

THE
THIRD PART
OF
The Golden Fleece.

CHAP. I.

Orpheus Iunior is required by Apollo to discover where the Golden Fleece lies.

Orpheus performs his Maiesties commandement, shewes that there be sundry kindes of the Golden Fleece, all which, after an allusion to the English natures, hee reduceth into one maine Trade, to the Plantation and Fishing in the Newfoundland. The generall cause, which moued Orpheus to regard this Golden Fleece.

Pollo secretly informed by the Fraternity of the Rosie Crosse, that *Orpheus Iunior* could well tell where the King of great Britaine might perpetually finde Trading both in time of Warres, as Peace, to /inrich *Aaa* (1)/ inrich himselfe and his subiects, which Trading they stiled the *Golden Fleece*, more certaine then *Iasons Fleece* transported from *Colchos*, or the *Philosophers Stone*, so much dreamed on by the *Chymists*, because the *sheepe* which yeelds this pretious *Gaine*, were to be shorne for eight moneths space without intermission, and of bodies farre bigger then the *Peru sheepe*, which the *Spaniards* bragge to equalize Asses for proportionable greatnesse. In May last, 1626. he commanded *Orpheus Iunior*, as hee tendred his seruice, and the good of his languishing Countrey, to discover where these *Golden coated sheepe* pastured, and the manner how the noble *Britaines* might attaine vnto them. *Orpheus Iunior* answered, that the *Golden Fleece* which the fraternity of the rosie Crosse insinuated to his Maiestie, was parti-coloured like the *Rainebow*, so produced by the Patriarch *Iacobs Art*, according to the seuerall objects represented, and likewise diuided into the *Naturall*, the *Artificiall*, and the *Mysticall*, sometimes singled out the one from the other, sometimes mixt, as politike *Merchants* and *Diers* know best; yet all of them comprehended vnder one generall name, viz. Trading. That it was necessary for the Commonwealth of *Great Britaine*, to pursue all the kindes of these *obiects*, lest the *English Nation*, who neuer likes any thing how profitable soeuer, vnlesse it be diuersified, *Pragmata non Angli invariata probant*.

might take surfet of one sort of Trading, and at /length: (2)/ length fall to a loathing thereof. Whereto he adioyned, that by many yeares experience, hee had learnt the skill of discerning spirits. And that hee found out this quality of the *English*, to delight in *varieties* of *Newes*, though for the most part false; of *Apparell*, though they sold their lands for it; of *multiplicities* of *Law-suits*, though oftentimes they knew themselues bought and sold by them which they most trusted; of *meate and drinke*, though they felt the euent in grievous torments. And as in their natures they respected choise and change, so in their outward senses hee obserued first that their *sight* receiued more contentment in many colours, then in one alone; specially, those colours of Gold and Siluer, they preferred before the pure and simple, which they held in contempt as fitter for *Hob-lurkins*, then for generous spirits. As for their *smelling*, they approued of sundry sorts, as *Ciuet*, *Amber-Greece*, *Muske*, *Storax*, and aboue all, of *Tobacco*, though some of them lost their wits and the vse of their senses in the taking of it; and though most of them

were ready to choake for good fellowship. The like he said, he could discourse of the rest of their senses, outward and inward. But these instances would suffice, as he conceiued, to open the way to many kindes of *Trading*, as well to furnish that *Nation* with those seuerall Commodities, though superfluous, as to replenish the *Kingdome* with more supplies, lest in prouiding themselves barely on their Countries charge with all those wares which their newfangled imagination prouoketh them /to: Aaa 2 (3)/ to long for, their *Countrie* might in a small while deuour her selfe, or else eate vp her owne tayle like a *Munkey*.

Now to explaine what hee had spoken of the mysticall *Golden Fleece*, hee onely at that time offered to declare the nature, vse, and place where it flourisheth, as how he came to the knowledge of it, if it pleased his Maiestie to affoord him audience. *Apollo* bad him proceed, signifying vnto him, that the principall scope of the *Meeting* at that season, was to haue that beneficiall Trade communicated to all his *vertuous Attendants* in *Great Britaine*.

Orpheus Iunior then went forward in this discourse: About ten yeares past, *most mighty Prince*, musing with my selfe what might be the *Psalmists* meaning of those words: *Their sound is gone out into all Nations*, I happily coniectured at the last, that the *Word of God* should not onely be spread abroad and planted by those which ought of zeale and charity to teach it; but by those, which like *the frogs out of the Dragons mouth*, might publish it for temporall ends. [Marginal Note: *Apocalyp.*] And when I had throughly lookt into these ends, the one neglected by the Professors of the *Gospell*, the other begun and continued with prosperous successe by the *Spaniards* in the *West-Indies*, where within these 120. yeares, many thousand Heathen people haue receiued the *Christian Religion*, though not so purely, as wee could wish, I collected this memorable obseruation, that *our Sauour makes vse of our worldly desires to serue his diuine intentions*. In this fashion deales /an: (4)/ an Earthly Father with an vntoward Daughter, for whose aduancement in mariage, he giues a large portion to counteruaile her imperfections. By which meditations of mine, I perceiued, that nothing but *gaine* could moue the carelesse minds of our *Ilanders* to seeke abroad for new habitations. I lookt into the *Plantations* at the *Summer-Iles*, *Virginia*, yea into *Affrick*, as farre as the *Cape of good hope*, where for the ease of our *East Indian Fleetes*, I conceiued at *Sancta Helena*, or *Soldana*, a fit *Plantation* might be erected. But after that I had considered the many difficulties by reason of the tediousnesse of the voyage, the charge, and aboue all, the malice of the *Spaniards*, who being like to the Dogge in the Manger, doe want people to plant, and yet they will not permit others to plant. I saw that *God* had reserued the *Newfoundland* for vs *Britaines*, as the next land beyond *Ireland*, and not aboue nine or tenne dayes saile from thence. I saw that he had bestowed a large portion for this Countries mariage with our *Kingdomes*, euen this *great Fishing*, that by this meanes it might be frequented and inhabited the sooner by vs. And I verily thinke, that his *Heauenly prouidence* ordained this *Iland* not without a Mystery for vs of *Great Britaine*, that *Ilanders* should dwel in *Ilands*; and that wee should ponder on this ensuing Morall: Euen as our *Sauour Christ* making *Fishermen*, *Fishers of men*, preferred, *Peter*, *Andrew*, & others his *Apostles*, being plaine persons and simple, before the *great Lords* of the earth, as also the *Lillies* /of: Aaa3 (5)/ of the field, before the Royalties of *Salomon*: so in these latter daies, his vnsearchable wisdom preferring necessary maintenance, before needlesse superfluity, hath allotted *Newfoundland*, the grand Port of *Fishing*, to the Professors of the *Gospell*. And because the depraued nature of mankinde delighteth in appetite and some appearance of profit; therefore *his sacred Maiestie* discouered that plentifull *Fishing* vnto vs, to allure vs from our home-bred idlenesse, to this necessary place of *Plantation*. It is not Gold, nor a Siluer mine, which can feed either body or soule; but the one requires nourishment to be gotten by *the sweat of the browes*, the other must haue spirituall repast by *the Word of God*. Before the *Spaniards* inhabited the *West-Indies*, and had found those rich treasures in *Peru*; *Sincerity* raigned among the *Nobles*, and *Simplicity* among the *Commons*. But now *money* being

growne in some places more rife then in times past, neighbourly *Loue* and *Humility* are fled backe into *Heauen*: so that we may well curse the time when these *Mines* were first seized on by the *Spaniards*. For, as the Author *de la nouvelle Fraunce* affirmeth: when I consider, saith hee, that by these *Golden mines*, the *Spaniards* haue kindled and entertained wars in all parts of Christendome, and haue studied to ruinate their *neighbours*, and not the *Turke*; I cannot thinke, saith this *French writer*, that any other then the *Deuill*, hath beene the Author of their voyages. *Je ne puis penser qu'autre que le Diable ait esté Auteur de leurs voyages*. In this resolution being confirmed, /I: (6)/ I transported two seuerall *Colonies* of men and women into those parts with full intent to follow after, and to lead the remnant of my life in this new *Plantation*.

It seemes strange vnto my vertuous followers in *Parnassus*, replied *Apollo*, that a man of your fashion, not driuen by *need*, which as the prouerbe saies, *makes the old wife trot*, but sufficiently prouided for in your natiue Countrie, should now in the midst of your age, spend the best and rarest part of your life, which is yet to come, in building and tilling of new places.

To this *Orpheus Iunior* answered, I confesse, *most Noble Prince*, that sometimes I feele my Pillow very vneuen, my head tossed and turmoyled with many a netled thought, and my minde playing loath to depart from my natiue soile. One while the conceit of my supposed worth, reputation, kindred, acquaintance, ease, conuenience of meanes at home, and other symbolized ornaments of this present world, doe recall mee backe, like another *Demas*, from this charitable worke in the *Newfoundland*. But instantly I blush for shame, when I thinke on the magnanimity of *Heathenish* men, who may rise against vs at the *iudgement day*, and plead their good deserts before our frozen zeale; That a *Citizen of Rome*, for the safety of his *City of Rome*, sacrificed his life in that horrible *gulf*; That *Codrus of Athens*, though a *King*, did disguise himselfe as a priuate Souldier, of set purpose to dye for the sauing of his people; That the chieftest *Nobility* among the *Gothes* and *Vandales*, /forsooke: (7)/ forsooke their owne habitations, to accompany the meaner sort of people, and to lead them into forraigne Countries, who without their personall presence, would haue staid at home like Drones, and pined for want of liuing.

Patria magnanimis est vbicunque bene,

That's my Countrie which giues me my welbeing. Euery place agrees with an honest minde, and that as naturally, as the Sea with the Fish, as the Ayre with the Fowle. Another while I meditate on that saying of *S. Paul*: *He which provides not for them of his owne houshold, is worse then an Infidell*: Whereby the care of my Wife and Children, kindling an indulgent loue within mee, reuokes my resolution from this enterprize. But presently after I see the same *God* ouerlooking *Newfoundland*, which ouerlookes *Europe*, and all the world ouer, sounding out this Proclamation: *He that loues his Father and Mother aboue me, is not worthy of me*: which the *Iesuites* imbracing somewhat too meritoriously, doe to our shame, put in practice, abandoning all the pleasures of their natiue Countrie, and betaking themselues to the vttermost parts of the earth, so that *China* and *Iapan* doe ring out the name of our *Sauour Christ* by their meanes and trauels.

Sometimes I suspect the Action, because I see men of my ranke so much giuen to lazinesse, and the loue of their dunghils at home, that they will indure any smart of oppression or cracke of credit, rather then they wil depart into a remoter place to liue in perpetuall plenty. But this cogitation /quickly (8)/ quickly vanisheth, when I consider the estates of our *rich* and *poore*, how the *one will not, the other cannot*. The one lies besotted with the lullabies of carnall ease, caring more for this worlds vanity, then for heauenly Blisse purchased by workes of *charity*, which as *S. Iames* wrote, will helpe to *couer multitudes of sinnes*. And the other for want of meanes, cannot get thither without some good peoples deuotions. In which latter discommodity I am sorry to find so many helplesse in my Countrie of *Wales*. Wheras close by vs, I see our neighbours of *Deuonshire* scorning to become Gossips to pouerty, yearly

to send about 150. ships to salute the *Newfoundland*, transporting thence those Commodities, without which, *Spaine* and *Italy* can hardly live.

This is our *Colchos*, where the *Golden Fleece* flourisheth on the backs of *Neptunes sheepe*, continually to be shorne. This is *Great Britaines Indies*, neuer to be exhausted dry. This pretious Treasure surmounts the *Duke of Burgundies Golden Fleece*, which he called after that name by reason of his large customs which he received from our *English* Woolls and Cloth in the *Low Countries*. From this *Iland*, our *English* transport worth 20000. pound; and might yeerely treble this summe, if the *Plantations* goe forward as happily as they doe, and may with the tenth part of the charge, which hath bene defrayed about other *Plantations*. *So many men, so many mindes*. Every man hath his peculiar fancie, either by the motions of good *Angels*, or by the instigation of the *Spirituell /Tempter*; Bbb (9)/ *Tempter*, or by the constitution of the *braine*, hot cold, or depravedly mixt. But let men in cold blood lay aside their crotchets, and the sparkling flames of *imagination*, and iudiciously weigh the vtility of this businesse, comparing the dangers, the remotenesse, and charge of other voyages, and no doubt but *God* will giue them *a new heart*, to imbrace this *project*, which experience for these 80. yeares space hath confirmed vnto vs to bee more beneficiall, then any other whatsoever.

Here *Orpheus Iunior* suspended his speech; when as all the Auditors and standers by shouted for ioy, to heare that a new *Colchos* was found out for the restoring of *Trading*, which lately began to faile in the North-west parts of *Europe*. There were many *Ladies* which purposed out of hand to imitate *Isabella Queene of Castile*, in selling their Iewels, Rings, and Bracelets, for the furthering of this *Plantation and Fishing*, as the other had done to furnish out *Columbus* for the first discovery of the *West-Indies*. Great was the zeale, & most hopefull the *Charity* like to spring from this zeale, (for every man prepared an auspicious *offring* for the gratulation of these ioyfull newes) when they also vnderstood that all the profits of this *Golden Fleece* were to be distributed among the *Professors of the Gospel*, & that *Great Britaines Monarchy* might in a short time arrive to as great riches as the *Spanish*. After these applauses, his *Maiestie* beckned to *Orpheus Iunior*, that he should proceed in his discourse. But suddenly the *Lady Pallas* interrupted him, saying, that it were requisite, all his *Nobles /and: (10)/ and Gouvernours of Prouinces* should be present at the discovery of the *Golden Fleece*, whereby some timely order might bee taken for the guarding of the *Coast*, which produced this pretious increase of *Trade*. *Apollo* liked very wel of this wise admonition, & against that day seuennight, required his *Pegasean Postmasters* to summon his *Prouinciall Gouvernours*, all other businesses set aside, that they should appeare before him in the *great Hall of the Court of Audience at Parnassus*.

CHAP. 2.

Orpheus Iunior particularizeth the manifold benefits of the Golden Fleece, which might serue to repaire the decay of Trade, lately complained of in Great Britaine, and to restore that Monarchy to all earthly happinesse.

IVst on the prefixed day, the afore-mentioned *Gouvernours* appeared before his *Maiestie*, at the place appointed, where *Apollo*, the *Lady Pallas*, the *Muses*, the *Graces*, the *Nymphs of Great Britaine and Ireland*, and all the wise *Councillors of State*, with the choise *spirits* of his *Empire* attending on his *Maiestie*, hee commanded *Orpheus Iunior* particularly to certifie vnto them the *necessity* and *commodity* of the *Golden Fleece*, which might supply the defects of *Great Britaine*, and restore it to the most flourishing estate, wherein it euer stood in former times. *Orpheus Iunior* after some few excuses of his disability, proceeded to epitomize the singular properties of the *Golden /Fleece*; Bbb2 (11)/ *Fleece* so much expected in this wise:

Most redoubted Emperor, and next to our *great Creator*, the prime *Author* of our worldly happinesse, I am glad after the manifold crosses, which I haue sustained by sundry accidents, that *God* hath reserued me an Instrument this day to discover that *gaine*, which helps our *Commerce personall* betwixt party

and party, and the *Prouinciall* betwixt our Kingdomes and the foraigne, and both in the scale and ballance of *Trade*. But before I declare the *Commodities* of this *Trade*, I wil first shew the *Necessity* wherein we stand, if it be not suddenly aduanced forwards.

To begin with my *Natiue Countrey Wales*; Although many strange sicknesses haue diuers times of late yeares afflicted vs, yet notwithstanding the multitudes of people are here so great, that thousands yearly doe perish for want of reliefe. Yea, I haue known in these last deare yeares, that 100. persons haue yearly died in a *parish*, where the *Tithes* amounted not to fourscore pounds a yeare, the most part for lacke of food, fire and raiment, the which the poorer sort of that Country stand in greater need of, then the Inhabitants of the Champion Countreyes, by reason of their Mountaines and hills, which cause the winter there to be most bitter with stormy winds, raine, or snow, and that for the space of eight moneths. As also experience teacheth that Mountainous people require more store of nourishment for their bodies, then they which dwell in the plaines or vallies: which was the reason, that in the *North* /parts: (12)/ parts of *England*, Seruants vsed to couenant heretofore with their Masters to feed them with bread made with *Beanes*, and not of *Barly* from *Allhalontide* vntill *May*.

Another point of *Necessity* to procure vs to set forwards this most hopeful *Plantation*, and consequ~etly the *Fishing*, proceeds of the want of *woods*. For the *Ironmongers* vpon what warrant I cannot learne, haue lately consumed our *woods*, and those fit for timber, within lesse th~e 6 miles to the Sea, so that we must shortly repaire to other Countreyes for woods to be employed towards shipping, building, husbandry, &c. which poore men are not able to do. The decay of these *woods* also wil cause our breed of Cattle to decrease, which heretofore stood as a shelter vnto them against tempestuous blastes.

Thirdly, this maine businesse is to be promoted in regard of the *Generall Populousnesse of Great Britaine*, which is the cheife cause, that Charity waxeth cold. Euery man hath enough to doe, to shift for his owne maintenance, so that the greatest part are driuen to extremities, and many to get their liuing by other mens losses; witnes our Extortioners, Periuers, Pettifoggers at Law, Conycatchers, Theeues, Cottagers, Inmates, vnnecessary Alesellers, Beggars, burners of hedges, to the hindrance of Husbandry, and such like, which might perhaps proue profitable members in the *Newfoundland*. But aboue all, the state of *younger Brothers* is to the [sic MW] pitied, who by the rigour of our *Norman Lawes* being left vnprouided of mainte- /nance: Bbb3 (13)/ nance are oftentimes constrained to turne Pyrats, Papists, fugitiues, or to take some other violent course to the preiudice of the *Common-wealth*.

For these important reasons arising out of meere *necessity*, *Pantations* ought suddenly to be erected. And where with lesser charge then in the *Newfoundland*? Where can they liue to helpe themselues, and benefit their Country better, then in ioyning to encrease the reuenues of the *Crowne of Great Britaine* by the rich *trade of Fishing*? The *Commodities* whereof, I will here cursorily repeat.

[Marginal Note: 1] First, this *Trade of Fishing* multiplyeth *shipping* and Mariners, the principall props of this *Kingdome*. It yearely maintaineth 8000 persons for 6 moneths in the *Newfoundland*, which were they at home would consume in *Tobacco* and the Alehouse twice as much as they spend abroad. It releuees after their returne home with the labour of their hands yearely their wiues and children, and many thousand families within this *Kingdome* besides, which aduentured with them, or were employed in preparing of nets, caskes, victualls, &c. or in repaying of ships for that voyage.

[Marginal Note: 2] Secondly, It is neer vnto *Great Britaine*, the next *Land* beyond *Ireland*, in a temperate Aire, the south part thereof being of equall Climate with *Little Britaine in France*, where the Sunne shines almost halfe an houre longer in the shortest day in the yeare, then it doth in *England*.

[Marginal Note: 3] Thirdly, it will be a meanes for vs to reape the rest of the commodities of that Countrey, which /now: (14)/ now we cannot enioy for want of people to looke after them, and also for want of leasure, our men there being busied in the Summer about the *fishing*, or in preparing of their *stages* and boats, and afterward returning home against winter. The commodities of the Land are Furies

of Beuer, Sables, Blacke Foxes, Marternes, Musk-rats, Otters, and such like skinnes, as also of greater beasts; as Deere, and other wild creatures. To this I adioyne the benefit, which may be made by woods, being pine, birch, spruce, Furre, &c. fit for boords, Masts, barke for tanning, and dying, Charcoales for making of Iron. Out of these woods we may haue pitch, Tarre, Rosen, Turpentine, Frankinscence, and honey out of the hollow trees, as in Muscouy, and heretofore in our owne woods before they were conuerted to the Iron Mills. There is great store of Mettals, if they be lookt after.

[Marginal Note: 4] The *Plantations* well and orderly there once erected, will helpe vs to settle our *Fishing Trade* farre more commodiously, then now it is. For whereas our Fisher-men set out at the end of February, they may choose to set out before the end March, if euery man hath his stages there ready against their comming, and not by the first commers destroyed most barbarously & maliciously, because their countrymen which come next after them may be behind them a fortnight in building of others. And likewise the *Planters* themselues may fish for Cod there a moneth before our *English men* can arriue thither, and also after they are gone they may fish almost all the yeare after. /They: (15)/

[Marginal Note: 5] They may fish there for other kindes of fish besides *Cod*, as Mackerels, Salmones, Herrings, and Eeles, salting them and barrelling them vp: which will much aduantage this *Kingdome* being hither transported.

[Marginal Note: 6] They may erect salt houses there, hauing woods sufficient for that purpose, which may saue this Kingdome much money, which now goes out to other Countreyes for the same.

[Marginal Note: 7] The *Plantations* may in a short time supply vs with Corne here in *England*, when the same growes deare, as commonly it doth within the space of euery fiue yeares, whereby wee are faine to be beholding to *Danzk*, and *Poland*, expending that way much of our Treasure. That *Land* hauing the vegetatiue salt and vertue of it vnwearied, entire, and fresh, cannot but beare a world of corne, considering also the gummes and liquors which from time to time since the *Flood* or the *Creation* haue with the heate of the *Sunne* distilled out of the trees into the earth, which renders it most fruitfull. The which may be likewise gathered by obseruing the commodities and fruits, which now the earth produceth without the industry of man.

No place of the world brings naturally more store of Gooseburies, and those bigger then our Garden ones, Rasburies, Mulburies, Filbirdes, Straburies, Hurtles, Cherries, wilde Pease, and abundance of Roses.

[Marginal Note: 8] By this *Trading* into *Newfoundland*, no commoditie is caried out of the *Kingdome*, as in other voyages, which is a matter of great consequence. /But: (16)/ But by the labour of their hands they bring home Fish wet and dry, and Traine Oile; Or else they bring home Salt, Wines, Spice, Sugar, &c. in exchange of their Fish out of *France* and *Spaine*, a speciall enriching of this *Realme*, and an augmenting of the *Kings Customes and Impostes*.

[Marginal Note: 9] The *Plantations* there will saue many a poore mans life, who falling sicke, as among so great a number some may chance to be, may quickly recouer their healths by fresh victualls and good lodging.

[Marginal Note: 10] This *Plantation* will preuent other *Nations* from engrossing the Countrey and the *Fishing* to themselues, as perhaps hereafter some may goe about such a Plot. It will reduce such as resort thither, to acknowledge our *Kings soueraignty* ouer that *Land*. It will serue to bridle their outrages, and also the abuses committed by our owne Countrymen about the taking away with strong hand one anothers stages and boates. It will serue to restraine their insolencies, who now bragging, that they are there *West and by Law*, doe wilfully set fire on the woods. It will bridle their thefts, which filch at their departure all the railes of other mens stages, together with their salt, which being full laden with fish, they are forced oftentimes to leaue behind them. It will serue likewise to hinder their barbarous

casting of their *ballast* into the harbours, which in a short time will ouerthrow both the hauens and the *Fishing*.

To these *motiues* I could ioine others; But because I thinke here are sufficient to lead men of /vnder-: Ccc (17)/ vnderstanding to see into their profit, & what may most easily be performed, I will leaue off to trouble your patient eares any longer with a more tedious discourse, hoping that these wil suffice as restoratiues to repaire the languishing humours of our Country. To the furtherance of which worthy worke I inuite the *Inhabitants of Great Britaine*, like true *Christian Patriots*, to put to their helping hands. What for mine owne particulars I haue done, our *Newland Merchants* know. And more as yet I would doe, were my meanes answerable to my mind; Howsoever, during my life I shall reioyce that in this vale of misery I haue set out my talent to some good behoofe. And in the houre of death it shall be my comfort, that I haue laboured to keepe the *Faith* not altogether fruitlesse and imaginary, but accompanied with some actuall deeds of *Charity*. /CHAP.: (18)/

CHAP. 3.

Apollo calls an Assembly of the Company, for the Plantation of Newfoundland, where Mr. Slany, Mr. Guy, and others, meeting by his Maiesties Commandement, Captain Iohn Mason is willed to disclose, whether the Golden Fleece be there, where Orpheus Iunior alleadged it to be. Capitaine Mason auerreth it to be in the same Iland more abundantly then in any other place.

APollo hauing with acute iudgment, and mature deliberation resolved to countenance and continue the *Plantation* of the *Iland* commonly called the *Newfoundland*, afer his *Maiestie* had by publike proclamation commanded the same to be hereafter called *Britannioll*, & to be diuided into three parts, as *Great-Britaine* was at the first planting by the *Troians*, or as others affirme by the valiant *Cimbrians*, hee assembled all those expert *gentlemen*, which had either aduentured their fortunes or persons in that hopefull Countrey. And in the magnificent *Hall* of the *Delphicke Palace*, there appeared the noble minded *Iohn Slany Treasurer* of the society for that *Plantation*, *Humphrey Slany* his brother, & others of the Corporation out of *London* and *Bristow*; Then entred *Iohn Guy Alderman of Bristow*, who was the first *Christian*, that planted and wintered in that *Iland*, establishing an *English Colony* at /Cuperts: Ccc2 (19)/ *Cuperts Coue* within the *Bay of Conception*, about 13. yeares past. After him, came *Captaine Iohn Mason*, who dwelt in that Country sixe yeares. Next to these, many others out of *Bristow* and *Wales* succeeded, who had spent some few yeares in that Land. And particularly, one *Captaine Winne a Cambro-Britan* was much noted in this Assembly for his personall abode and painefull care in settling the *Plantation* at *Feriland* in the South part of this Coast, where for the space of 4 yeares hee did more good for my *Lord Baltimore*, then others had done in double the time.

Apollo not mindfull, that there were any more *Aduenturers & Planters* of eminency then these, which he beheld there present, was about to frame a speech vnto them, when the *Lady Mnemosyne Princesse of Memory* whispered his *Maiestie* in the eare, that there were other *Noble Britaines*, which had likewise aduanced this glorious enterprize. And why said *Apollo*, doe they absent themselues from this *Assembly*? They haue reason for it, answered the *Lady Pallas*; For if they repaire hither to your *Maiesties Court*, and their Enemies watching that opportunity should enter into their charge, the remedies which you consult vpon at this present, will fall out to bee applyed, as *Physicke* to a dead Coarse; Some of the *Dunkirkes* may take their progresse into your *Britanniol*, to solace themselues there with your *Nimphs*, and to glut their greedy throats with Cods-heads. In what a case thinke you will your *Iasons* bee with their *Fishing* for the *Golden Fleece*, if some of /these: (20)/ these *Raggamuffins* make hauocke of their Ships, Mariners, Goods, and Plantations? Before you borrow the personal presence of those *Gentlemen* who are here wanting, it were fit your tooke some order to secure that Coast from *Piraticall rouers*. The *Lord Vicount Falkland* looketh vnto his great *Gouernement* in *Ireland*, to see the same well fortified and guarded. The *Lord Baltimore* is likewise busie in supplying his Colony at

Feriland. Sir William Alexander attends on the valiant King of *Great Britaine*, night and day, taking care by what meanes he may most commodiously transport his *Scottish Colonies* into those parts. Sir Francis Tanfield, and Sir Arthur Aston, two generous *Knights*, which to their immortall glory, doe imploy their times in building and manuring that new ground, cannot be spared from their Plantations, lest the wild Boares breake into their Gardens. I thinke, said *Apollo*, I must send for *Hercules* from his starry Spheare, or get another *Medusa*, whose very sight shall turne these *Dunkirkes* into stones, before my vertuous followers shall endure the least affront at the hands of malicious *Erynnis*, that Patronesse of barbarous Pirates. In the mean time we will thinke on some conuenient course to restraine these threatned thunders and blustering blasts.

And seeing that you my *deare seruants*, are here assembled at this time, I must haue you to satisfie the wauering world, whether the *Golden Fleece* be in greater plenty and abundance in this *Iland* or in *New England*, *Virginia*, the *Summer Iles*, or in /some: Ccc3 (21)/ some other forraigne Coast, which your Nation may easily possesse. At these words, there was much muttering among the *English* and *Scottish*. For some contended on the behalfe of *Virginia*; others contested for *New England*. Euery man had his opinion according to his imaginary obiect, wherein most preferred priuate fantasies, before the intellectual facultie. His *Maiestie* hauing patiently awayted for their vnanimous resolution, like Brethren of the same *Iland*, borne vnder the same *Prince*, Religion and Gouvernement, and seeing no end of their disputes, hee willed *Captaine Mason* to breake the Ice, in respect he had beene sixe yeares acquainted with ice and frosts at *Cupert Coue*, one of the coldest places of those Countries, and boldly without partiality, feare, or sinister regard, to disclose the secrets of the Soile, the benefits of the Land, and whether this *Plantation* were such an inestimable iewell as *Orpheus Iunior* had deliuered, or to be had in more estimation then any other place.

Captaine Mason after some complementall excuse of his disability, answered in this wise: I could haue wisht that Mr. *Iohn Guy*, my predecessor in *Britannioll*, a man both learned & experienced in these exploits, had spared me the relation, which your *Maiestie* hath imposed on me: But seeing the lot is falne into my share, I will repeat those passages, which hee and others here know better then my selfe. This *Iland* now in question is altogether as large as *England*, without *Scotland*. And at the /degree: (22)/ degree of 51. of Northerly latitude. Where *England* ends, there this blessed *Land* beginnes, and extends it selfe almost as farre as the degree of 46. iust in a manner as the climate lieth from *Caleis* to *Rochell*. The weather in the *winter* somewhat like vnto it in *Yorkeshire*, but farre shorter, for the Sun shines aboue halfe an houre longer in the shortest day, then it doth in *London*. The *Summer* much horter then in *England*, and lasteth from Iune vnto Michaelmas, specially in the *Southerly part*. I haue knowne September, October, and Nouember, much warmer then in *England*. But one thing more I found worthy of an *Astrologers* search, wherefore the *Spring* begins not there before the end of Aprill, and the *winter* comes not in before December or Ianuary: the causes I know not, vnlesse Nature recompenceth the defect of the timely *Spring*, with the backward and later *winter*. Or else because our *Plantations* lay open to the *Easterly windes*, which partaking of the large tract of the Sea, and of the icie mountaines, which flote there, being driuen by the current from the *Northerly parts* of the world, might happily proue the accidentall cause of the *Springs* backwardnesse; yet tolerable enough, and well agreeing with our constitutiōs. Towards the *North*, the land is more hilly and woody; but the *South part*, from *Renoos*, to *Trepassa*, plaine and champaine euen for 30. miles in extent. It abounds with Deere, as well fallow Deere, as Ellans, which are as bigge as our Oxen. And of all other sorts of wilde Beasts, as here in *Europe*, Beuers, Hares, &c. The like I may /say: (23)/ say for Fowle and Fish. I knew one Fowler in a winter, which killed aboue 700. Partridges himselfe at *Renoos*. But for the Fish, specially the Cod, which drawes all the chiefe Port townes in *Christendome* to send thither some ships euery yeare, either to fish, or to buy the same; it is most wonderfull, and almost incredible, vnlesse a man were there

present to behold it. Of these, three men at Sea in a Boat, with some on shoare to dresse and dry them, in thirty dayes will kill commonly betwixt fiue and twenty and thirty thousand, worth with the Traine oyle arising from them, one hundred or sixe score pounds. I haue heard of some *Countries*, commended for their twofold haruest, which here we haue, although in a different kinde: yet both as profitable, I dare say, as theirs so much extolld. There is no such place againe in the world for a poore man to raise his fortunes, comparable to this *Plantation*, for in one moneths space, with reasonable paines, he may get as much as will pay both Land-lords Rent, Seruants wages, and all Houshold charges, for the whole yeare, and so the rest of his gaine to increase.

As for the other *question*, whether the title of the *Golden Fleece* may bee conferred more deseruedly vpon this *Iland*, then on any other forraigne place, where his *Maiesties* Subjects of *Great Britaine* doe vse to Trade? By the last part of my Discourse, it is plaine, that it goes farre beyond all other places of Trade whatsoever, and iustly to be preferred before *New England*, *Virginia*, and other *Plantations*, for these foure reasons: /First, (24)/ First, it lieth neerer to *Great Britaine*, by three or foure hundred leagues, then eyther of them. For wee may saile hither within twelue or fourteene daies, being not about sixe or seuen hundred leagues passage: whereas *Virginia* lieth as far again. Secondly, it is better in respect of *Trade*, and the concourse of people, which with 500. or 600. Ships, doe yearly resort thither. By which meanes they augment their *Princes Customes*, and doe maintaine many thousands of their fellow-subjects, their wiues and children. Thirdly, the conueniency of transporting *Planters* thither at tenne shillings a man, and twenty shillings the Tunne of goods. And if the party be a Labourer, it will cost him nothing for his passage, but rather hee shall receiue foure or fiue pound for his hire to helpe the *Fishermen* on the Land for the drying of their *Fish*: whereas euery man which goeth to *Virginia*, must pay fiue pound for his passage.

Lastly, wee are better secured from Enemies, for we haue no Sauages to annoy vs in the *South-parts*: And if any warres should happen betwixt *Great Britaine* and *Spaine*, we need not feare their insolent inuasions. For wee haue a Garrison of three or foure hundred Ships, of our owne Nation, which fish at our doors all the summer, and are able to withstand an *Armada*, if their *King* would but confirme that *Commission*, which his *blessed Father*, about three yeares already past granted, that two warlike Ships be yearly sent as waftors to defend the Coast, and to be authorized with power to leuy men & Ships there, if occasion /so: Ddd (25)/ so require; and all vpon the charges of the *Fishing fleete*. This *Commission* I obtained, and sithence I left it with my friend *Orpheus Iunior*, to bring to perfection, who as I am inforemd, is at this present in the *Court of Great Britaine*, an earnest solicitor to that effect. To conclude, after the *Fishing Fleetes* are returned homewards, we are safe, for the windes are commonly from August out *Westerly*, whereby none can come to vs. And if they should; we haue other places in the Country to goe to, till our Enemies bee gone. For there long they dare not stay for feare of the Frosts, which perhaps their tender complexions cannot brooke as well as our *Northerly Nations*.

CHAP. 4.

Apollo commands Iohn Guy, Alderman of Bristow, to shew how the *Plantations in the Newfoundland might be established & secured from the cold vapours, and foggy mists which in the Spring are supposed to molest that Country*.

APollo hauing noted how important to *Great Britaine* the *Plantations* are like to succeed and fall out for the restoring of their State to worldly felicity, that it proue a paralleled *Monarchy* to the proudest of the bordering *kingdomes*, made choise of Iohn Guy, Alder- /man: (26)/ man of Bristow, to shew in what manner the *Britaines* should order their *Plantations* in this *Golden Iland*, and secure their new habitations from the icie and cold foggy Aire, which in some seasons of the yeare were reported by the *Fishermen*, to molest and damnifie the Inhabitants.

Master *Guy* earnestly sought to post over the handling of this serious determination to *Captaine Mason*, in respect hee had wintred there longer then he had. But *Apollo* by no meanes would alter his imposition, saying, that in regard that Mr. *Guy* had oftentimes beene personally in the Land, and wintred there twice, being the first *Christian*, which made it apparent to the world that it was habitable & commodious for the vse of mankind, and also for that he had calculated the mutations of the seasons, keeping a Iournall of euery Accident during his abode in the Country; hee, and none but he should direct what might be conuenient for the setling and prosperous propagation of these most hopefull *Plantations*.

Mr. *Guy* seeing that by no entreaty or excuse, he could put the taske off from himselfe, with a lowly reuerence to his *Maiestie*, he said; If the *Noble Emperour* had askt my poore iudgement a dozen yeares past, concerning these secrets, it may be, I might haue giuen him more agreeable contentment, then at this time. For then the modell of the Country and Climat lay more fresh in my apprehension.

Notwithstanding, seeing the lot is cast vpon me, I will produce the best remedies which I know for the correcting of the malignant /ayre,: Ddd2 (27)/ ayre, if so I may without scandall call it. The Country I assure your *Maiestie*, is as tolerable as *England*, *Caeteris paribus*, comparing all the seasons together. And if some nice persons feele one *winter* among many, more snowy and frosty then other, they seeme to forget their owne Country, where the like inconuenience hapneth. But to auoid the worst, if euery *Householder* digge vp the next ground to his habitation, and round about the same, and then burne it, those moyst foffy vapours will not appeare, specially after the *Sunne* hath once warmed and pierced into the earth so dismantled and layd bare. Secondly, let them dig welles neere their houses against winter, that they may haue water in despite of the frost or snow. Thirdly, let them prouide them of fewell enough before winter, to haue the same more seare and dried. Fourthly, let them build their houses with a hill, or great store of trees interposed as a shelter betwixt them and the *sea-windes*, which there are *Easterly* and very nipping. There is no *winter* to speake of before the midst of *Ianuary*. And when the *Easterly windes* blow, the weather is no other, then it is in *Holland*. And I verily beleeeue, that in the *south part* of the Land, where it trends towards the *west*, and where the ground is eauen and plaine without hilles, it differs not much from the temperature of the south part of *Germany*. And for the further encouragement of our *Planters*, I can auow this for a certaine rule, that once being passed a mile or two into the Land, the weather /is: (28)/ is farre hotter. I found *Filberds* sixe miles distant from the *Sea side*, very ripe a moneth before they were fit to be eaten by the *Seaside*. So great an alteration there is within sixe miles space, by reason that those raging *Easterly* windes are defended and asswaged by the hilles and woods which stand as walles to fence and breake their force.

Above all things, I wish the *Planters* to sleepe in boorded roomes, and not to be too idle the first winter for feare of the *Scuruy*. For in all *Plantations* this disease commonly seaseth vpon lazy people the first winter. Yea, Sir *Walter Rawleighs* Colony in *Virginia*, though a hotter Country, 1586. could not auoid this mortall sicknesse. These rules obserued, our *Planters* may liue happily. They may fish a moneth before others, which come out of *England* thither to *fish*, & they may fish three moneths or more for *Cod* and *Herring*, after they are departed, which will much enrich them. /CHAP.: Ddd3 (29)/

CHAP. 5.

Sir Ferdinando Gorge *is accused by the western Fishermen of England, for hindering th-e of their stages, to dry their Fish in New England, and from trading with the Sauages for Furres and other Commodities. Ferdinando Gorge his answer. Apollo reconcileth their differences.*

Vpon the Friday seuennight before Easter, in Lent last, 1626. there arriued here at *Parnassus*, certaine *Westerne Merchants* out of *England*, iust about that time, as *Apollo* had decreed straight execution against some for the eating of *Flesh* on some prescribed dayes, for that weighty and *politicall* respect of maintaining *Nauigation*, wherein the workes of our *Creator* doe shew themselues no lesse admirable,

then the land. Assoone as these *Merchants* had heard this necessary *Law*, with the execution, one of them, a person of very discreet behauieur, desired liberty to speake on the behalfe of his poore Countreyemen for some oppressions, which *Ferdinando Gorge* Gouvernour of the Fort at *Plimouth*, whom they pointed at, present in the great Hall of the Court of Audience, had vnder colour of a *Patent* deriued from his Earthly *Soueraigne of great Britains* Prerogatue, most vncharitably & vnlawfully committed against them, their Factors, and Mariners on the Coast of *New England* in *Amrica*. *Apollo* willed them to declare their grieuances. First, they /particularly: (30)/ particularly shewed that this place was an *Heathenish Coast*, vntilled, and voyd of *Christian Inhabitants*: in regard whereof they tooke it to be lawfull for them being *Christians*, who in such remote wild Countreyes were to passe for Freemen, and equal for right with *Alexander the great*, that went into the *East Indies*, as they into the *West*, there to enioy the benefit of the *Law of Nations*, to discouer new Countries, to exchange wares for wares, Cloath for Furies, Ciuility for rudenesse, and likewise to transport Fish, which they laboured hardly for, Pitch, Tarre, Masts, and such like, which they could not haue in *Europe*, without a farre greater charge. All this notwithstanding, Sir *Ferdinando Gorge* by his Lieutenant and Agents, opposed their Commerce, forced them to compound for their Stages, and pretended the Commodities of the Country to bee due to him, and his Associates, who first discouered the same, and afterwards had obtained a *Patent* thereof, of the Noble King *Iames* for their vse. Likewise, they intimated, that the Sea was free and common to all men, more common then *Ergo* in the Schooles, or the word *Homo*, which the *Grammarians*, euen since *Orbilius*, *Quintilian*, and *Priscians* time, haue stoutly maintained to bee a common name to all men, ciuill and sauage; yea, and to all sorts of women, the chaste, as the strumpet. In respect of which Community, warranted by the Lawes of the *Rhodes*, the statutes of *Oleron*, by the Constitutions of *Holland*, and lastly, by his transcendent authority which wrote the Booke /called: (31)/ called *Mare liberum*, they hoped to settle a beneficiall Trading, as well for *Fishing* on these forraigne Coasts, as for such Land Commodities, which the *Sauages* would trucke with them.

Apollo vnderstanding of these oppositions, tending in appearance to be a publike grieuance, demanded of Sir *Ferdinando Gorge*, wherefore hee sought to engrosse those merchandizes, and to make a monopoly of the Furies, which being bought of the *Sauages*, might in time by this concourse of his fellow *Christians*, proue a meane to ciuilize those rude Nations; and specially his *Maiestie* askt him why he went about to appropriate the Sea Coasts to some few of his adherents, which ought to be common, which serued to exercise honest men in industrious courses, and to make good his *Law* against the *eating of flesh* vpon prefixed dayes?

Sir *Ferdinando Gorge* answered: *Most dread Soueraigne*, the honour of a *King* consisteth as well in aduancing the building vp his *Sauours* Church, as the inlarging of his Territories, which may proue an addition to the strengthening of his Forces, and the enriching of his Crowne. For the perfection of which glorious worke, it pleased *God* to raise mee and others to aduenture our meanes for the discouery of this Country called *New England*, which before lay vnknowne. Hauing found it a habitable place, commodious for the vse of many distressed people, whom I saw to grone vnder the burthen of pouerty in my natiue Soile; I resolved to imitate the painefull Bees, to /build: (32)/ build houses, like Hiues, and therein to transplant them. For which purpose to auoyd the confused state of an *Anarchy*, I prepared the *Plantation* intended with the support of the *Regall* countenance, and to that end got the *Patent* specified by my Aduersaries with large priuiledges, immunities, and power, whereby our *Planters* might rest assured, not onely of security against Drones, but also of the quiet fruition of their profitable endeouours hazarded with their liues, and not to bee attained without labours and the sweat of their browes. Of what consequence not only this *Plantation* is, but likewise all others of the like nature, who knowes better then your *Maiestie*, who once a yeare suruayes the vttermost parts of the earth, euen to the *Southerne Pole*? For what is it, which renders a *Nation* vnhappy? Next to the want of *Gods knowledge*,

which the *Scripture* terms *Darknesse*, it is the want of necessities for the sustentation of life, as meat, drinke, and apparell. And when through a long peace, and their ouerspent fields, their Country-men doe increase and multiply, so that the extent of their natie Land is not capable nor sufficient to maintaine them, what (poore soules) shall they doe? If they rob or steale, they are hanged. If they looke for worke, perhaps they may meet with some couetous wretch that will retaine them during the haruest of Hay and Corne: but in the Winter, which in this *Climat* is longer then the Summer, they may starue for lacke of food, rayment and fying. This inconuenience was foreseene aboue 100. yeares /since,: Eee (33)/ since by Sir *Thomas Moore*, who grieuously bewailes the ouer-sight of our Policies, for condemning men to be hanged, who robd of meere necessity; whereas their Country, like a prouident Mother, ought rather to prouide them reliefe, whereby they might liue like men borne of a wise and politike mother.

[Marginal Note: In lib. de Eutopia.] Some mothers haue loued their children, that they haue hazarded their own liues, to get heritages for their younger children: yea, and were content to suffer want themselues, rather then their ofspring should miscarry.

Examples we can produce many. How came the world first to be planted? If the first *Generations after Noahs Flood*, had all abode in *Armenia*, *Chaldea*, and *Assyria*, the rest of the world had beene created in vaine. Therefore *God* sundred them by confounding their languages at *Babell*, that the glory of his power might be noised in all Regions, and the sound of his Name, throughout all Nations. This made *Saturne* to plant in *Italy*. This made *Hercules* to trauell to the *Atlantique Iles*, and to ingraue his name on those memorable Pillars at the *Straights of Gibraltar*. This made *Iason* with his braue Fleete of *Argonautickes* to saile into *Cholchos*, in hope of a perpetuall Trade for the Gold of that place with his *Grecian Commodities*. How came the *Iles*, the *Iles of the Gentiles* to be peopled, but by *Plantations* transported vpon the charge of able and substantiall persons. *Marseilles* was ciuiled and inhabited with a *Greeke Colony*. From whence are we all come into these parts? We are not Natiues, but after many hands /led: (34)/ led into this *Kingdome*. Wee came from *Saxony* our selues, as the most of *Italy* doe descend from the *Northerly parts of Germany*. The *Spaniards* deriue their pedegrees from the runnagate *Gothes*, or from the *Moores*, who likewise glory to bee a remnant of the fugitiue *Arabes*.

O what a shame is it vnto vs at this day, to see whole numbers of our *English* and *Scottish* dispersed abroad in *Popish* and *Moorish* Countries, turned *Apostataes*, and in time forgoing the memory of their naturall Mother-tongue, as of the true *Faith*, wherein they were baptized! Now how easily might this monstrous and inhumane absurdity be preuented by a timely *Plantation*?

To this end haue I and my *Copartners* laboured. But as we were laying the foundation, these *Antiplanters* enuying at those hopefull attempts like those which repined at the rebuilding of *Ierusalem*, would needs inioy the fruits of our labours, despoyling vs of our Stages, and the plaine plats of ground bounding on the Sea; and not thus content, they would cut downe a tree worthy forty shillings, fit for a *Mast*, where a tree of two shillings might serue their turne. Sometimes they would either of despite to the *Planters*, or in a wanton vnbrideled humour, set fire on the woods two or three miles together. We neuer gaine-said them to *fish* vpon our Coast, but on the contrary, we were very glad of the occasiō. Only we sought to curbe their insolencies, which committed these outrages. We endeuoured to hinder their wilfull casting their *ballast* into the harbours, which in /snall: Eee2 (35)/ small time will quickly decide this present controuersie, when the *harbours* shall by this outrageous abuse, bee choakt and dammed vp without any hope of recouery.

As for the Trade of *Furs*, how can this be a grievance more then it is in *England*, where the petty Lords of Mannors clayme a farre greater Iurisdiction there, to enlarge their Forrests and games: yea and some haue obtained a *Free Warren*, that none whatsoever should hawke or hunt vpon their Lands, or within their Precincts. If this be allowed in *Old England*, much more ought we to stand vpon our *Royalties* in *New England*, in lieu of our infinite charge and paines taken in our voyages, and setling there our new

inhabitants. What *Gentlemen of fashion* will forsake their Country, except they shall haue a larger extent of command, and more hopes of benefit then at home? To suffer such barbarous insolencies to bee done on a mans *Free-hold*, cannot but trouble the meekest man on the earth: yea, another *Moses*, another *Iob*. To this I adde, how some of these *Antiplanters* led by an vnheard-of greedinesse of gaine, haue sold vnto the *Sauages*, Muskets, Fowling-Peeeces, Powder, Shot, Swords, Arrowheads, and other Armes, wherewith the *Sauages* slew some of those *Fishermen*, which had so inconsiderately sold such dangerous wares to *Infidels*. By which means they are now become dangerous & formidable to the *Planters* themselues. And farre more fearefull would they haue proued vnto vs, if the *King of Great Britain our Soueraign*, /had: (36)/ had not strictly made a *Proclamation* to the contrary, that no *Subiect* of his should presume to sel th~e any such vnlawfull ware. Vpon the brute of which *Proclamation*, the *Sauages* being hopelesse euer to receiue of our *Nation* more *Gunpowder*; they very circumspectly sowed in the best cornefields they had all the *Powder* which remained, with full expectation to reape a goodly haruest thereof, as of Mustard or other seedes.

Apollo according to his wonted manner, hauing paused and meditated on the *Plaintiffes* and *Defendants* allegations about one quarter of an houre: at last pronounced this definitiue sentence. Forasmuch as wee conceiue both this *Plantation*, and the *Fishing Trade* to be very expedient to *Great Britaine*: we order both of them, like *Hippocrates Twinnes*, to consociate together in brotherly amity, and to assist one another without malicious emulation. That the *Fishermen* haue conuenient places for the drying of their *Fish* on the land, with as much woods as will serue for their fewell during their abode in that Country, and for their returne homewards by the way, and also as much woods as will build vp or repaire their Ships & Stages; provided that the commn sort of Marriners shall not of their owne heads, without their Master of the Ship, and one of the chiefe of the Planters be present, cut or cast down any woods, but what by them shall be seene fit for those necessary vses. Secondly, that none of the *Fishermen* shall throw their *Ballast* into the Harbours to deface the same. Thirdly, that for some /few: Eee3 (37)/ few yeares, they shall not traffique with the *Sauages*, but shall leaue the same to the *Planters*, vntill the *Plantations* be compleately strengthened, and of sufficient power to liue of themselues, and bee conueniently armed against those barbarous people. Fourthly, that all such plats of plaine lands, neere to the Harbours, which the *Planters* shall from henceforth rid of woods, and make apt for Stages to dry fish vpon, shall belong to the *Planters*: And that all such places which the *Fishermen* haue already rid, and built Stages vpon, shall appertaine to them for euer. As also al such *Stages*, which they shall hereafter build for that purpose. In lieu of which priuiledges, euery *Ship* shall transport a Tunne of such prouisions which the *Plantations* want, receiuing for the same, tenne shillings, towards the fraught, and the price of the goods by them disbursed in *England*. Fiftly, that both the *Planters* and the *Fishermen* shall ioyne and suddenly assemble all their forces together with their best endeouours to expell *Pirates*, and their Countries enemies; if any arriue on that *Coast*, with intent to prey vpon eyther of them. Sixtly, if any dissention happen betwixt the *Fishermen* and the *Planters*, the matter shall be compromitted to twelue mens arbitrement, sixe of the one side, and sixe of the other, and if they misse to accord the parties difference, then the *chiefe person in the Plantation*, and the *Master of the Ship*, whereof the Fisherman is, to end the businesse as Vmpires and principall Iudges. /CHAP.: (38)/

CHAP. 6.

Apollo moued to pittie vpon a *Petition* preferred vnto him by certaine Saylers Widowes, whose *Husbands* perished in the voyages vnder the East Indies Company, causeth foure famous *Knights* of Great Britain, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Martin Furbisher, Sir Henry Middleton, and Sir Thomas Button, to signifie their opinions, whereabout the best passage to the East Indies did lye.

Vpon the Feast day of Saint Marke the Euangelist last past, 1626. as *Apollo* was conferring with certaine *Cosmographers*, for the aduancing of the *East Indy Trade*, the *Lady Pallas* whispered his

Maiestie in the eare, to admit some into that conference, which had beene principall *Nauigators* imploied for discoueries towards those Coasts. For said she, though *speculation* bee the most noble Science in Philosophy, yet for the atchieuement of a reall and beneficiall *Trade*, it serues to no other vse, then as a *Preparatiue* in Phisicke to make the humours pliable and tractable for the insuing Purgation: the which notwithstanding may proue erroneous and deceiueable, if it meetes with a malignant, stubborne, or peruerse matter. For who can by a coniecturall knowledge, pierce into more hidden occurrences? There is as much difference betwixt *speculation* and *practise*, as is betwixt a *clinicall scholler*, discoursing /of: (39)/ of Countries by his *Map* or *Globe* on a Table, as a *Mariner* trauersing the *Ocean*, where oftentimes he meetes with such difficulties, that hee is forced to returne home, and to wait for a more seasonable opportunity. Therefore if you meane to hold vp and continue this *Company*, it were good you sent for some choyse and well experienced *Nauigators* which may direct this businesse, associated with the Gentlemen aboue-named.

Apollo liked very well of this aduise, and presently caused these foure famous Knights to bee sent for, Sir *Francis Drake*, Sir *Martin Furbisher*, Sir *Henry Middleton*, and Sir *Thomas Button*. As soone as they were come into his *Maiesties* presence, he related vnto them, that vpon a *Petition* exhibited vnto him by many poore Widowes of the *City of London*, and of other Cities & Towns in *Great Britaine*, how their Husbands perished in their voyages to the *East Indies*, by the distemperature of the *climate*, in passing so often vnder the *Tropickes*, and the *burning Zones*, they therfore desired eyther that he should dissolue the *East Indie Company*, or finde out a more conuenient passage to these Countries, where the Spices grew, which their Countrymen wanted. Otherwise they must of necessity continue still vnmarried; or liue in daily feares to lose their succeeding Husbands, who for their reliefe would hazard their liues, as the others had formerly done. For such was their ineuitable Fate, they said, that none would aduenture on Sailers Widowes, but men of the same vocation. Vpon which clamors of these distressed /Creatures,: (40)/ Creatures, his *Maiestie* being moued to pittie and commiseration, required them to yeeld their seuerall censures, by what passage the *English Nation* might traffique into those Lands of Spiceries with lesse perils and losses of Sailers. Sir *Francis Drake* first deliuered his opinion, that the moderne *Cosmographers* agreed vpon foure waies to the *East Indies*: Two imaginary, by the *Northeast*, which *Pliny* mentioned, Sir *Hugh Willowby* attempted, and the *Hollanders* prosecuted vpon the North of *Muscovy* to *Noua Zembla*, *Waygate*, and the *Riuer Ob*, but all in vaine: and by the *North-West*, which Sir *Martin Furbisher* first entred into, and Sir *Thomas Button* sithence pursued, but without fortunate successe. The other two waies to saile into the Lands and *Ilands of Spices*, were famous, which himselfe had past. The one through the *Streights of Magellan*, the other by the *Cape of good Hope*. Of these, he liked those of *Magellan*, and now the rather, for that *Tierra del fuego*, which is the South part of those *Streights*, is lately found out by certaine *Hollanders*, to be an Iland: And that himselfe had beene driuen by foule weather, as farre as 57. degrees of Southerly latitude, where he found some Ilands, and in all likelihood, an open passage about the 60. degree, which the *Hollanders* tried to be true, now stiling the same, *Lameers Streights*. This way hee approued lesse dangerous then the other, specially to the *Molucca Ilands*; so that they would begin their voyage about the end of August from *England*: that they might arriue there by the end of December, /which: Fff (41)/ which falls out to be the first of Iune, or end of May, in these *Streights*. Sir *Maurice Abbot* contradicted Sir *Francis Drake*, and said, that the greatest comfort in such long voyages, was to be sure of fresh victuals, which they could not bee assured of, by those *Southwest Streights*.

To this Sir *Francis Drake* answered: that for Wood, Water, Fish and Fowle, they might haue enough on this side, and neere the *Streights*; that they might be relieued in distresse at the *Riuer of Amazons* by their Countrymen, where *Captaine North*, *Captaine Parker*, and *Captaine Christmas* had planted, whereof the two last liued there of late, foure years in despite of the *Spaniards*, whom they wearied out

of the Country with the helpe of the *Natiues*, for all that they came with 1500. men to surprize them. Being past the *Streights*, they might haue fresh victuals in abundance at the *Iland of Mocha* in the height of 38. degree, which is subiect to the *States of Arauco*, deadly enemies to the *Spaniards*, and but fiue or sixe leagues from that *Centinent* [sic MW]. Or else they may get some with ease at the *Iland of Saint Maries*, twenty or thirty leagues further. If the Trade be to the *Moluccaes*, they may spare two moneths voyage this way; and also they shall meet with *Salomons Iles*, and many rich places vpon the Coast of *New Guinea*, which affoord plenty of victuals, Gold, Pearles, and Spice. Sir *Henry Middleton* much misliked this *Southwest* way, because of the vncertainty of prouision, and the solitarinesse of the voyage; whereas hee was sure all the way by the *Cape of /good: (42)/ good Hope*, at *Sancta Helena*, *Soldana*, at the *Iland of Madagascar*, to be stored with necessaries vntill he came to his iourneyes end. Further, hee said, as also the *East India Company* confirmed the very same to be true, that they had small doings now to the *Moluccaes*: For their Trade lay about *Iaua maior*, where they had a Factory at *Bantam*, and to *Serrat in Cambaia*, to *Sumatra*, and the *Persian Gulfe*.

After some altercation betwixt these last aforespecified, *Apollo* commanded Sir *Martin Furbisher* to declare his opinion touching the *Northwest passage*, which hee accordingly did, prouing that the most part of *Meta incognita*, where hee had beene, seemed by all probability to bee broken lands and Ilands, and that if he had had sufficient store of prouision, hee would haue aduentured through in despite of the mountaines of Ice, which threatned to immure him in. And that hee much maruelled at their slownesse of late, which finding the passage cleere and open in a farre more temperate climate, then where he had beene, did notwithstanding misse to find it out.

Sir *Thomas Button* much incensed to bee taxed for *slownesse*, who had busied himselfe all the daies of his life in warrelike actions, hauing beene at the sacking of *Cales*, and imployed in *Ireland* against the *Spaniards*, in *Hispaniola*, at the voyage of *Algiers*, and many other Sea voyages, for answer said, That if Sir *Martin Furbisher* had wintred in the 58. degree in *America*, which experience taught to be as the 63. degree of *Europes* coldnes, /hee: Fff2 (43)/ hee would not haue beene so briefe to impute *slownesse* vnto him. As for the *Passage*, hee verily beleeeued as Sir *Martin* did, it lay open. And that hee would haue done his endeouour to haue sailed through. For in *Hudsons Bay*, hee saw two very likely *passages* towards the Northwest, to enter in; but that hee was otherwise authorized and commanded to goe on *Southwestwards* to the bottome of *Hudsons Bay*, so that hee durst not but follow the tenor of his *Commission*. Yet notwithstanding he hoped, that he had not spent his time in vaine, during his voyage in those angry *climates*. For first he discouered, that those Seas could not bee sailed through, but in Iune, Iuly, and August, being alwaies subiect to foggs, ice, stormes, and sudden windes. The *sunne* seldome seene, so that the best *Nauigator* can hardly obserue the certaine height thereof. Onely his chieftest comfort during his abode there, was, that the dayes were very long, with very short nights: though otherwise the want of cleernesse to obserue either *sunne* or *starre*, were able vtterly to ouerthrow the whole voyage. Further, he noted, that Trumpets might not be spared, but most necessary to be had of such as passe in those Seas. For if two ships went together, they would quickly lose one another by reason of the thicke mist, though they went so neere as they might hallow one to the other. Likewise, he said, that *shirts of male* might not be spared, for feare of the *sauages* arrowes out of some ambuscado: Or else thicke leather Targets made of Buffe, as the *Spaniards* vse. To this hee added, that by /experience: (44)/ experience hee found another necessary note, which hee wished all such as were imployed in these remote Enterprizes to beare in minde, to carry with them good tooles, as well for repaying of their Ships, as to dig on the land, if they suffer shipwracke: And withall, the fittest engines which can bee deuised for weighing of shipping vpon such occasions; and in any case a couple of *Crabs* to be brought along with them in these vnknowne Discoueries, for the hoising and landing of their Ships, or other heauy necessaries, as Artillery, Timber, &c. Also, that the Discouerer should marke

the set of the *Tide*. For whensoever he loseth his strong *Tide*, or findes ground in 100 *fathomes*, let him rest assured, that he goes out of his direct course, for the finding of this hopefull passage. To conclude, Sir *Thomas Button* deliuered two notes more of great consequence for the preseruatiō of the Discouerers healths and liues, which *Apollo* better liked then all the former Discourses; whereof the one was, that hee obserued *Aqua vitae*, *Sacke*, and such hot liquors, to become most hurtfull to his men in the cold Winter, and on the other side, small drinke and Barly water most soueraine to maintaine them in health. The other obseruation was, that the *iuyce* of those tender branches or sprigs of trees which flourished fresh and greene in the Winter, out-daring the bitter blasts, and withstanding the extremity of the frosts, being pressed out, and ministred to the *sicke*, did miraculously restore them to their health. And the meanes of his first knowledge thereof, /proceeded: Fff3 (45)/ proceeded by seeing of the multitudes of *Partridges*, which fed and liued thereon all the Winter, to become fat and plumpe.

CHAP. 7.

Apolloes Censure of Sir Thomas Buttons voyage to the Northwest Passage.

His Directions for the preseruatiō of health in frosty seasons, and for the preuenting of the Scuruy. An Elegy in their commendations which aduentured their persons for the discouery of the aforesaid Passage.

APollo seemed much delighted with these narrations of Sir *Thomas Button*; and to let the vertuous of *Parnassus* know somewhat more of these remarkeable euent, hee made this discourse: How many famous Captaines here haue I admitted into my *Court*, which neuer entred into these hidden and magisteriall secrets of nature? Nay, how many wise *Philosophers* bee there here graced with my fauours, which vnderstand not these wonders of naturall effects? This *Gentleman* hath sufficiently performed his part in the discouery of the *Northwest passage*, considering the power limited vnto him by his *Commission*, which hee might not with safety transgresse. Yet I could wish such as bee in authority in /assigning: (46)/ assigning the like *Commissions* hereafter, to adde that Clause, which *King Henry the eight of England* sometimes vsed to enable his *Generals* with, that if that seruice proued disastrous and vnfortunate, notwithstanding the former words of the *Commission*, they should preserue the Honour of their *King* and *Country* by some braue exploit of their owne proiecting. For many occurrences may, like rubbes, light in their way, which the clearest *Eyes of State* could not possibly foresee. Sometimes the *Enemy* may haue a siluer bridge by slye intelligencers into his Neighbours Land. Sometimes a *Commander* may meet with a good booty at Sea, though he were beaten off from the Land. Or if one place be strongly barricadoed, hee may finde another most easily to be wonne. What ouerthrew and vtterly dispersed the *inuincible Armada* in 1588. but the precise relye, which the *Spanish Admirall* stood vpon in regard of his *Commission* limited by the *Councell of Spaine*? Let this suffice to excuse Sir *Thomas Button* for his not entring into one of the two *passages*, which he suspected to crowne the Discouerers voyage with eternall fame. And now to enter into the latter points of those secrets, which he mentions to haue tried, so vsefull for his peoples health; know this, *O ye that study Physicke*, that as *Hippocrates* wrote, mens inward parts, specially the stomacke, is hotter in Winter then in Summer. Looke in an extreame frosty Winter, how all the sap and vertue of Plants and Hearbs, shoote inwardly, and descend into the root, running thither as to their /sanctuary,: (47)/ sanctuary, refuge, and last helpe in nature. Euen so stands it with the body of man, which for vegetation and vigorous constitution, may in some sort be compared to a *Plant*. In Summer, the heat and radicall moystrure is dispersed here and there, vp and downe, and through all the parts of the body, so that the heat in the stomacke is of a mild oily warmth, and at that time more truely naturall, then in the *winter*. For Experience teacheth, and *Anatomists* confirme it, that in the *winter*, chiefly in frosty weather, mans liueliest heate setleth it selfe in the stomacke, neere the heart, the center and root of life, the other parts being oppressed with cold. There likewise it will beginne quickly to inflame in frosty seasons. When

the raw ayre gets into the body at the mouth, and at the pores, or at such time, when these pores of the skinne and outward superficies become thickned, whereby the spirits may not haue their free euaporation. Hence grow oppilations and obstructions; and consequently the *Scuruy*, being aided on by the meseraicall veines, full of putrified dampish blood, or by the melancholike spleen, swolne with too much windy nourishment. For the abating of which infirmities, moyst opening medicines of a biting nature, cooling and piercing liquors, somewhat of a milky mildnesse, and the iuyce of springing hearbs, must bee regarded by a wise *Phisitian*, and preferred before strong liquors and fiery Drinckes, which commonly are too too binding. I doe therefore much commend this *Knight* for this carefull obseruation, as for the /discouering: (48)/ discouering of those tender Plants which *Iaques Cartier* applaudes to be so soueraigne against the *Scuruy*, and called *Anneda*, by the *Sauages* of *Canada*. But now of late yeares, this precious Plant hath beene sought after by *Champleine* and other *Frenchmen*, albeit without successe; vntill this *Gentleman* renewed the memorie therof. And most famous had he yet been, if he had transported hither some Sets or Slips of these powerful *Plants*, which by this time might haue increased to succour many an honest mans life distressed by this hidden & trecherous *Guest*. I haue spoken the more largely of this *sicknesse*, because our moderne *Practitioners in Phisicke* should take this obseruation for a watchword, that most of the new diseases, Agues, putride Feuers, and such sicknesses as spring in the winter or in the beginning of the Spring, they be but waiting-Maids to this traiterous Lady; & for this cause, let them beginne their Cure with the *Scuruy*, and with the cleansing of the Bloud, and the rest will vanish away, as it were by miracle.

As soone as *Apollo* had ended this speech, hee charged *Hippocrates*, *Galen*, *AEgineta*, and other famous *Phisicians*, to take care ouer all the *English Sailers*, which from thenceforth, should hazard their liues to the *Indies*. He likewise commanded the *East Indies Company* to be more bountifull to the poore *Widowes*, whose Husbands chanced to miscarry in their seruice. Lastly, his *Maiestie* caused the *London Merchants* to ioine together for the prosecuting further of the *Northwest passage*, and for the honour of those *braue spirits*, which /had: Ggg (49)/ had already aduentured their persons in the discouery, to ingraue on a *brazen Table* these *verses* following, and the same to place as a Frontispice on the *Delphicke Palace*:

Orbis in Occiduâ latitat via parte sub Arcto,
Ducit ad Eoum quae magis apta mare.
Dux Frobisherus, Dauis, Hudson, et inclitus ausis
Buttonus validis hanc petiere viam.
Cambria non tantum, sed et Anglia laudibus effert
Te, Buttone, suis; aequiparâtque Drako.
De quot te memorem saluum euasisse periclis?
Sint testes Indus, Maurus, Iernus, Iber.
Non glomerata tibi Glacies imperuia ferro,
Non Hyemis longae nix numerosa nocet:
Quin tunc vlterius transisses, altera naui;
Obuia succedens si releuasset onus:
Albionémque nouam nobis incognita Meta
Tum bene vulgasset per freta nostra maris.
 Neere to the *Pole*, there lurkes within the *West*,
 A shorter way to saile into the *East*.
 Braue *Furbisher*, *Dauis*, and bold *Hudson*
 Sought out this way with the valiant *Button*.
 Not onely *Wales*, but *England* rings his name,

And with great *Drake* compares our *Buttons* fame
 Though *Ireland*, *Spaine*, *India*, and *Affrick* rage,
 To beare the brunts of his stout Pilgrimage:
 Yet they will prize him more, when more they
 How he endur'd a winter deep with *Snow*. (know
 For eight moneths space, besides the *Icy hills*
 Which Natures eares with strange amazem~et fills. /And: (50)/
 And if supplies had come in his distresse,
 New *Pillars* he, like those of *Hercules*,
 Had rais'd, but with *Plus vltra* in the place, (race.
 Where *Drakes new Albion* waites for *Britaines*

CHAP. 8.

The Merchants of *Lisbone* doe complaine on the English and Hollanders, for trading into the East Indies for Spices, Drugs, and other Commodities. Apollo reiecteth their complaints, and aduiseth, how they may saile thither with lesser inconueniences, then heretofore.

APollo hauing giuen order to the Inhabitants of *Great Britaine*, to set forwards some Shippes for the discovery of the *Northwest passage*: word was presently brought to the *Portingals*, taht his *Maiestie* had interessed the *Protestants* in the Trade of Spiceries. Whereupon the *City of Lisbone* sent to *Parnassus* foure of their most substantiall Citizens, where being arriued, they made meanes by *Osorius* one of their learned *Bishops*, to haue a full Audience of their matter the next Court day, which fell out on the fift of Iune last, 1626. as *Menante* the grand Post-master deliuered the last weeke at *Paris*. But *Mercurius Gallobelgicus*, affirmeth otherwise, that that [sic MW] this weighty cause was discussed on the *ninth of Iune*. Such is the disparity of iudgements, and /in-: Ggg2 (51)/ inequality of reports, that wee cannot rightly be informed by any of these *Currents* concerning those passages, which happen in our neerest times. How much lesse then shall we credit Historiographers of elder ages, which haue left vs the occurrences of many memorable affaires, which ought to serue as mirrours to posterity? Howsoever, most true it is, that the *East Indy* Cause was decided before the *sunne* entred into the *Tropick of Cancer*, in this Moneth of Iune last. The ground of the Plaintiffes suit was fixed most vpon the Diuision, which *Pope Alexander the sixt* made betwixt the House of *Castile*, and the House of *Portingall*, about 120. yeares past, that all the whole world then newly discovered, or to bee discovered, should equally be shared betwixt them both; the *East Indies* to belong vnto the *Portingals*, and the *West Indies* to the *Castilians*, the same to haue and to hold to either of the said Nations, their Factors; and Agents for euer warranted *contra omnes gentes*. Vnder colour of which authenticke Patent, they freely inioyed the same, vntill the bold *English* and *Hollanders* lately intruded into their Liberties, and haue vsurped many of the Coasts in those rich Countries. *Apollo* not wont suddenly without mature deliberation to order causes of such high consequences, sent for *Peter Martyr* the Author of the *Decades*, and asked him, how that Partition became ratified? *Peter Martyr* now a member of the Corporation of *Parnassus*, and not daring to conceale the verity of that businesse from the sincere *Head* of the vertu- /ous: (52)/ ous Society, answered, that indeed such a Capitulation was treated of betwixt those *Princes*, and that iust, as the said Commissioners intended to diuide the whole world by certaine Lines and imaginary points in the Globe, they were quite put out of their agreements by a Knauish Boy, who at that time accidentally bathed himselfe in a riuier neere vnto them, as they debated of these Lines, and hearing the Commissioners varying and wrangling about the drawing of these new Lines, he turned his backe side vnto them, and wished them to forme the same equally, as if they should delineat from the Center of his *Ano*, and so taking the same for a patterne, the one halfe should appertaine to the

one, and the other halfe to the other. Vpon which ridiculous interruption, the Commissioners being abashed and ashamed, that a Childe should touch so seriously vpon their Masters ambition, they departed, leauing the partition vnperfect.

Apollo perceiuing that the *Portingals* drift was to ingrosse the whole Trade of Spiceries as a Monopolly preiudiciall to others of the *Christian* Profession, vtterly misliked their aspiring and greedy purposes, and after some bitter exprobration of their Couetousnesse, hee framed this speech vnto them: In going about to appropriate the whole world to your selues, yee seeke to ecclipse the power of the *Omnipotent*, to forestall the wonderfull Art of Nauigation, and by keeping backe the *Protestants*, to let the *Mahumetans* still to ioyne with you in this beneficiall Trade, I confesse your /Nation: Ggg3 (53)/ *Nation* deserues to be commended for your discoueries of the *Cape of Good Hope* vnder *Vasco de Gama*. But afterwards, for you to ingrosse into your hands more Coasts and Trades then yee are able to mannage, is meere auarice, and a wrong to your *Creator*, who happily by these your Neighbours aduentures, may in time to come discouer as yet more vnknowne Countries, and settle in those remote places the *word of God*, euen beyond *New Guiny*, where more Noble Nations doe yet reside then yee haue found out. What greater glory can arriue to this part of the world, then to search into the vttermost parts of those Southerne Regions? In all ciuill Countries, the Inhabitants must as well looke into the Artificiall waies of acquiring wealth, as into the naturall meanes abounding in the places of their abode. This consists in Corne, Cattell, Wooll, Lead, Tinne, or in the like Commodities, which are ordinarily and without much Art deriued from their natiue Seates. The other depends on their industry and more curious skill to work vpon those materialls, as by their Wooll to Compose Stuffs of Serges, Perpetuanaes, Paropous, or the like; or else by Commerce and Traffique to exchange some of their superfluous wares with Forraigners, for some of their superfluities. Now in trading to these remote Countries, questionlesse some of these goods are exported to counteruaile those Wares, which Strangers might otherwise, to the preiudice of the *Kingdome*, import and bring in.

Before the *Londoners* and the *Hollanders* did set /out: (54)/ out Fleetes to the *East Indies*, the *Turkes* vsed to share with the *Portingalls* in those Commodities which now the *Protestants* trade for. Heretofore they paid at *Lisbone*, *Aleppo*, or *Alexandria* for euery pound of Pepper, two shillings, whereas now they pay but three pence in the *East Indies*, for Mace foure shillings sixe pence, which now stands them but in nine pence. Cloues at *Lisbone* or *Aleppo*, foure shillings sixe pence, and now but tenne pence. Nutmegs there two shillings, here but foure pence. Indico foure shillings, here twelue pence the pound. Likewise they paid for raw Silkes out of *Persia*, twelue shillings, but now they pay at the *Persian Gulfe*, not eight shillings the pound. Whereby a good Commonwealthsman may obserue, what Gaine there may redound to *Great Britaine*, if this rich Trade be graced and followed. And if they transport no coine out of this *Kingdome*, but Spanish Reals, Dolders, or outlandish monyes, carying also some of their Tinne, Carzeyes, and Broad cloathes, to the *Persian Gulfe*, where they are best vendible; there is no question, but this *Kingdome* will become much inriched. For the *sound of Denmarke*, the *Hans-townes*, and *France* will returne vs more money, then they haue need to bring into the *Indies*.

But first I could with *AEsculapius* to call a consultation of his best experimented *Physicians*, and to lay downe a dietary for their healths, for a *Northerne* man taken out of his naturall Element, and placed but for a small while in those fiery Cli- /mates,: (55)/ mates, will quickly droope. And now in the interim vntill this consultation bee concluded, out of the experience of such as trauelled into those parched Countries, I wish them to ballast their ships with *Turneps*, as a Defensatiue against the *Scuruy*, to carry along with them the salt or iuyce of *Scuruygrasse* well sodden, and stopt vp in glasses, and aboue all, the iuyce of Lemons.

Item, to bring along with them, good store of White wine Vineger to mingle with water, a liquor which preserved Sir *Francis Drake* in his long voyage round about the world.

Item, to vse *Cider*, and such cooling drinkes, more then Wines or *Aqua vitae*; sauving at times of excessiue heat, when the body becomes fainty, and the spirits are withdrawne into the outward parts. Then, a little draught of their hot waters, or a cup of Sacke, will refresh nature, although they sweat neuer so much. For it is found out by experience, that the moisture which lies within the body, is exhaled and forced into the exterior parts, and that the inward part then forsaken of that moist comfortable humour, and being cold, gladly receiueth a sudden restorative to repaire those annoyances, which the violence of that vnusuall heat hath extracted.

Item, to feed betimes in the morning, and not at noone, when the Sunne is vehemently hot, or else late in the euenings, once or twice a day, as their stomackes serue them.

To winde vp this discourse in a word, I exhort our *East India* Merchants, to beare in minde these few verses: /If: (56)/

If *Englishmen*, which *Indias* Coast doe range,
May not haue Spice for *English* goods exchange:
Farre be it from a *Christian* to transport
Our *Treasure* hence into an *Heathnish* Port.
'Tis better with plaine cheere to make our Feasts,
Then with repentance late to welcome Guests.
While these *Auisoes* I to *England* giue,
The *Hollanders* I meane not to forgiue.
Beware, lest whilst great bulkes of Ships yee raise
In hope of Gaine, yee reape not more dispraise.
How many men by *Feuers* to our cost,
Bred of Suns heat and salt meates haue we lost?
Cùm sine Thesauri massâ, nec Aromata vendat
India, nec mutet quae sua Terra refert:
Absit, vt hunc Belli Neruum Mercator auarus
Transferat, aut ditet Regna inimica Deo.
Quã satius foret absque dap prandere patellis,
Excidio Patriae quam saturare gulam?
Dum tibi vaticinor, non Belgis parco: cauete,
Ne Nautas, moles amplificando ratum,
Diminuatis opum spe; manducare salita
Accelerat rabiem Sole calente Febris. /CHAP.: Hhh (57)/

CHAP. 9.

Apollo sends for some of the Merchants Aduenturers of euery seuerall Company out of Great Britaine, graceth them with his countenance, and promiseth them the continuance of his Fauours. After this businesse of the *East India* Trade was thus recommended and blest by his *Maiestie*, with all auspicious graces, *bonis auibus*, and with sailes of comfort *velis secundis* committed to *Neptunes* protection: His *Imperiall Maiestie* sent for the other Aduenturers to forraigne Countries out of Great Britaine, some of the *Moscovy Company*, some of the *Turky* Merchants, some of the *French* Trade, of the *Sound*, of the *Dutch*, of the *Greenland* Company, some of the *Virginian*, of the *Summer* Ilands, of the *Riuer of Amazons*, of *Guiny*, and *Binny*, and of other Aduenturers, he caused some to appeare before him, charging them to follow their *Trades* without any more feare of *Moorish* or *Dunkirk* Pirates. And particularly he charged the Aduenturers into these last recited

Coasts to pursue their enterprizes, to saue their Country that wastfull expence of *Tobacco*, which yearely would bee exported out of their Country, if they did plant that weed in those hot places, specially at the *Amazons*, and at the vppermost part of the Riuer of /*Gambra*: (58)/ *Gambra* in *Guiny* about the 13. Degree, not a Moneths saile out of *England*, they should reape a rich haruest of *Tobacco*; besides in this last, they might get Hides, Elephants teeth, Cotton yarne, yea, and perhaps meet with another *Golden Fleece*, if it be true, as some report, that the *King of Morocco* hath his fine Gold in exchange of Salt, from People inhabiting not farre from this *Riuer of Gambra*. All these hopefull Proiects did his *Maiestie* lay before our *Britaines*, exhorting them to become more industrious, to cast by the hideous coat of Pouerty, and with an vndaunted courage to saile into the vttermost *ocean*.

*Impiger extremos currit Mercator ad Indos,
Per mare pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes.*

CHAP. 10.

Apollo to make the Golden Fleece a complete Catholike Restoratiue to the State of Great Britaine, commands the seuen wise men of Greece to declare out of their experience, some more meanes for the inriching of that State: which they seuerally performe.

NOTwithstanding all these profitable proiects, and more then reall appearances of the *Golden Fleece*, *Apollo* in another Assembly held at *Pindus* by reason of the violent *Summers* heat, which infested the populous *City of /Par-: Hhh2 (59)/ Parnassus*, in a Speech reiterating that as yet the *Scales* were not equall, for the benefit of *Great Britaine*; his *Imperiall Highnesse* concluded, that the *Golden Fleece* should be a Catholike Restoratiue as well for the *Inlanders* and the Sea Coasts, as for the *Plantations* to bee aduanced forwards; and therefore hee wished the *seuen wise men of Greece* to repaire their reputations lately lost in missing to reforme the *world*, and to deuise some new Remedies and Commodities for the perpetuall good of that *Monarchy*, which hee laboured to preserue as the apple of his eye.

Byas was chosen first to signifie his Opinion; who discoursed in this manner. I haue trauelled ouer all this spacious *Iland*, and by a curious suruay, I found more *Parkes* for Deere inclosed in this Country, then in all *Christendome* besides. I found many Commons, Mountaines, Heath, and wast grounds, which might be better conuerted and seuered for bearing of Corne, Grasse, and Hay, wherein the labour will quickly defray the charge, and mightily inrich the Natiues. In *Lincolneshire* about the Washes and Marshes; there may many new habitations be erected in imitation of the *Low-County men*, who haue wonne from the Sea, as the *Venetians* before them their famous *City*, more vnlikely grounds then any I saw in *Lincolneshire*. A Patterne wherefore let them take from Sir *Hugh Middleton*, that renowned *Barronet*, which makes *London* for euer obliged vnto him for her water, a piece of worke eternizing his Name so farre, that a *Spanish Embassador /vpon: (60)/ vpon* the sight thereof rauished with admiration, protested, that if such an enterprise had beene atchieued in *Spaine*, his King had ennobled him with the *Title of a Count*. This industrious Gentleman, together with Sir *Ambrose Theloall*, pursuing on the like profitable workes, recouered about 1000 acres of Land from the Sea, in the *Ile of Wight*, worth a thousand pound a yeare. And if others would follow their vertuous examples, doubtlesse the euent would crowne their designes and cost with prosperous successe. If *Commons* were husbanded and tilled, by such inclosures the *Commoners* should reape that commodity seuerally in 20. Acres, which they could not in 100. while they lay confused. A little Good is better managed, then much disorderly inioyed. Some men will get more by their Gardens and Orchards, then others by thier Plow Lands. How many Mountaines, Heaths, Wasts, and Furzy grounds might be conuerted to better vses then they be at this day? Yea, and many thefts, robberies, and other intollerable abuses, might bee preuented by these inclosures.

Here *Bias* ended; when *Pittacus* began to discover his Plot. Well hath my *Collegiat Bias* manifested a matter of great import, beneficially tending to restore *Great Britaine* to prosperity. But what shall the Inhabitants afterwards doe, when the genuine and native vertue, which now is verdant, of a lively saltish vigour, spicke and spanne new, what shall they doe fieve or sixe yeares hence, when they haue throughly gotten the maiden- /head: Hhh3 (61)/ head of these *wastes*, and wearied all the youthfull graine of these grounds with bearing of Corne? Will they feed and sucke still on the blood of their decayed veines? The best grounds will grow out of heart in a short time, vnlesse they be holpen by Art. I confesse the subiect, which I intend now to commend, is sordide, rude, and more beeming a Clownish *Coridon*, then one of my education in this magnifike *Court*; yet neuertheless, because the same serues to enrich his *Maiesties* Territories in these Western Coasts, which hee holds as deere as his *Thessalian Tempe*, I will disclose the secret meanes to renew the life of ouer-wearied Lands. There is no ground but hath *Marle*, either neere the superficies of it, or deeper in the wombe of the earth abounding. This *Marle* in some Countries, by the reuolution of time, is turned to lime, or limestone, and this lime in some places is growne to a finer mould, euen to chalke, which is the perfection of all *Marle*. Where none of these abound, nature hauing not as yet wrought her selfe to her fulnesse, I wish euery Landed man with an Augur, boarer, or piercing worme, to search and try in the deepest part of his earth, where the same lieth hid; for surely shallow or thicke, he may finde *Marle* vpon his Land. If it be oily, vnctuous, and clammy, then it is fat and rich. It is of sundry colours, and different likewise in the goodnesse. For there is a yellow *Marle*, a Red, a Grey, and Blew; all which are good, if they be oily and slippery as Sope, and mixed with earth; as also weake, if it be incorporated with gra- /uell,: (62)/ uell, stone or sand. The *red Marle* is the worst, vnlesse it be found to lye neere the *blew*. For the best is the *blew* in operation, and will last longest. Next vnto it is the *yellow*, and the *grey* better then the *red*. All which may bee searched after in the veines of the earth. Hauing met with it, let the Husbandman glory, that hee hath met with treasure, able to supply his owne and his Countries necessities. Onely let him take this for a *Caueat*, that at the *first marling* of his ground, hee must look he plow not with broad and deepe furrowes, but narrow, lest he throw his *Marle* into the dead mould. For the nature of *Marle* is to send all the goodnesse downwards, and for that cause it must not be buried too deepe, but still kept aloft on the vpper mould. And in this it differeth much from Dung and Mucke, which spend their vertue vpward, and will ascend by their misty vapour springing vp to the face of the ground, though they be buried deeper then they ought to bee. I could admonish men oftener to hearten their outworne grounds with other remedies, as with the soile of old Ditches, or with sand, or to transferre and temper fresh earth brought from lay grounds, with their ouerspent mould, as they vse in *Deuonshire*. Or to adde tough clay to the tender sandy, for the one is life to the other being so incorporated, specially moist with the dry. But I hope this being practised, their Corne fields will produce sufficient increase, so that they shall not become too often beholding to the *Sound of Denmarke* for *Rie*, as commonly heretofore euery /fiue: (63)/ fiue yeares they haue beene.

Periander after this speech, produced his opinion: Seeing we haue, like *Moles*, begunne to treat of earthly Commodities to enrich this decayed Countrie, let me exhort them to plant *Orchards*, the benefits I dare well say, will counteruaile the *French Vineyards* if they be rightly followed, and need but small pruning and looking to after the first planting. By this way they shall haue *Cider*, which with a little helpe of some Spice, will goe beyond most of their *Wines*, and consequently, saue aboue sixe hundred thousand pound a yeare, which now most lauishly are consumed by them, euen to the cutting and ending of their *fatall threed*. Already some discreet and circumspect Landlords haue couenanted & conditioned with their Tenants, that they shall euery yeare during their Leases, plant fruit Trees: which if others will imitate, not onely *wines* will grow in lesse vse,

but *malt* will be spared out of the superfluity of their store, to furnish the needy, and supply *Nauigations* and *Plantations* abroad.

As soone as *Periander* had done, *Thales* the *Milesian* tooke his turne and spake: *Many small pieces of meat put into the Pot, make fat pottage*, and as the other *Prouerbe* implieth, *many a small makes a great*, and mountaines were made of small motes or atomes, which I alleadge in my defence at this present, for though I cannot promise *Golden Mountaines* to augment the State of *Great Britaine*, yet I dare auow, that I shall reueale one *Proiect* which shall spare them sixty thousand /pounds: (64)/ pounds a yeare now of meere necessity transported into *France* and *Spaine* for *Salt*. Why may not they erect good store of *Salt-houses* in *England* neere those places, where *Coales* are digged, about *New-Castle*, in *Lancashire*, and in *Wales*, where lately an *Alderman* of *London* had one, which supplied *Bristow*, and those *Westerne* parts with very fine *Salt*? I know not what makes men so backward now adaies, vnlesse they are made to beleue by the *Spirit of Errour*, that a bare naked *Faith* will iustifie them with doing any deedes of *Charity*. For besides their yearely gaine, they may doe very meritorious deedes equall to *Almes-giuing*, which as *S. Iames* writes, *will couer a multitude of sinnes*, in setting the poore at worke. If they think it much to erect so many *Salt-houses*, as will serue all the *Ilanders*, by reason of the deare rate of *Coales* to be conuerted for other vses, let them set vp some in *Newfoundland*, some in *New England*, and others in *New Scotland*, where they may haue plenty of woods. And it is knowne, that Wood fire without conuerting Wood into Charcoale, wil serue to boile *Salt* as wel as *Coal*. There *Salt* being at hand to be had for the *Fishermens* vse, it will saue at the least twenty thousand pound, vnto the *English*, which now with the tunnage and the *Salt* they are forced to be at charge. [Marginal Note: Discouery of *Newfound Land*.] *Captaine Whitborne* in his book of the Cōmodities of that Country, among other exceeding good notes by him there deliuered, writes, that one Panne will make aboue 20. bushels of good *Salt* in euery 24. hours, onely with mans labour and the *Salt* water; and not, /as: Iii (65)/ as some doe vse to make *Salt* vpon *Salt*; which so there made, shall not stand in three pence the bushell to those that prouide in that manner: Whereas *Salt* now stands them in twenty pence at the least euery bushell. And as the said *Captaine Whitborne* further affirmeth, that *Salt* thus orderly boyled, doth much better preserue Fish, whether it be *Ling*, *Codde*, or *Herring*, and keepe it sweeter, then if the same were seasoned with any other kind of *Salt*. Yea, and *Fish* preserued with this white fine *Salt*, will sell dearer in *Spaine* or *Italy*, then if it were salted with the other muddy *Salt*.

After *Thales*, *Chilon* began his relation in this wise. I thinke there is money enough in the Land, if people would bring it forth to take the *Aire*, that *Aire* which *God* made common for the poore as the rich. What a deale of *Plate* is there in *London*, and in rich mens houses, which some had rather goe directly into *Hell*, then to sell it for the commn good. It were fit that such creatures had *Tutors*, or as the *Ciuiltians* say, *Curators* to manage their Estates for them, seeing they haue not the benefit of reason to distinguish what is conuenient for mortall men, which must suddenly returne to the dust of the earth, and then whose shall these Goods be, which these *Fooles* haue prepared with curses, & disquietnes of mind? If Commissioners and Presenters were vpon their oathes, to sound & search into euery mans ability, *Subsidies* might be trebled on some, and the needier sort eased. But in vaine doe I speake of *Tutors*, Commissioners, and Iuries, if *Merchants* bee not lookt /vnto,: (66)/ vnto, that they transport not Money, Plate, or Bullion, as the Statutes of *Edward* the 3. *Richard* the 2. *Henry* the 4. *Henry* the 6. *Henry* the 7. and *Edward* the 6. doe all strictly prohibite. *Erasmus* in *King Henry* the 8. daies, was like to feele the seuerity of those Lawes, if that Magnificent *King* had not highly fauoured him. For when this famous *Scholler* thought to take shipping to goe into the *Low Countries* at *Grauesend*, the *Kings Officers* confiscated 300. pound which hee had gotten in *London*, by the liberality of the *King*, Sir *Thomas Moore*, and other fauourers of Learning in those

daies; so that poore *Erasmus*, like another *Pauper Henricus*, was constrained to returne backe to *London*, where after that hee had bewailed his mishap to Sir *Thomas Moore*, and other friends of his, hee was aduised by them to repaire to the *Chamber of Presence*, when this noble King sate at dinner. The King wondred to see *Erasmus*, who had taken his leaue of him aboute a fortnight before. And thereupon merily askt him, what winde draue him backe againe to his Court, whom hee imagined to haue beene at *Rotterdam*? *Erasmus* shewed the Case, how his *Maiesties Officers* vsed him. The King vnderstanding the matter, bestowed on him 60. pound towards his stay, and wrote to the *Searchers*, commending their dutifull care, that they should repay *Erasmus* all his money. Many *Noblemen* also being present, encouraged by the Kings liberality, presented *Erasmus* with good gifts, which with the Kings, amounted to 300. pound more; so that hee returned home into his /Coun-: Iii2 (67)/ Country with twise so much more money, then he brought with him into *England*. And from thence forth in all Companies, applauded the iustice and liberality of the *English Nation*. If *Officers* would watch to doe their indeauours for the seizing of *Coine*, which may be transported yearly into *Forraigne* parts, doubtlesse money would become more plentiful within the *Land*. Here *Chilon* ended. And *Cleobulus* framed his speech in this manner: So great is some mens Couetousnesse at this time, that they had rather hazard their soules to hell, rather then to imploy their money for the honour and weale of their Country. They will rather keepe it by them, then lend part to releue their dearest friends. And I know not how to compell these wretches to bring it abroad, vnlesse the *Common-wealth* would order *Tutors* ouer them, as my Brother *Chilon* aduised, grounding the equity of this *Order* vpon the antient writ, *de Lunatico inquirendo*. For surely a *spirit* possesseth them worse then that, which madded *Saul*. There is no other way to draw money out of *misers* hands, but by hope of profit. Since the Statute enacted in *King Iames* time, for 8. in the 100. money is farre more scarce. And therefore in my iudgement, if that *Act* were repealed, there might insue a twofold benefit. First, money would become more plentiful. And then if an *Act* were made, that *Vsurers* might be tolerated to take 9. pound in the 100. pound, for one yeares vse, & that the party which borrowes, should pay 20. shillings more to make it vp 10. pound, as in /former: (68)/ former time, and this last to be conuerted towards some meritorious work, mony would waxe more abundant, and no man would grudge to pay 20. shillings for a vertuous purpose. And perhaps the same would lessen the exaction of the rest in the mercie of God. To this furtherance of money I would haue those *Brokers* and extorting *Iackes* receiue corporall punishment, who shall by indirect tricks and monthly bills exact vpon pawnes more interest, then euer the *Iew of Malta* tooke of his deadly enemies.

After him the *Lawmaker Solon* discoursed, as followeth: I haue heard this day sundry pretty proiects pronounced by my Colleagues for the enriching of *Great Britaine*. But if all these fall out happily, and the *Deuill* still continue to sow his seeds of dissention in mens hearts to goe to Law one with another for a *Goats haire* by the procurement of *Makebates*, and the aduice of some couetous *Lawiers*, to what end shall his *Maiestie* spend his time to succour and supply them with money, and they presently after to bestow the same on others for the molesting of *Innocents*.

This were to make our great *Appollo* accessary and priue to iniurious dealings. First, let my good *Ilanders* weed out, or at least wise restraints the insolencies, deceits, and equiuocations of *Lawiers*, and then seeke for remedies to heale their indispositions. Shall the mild *Comforter* of humane soules minister an occasion of scandall to reprobates, and fewell to their iniquities? If they get wealth, men, as I see, haue not the wit to keepe it. Therefore /I: Iii3 (69)/ I thinke fit, and it is a treasure inualuable, to tame the *Lawiers*, before any mroe riches be giuen, as swords in mad mens hands, to offend the seruants of *God*. What intolerable knaueries haue beene exercised of late yeares by fellowes of this ranke against honest men, yea against whole Countries, whose blood, like that of

Abell, doth cry for vengeance? I know one poore *Lordship in Wales* which was persecuted by them, and forced for foure thousand pounds to compound for their natue freehold, which by *Records* found in the *Tower* their Ancestors had enioyed 300. yeares, and all vpon that farre fetcht maxime, *Nullum tempus occurrit Regi*, that no prescription of time might barre the Prince of his Right? And if the wise King *Iames* of blessed memory had not set a period to their insinuations, by limiting 60 yeares to his titulary demand, *God* knowes to what euent their dangerous positions would haue issued vnto? It is an easie thing for a man to find a staffe to beat a dog, and for a cunning *Lawier* with the crochet of his braine to circumuent harmelesse people. How many thousand pounds are yearly spent in *Wales* alone to maintaine suites at Law, which might be well spared, if the fountaine were dam'd vp? Let the *King of Great Britaine* shut vp the spring, which enuenomes multitudes of his poore subiects, who grone vnder their burthen, worse then the *Israelies* vnder the bondage of *Egypt*, and *Wales* alone shall saue aboue 40. thousand pounds a yeare, which now they consume, besides their dear time not to be redeemed, in vnecessary suits at Law. /CHAP.: (70)/

CHAP. 11.

Apollo not throughly contented with the proiects of the seuen wise men of Greece, commands others, viz. *Cornelius Tacitus*, *Cōminaeus*, the Lord *Cromwell*, *Sir Thomas Chaloner*, *Secretary Walsingham*, *Sir Thomas Smith*, and *William Lord Burleigh*, who were knowne to be farre more Politicke Statesmen, to deliuer their opinions, how *Great Britaine* might be enriched.

APollo liked reasonable well of the inuentions demonstrated by the *Seuen wise men of Greece*. But for all that, some of them hee deemed to be more *theoricall* then really *practick*; and therefore *He* caused some of his vertuous *Attendants*, which had been famous for their Actiue diligence in managing matters of *State*, to discouer more proiects, whereby *Great Britaine* might attaine to a present fruition of Treasure. For, as his *Imperiall Maiestie* said, *Philosophers* being Clinickes, and retired to close chambers delighting more to be, as *Persius* notes of them

Esse quod Arcesilas aerumnosiq; Solones,

Obstipo capite & figentes lumine terram,

Like to *Arcesilas* or *Solons* found,

With down bent heads, & eies vpō the ground.

then personally to bestirre themselues, as men of motion ought, in bringing their purposes and plots to execution, they could not proue so necessary members to act what he intended, as those which had by their industry got the start of them /in: (71)/ in actuall businesse. The euent his *Maiestie* saw in *Cicero*, and *Caesar*, which moued our most prudent *Apollo* to referre these Pragmaticke affaires of *Great Britaine* to the experienced *Cornelius Tacitus*, to *Philip Comminaeus*, to the Lord *Cromwell*, which flourished in King *Henrie* the 8. daies, to *Sir Thomas Chaloner* sometimes Ambassadour in *Spain*, & author of those admirable books *de repub. Anglorum instaur.* to *Sir Francis Walsingham*, to *Sir Thomas Smith*, which wrote the Commonwealth of *England*, and to *William Lord Burleigh* Treasurer of *England*.

Cornelius Tacitus as the most ancient, was elected first to certifie his censure, who with a free *Romane* candour framed this discourse: There is asmuch difference betwixt the face and state of *Great Britane* at this day, and the fashion as it stood in *Domitians* time, when I liued there with my victorious father in law *Iulius Agricola*, as we see betwixt it and the Countrey of the *Crime Tartare*. Then, there was elbow roome for the Inhabitants sufficient without multiplicities of *Law-suites*, subtle shifts, conycatching, or contagious thronging and hudling together: But now,

Sunt homines alj. natura Britannica differt.

In *Britanes* Isle both men and Land are chang'd.

We *Romanes* by our Legionary Cities wonne them to ciuility, which they according to their quicke capacities speedily apprehending, embraced the *Christian Faith*, paid tribute to *Caesar*, and continued in loyall obedience vnder his Lieutenants, vntill our *Monarchy* became transla- /ted: (72)/ ted to *Constantinople*, that so the fulnesse of time might inuest *Antichrist* in old *Rome*, the *Babylon of the West*. Since which time, as the *Children of Israel* were sometimes aloft, sometimes cast downe, this *Iland* indured sundry changes. But in my iudgement next vnto *suits* at Law, which the wise *Solon* obserued to begger both Towne and Country, the populousnesse of some chiefe Cities, and specially of *London*, doth impouerish the *Royall Chamber* of that *Empire*, insomuch that it is in a manner impossible to enrich them, before the Drones, and yong hungry Bees bee remoued to some forraigne Places by an *Act of Parliament*, and so prest by transcendent authority. The people which I would haue thus prest, are the Inmates, the Cottagers, the needy, and needlesse numbers. An honest *Minister* assured me, that in his Parish at *London*, there were many which perished of want, being ashamed to begge; and that he knew *tenne persons* hauing but a roome of twelue foot square to containe them, & but one bed for them all. Many of the like calamity might bee found in that *City*, two or three houtholds crept into one house; that I haue diuers times wondred, that they are not euery second year visited with the *Plague*, or *Purples*, considering the multitudes of Channels, lakes, and other vnpleasing places which infect the Aire, able to poyson the strongest Snake. For the verifying of this my allegation, I will produce one example which may serue to confirme the same. I haue heard it reported by very credible persons, that about 4. yeares past in a house neere /S. Dun-: Kkk (73)/ S. *Dunstons* of the West, the *Priuies* there being emptied on a night, the next morning they found not onely their Brasse and Pewter in the lower roomes soild and filth'd, but likewise their Plate two stories higher standing on their Cupboord, tainted and corrupted with a yellowish vnseemely colour. Yea and that which *Aristotle* himselfe would admire at, they found their money in their purses to haue lost the colour, as if it had beene of purpose varnished with smoaky dung. If the serious regard of their healths moue them not, yet let the wisdom of *Magistrates* foresee the inconuenience which yearly accrues to the Generality, by suffering vnecessary people to hinder the gaines of the industrious, and withall to know this, that too many of the industrious Craftsmen themselues flocking together, doe so diuide the profit, which more politikelly being fitter for a *few*, that both the one and the other, are often seene to faint vnder their owne waight. Better it is for a *City* to content themselues with a few substantiall neighbours, then to be troubled with many rakers. If the *City of London*, which is thought to hold eight hundred thousand Soules within it, and the Suburbes were rid of 40000. of these, the rest would thriue the better, and saue at least two hundred thousand pounds a yeare, which now are spent in vain, & hereafter wil be conuerted for the weale of the whole *Iland*. In one yeare there were suppressed 700. Cottagers in *Glocestershire*, since which time, that Country flourished.

Comineus Lord of Argenton, the great States- /man: (74)/ man of *France*, whom *Katherine de Medicis* Queen Mother, and somtimes *Regent* of that Kingdome, was wont to terme the Heretike of State, because he disclosed the secrets of *Princes*, vttered his opinion next after *Cornelius Tacitus*. In the warres betwixt the *House of Burgundy* and my Soueraigne *Lewis the eleuenth*, I remember, that *Money* fell out very scarce, as it doth now in *Great Britaine*, for all that saying, which this wise *King* was accustomed to repeat, that his *France* might be compared to a Meadow ready to bee mowne twise a yeare. And one of the principall meanes, which he inuented to be stored with money, was to raise his *Coin*. From the *Saxons* time vntill my time in the Raigne of *King Henry the sixt*, an ounce of Siluer was diuided into 20. peeces, and so passed for 20. pence. *King Henry* by reason of his wars with vs, and afterwards with the *House of Yorke*, proclaimed the ounce at 30. pence. *King Henry* the 4. vpon the like necessity, enhansed it to 40. pence, which so lasted vntill

King Henry the 8. daies, who raised the ounce to the value of 45. pence. *King Edward the 6.* proclaimed it at fiue shillings. If Money continues still scant, I see no reason, but that it might be raised higher, as in former times; which also would induce men to bring forth their Plate. In *France*, *Venice*, yea and in *Golden Spaine*, Brasse money goes current, two and thirty Marauedis amounting to sixe pence; which they call a Reall. Of these Marauedis, I heard a Rhodomonting *Castilian* vaunt, that hee would bestow 600. thousand of them with his deare Daughter, to her /mar-: Kkk2 (75)/ marriage. In some Countries they vse Shelles, Pepper, and lether peeces for money. In other places, gaddes of Steele or Iron. At the first troubles of the *Low Countries*, they made stampes on Past-Boords, which they licensed to goe current for Money. In the last warres of *Ireland*, base Coine was ordained to supply the vse of the finest Siluer. As long as it will passe in estimation, and warranted by publike authority, either Money may bee raised, or the same of a mixt alloy, as the *Venetian Liure*, or the *French Souls*, or of such other mettall as the Prince liketh, may serue the Subiects turne in time of warres, as it serues those Nations both in Warre and Peace.

The *Lord Cromwell* succeeded this *Noble Frenchman*, and said: that hee was one of the chiefest Instruments vnder *King Henry the 8.* to dissolue the Religious Houses in *England*, & wished, that now some of those *Farmes* and *impropriated Tithes*, were for a few yeares lent by the State of *England* to support Ecclesiasticall persons in the new *Plantations*, meaning those, which the *State* could spare in their places. And he hoped by this meanes, the *Clergy* being prouided for in those New Lands, *Churches* would there be built the sooner, and the *Plantations* in a short time would helpe to enrich this *Kingdome* with many sorts of Commodities, specially if some of the Religious that went in person, & others well beloued in their Country: that for their sakes, others of good account would accompany them, and so assist the Common-wealth by their power and example.

/Sir: (76)/

Sir *Thomas Chaloner* renewed the old proiect of building *Busses* & flat *Flemish* boates for fishing on the Easterly coasts of this kingdome, saying, that it was a shame for his nation to looke on while the *Hollanders* yearely tooke worth 300000 pounds of fish vpon our sea coasts, and in our liberties, although they fished farther off then they did; for the truth of which assertion of his he alleadged the testimony of *Bartolus* the famous Lawier. As *Ilands* (saith he) *in the sea next adioyning, so likewise the Sea it selfe to an hundred miles extent is assigned to the bordering Countrey, L. Insul.ss.de Iur.* *Secretary Walsingham* was of opinion, that letters of Mart or Reprizals would furnish the land with treasure, so that they went forth in Fleetes more strongly prepared then in *Queen Elizabeths* daies; For that now-a-dayes the *Pirates of Algieri* had taught the *Spaniards* more wit not to go so weakly mand and stor'd as in times past. In *Drakes*, *Haukins*, and other braue Aduenturers voyages, our *English* found a *Golden age*. But that now the case was otherwise. Therefore they must goe strong, if they meane to surprize any rich Carricks. Likewise he wished them, whose powers extended not to supply themselues with many Copartners, to watch about the lesser *Ilands* in *America*, and not to draw too neere those Forts where the Gallies frequ~eted, nor to be aduenturous about the time when the *Spanish Fleet* repaired thither. About *Brazill*, and the riuer of *Plate* hee supposed they might intercept good booties & with more safety: of if they entred into *Lameeres straights*; they /might: Kkk3 (77)/ might in the *South sea* meet with rich prizes. Further, he animated the *East Indy Company* to ioine with the *Hollanders* to driue the *Portingals* out of the wade of Spiceries. Further, he aduised the *English* to prouide the like kinde entertainment for the *Spanish* prisoners, if not in their owne Countrey, yet in the *Summer Ilands*, and other *Plantations* where they might be put to labour as well as they employ them in their Gallies, vntil they paid sufficient ransomes. Lastly, he counselled them to erect a speciall *society* of men of war to ioine together in the Nauall expedition,

and to lend vpon reasonable considerations some of those shippes, which they tooke, to waft our Fishermen, and to defend the *Plantations*.

Sir *Thomas Smith* protested, that there must be strait *Lawes* enacted against superfluous commodities imported into the land out of other Countreyes, before the *Golden Fleece* could possibly become the Catholike Restoratiue. Among many superfluities hee insisted principally on three. 1. vpon the extraordinary vse of *Tobacco*. 2. vpon forraigne stuffes and silks, which wrought the Decay of *English* cloth, and consequently of many poore Housholds, which liued by spinning, weauing, fulling and dressing of cloth. 3. He enueighed against the multitudes of *wine tauernes*, and *Alehouses*, saying that a great part of our *Treasure* were yearly wasted in these fiery houses; That halfe of them might well bee spared, and that in Cities and Townes, next to the contagion of the *Aire* formerly mentioned, they were the chiefe causes of the inflamation of mens blood, and so of /*(78)*/ *Feuers*, and most of our late sicknesses. And in conclusion he pronounced these verses:

In ancient times they vsed much to *Fast*,
And what was spar'd they turn'd to *Almes* at last:
But we the *Sabbaths* make *Saturnall Feasts*:
On *Holy dayes* Drinke makes some worse then beasts.
If men did *Custome* pay for *Ale and Beere*,
Great *Charles* then *Spaines King Philip* richer were.
Our blood's inflam'd: Diseases grow by *Wine*:
Our *Barnes* waxe lesse: The *Poore* doe grone and pine.
Tempore Maiorum Ieiunis multa colebant,
Inque Eleemosynas Cepia versa suit.
Sabbata nunc mutant in Saturnalia Bacchi,
Patrum Festa dies ebriitate scatet.
Si pro Ceruisiâ persolueret Anglia Censum,
Ditior Hispano, Carole magne, fores.
Corporis hinc nim ÿ facta ebullitio morbos
Accersit, minuunt Hordea, languet [Igenis?].

Lastly, *William Lord Burleigh* brought forth his opinion, and said, that all the meanes, restoratiues, and good orders, which hee had heard deliuered would proue of no validity, nor euer come to perfection, except his *Maiesty of Great Britaine* might find some zealous ministers to execute the *Lawes* and statutes concerning the hindrance of *Trade*. And further he signified, that *one* maine point for reformation and repaire of Trading consisted in *rewarding* those vigilant spirits, which like *Sentinells*, awaked when others slept, or projected for the cōmon benefit, while others spent their time like *belly-gods* in bibbing of sugred sack, & in pampring their guts with gluttonous fare. In these two positiuely he laid the foundation of *Great Britaines* well fare: *In the execution of these new Decrees, and in rewarding of the industrious*: whereby the *obstinate* might be punished, and the *vertuous* /heart-: *(79)*/ heartned. And in conclusion, this prudent *Atlas*, on whose vnwearied shoulders sometimes relied the waight of *Englands* cares, made this discourse: In one thing more I note the prouident *Remedy*, which the *diuine wisdom*e lately manifested in this *Kingdome* by remouing from hence many people with *famine, war, plagues*, *feuers* and other sicknesses; A *remedy* surely applyed for two beneficiall respects; In his *loue* to these, by translating them to a happier place: In his *mercy* to the rest, which suruiue, that they take heed by such terrible & sudden accidents, how they wast those means whereof they are but his *Stewards* in lauish feasts, in *Tobacco*, *Apparell*, in suites at Law, or in drinking more then sufficeth nature: And to bestow the estimate of what they shall saue hereafter by their thrift on nobler monuments, in offering of sweet

smelling sacrifices to his *sacred nostrils*, by helping to build places of succour for their distressed *brethren*, seeing that the honey-bees doe ouerswarmed at home; for certainly, if all these, whom *He* lately tooke to his mercy, had been yet liuing, their native Countrey could not containe them, but that a greater *Decay of trading* would necessarily haue ensued; nor could all the *wits* of our wisest *Politicians* haue deuised *remedies* to restore it, which now may in all humane probability serue to make the *Golden Fleece* an absolute Catholike Medicine. *God* grant, that the same may worke effectually, and conuert the steely heart into a relenting, tender, and into that which is truly *Christian*. Let all good *Christians* say, Amen. *Fita voluntas Domini.* /CHAP.: (80)/

CHAP. 12.

The Order, which Apollo tooke for the settling of the Golden Fleece, before his late Progresse into the Tropick of Cancer, recommending the same to the care of the Fraternity of the Rosie Crosse, the foure Patrons of Great Britaine. The Consultation of the foure Patrons for the good of Great Britaine, The copy of Saint Dauids sonnet, which he pronounced in the Amphitheater at Parnassus in honour of the King of Great Britaines mariage and Coronation.

THE day before the summers *Solstice* in Iune last 1626. *Apollo* sent for the famous fraternity of the Rosie Crosse, St. *George*, St. *Andrew*, St. *David*, and St. *Patrick*, those carefull Patrons of *Great Britaine*, and in the presence of the *Lady Pallas*, the *Muses*, the *Graces*, and other vertuous persons his Fauorites, he deliuered this short speech: The time now drawes on, that we must take our Progresse into the *Tropicke of Cancer*, where we must exhilarate with our influence those rude subiects of ours, which inhabit neere the *Northerne Pole*, to gratifie their natures, which otherwise would proue more fullen, with some perpetuall Dayes without Nights, for their patience in tolerating so many long nights without dayes at the winters *Solstice*, during wch time of our Progresse, I require you, my Gracious *friends*, to assist the planters of the *NewfoundIle*, which we haue lately styled *Britanniol*, and to treat on their behalfe with that magnanimous *King Charles of /Great: LII (81)/ Great Britaine*, that hee confirme the commission and orders, which his *Father of blessed memory* granted about three yeares past for the establishing of *Wafting ships* for the defence of that hopefull Plantation, and of the fishing fleetes against the oppressions of *Pyrats*, assuring him from vs, that there lies the principall part of the *Golden Fleece*, which *Orpheus Iunior* hath sounded out in his *Cambrensiū Caroleia*, which he published at the celebration of his *Mariage* with the Paragon of *France*; which likewise he lately renewed here before vs at *Parnassus*: And not onely hee, but others haue intimated the benefit of this Proiect, namely, the Noble Sir *William Alexander* in his *New Scotland*, and Master *Misselden* in his *Circle of Commerce*, who in most liuely termes paints out the substance of this *Fleece*.

A braue Dessigne it is, as Royall as Reall, as Honourable as Profitable. It promises renowne to the *King*, reuenew to the Crowne, Treasure to the Kingdome, a purchase for the Land, a prize for the Sea, Ships for nauigation, Nauigation for ships, Mariners for both: Entertainment for the rich, employment for the poore, aduantage for the Aduenturers, and encrease of Trade to all the subiects. A myne of Gold it is; The Myne is deepe, the veines are great, the Oare is rare, the gold is pure, the extent vnlimited, the wealth vnknowne, the worth inualuable. All this you shall signifie vnto that Noble *King*. And in the interim of our progresse, we command all the rest of my vertuous Corporation to obey the *Lady Pallas*, /whom: (82)/ whom wee doe substitute in our stead as *Queene Regent* to see our State well and peaceably gouerned. At these words the vigilant *Emperor* mounted vp into his fiery Chariot, and began his stately Progresse.

After whose departure the *foure Patrons* consulted how they might grace the mighty *King of Great Britaine*. St. *George* he deuised a triumphant shew to honour the *Knights of the Noble Order of the Garter*, the Portraiture whereof *Menante* meanes shortly to expresse. St. *Andrew* framed an

eloquent Oration of Vnity vpon that Embleme: *Henricus Rosas, Iacobus Regna*. St. *Patrick* composed a briefe booke of the Military Science, enterlaced with that late proiect of the double armed squadrons, wherein euery Bowman was taught to vse of the Pike as a Rest to his Bow; wherby his Country of *Ireland* might be secured from hostile inuasions. St. *Dauid* made choise to reioyce the *Kings* heart with a sonnet in memory of his hopefull *Mariage and Coronation*. The which when he had perfected and sung in the Amphitheater at *Parnassus, Scogin* and *Skelton* the chiefe Aduocates for the Dogrel Rimers by the procurement of *Zoilus, Momus*, and others of the *Popish Sect*, very saucily interrupted him. The true copy whereof as it is registered in the Library of that *Court*, is this that followeth: /St.: LII2 (83)/

St. *Dauid*.

I Long to sing of *Charles* his *Waine*,
 And with due praise to raise
 The *Flowre deluce* of *Charle-le-maine*.
 New dayes bring forth new *Layes*.
 O happy *Starre*! O hopefull daies!
 Braue *Iasons* Golden Age!
 Kinde *Courtiers*, heare S. *Dauids* *Layes*,
 Free from wiles, farre from rage.
 Who *Cambriaes* Ioyes then *Cambers Son*,
 Should for this *match* expresse?
 This *match*, whose *Beames* doe strike vpon
 Towers, Fields, and Wildernesse?

Scoggins interruption.

What wilt thou proue a *Phaeton*?
 Stand backe, and doe not presse:
 Among our wits a *Coridon*,
 Thy *selfe* a *Swaine* confesse.
 Base is thy *tune*, so seems thy state
 In *Courtlie Eagles* eyes;
 None may come in at *heauens Gate*
 Without S. *Peters Keyes*.
 Without great meanes none out of *Wales*
 Shall greete our *Noble King*.
 Dar'st thou then come with *Newfound* tales?
 And them before him sing?
 Thy *Cambria* is a barren land
 For *Goates* and *Satyres* fram'd:
 Like to the *Alpes*, or that wild Strand, /Which: (84)/
 Which thou hast *Cambrioll* nam'd:
 Thy *Nation* meete to be still gull'd
 With *Lawyers* quirks and quips:
 Thy *Muse* vnholly, too much dull'd,
 No drop of life she sips.
 No *Wedding Robe*, hast thou on, *Foole*,
 Yet look'st here *wedding* Cheere:
 A *Guest vnbid* must bring his *Stoole*;

Stand backe and draw not neere.

St. *Dauid*.

Stand backe thy selfe, *thou greedy Elfe*,
Shall *Slugges* the Hauen hold?
And merry *Greekes* runne on a Shelfe
From *Colchos* bearing *Gold*?
Both Sea and Land in league conspire
Rich *Cambrioll* to deface,
If *Argonautickes* thou aspire
To keepe from *Courtly* Grace.
O how thy Midriffe swelles with Gall
Against an *Antient Race*!
Wee are no *Slaues*, true *Britaines* all
May see his *Highnesse* face.
If Cats may looke vpon a *King*,
And Curses barke at the Moone:
Arcadian Swaines like Swannes may sing,
And *Dauy* begge one Boone.
That *Dauid* which made *Pagans* bow
To Christ, though Fiends repine.
That man which made *Pelagians* know
Their faults, and truth to shine: /That: Ll13 (85)/
That name, which through *Great Britaines* Land
The *first of March* doth ring:
If not; the same of *Newfoundland*
Shall lead me to our *King*:
Whose *Heart* I faine with *Orpheus* straine
Would cheere; and then salute
The *Queene*, which *Fates* for him ordaine
With Violl and the Lute.
The sacred *Muses* sent me heere,
And, if Might quells not Right,
I will draw neere, (O doe not ieere)
The *Light*, their *Angels* sight.
To whom Ile show what's yet vnshowne,
My *Countries* grieve and neede;
And in thy eare (although a Clowne)
Ile whisper through a Reed.
Our *Cambria* is a fertile soile
Abounding with all store;
Else would not her *Hells-brokers* spoile,
And sucke her blood so sore.
Had *Cambria* not more *Drones* then need,
Her *shoares* would yeeld good *ships*:
Her *Land* more wealth, where now we feed

With honey needlesse lips.
Till *Hydra suits* bee well restrain'd,
Our Iarres will neuer cease:
Our meanes grow meane, our honour stain'd,
Voyd of Grace, voyd of peace.
But if our *King* play *Hercules*,
And daunt them with his Mace:
Old *Cambria* shall with Cumbers lesse
Sustaine new *Cambriols* case. /And: (86)/
And both together Tribute pay
More store then *Peru's Oare*,
Which at his feete they'll yearely lay,
With some in hand before.
S. *George* did kill, as Legends say,
A *Dragon* fierce of prey:
Next vnder *God* this *Monster* may
None but our *Soueraigne* slay.
Marke well my words, whose *Pedegree*
Is fetch't from *Cambers* line;
And with our *Leekes* who do'st agree
Thy *Roses* to Combine.
Take *wares vn Bought*, a thing that's strange,
Fish, Iron, Salt, and Pitch,
Trayne, Skinnes, and Masts: or in Exchange
Fruit, Wine, Gold, Silkes most rich.
Our *Seuerne* goes not farre behinde
The *Thames* for fruitfull ground:
Nor this my *Muse* shall any finde
Vnrelisht or vnfound.
Let Friends or Fiends, or *Momes* accurst
Taxe her for want of life:
With sweet the best, with sowre the worst
She payes to end the strife.
I'st not folly? and vnholly
For *Bayards* to discern
Of doubtfull colours suddenly,
Before the right they learne?
Although I am no *Puritane*
Pure kisses I commend.
Pure iests I praise in any man,
So they to goodnesse tend. /I: (87)/
I haue not read, I must confesse,
Those bookes cald *Lutherane*:
And thine, *O Wickliffe*, haue I lesse;
Yet am not I profane.
These *Mysteries* I leaue to such,

Who pale with study teach:
 Or vnto such, whom ouermuch
Wants Feare commands to preach.
Skeltons interruption.
 Why dost thou smite, *O busie wight*,
 Our eares with thy discourse?
 Art thou a *Iew*, or *Rome-a-Night*,
 A bruitish *Turke*, or worse?
 Thy *Song* some *Welsh Sidanens Loue*
 May gaine to thy desire:
 But *Courtly Dames* will thee reproue,
 Fly from high *beauties* fire.
 Haunt thou Bride-Cakes, and Country cheere
 As fits a *Cambrian Peere*.
 Thy *Mumsimus*, thy murmurs here
 None will but *dizzards* heare.
 Bray there aloud, and roare complete
 Amidst thy *Pipes* and *Ale*:
 From *Babels* seat springs thy conceit,
 Thy sonnet is so stale.

S. David.

I come not here for *Belly-cheere*,
 Nor for *Tobaccoes fume*.
 With mirth for mirrh my *Soueraigne* deare,
 To perfume, I presume.
 Whom mighty *Loue* meanes to destroy,
 He lets them quaffe a while: /And: (88)/
 And mads them with a *smoaky* toy,
 Themselves till they beguile.
 Bayte thou those Beasts: and Ile take leaue,
 To greet our *Charles* his *waine*:
 Whose *rayes* shoot on, as I conceive,
 The stocke of *Charle le-maine*.
 Their *Starre* I saw from *Cambria West*:
 Which made me *Gifts* prepare,
Leekes crownd with Pearles; yet to contest
 Against me still you dare.
 You gape for *Fees*, but a *Gold Ring*
 Suits not a *Meazells* snout.
 A *Lambe* shall wring your *Adders* sting
 And canuase all your rout.
 Rather then you should terme me *Iew*,
 Leane Bacon I will eat:
 Or *Pudding* nere so blacke of hew,
 or *Hare*, though beauties meat.
 But if you please and stand precise,

Vpon those *Iewish Lawes*:
Your double *tongue* Ile *Circumcise*,
Which marres your *Clyents* cause.
I worship not false *Mahomet*,
Who barres the *Ivy signe*,
As ignorant, how some haue met
In *wine* the *sisters nine*.
Nor *Romes* good will seeke I to winne,
Which orders me *to plow*
Red furrowes vp in naked skinne,
And *merits* seed to sow.
Such *Grace* let *Popes* graue on themselues,
And leaue me as I am; /Who: Mmm (89)/
Who brookes it worse then *Egyptes Elues*
The *Diuell*, or his Dam.
I count that *Church Baudes Pedlery*,
Which all for *money* cares;
Sells *Masses, Pardons, Letchery*,
Soules, Beads. o precious wares!
Though *Iack a dandy*, when he houles,
Frights children from the dugges:
Will men giue *bribes* to keepe their soules
From *Purgatories bugges*?
Though *Apes* weare coates, and some birds prate,
Not knowing weale from woe:
Yet *sober men* (though somewhat late)
Owle Mattins should forgoe.
I hunt not for more *miracles*,
The *Gospell* to confirme:
Nor *outward shewes, Gulls Spectacles*,
To hold my *Inside* firme.
The *Golden Calfe* old *Iewes* averr'd
With manly voice to crake:
Christs body some are not afeard,
From *Gods right hand* to rake:
I like as ill the *Cloister* life,
Vnlesse a *Nunne* I schoole.
Let him that hates an honest wife
Be *gelt*, or beg'd a foole.
No *Priest* shall cozen me to *fast*
To pull my courage downe,
If once of *Shrift* my *Wife* had tast,
Or lou'd a *grasse-greene gowne*.
At *Tombes* and *Shrines* I dare not call,
On *Saints* this *match* to guide: /Nor: (90)/
Nor *Heauens Queene*; let *Idolls* all

Lye from this *mariage* wide.
But vnto O N E, that's alway prone
To pardon humane vice,
I vow *them both* in *Christ* alone
A *liuing Sacrifice*.
The *Stony-heart* who can deny
But *vnion* tender makes?
Of diffring Tunes an Harmony,
In spight of *Hellish Snakes*?
No venome shall their soules defile,
No dreames, no magicke spells:
Not Crocodile tempt them with guile.
So sweet *Loues Posie* smells!
No *Beast* shall touch their honey flowres,
No *flashing curse* them sindge,
What *God* hath set he weedes at houres;
Gods knot let none infringe.
With *Oile of Gladnesse*, *Bathes* of blisse
Dipt shines free *Maiestie*
In *Albions* Throne, where *Thamesis*
Extolls their Amitie.
The *Crownes* they weare, no *Fiends* can teare;
S. *Michaell* guards his owne.
The *Golden Scepter* which they beare
With Lawes swayes Field and Towne.
With might & maine *their mind* contends
The Dragon to put by,
Who *red* with blood at last intends
The *westerne Monarchy*.
Yet let him reckon with his Oast
For his warre-fares wages: /Not: Mmm2 (91)/
Not all his Rents in *Indiaes* Coast
Will pay th'arrages.
Let none wonder, if *God* Thunder
Vengeance for our Iarres:
While we vnder *Sathan* wander,
Himselfe with *Dauid* warres.
But reconcil'd he wils to fight
His Battells valiantly.
Though *Dauids* might *Goliah* slight,
On *God* all Conquests lye.
Couragious King, then bid vs smite
Tyrants downe, *Gyants* growne;
Downe with those *Dons*, which *Britaines* spight,
Tara tantara downe.
Me thinkes *Lisbon* I see now wonne,

Th'*Iles* ransack't, th'*Indies* sack't,
 And sweet *Eliza* thought vndone;
Rein-stald by vs awakt.
 In *March*, like *Iune*, their *springs first light*
 Reuiues our Garden beds
 With louely *Roses*, *red* and *white*,
 And *Leekes* with siluer'd heads.
 The *Spirits Gardner* will keepe greene
 With Buddes perpetually,
 Our *Rosie King* and *Lillies Queene*,
 On him if we relye.
 Whom last I pray, as Pageants gay,
 As Maskes, or Gemmes in Gold,
 My *Muse* to prize, though clad in gray,
 My *Will*, though too too bold. /CHAP.: (92)/

CHAP. 13.

Vpon an Information preferred before the Lady Pallas, against Scoggin and Skelton for interrupting S. Daudid in his Sonnet; she vtters some obseruations on the behalfe of the Learned, and thereby takes an occasion to banish all Scoffing Companions from Parnassus, and from becomming at any time after partakers of the Golden Fleece discouered in this Treatise.

THE next day after this *Sonnet* was sung in the Amphitheater at *Parnassus* by *S. Daudid, Spencer* the *Emperours Atturney* for the *English Poets*, being moued with the vnmanerly and rude interruptions of *Scoggin* and *Skelton*, informed against them as *Libellers* before the *Lady Pallas*, who sate as *Queene Regent* in *Apolloes* absence. These dogrell Rimers confessed their Errour, that they were seduced by the *Spirit of Detraction*, to disgrace this Reuerend *Prelate* as much as in them lay, because his Grauity had composed that *Sonnet* in such a homely straine, as seemed more conuenient for men of their ranke, then for a venerable *Patriarch*, whose veine ought rather to flow with Heroicall blood, then to borrow their plaine robes of Poetizing.

Vpon this Confession of the *Dogrell Rimers*, ore *tenus*, the wise *Regent* proceeded, and vttered these notable resolutions; that *Scoggin* and *Skelton* well deserued to be punished as *Libellers* in that *Starre- /Chamber: Mmm3 (93)/ Chamber-Court*. First, because they had interrupted a person of that high worth, and that publicly, before they had heard the *Sonnet* throughly repeated, which argued, that they did it more out of spleene and preiudicate iudgement, then out of the apprehension of their titulary liberties. Secondly, that a simple course Poeme inriched with liuely matter and iuyce, ought to be preferred before an heroicall swolne verse puft vp with the barme or froth of an inconsiderate wit. Thirdly, that no man should critickly quote downe the imperfections of any Booke or writing, except hee also would note the best and choisest conceits thereof, whereby it might appeare in the ballance of vnderstanding, that the one did downe-waigh the other. For it is easier to finde faults, then to mend them, to pull downe a house, then to build one vp. And whosoeuer would marke the worst things, leauing the sweetest and most worthy of commendation behinde; her *Grace* compared him to that Foole, which forsooke the Rose, and smelt to the pricking brier. Fourthly, that many men vsed to reprehend the works of the *learned*, which their owne muddy Pates could not apprehend nor comprehend, because they might seeme wiser to the standers by then the *Muses* had made them. Fifthly, that a iudicious *Writer* should not care what censure a malicious Sycophant gaue of his workes; For it were more honourable to bee praised of one *Socrates*, then of a hundred *Momists*. That Scholler therefore, which with an Apology defends his innocency against

these vipers tounge /the: (94)/ the most prudent *Queen* likened him to that hare-braind Traueller, which in the scorching Moneth of Iune being troubled with the croaking noise of Frogs, would needs light downe from his horse to be reuenged on them for offending of his tender eares. All this, sayd the *noble Queene*, did our Reuerend *Patriarch* know, when hee went forwards with his *Sonnet* notwithstanding the crosse-oppositions of these *Buffones*, scorning out of a braue *Britaine* courage to reuenge himself on such contemptible creatures. Neuertheles, because their floutes and taunts tended to the breach of Ciuill Orders, her *Maiestie* banished all *scoffing companions*, and base ballet Rimers quite out of the Iurisdiction of *Parnassus* and *Colchos*, and for euer after to become incapable of the mystery of the *golden fleece*.

*The conclusion of Orpheus Iunior to his Soue-
raigne the King of Great Britaine.*

IF with kind words *your Maiestie* approue
This *Golden Fleece* sprung from a subiects loue:
Ile sweare *you* hold *your Fathers* worth by right,
That from your lippes there shootes a quickning
(light.
But if your mind more waighty cares withdraw,
One fingers touch sufficeth me for Law.
Ile dreame that you haue read, what I present,
Or deem'd it meet for wisdomes Parliament, /Or: (95)/
Or else Ile faine new fancies in my Braine,
That to your *state* this *worke* might bring some
(gaine:
Or that you doe of *Vaughan* well conceaue,
But to your Cookes this as a prey you leaue:

I care not, whilst crown'd *Lillies* you become,
While *Trade* helps Armes abroad, and Peace at
(home.

Orphei Iunioris *conclusio ad* Magnae
Britanniae Regem.

*Si placidis verbis tibi nostra probetur Opella,
Quae Maiestatis ponitur ante pedes:
Dignum iuro Patris te, maxime Carole, Sceptro,
Et iuro labris lumen inesse tuis.
Sin magis impediunt grauiora negotia mentem,
Sat mihisi digito tacta sit ipsa tuo.
Idaeas signam, te perlegisse: Senatu,
Aut Aulæ scribis hanc meruisse legi;
Vel de Vauhanno bene te sentire: sed Orsa
Tradere nostra Coquis igne voranda tuis.
Nil moror: Albionis decorant dum Lilia Serta:
Dum foris Arma, domi Pax, Noua Terra viget.*

FINIS.

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