On the Eastwardly side of Southampton river there are three thousand acres belonging to the Company, at Elizabeth City Planted, and 1500 acres comon Land.

This Extract of all titles and Estates of Land was sent home by Sr Francis Wyatt (when he returned for England) unto the Lords of his Maj'ties privy Council according with their order in their Letter dated at Sallsbury.

W'm. Claibourne.

1625.

A True Copy extracted from other things of this kind being on record.

Test:

Drury Stith, Jun'r.

Mem.: There are severall more parcels of Land by pament to private persons in each corporation in ye originall, but the design of this copy being only to shew ye lands reserved for publick uses which are since all parcelled out and granted by pament as other lands [except ye Gov'rs lands] they are omitted here."⁴⁹

"In 1624 John Powell,⁵⁰ of Newport's News, yeoman, 'an antient planter,' received a patent for 150 acres. In September, 1632, he was a burgess for the district from 'Water's Creek to Marie's Mount.'⁵¹

"Newports News. There is a grant dated April 20, 1685, to Hon. William Cole, Esq. [Secretary of the Colony of Virginia], for 1,431 acres, of which 1,217 was situated in Warwick county, and 216, the remainder, in Elizabeth City county, commonly called Newports News, 'according to the most ancient and lawful bounds, thereof, being all that can be found upon an exact survey of 2,500 acres, formerly granted to Daniel Gookin, Esq., except 250 acres, formerly conveyed and made over to the said Gookin.' And the said Daniel Gookin conveyed the aforesaid 1,431 acres to John Chandler, who sold the same to Captain Benedict Stafford, from

⁴⁹ W. & M. Quart. Mag., Vol. III, pp. 201-202.

⁵⁰ There are Powells still there. ⁵¹ W. & M. Quart., Vol. VI, p. 130.

whom the said land was found to escheat by a jury April 3, 1684, and is since granted to Col. William Cole and Capt. Roger Jones, but now belongs to Col. William Cole, to whom Jones made over his part. About 1790 Newport's News was owned by Col. William Diggs, who was a descendant from Colonel Cole's daughter, Susannah, who married Dudley Digges. Newport's News is now by legislative act wholly in Warwick County.⁵²

[“There are two kinds of facts: facts of direct knowledge and facts of inference.” L. G. Tyler, *W. & M. Quart.*, Vol. VII, p. 64.]

“John Smith of Warwickquicke, planter, 150 acres on the southward shore, over against Marie's Mound, near the mouth of Nansemond River, and abutting to the eastward upon Cedar Island. Granted Aug. 26, 1636.”⁵³

“Newport News. One account attributes the name to Sir William Newce, and the other to Capt. Christopher Newport, the admiral of the little fleet which brought the first settlers to Jamestown. . . . Sir William Newce was an English soldier of large means.⁵⁴ He served in Ireland at the siege of Kinsale. . . . He was the first mayor of Banton in County Cork, and was the founder of Newce's Town, a port and suburb of Bandon, on the Bandon River.⁵⁵ In April, 1621, he offered to transport a thousand immigrants to Virginia, and his offer was accepted by the London Company, who, on May 2, 1621, chose him marshal of Virginia, and on June 13, 1621, added him to the Virginia Council. He went over to Virginia with Sir Francis Wyatt, reaching there on October, 1621.”

“1621. He was granted 2,500 acres of land, but died two days

⁵² *W. & M. Quart.*, Vol. VI, p. 257.

⁵³ *W. & M. Quart.*, Vol. VII, p. 228.

⁵⁴ He seems to have been an early example of Irish “promoter.”

⁵⁵ “Bandon, or Bandon bridge, an inland town and parliamentary borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and twenty miles by rail from the county town, is situated on both sides of the River Bandon, which is here crossed by a bridge of six arches. *Encyclop. Brit.*, New York, 1878, Vol. III, p. 311.

after his patent was read in council and before it could have been located."⁵⁶

"He was preceded to Virginia by his brother, Captain Thomas Newce, who in May 17, 1620, was, by the London Company, made Superintendent of the Company's lands and tenants, and given '600 acres at Keqotan, now called Elizabeth Cittie, 400 acres at Charles Cittie, 100 acres at Henrico, 100 acres at James Cittie.' He arrived in the winter of 1621, and was made a member of the council the following July. He died about the 1st of April, 1623, leaving a widow and child in Virginia. . . . On July 2, 1621, the company, at Daniel Gookin's request, granted him a particular patent, 'as large as that granted to Sir William Newce.' The Governor and council under date of January, 1622, thus noticed Gookin's arrival in Virginia: 'There arrived here about the 22d of November a shipp from⁵⁷ Mr Gookin out of Ireland wholly upon his own adventure, without any relation at all to his contract with you in England, which was so well furnished with all sorts of provisions, as well as with cattle, as wee could wyshe all men would follow their example; hee hath also brought with him about fifty men upon that adventure, besides some 30 passengers. We have according to their desire seated them at Newport's News,⁵⁸ and we doe conceive great hope, yff the Irish Plantation prospers, y't from Ireland great multitudes of People will like to come hither."

"In the General History of Virginia, edited by Capt. John Smith, occurs this reference: 'Nov. 22, 1621, arrived Master Gookin out of Ireland, with fifty men of his own, and thirty passengers exceedingly well furnished with all sorts of provisions and cattle, and planted himself at Newport-Newes.'⁵⁹

"The census of Virginia, taken 1625, showed that Newport News was occupied solely by 'Daniel Gookin's muster.' There is a grant dated April 20, 1685, to Hon. William Cole, Esq., secretary of the

⁵⁶ How could the place be named after Newce before his land was located? and it was not located at Newport's News.

⁵⁷ Not with.

⁵⁸ So the place had that name, at that time; and the record says they settled "above Newport's News."

⁵⁹ Capt. John Smith. Works, Arber's Edition, p. 235.

Colony of Virginia, for land partly in Warwick county and partly in Elizabeth City county, 'commonly called Newport's News.' . . . "The Newces and Gookin, all three in Virginia in November, 1621, came from County Cork, Ireland, where there was a Newce's Town, Therefore, in the spirit of alliteration which then prevailed, and which found expression in such places as Pace's Pains, Jordan's Journey, etc., they called it New Port Newce. Dr. Alexander Brown says in his noble and interesting work, *The First Republic in America*, "I have always found the name spelled 'New Porte' in original documents, but in prints and copies it is sometimes spelled Newports; the last name, however, is spelled 'Newce,' 'Newse,' 'Nuce.'⁶⁰

"Soon after the massacre [March 22, 1622], Governor Wyatt and his wife paid Gookin a visit at Newport News, and he [Gookin] returned to England in the ship which brought the news of the slaughter of more than three hundred of the English. It is probable that he did not return to Virginia, but carried on his plantation at Newport News through his son, Daniel Gookin, Jr. . . . As to the other theory of the origin of the name, I have never seen any contemporary authority for it. The most respectable, and, in fact, the only authority, is Robert Beverley, who, however, wrote with anything but exactness, and was separated from the event of which he wrote by three-quarters of a century.⁶¹ "In his history we read: 'It was October, 1621, that Sir Francis Wyatt arrived governor, and in November Capt. Newport arrived with fifty, imported at his own charge, besides passengers, and made a plantation at Newports News, naming it after himself.' What is to be said of this authority when it is learned that prior to September, 1617, more than four years before his reported settlement at Newport News, Capt. Newport had died at Java, thousands of miles distant from Newport News."⁶² "The language used by Beverley

⁶⁰ *Newse, neues*, is the old plural form of *newe*, and is constantly found in Hakluyt, and Purchas's *voyages*.

⁶¹ The nineteenth century writers are separated from the event by two hundred and seventy-five years.

⁶² Captain Christopher Newport died at Java in September, 1617, his son John Newport, had thirty-two shares given him by the Virginia Company of London, and John must have made the settlement and not his dead father, Christopher.

shows that he mistook Newport for Gookin.⁶³ In almost the same words Captain Smith describes Gookin's settlement at Newport News. He came in the same month, and brought fifty men besides passengers.⁷⁶⁴

"There is no evidence that Capt. Newport ever owned land in Virginia."⁶⁵

"He died, in fact, two years before any allotment of land took place. The Virginia Company gave the noble old sea-dog a bill of adventure for 400 pounds in consideration of his service, but it was not till November, 1619, that his son an heir, John Newport asked leave to lay out some part of the same in land. On July 10, 1621, the company further ordered that Sir Francis Wyatt should be entreated to set out for Mrs Newport 32 shares of land heretofore bestowed upon Capt. Christopher Newport, her late husband, deceased, in reward of his service, with the addition of three whole shares, for the persons of six men transported in her charge in the *Jonathan* in 1619, in any place not already disposed of, and that Captain Hamer should see it done. But it is not believed that even these orders were consummated. We have a list in 1626, of all lands granted out, and there is no mention of either Mrs Newport or her son.⁶⁶ Their interest in Virginia was probably assigned to others. We have lists of all persons living in Virginia in 1624 and 1625, and neither Mrs Newport nor her son is mentioned among them."

"Authorities: Brown. *Genesis of the United States*. Brown, *First Republic in America*; Neill, *London Company*; Neill, *Virginia Vesusta*; Neill, *Virginia Carolorum*; Conway, *Abstract of*

⁶³ Gookin settled above Newport's News, near "Marie's Mount." If settled by Gookin, how did it get the name of Newport's News? There is no record of New Porte Gookin!

⁶⁴ If settled by Gookin, how did it come to be named after Sir William Newce?

⁶⁵ The record shows that Mrs. Newport had 32 shares of land given her that had been given to Captain Christopher Newport; with an addition of three shares for six men transported at her charge. Record of the Virginia Co. of London, Vol. I, p. 509. John Newport had land given to him also.

⁶⁶ Brown says that John Newport had a patent; No. 68.

the Proceedings of the London Company: Calendar of State Papers, Colonial, 1574-1660; Hotten, Lists of Emigrants in Virginia; Virginia Land Grants MSS.; Smith, General History; Robert Beverley, History of Virginia."

From an article by Lyon G. Tyler, in *W. & M. Quarterly*, Vol. IX, pp. 233-237.

It is possible that John Newport never was in Virginia, but that did not prevent a place being named after him, as there are so many cases to show:— Elizabeth City, Smith's Hundred, Southampton Hundred, Henrico, and other places named after people who never came to Virginia. There is a county named after every royal governour, down to the time of the last royal governor, Dunmore; who having made himself so objectionable that his county was changed to Shenandoah. It was named Dunmore in February, 1772, and changed to Shenandoah in October, 1777.

XXIII. HENING STATUTES.

"In Nov. [1621] Daniel Gookin arrived from Ireland with fifty settlers under his control and thirty-six passengers, and planted himself in Elizabeth City County,⁶⁷ at Mary's Mount, just above Newport News."⁶⁸

In a note it is said that Gookin was a Burgess from Elizabeth City. There is no record of that. "Captain Daniel Coogan [Gookin] was a Burgess from Upper Norfolk, in the Assembly of January 12, 1641.⁶⁹ This must have been Daniel the younger, as the elder Daniel Gookin went to England in 1622, just after the Massacre; and was in New England in 1644.

"1634. The colony was divided into eight shires:— These Shires were James City, Charles City, Elizabeth City, Warwick River, Warrosquoyoke, Charles River, and Accomack, which were to be governed like the shires in England. The lieutenants to be appointed the same as in England; that is, by the governor. The lieutenants were called colonels, and were usually members of the Council and their functions were magisterial as well as military. Original counties in Virginia, formed in 1634, viz.: James City Henrico, Charles City, Warwick River (changed to Warwick in 1642-'43),⁷⁰ Warrosquoyacke (changed to Isle of Wight in 1637), Charles River (changed to York in 1642-'43), and Accomack (changed to Northampton in 1642-'43), but afterwards resumed its original name. Upper Norfolk changed to Nansimum."

"Warwick County shall be bounded as followeth: from the mouth of Keth's creek [now Skiff's creek], vpp along the lower side of the head of it, including all the dividnt of Mr Thomas Harwood (provided it prejudice not the antient bounds of James Citty county, with Mulberry Island, Stanley Hundred, Warwick River, with all the land belonging to the Mills, and so down to

⁶⁷ There were no counties until 1634.

⁶⁸ Nar. & Crit. History of America, Vol. III, p. 145.

⁶⁹ Colonial Virginia Register, p. 61.

⁷⁰ Hening. Statutes at Large, Vol. I, p. 224.

Newports News with the families of Skowen's damms and Persimon Ponds.⁷¹

The four boroughs of Virginia: Henrico; Charles City; James City; Kecoughtan. Land to Thomas Nuce, 600 acres at Kecoughtan; 400 at Charles City; 100 at Jamestown, 100 at Henrico; 1200 in all.⁷²

Scawen, Scowen, means the elder-tree.

⁷¹ Hening. Statutes, Vol. I, p. 250. The surname *Scowen* is found in Pepys's Diary, Vol. VIII, p. 23. The names of two persons named *Scowen* are found in the London Post Office Directory for 1901.

⁷² Bruce. Economic History of Virginia, Vol. I, p. 229.

**XXIV. THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE—J. M. D. MEIKLE-
JOHN—DERIVATION OF PORT.**

Port:— Is from the latin word portus, and means a harbour; a haven; also a town. The Romans held England from A. D., 43, to A. D., 410, nearly four hundred years, and left behind them when they were forced to go only six words; most of which became merely the prefixes or suffixes of the names of places. These six words were Castra, a camp; Colonia, a settlement (generally of soldiers); Fossa, a trench; Portus, a harbour; Strata, a paved road; and Vallum, a rampart. As place-names there are Portsmouth; Portland; Newport; Eastport; Westport; Northport; Southport. The word is used in place-names in all the Romance languages, coming from the latin; as, Porto Praya, Portuguese; Port-au-Prince, French; Puerto Bello, Puerto Rico, Spanish; Porto Vecchio, Italian. The word was first used as a place-name, then persons took their names from places where they lived. There must have been an old port, that went before the new port. There is a good example in the neighborhood of Newport's News to show how names grow; that is, Old Point Comfort. When the expedition to Virginia, after their stormy passage, anchored at the mouth of the river they found it so pleasant they called it "point Comfort." Later in their explorations up the Chesapeake Bay they found a good anchorage at the point between Mob Jack Bay and the Chesapeake; that they called new Point Comfort; finally to distinguish the two places it became necessary to call the first one old Point Comfort, which name it has at this day.

It is on the Map dated 1606, page 485, of Captain John Smith's Works, edited by Edward Arber, Birmingham, 1884.

**XXV. GRIGSBY—HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, VOL. III,
P. 347, 1859.**

“Newport’s News. My attention has been called to the true mode of spelling Newport’s News. It is Newport-Newce: a union of the name of Captain Christopher Newport, the commander of two early expeditions to the colony, and of Sir William Newce, the Marshal of the colony. I give you an extract from the instructions to Gov. Wyat [Sir Francis Wyatt] in 1619: ‘George Sandis (the translator of Ovid) is appointed Treasurer, and he is to put into execution all orders of court about staple commodities: to the Marshal, Sir William Newce, the same. The name is evidently a compound of the names of the chief commander of the fleet and of the marshal of the colony, who, as a knight held a higher social rank than any other colonist, just as we say Hampden-Sidney, Randolph-Macon. In England there are a hundred such unions in every parish. As for the story of news brought from England, or about ships having been first seen off that point at a particular time, it is wholly without foundation. Moreover, our earliest maps retain the proper sound and nearly the true spelling in the word “Neuse,” it being a very slight corruption of “Newce.” As the true significance of the name gradually died away, then came imaginary notions of what the spelling ought to be, and we had “Noose” and “News.” H. B. G. Historical Magazine, Vol. III, p. 347. 1859.

“George Yeardley (1579-1627) sailed for Virginia as ‘Captain of Sir Thomas Gates his company’ in June, 1609; wrecked on the Bermudas; arrived in Virginia in May, 1610; . . . chosen governor of Virginia for three years of the 18th of November, 1618; was knighted by the King 26 of November, 1618, sailed for Virginia in January, and arrived April 19, 1619; . . . continued governor three years, to Nov. 18, 1621, when he was relieved by Sir Francis Wyat. . . . on the 14 of March, 1626, Charles I commissioned Sir George Yeardley to be governor of Virginia; he entered into that office in May, 1626, and continued to serve until his death, in November, 1627. He married in Virginia, about 1618, Miss Tem-

perance ——— who came to Virginia in the Falcon in 1609. He left a widow, at Jamestown, and three children, one daughter and two sons, born in Virginia.⁷³

⁷³ Brown. Gen. U. S., Vol. II, p. 1065.

XXVI. MAPS—LETTER FROM COAST SURVEY OFFICE.

The name "Newport News," with various spellings, as given on several maps, is as follows:

1606	Smith's map.	Pernt Hope.
	(Probably a misprint.)	
1608	Same	Poynt Hope.
1655	Nova Virginiae tabula	Poynt Hope.
	(Repr. of Smith's map.)	
1670 (pub. 1673)	Herman's map of Va. & Md.	Newportnews.
1751 (pub. 1755)	Fry & Jefferson's map of Va.	Newports news.
1761	English pilot, pt. 4.	Newportnes.
1777	North American pilot, pt. 2.	Newport Newse.
1794	English pilot, pt. 4.	Newports News.
1826	Boyes's map of Va.	Newport News.

XVII. REMARKS.

As these extracts are taken from many sources there are repetitions of the same incidents, but not always in the same words. That serves to make the matters clearer as they are described by several persons, and from different points of view.

On account of the number of writers, many of whom were never in the places they describe, but have taken their descriptions from the stories of others, or their written sketches, there is confusion of names of persons and places. There is also confusion of dates for the same reasons; and in addition some of the more modern writers have not a clear idea of the old-style and the new-style; and do not seem to know that the new-style was adopted in England, and necessarily in the Colonies, in 1752, when the year begins the first of January, instead of the 25 of March as in the old-style. And the efforts made by writers to be very exact lead to a mixing of dates.

Spelling of words differ in the same line, as there was not a settled spelling; everybody spelled to suit himself, and according to what the sound seemed to him. There is the same uncertainty about the names of persons and places. Sometimes reference is made to these discrepancies in the notes, but often they are left without change.

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October 19, 1907.

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