



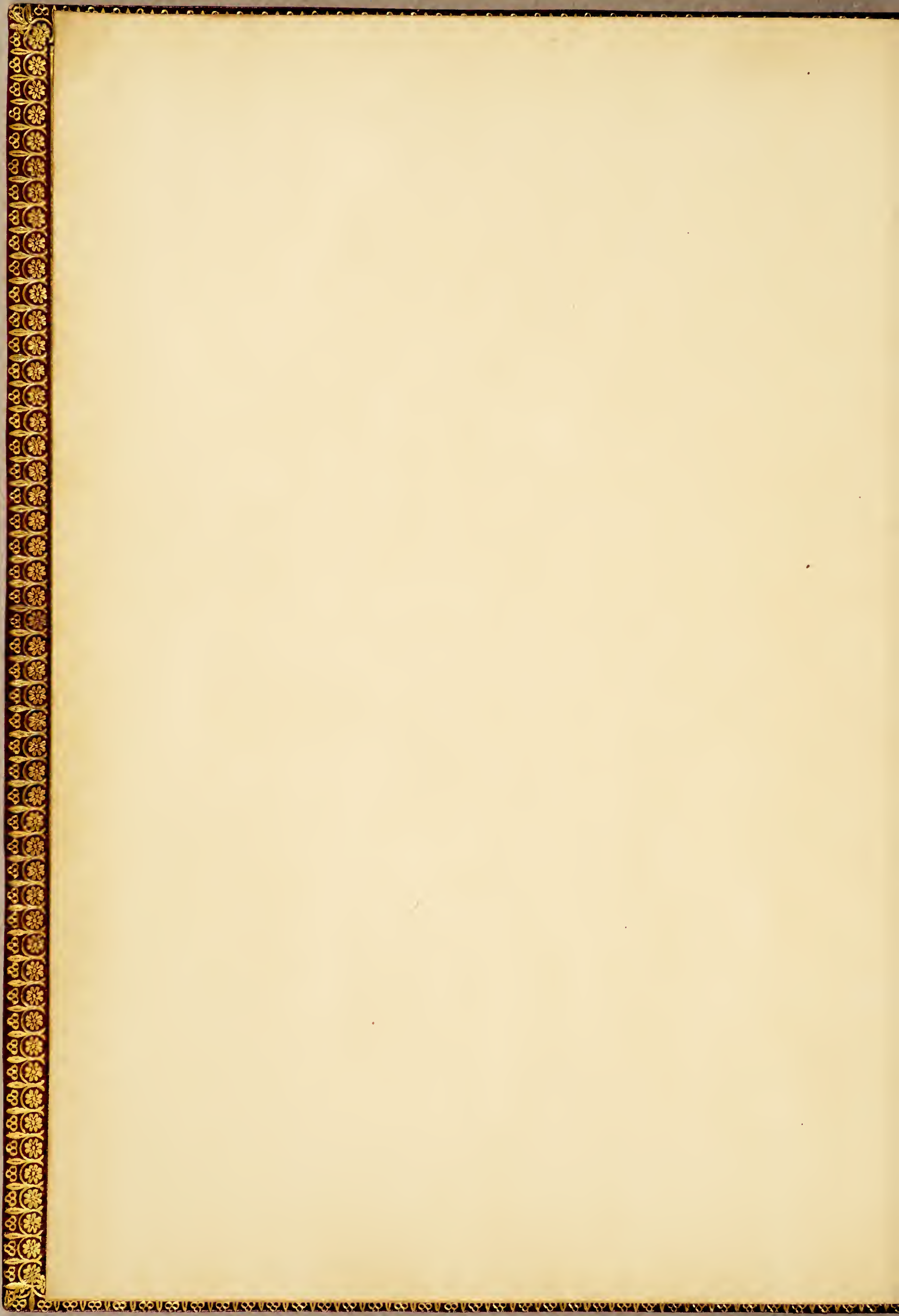
*Handwritten gold calligraphy, likely a name or title, rendered in a highly decorative, cursive script.*





John Carter Brown.







1579  
47

1581

cat. 1583

no title - probably 1581 or 20

1581 printed cat. 5196

A discourse vpon the entended  
 Voyage to the hethermoste partes of America:  
 witten by Captaine Carleill, for the better in-  
 ducement to satisfie suche Marchauntes, as in disburcing  
 their money towardes the furniture of the present  
 charge: doe demaunde forthwith a present re-  
 turne of gaine: albeit their saied perticu-  
 ler disburcements are in such slen-  
 der sommes, as are not worth  
 the speakyng of.

JOHN CARTER BROWN



When the Goldsmith desireth to finde the  
 certaine goodnesse of a peece of golde,  
 which is newly offered vnto hym, he pre-  
 sently byngeth the same to the Touch-  
 stone: whereby compar yng the shewe or  
 touche of this newe peece with the touch  
 or shewe of that whiche he knoweth of  
 olde, he forthwith is able to iudge what the valewe is of that,  
 whiche is newly offered vnto hym. After the example wherof  
 I haue thought it good to make some brieft repetition of the  
 perticuler estate of many other foraine Voyages and trades  
 already frequented and knowne vnto vs, whereby you maie  
 be the better able to conceiue and iudge what certaine likeli-  
 hood of good there is to be expected in the Voyage, whiche is  
 presently recomended vnto your knowledge and resolution.

And first to laie doune that of *Mosconia*, whose beginning  
 is yet in the remembrance of many. It is well knowne that  
 what by the charges of the first discouerie, and by the greate  
 giftes bestowed on the Emperoz and his Nobilitie, together  
 with the leaud dealing of some their seruantes, who thought  
 themselues safe enough from orderly punishment. It cost the  
 Companie aboue fower skore thousande poundes, before it  
 could be brought to any profitable reckoning. And now that  
 after long a patience, and so greate a burthen of expences, the  
 same beganne to frame to some good course and commodity:

A.i.

It

# A discoverie

It filleth to very ticklish tearmes, and to as slender likelihood of any further goodnesse as any other trade that may be named. For first the estate of those Countreys and the Emperours dealinges, are thinges more fickle then are by every bodie understoode. Next the Dutchmen are there so crept in, as thei daieily augment their trade thether, whiche maie well confirme that uncertentie of the Emperours disposition to keepe promise with our Nation. Thirdly, the qualitie of the voyage, such as yet may not bee performed but once the yere. Fourthly, the charges of all Ambassadors betweene that Prince and her Maiesties, are alwaies bozne by the Marchaunts stocke. And lastly, the daunger of the King of Denmarke, who besides that presently he is like to enforce a tribute on us, hath likewise an aduantage vpon our Shippes in their voyage, either home wardes or out wardes whensoever he listeth to take the opportunitie.

The bad dealinges of the Esterlynges are sufficiently knowne to be suche towardes our Marchaunts of that trade, as thei doe not onely offer them many iniuries ouerlong to be written, but doe seeke all the meanes thei can, to deprive them wholly of their occupying that way: and to the same purpose haue of late, cleane debarred them their accustomed and auncient priuileges in all their greate Townes.

The Traffiques into Turkie, besides that by some it is thought a harde point to haue so muche familiaritie with the professed and obstinate Enemye of Christe: It is likewise a voyage whiche can not bee made but at the deuotion, and as it were in the daunger of many States, who for sondrie respectes are apt to quarrell with vs vppon sudden occasions. And the presentes to be giuen awaie in Turkie this yere cost little lesse then two thousande poundes.

As for the trades into all the partes of Italie, it maie easily be considered by every one of iudgement, that the same standeth in the like termes touchyng the passages, as that of Turkie, and that many tymes our Shippes beeyng taken in the waie by the Galleis of Barbary, our poore Mariners after the  
 losse



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Losse of their goodes and trauaile, are sett at suche excessive Raunfomes befoze they can be freed of their flauery: as for the most parte they are no way able to discharge: as for Example at this instaunt there are some prisoners poore ordinary Har- riners, for whose releasing there must bee paied two hundred Duckets the man, for some three hundred, yea, fower or five hundred Duckets the man for some of them. And how euiously they doe already oppose them selues against our frequen- tyng into their partes, maie appeare by the late customes whiche they haue imposed aswell vpon our Englishe Har- chaundize whiche wee byng them, as also vpon suche their Harchaundize whiche we fetch from them.

The trade into *Barbary* groweth likewise to worse tear- mes then befoze tymes: and when it was at the best our Har- chauntes haue been in daunger of all their goodes they had there, whensoever it happened the Kyng to dye. For vntill a newe were chosen, the libertie of all disordered persones is suche, as they spoyle and wrong whom they list without any redresse at all.

Touchyng *Spaine* and *Portugall*, with whom wee haue very greate trade, and muche the greater, by meanes of their venting a good parte of our wares into their *Indies*, as also of the prouision they haue from the same, wherewith are made many of our returnes from them againe. It falleth out that twice the yere ordinarily we sende our Flotes into those partes: So that whensoever the Kyng of *Spaine* listeth to take the opportunitie, he maie at these seasons depriue vs not only of a greate number of our very good Shippes, but also of our honestest, and ablest sorte of Harriers that are to be found in our whole Realme againe: which is a matter of no small consequence: for it is to bee noted, that when he shall take a quar- rell in hande, thought it be but his owne perticulerly, yet hath he the meanes to put in hazarde aswell those our Shippes which are in his owne Countreis of *Spaine* and *Portugall*, as also all others whiche shall be bounde to any the partes of all *Italie* or of *Turkie* either. And further whosoever he bee

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that is but so meanly affected in Religion, as of necessitie becommeth euery ordinarie man and good Christian to bee, can not but be agreeued in his harte to consider, that his children and seruants whom he desireth to haue well brought vp, are in these trades of Spaine and Portugall and al Italie, forced to denie their owne profession, and made to acquaint themselves with that whiche the Parentes and Maisters doe vtterly denie and refuse, yea whiche many of them doe in their owne hartes abhorre as a detestable and most wicked doctrine.

But who shall looke into the qualitie of this voyage, being directed to the latitude of 40. degrees, or there aboutes of that hithermoste parte of *America*, shall finde it hath as many pointes of good momente belongyng vnto it, as maie almoste be wished for. As first it is to bee vnderstoode, that it is not any long course, for it maie bee performed to and fro in fower monethes, after the first discouerie thereof: Secondlie, that one winde suffiseth to make the passage; whereas moste of your other voyages of like length, are subiect to thre or fower windes. Thirddie, that it is to be performed at all tymes of the yere. Fowerthlie, that the passage is vpon the high sea, whereby you are not bounde to the knowledge of daungers, on any other coaste, more then of that Countrey, and of ours here at home. Fiftlie, that those partes of Englande and Irelande, whiche lye aptest for the proceeding outward, or homeward vpon this voyage, are verie well storced of goodlie Harbours. Sixtly, that it is to bee accompted of no daunger at all, as touching the power of any foraine Prince or State, when it is compared with any the beste of all the other voyages before recited.

And to the godlie mynded, it hath this comfortable commodity, that in this trade, their Factours, bee thei their seruantes or children, shall haue no instruction or confessions of Idolatrous Religion enforced vpon them, but contrarily shall bee at their free libertie of conscience, and shall finde the same Religion exercised, whiche is moste agreeable vnto their parentes and Maisters.

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As for the Merchandizing, whiche is the matter especially looked for, albeit that for the present, we are not certainly able to promise any suche like quantitie, as is now at the best tyme of the *Moscowian* trade brought from thence: So likewise is there not demaunded any suche proportion of daily expences, as was at the first, and as yet is consumed in that of *Moscouia* and others. But when this of *America* shall haue been haunted and practized, thirtie yeres to an ende, as the other hath been, I doubt not by Gods grace, that for the tenne Shippes, that are now commonly employed once the yere into *Moscouia*, there shall in this voiage twise tenne be employed well, twise the yere at the least. And if for the present tyme, there dooe fall out nothyng els to bee founde, then the bare Fishyng; yet doubt I not after the first yeres planting, but by that matter only to serue half a dozen of your best sort of Shippes, although my supplie of people doe not followe me so substancially, as in all reason maie be well looked for.

But when it is asked what maie bee hoped from thence after some yeres, it is first to bee considered, that this situatiō in 40. degrees, shalbee verie apte to gather the commodities, either of those partes whiche stande to the Southward of it, as also of those whiche are to the Northward.

In the Northerlie maie bee expected, an especiall good fishyng for Salmon, Cudde, and Whales, but also any other suche commodities, as the Easterne Countreis doe yeeld vs now: as Pitche, Tarre, Hempe, and therof Cordage, Hastes, Losse hides, riche Furres, and other suche like, without being in any sorte beholdyng to a Kyng of Denmarke, or other Prince or State, that shalbe in suche sorte able to commaunde our Shippes at their pleasure, as those dooe at this daie, by meanes of their straight passages, and strong Shipping.

As for those partes whiche lye Weste, and to the Southwardes, it maie well bee hoped thei will yeelde wines with a small helpe; since the grapes doe growe there of themselves already verie faire, and in greate abundance. Oliues beeyng

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once planted, will yeeld the like Dile as Spaine and Italie. The Countrey people beyng made to knowe, that for Ware and Honie, we will giue them suche triflyng thynges, as thei desire of vs, and shewing them once the meanes, how to provide the same, the labour thereof beyng so light, no doubt but in short tyme thei will earnestly care to haue the same in good quantitie for vs. Besides what greate likelihoode there is of good meanes to make Salt, which maie serue for the fishyng of those partes, maie well enough appeare vnto them, who cā iudge the qualitie of suche places, as are required to make the same in.

Thus muche for the beginnyng, because thei maie be had with an easie kinde of trauaill. But when it maie haue pleased God, to establishe our people there any suche tyme, as thei maie haue plauted emongest them, in sondrie partes of the Countrey, and that by gentle and familiar entreatyng them, thei bee made to see, what is better for them, then thei doe as yet vnderstande of, and that in so many sortes of occasions, as were infinite to bee set doune. It is to bee assuredly hoped, that thei will daiely by little and little, forsake their barbarous, and sauage liuyng, and growe to suche order and ciuilitie with vs, as there maie bee well expected from thence no lesse quantitie, and diuersitie of Merchandize, then is now had out of Dutchlande, Italie, Fraunce, or Spaigne. And as the borderyng neighbours, are commonly the aptest to fall out with vs, so these partes, beyng somewhat further remote; are the liker to take, or giue lesse occasion of disquiet. But when it is considered, that thei are our owne kindred, and esteemed our owne Countrey Nation whiche haue the gouernement: meanyng by those who shalbe there planted, who can looke for any other, then the dealyng of moste louing, and moste assured freendes.

There are further to be considered, these twoo pointes of good importaunce, concernyng the matter of trade. The one is, that by the good prosperyng of this action, there muste of necessitie fall out, a verie liberall vnteraunce of our Englishe  
Clothes,

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Clothes, into a maine Countrey, described to be bigger then all *Europe*, the larger parte whereof bendyng to the Northward, shall haue wonderfull greate vse of our saied Englishe Clothes, after thei shall once come to knowe the commoditie thereof. The like will bee also of many other thynges, ouer-many to bee reconed, whiche are made here by our Artificers and labouryng people, and of necessitie muste bee prouided from hence.

The other is, if there bee any possible meanes, to finde a Sea passage, or other freshe water course, whiche maie serue in some reasonable and conuenient sorte, to transporte our Merchandize into the *East Indian* Sea, through any of these Northerly partes of *America*, it shalbe soonest and moste assuredly performed by these who shall inhabite, and first grow into familiaritie with the Inlande people.

What Diuerall matter maie fall out to bee founde, is a thing least in suspence, vntil some better knowledge, because there be many menne, who hauyng long since, expected some profittes herein, vpon the great promises that haue been made them, and beyng as yet in no poincte satisfied, doe therevpon conceiue, that thei bee but woordes pourposely caste out, for the inducyng of menne to bee the more willyng to furnishe their money, towardes the charge of the first discouerie.

But now to aunswere some others, who be giuene with an other obiection, sayng: That it is not for the Merchantes purse, to continue the charges of transportyng and plantyng: and that since these hundred menne, whiche are now to bee planted, will coste fower thousande pounce, it is then to bee thought, that the charge of a farre greater number, will be also a farre greater somme of money. Wherevnto I aunswere, that in all attempts vnknowne, especially suche a one as is this, wherewith wee are presently in hande, the firste charges are commonly aduentured in more desperate kind, then those that followe vpon some better knowledge: and therewith it faileth out, that whereas one aduentureth in the firste enterprise, an hundred for that one will of them selues bee willyng,  
and

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and desirous to aduventure in the next, if there bee neuer so little more appaunce, that the entended matter is by some knowledge of our owne, founde true in some poyntes of our firste presumption. The examples are many, and maie easily bee remembred by those who bee Merchantes, euen in their ordinarie and daieley trades, as well as in extraordinary attempts, whiche of late yeres haue fallen into those tearmes of some likelihoode, as is aboue saied. So then no doubt, but when certaine reportes shalbe brought by them, who directly come from thence, that suche a Countrey and people, thei haue themselues seen, as is by vs spoken of, but that then there will come forwarde a greater number of those, who now neither haue heard any thing of the matter, as also of others, who presently make suche frivulous scruple, as will not otherwise be satisfied, then by the reporte of saincte Thomas. I speake not this by the Merchantes, whom for their freedoms of trade, I would not haue pressed to any further charge, then this first preparation, but rather by suche as haue greate affection, to hazarde the chaungyng of their estates, and would bee well content to goe in the Voyage, if thei might onely bee assured that there is suche a Countrey, and that their money should not be wasted to nothyng in the preparations. The right examination of this poynte, must bee the contrary sequell of the common Proverbe, *Nothyng venture, nothyng haue*, so on the other side by venturyng, many greate good profits are found out, to the wonderful benefite of the common wealth, and to those especially in priuate, who take on the hazarde of their life and trauaill, or substance in the first attempts, and therefore I would wishe that thei who (God bee thanked) are well able to spare that, whiche is required of eche one towardes the vndertakynge of this aduventure, bee well content and willing to employe the same, since the sequell in good and substantiall reason dooeth promise, not onely a greate commoditie in perticuler to the Merchante, who shall here at home exercise the trade of Merchandize. But also to an infinite number of other, who presently liue in poore estate, and maie  
by

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by takyng the opportunitie of this discoverie, alter the same to a farre better degree. Wherefore to make some conclusion upon this pointe of the Merchantes mis doubt, who suspecteth least this first disburcement, without retourne of present gaine, should not bee all his charge, but that afterwarde he might yet further bee urged to continue the like againe, as hath happened in the discoverie of the *Moscouian* trade. It maie suffice to consider, that this is not an action, whiche concerneth onely the Merchantes perticularly, but a great deale more the generall sorte of people throughout all Englande: And that when suche relation shall be returned, as that it maie bee founde a matter worthie the followyng, the whole generalitie will not refuse to contribute towardes the furtherance thereof, rather then it should sincke, for wante of any reasonable supplie. But as it is a very little tyme, since I haue been thoughtlie resolved, to trie my fortune in the matter, so is it more then tyme, the preparation were in hande already, and therefore no fitt tyme now, to make any number of ignorant men to vnderstande with reason, the circumstance that belongeth to a matter of so greate consideration and importance.

To those who haue any forward myndes in well doyng, to the generalitie of mankinde, I saie this muche more, that Christian charitie doeth as greatly perswade the furtherance of this action, as any other that maie bee laied before vs, in as muche as thereby, wee shall not onely dooe a moste excellent worke, in respect of reducyng the sauage people, to Christianitie and ciuilitie, but also in respect of our pooze sorte of people, whiche are verie many amongest vs, liuyng altogether vnprofitably, and often times to the greate disquiet of the better sorte. For who knoweth not, how by the long peace, happy health, and blessed plentifulnesse, wherewith *GD* hath endewed this Realme, that the people is so mightely encreased, as a great number beyng brought vp, duryng their youth in their parentes houses, without any instruction how to gett their liuynges, after their parentes decease, are driuen to some necessitie, whereby verie often, for want of better education,

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thei fall into sondrie disorders, and so the good sorte of people, as I saied before, are by them ordinarily troubled, and them selues ledd on, to one sh. unefull ende or other, whereas if there might bee founde some suche kinde of imploymente, as this would bee, no doubt but a greate parte of them would be with helde, frō falling into suche vile decedes, and in strade thereof, proue greatly serviceable in those affaires, where thei might be so imployed. This I speake of myne owne experience, ha-uyng seen diuers come ouer to the warres of the lowe Count-ries, durynge my residence in the same; who here had been verie euill and idle liuers, and by some little continuance with vs, haue growne to bee verie industrious in their facultie, whiche I cā assure you, was a more painfull maner of liuing, then in this action is like to fall, and withall to a purpose of farre lesse valewe, in respecte of their perticuler recompence, then with an assured kinde of good hope is looked for in this.

Thus you see in euery poincte, that maie be wished for, in a good action and voyage, there is matter and reason enough to satisfie the well disposed. But now to growe sonewhat neerer the quicke, and to shewe you some greater apparaunce, then hath been yet spoken of, you maie vnderstande by that followeth, the circumstance of a little discourse, whiche doeth concerne these matters very directly.

In the yere 1534. James Carthier of Dreepe, made his first discoverie of those partes of *America*, whiche lye to the Westwardes, and as it were on the backside of *Newfounde lande*. In whiche voyage his principall intention was to seke out the passage, whiche he presumed might haue been founde out, into the *East Indian sea*, otherwise called the passage to *Cathayo*, but this yere he went no higher, then the *Islandes of the assumption in the greate Bate of S. Laurence*, and so returned backe into *France*.

The next yere following he went with greater prouision into the *grand Bate* againe, where he keepynge the *Northerly shore*, ranne by the greate *Riuer* that comes doune from *Canada* and other places, vntill at laste with his small *Vinaces*,  
hauyng



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hauyng lefte his greate Shipping by the waie, he arriued at *Fochelaga* Coune, beeyng five hundred leagues within the entrance of the grande Baie. In whiche traualle he had spent so muche of the yere, that it was now the moneth of October, and therefore thought it cōuenient, for the better enformyng hymself at large in this discouerie, to Winter it out in those partes, whiche he did at a place called by himself holy *Crosse*. This Winter fell out to bee a verie long and hard Winter, as many tymes the like happeneth with vs in these partes, And the sauage people who for the moste parte, make but a slender kinde of prouision, euen as it were frō hande to mouth fell into some scarcitie of victualles, yet did thei not refuse to serue the Frenchmen, with any thynge thei had all the Winter long, albeit at somewhat higher prices towards the ende, when the neede was moste, as with our selues the like happeneth at suche tymes. But when the French had had their wantes serued all the yere; and that as yet thei sawe not, any apparance of their entended matter, whiche was the discouerie of the passage, and yet imaginynge by the signes wherewith the willyng people, endeuoured to declare their knowledge in that poyntee, that some good matter might bee had from them, if thei might haue been well vnderstoode, thei resolved with them selues, to take some of the sufficientest men of that Countrey home into Fraunce, and there to keepe the so long, as that hauyng once achieved the French tongue, thei might declare more substantially their minde, and knowledge in the saied passage, concludynge this to be the meane of least charge, of least traualle, and of least hazarde. And when thei came to bethinke them selues, who might bee meetest for it, thei determined to take the king, as the persone who might be beste enformed of suche partes, as were somewhat remote from his owne Countrey, as also that for the respect of hym, the people would be alwaies ready, and content to doe them any further seruice, when it should happen them to retourne thither againe about the discouerie. Thus the poore King of the Countrey, with two or thre others of his chief compa-

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nions commynge aboard the Frenche Shippes, beyng required thither to a bancket, was traiterously caried awaie into Fraunce, where he liued fower yeres, and then died a Christian there, as *Thenes* the Frenche Kynge's Cosmographer dooeth make mention. This outrage and iniurious dealing, did put the whole countrey people into suche dislike with the Frenche, as neuer since thei would admitt any conuersation, or familiaritie with them, vntill of late yeres, the olde matter begynnynge to growe out of minde, and beyng the rather drawen on by giftes of many trislyng thynges, whiche were of greate value with them, thei are (as I saied) within these two  
The yere 1581 or thre yeres content againe to admitt a traffique, whiche two yeres since, was begonne with a small Barke of thirtie tunnes, whose retourne was founde so profitable, as the next yere followynge, beyng the laste yere, by those Merchantes, who meante to haue kepte the trade secret vnto them selues, from any others of their owne Countrey menne, there was hired a Shipp of fower score tunnes out of the Ile of *Iersey*, but not any one Haruer of that place, sayng a Shipboye. This Shippe made her retourne in suche sorte, as that this yere thei haue multiplied thre Shippes to bee one of nine score tunnes, an other of an hundred tunnes, and a third of fower score tunnes: whiche reporte is giuen by very substanciall and honest men of *Plymouth*, who sawe the saied Shippes in readinesse to departe on their Voyage, and were aboarde of some of them. Here is at this instant in the towne a man of *Gernesey*, *Lewis de Vicke*: who reporteth to haue credibly heard, that by this last yeres Voyage the Frenchmen got foyeteene or fyfteene hundred for euery one hundred. But how soeuer it bee, it carieth good likelihoode of some notable profite, in asmuche as thei doe so greatly, and thus suddenly encrease the burden and number of their Shippes this present yere. Now, if in so little as two yeres tymes this voyage of the Northerne partes bee growne to suche good passe as hath been declared vnto you: it is worthe the thinkynge on to consider what maie bee hoped for, from the Sotherne parte:  
whiche

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whiche in all reason maie promise a greate deale more. And so as one who was neuer touched with any indirect meaning, I presume to wishe and perswade you to some better takyng of this matter to harte, as a thynge which I doe verely thinke wil turne to your greater and more assured commoditie, then you receiue by any other Voyage, as yet frequented of so shorthe and safe a course as this hath: dealyng herein no otherwise with you for your seuerall small sommes, then I doe with my self, bothe for more of myne owne, then is required of any one of you: besides the hazard and trauell of my person, and the total imployment of my pooze credite, whiche (I thanke God) hath hetherto passed clere and vnspotted in matters of greater importaunce and difficultie, then is like to fall out in this betweene you and mee.

**FINIS.**

*B.ij.*

*Articles*



The Comit-  
ties.

Maister Alder  
man Harte.  
Mai. Spencer.  
M. Hoddesde.  
Mai. Willyam  
Burrough.  
Maister Slany  
M. Towerfon.  
Mai. Scapers.  
Maister Ihon  
Castelyn.  
Mai. Leake.

# Articles set downe by the Comitties

*appointed in the behalfe of the Companie  
of Mosconian Marchauntes, to conferre with  
Maister Carleill, vpon his entended disco-  
ueris and attempt into the hether-  
most parties of America,*



First, the Comitties are well perswaded that  
the Countrey wherevnto this action preten-  
deth is very fruitfull, Inhabited with sauedge  
people of a middle & tractable disposition. And  
that of all other places whiche are vsfrequen-  
ted at this daie, it is the onely most fittest and most commodi-  
ous for vs to entermeddle withall.

The conuenientest maner of attemptyng this enterpryse,  
is thought to be thus: That there should be one hundred men  
conueied thether to remaine there one whole yeare: who with  
freendly entreatie of the people, may enter into better know-  
ledge of the particuler estate of the Countrey, and thereby  
gather what Commoditie maie be hereafter or presently loo-  
ked for.

The charge to transpote these hundred men, to victuall  
them, and to furnishe them of Munition and other needefull  
thynges, will not bee lesse then fower thousande poundes:  
whereof hath been very readily offered by the Citie of Bri-  
stoll one thousande poundes, the residue beeyng thre thou-  
sande poundes, remaineth to bee furnished by this Citie of  
London: or any others who will aduenture their money in  
this first preparation.

The Comitties thinke it conuenient that a Priuiledge  
should be procured by Maister Carleill from her Maiestie, by  
vertue whereof these Conditions and Articles followyng,  
maie be effectually provided for.

First, that they who shall disburce their money for the first  
prepa-

## Articles.

preparation, shall be named Adventurers, and shall haue the one halfe of all suche Landes, Territories, Townes, Mines of golde and siluer, and other Mettalles whatsoeuer that shall be founde, gotten, obtained, and conquered by this discouerie: yeelding to her Maiestie one fift parte of all their part golde and siluer, as shall happen to be had out of any Mines that so shall be founde.

That those parties whiche doe emploie themselves personally in the present discouerie, shall be namzd Enterprisers, and shall haue the other halfe of all the Landes, Territories, Townes, Mines of golde and siluer, and other Mettalles, yeeldyng to her Maiestie the fift part of the golde and siluer, as the Adventurers doe: The same to bee distributed by the Generall, with the consent of the greater part of twelue discrete persons to bee chosen out of the whole number of Enterprisers.

Also that all trade of Marchaundize whiche shall be vsed to and from those partes, whiche by this discouerie shall bee founde out, shall appertaine onely to the Adventurers which first shall disburce their money for this discouerie, with prohibition to all other her Maiesties Subiectes and other Marchauntes to deale in the saied partes, without the consent of the first Adventurers, vpon losse of Shippe and goodes, and punishment of their persons, that so shall adventure in trade of Marchaundize: or otherwise by imprisonment at the Companies pleasure.

That no parson shall hereafter adventure in this discouerie, as Adventurers for the profites mentioned in the first Article, but suche onely as doe disburce their money in this first preparation: and thei shall not adventure hereafter any greater somme then ratable according to their propoxtion of this their first adventure.

Also

## A discoverie

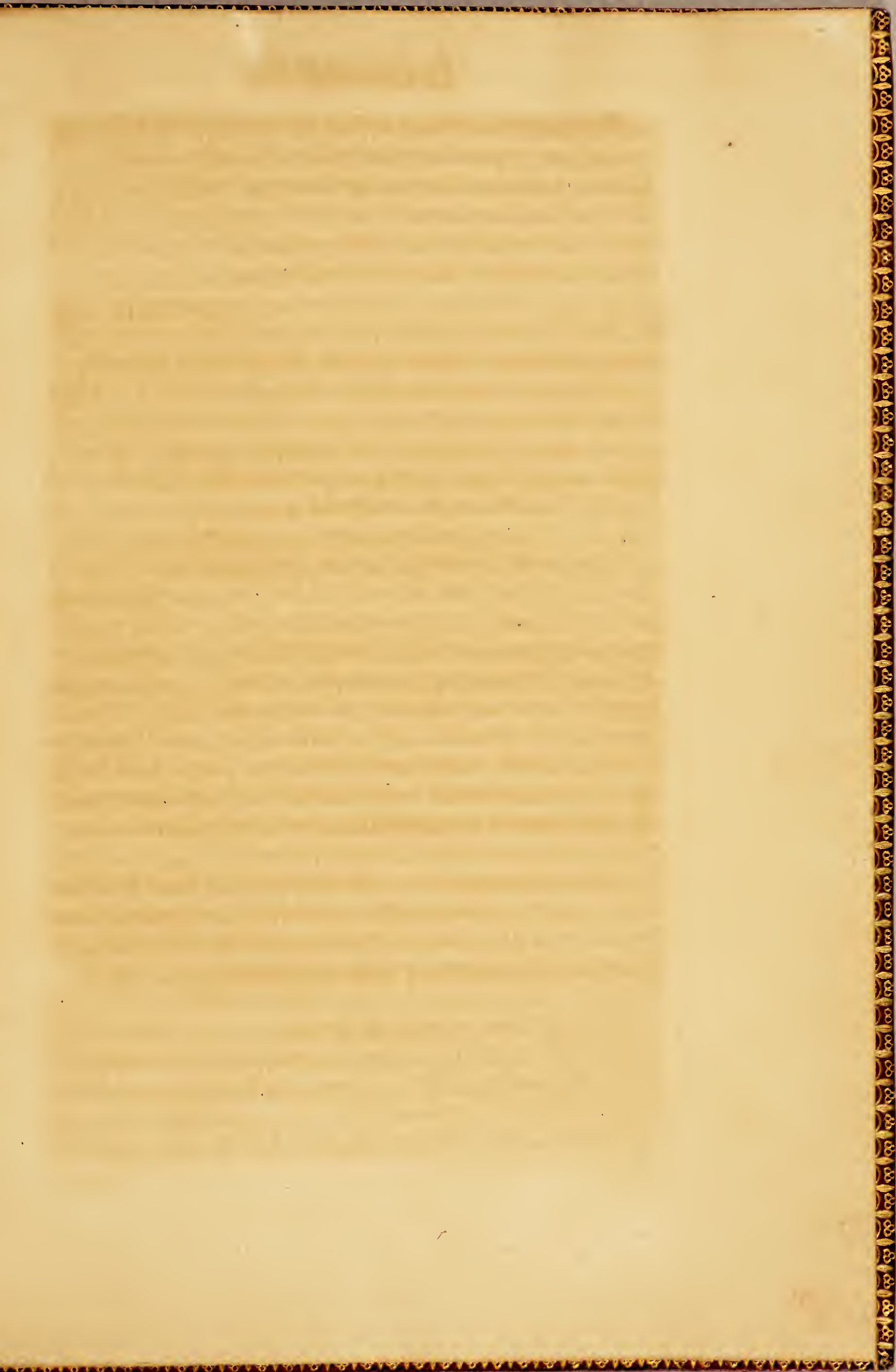
Also the profite which by this discoverie shall be attained vnto, either by lande whiche maie be conquered, or otherwise gotten: as also suche profite whiche by this discoverie shall be obtained by Dynes, or otherwise gotten, that eache one shall haue his parte rate and rate like: accordyng to the proportion of their first aduventure, and not otherwise.

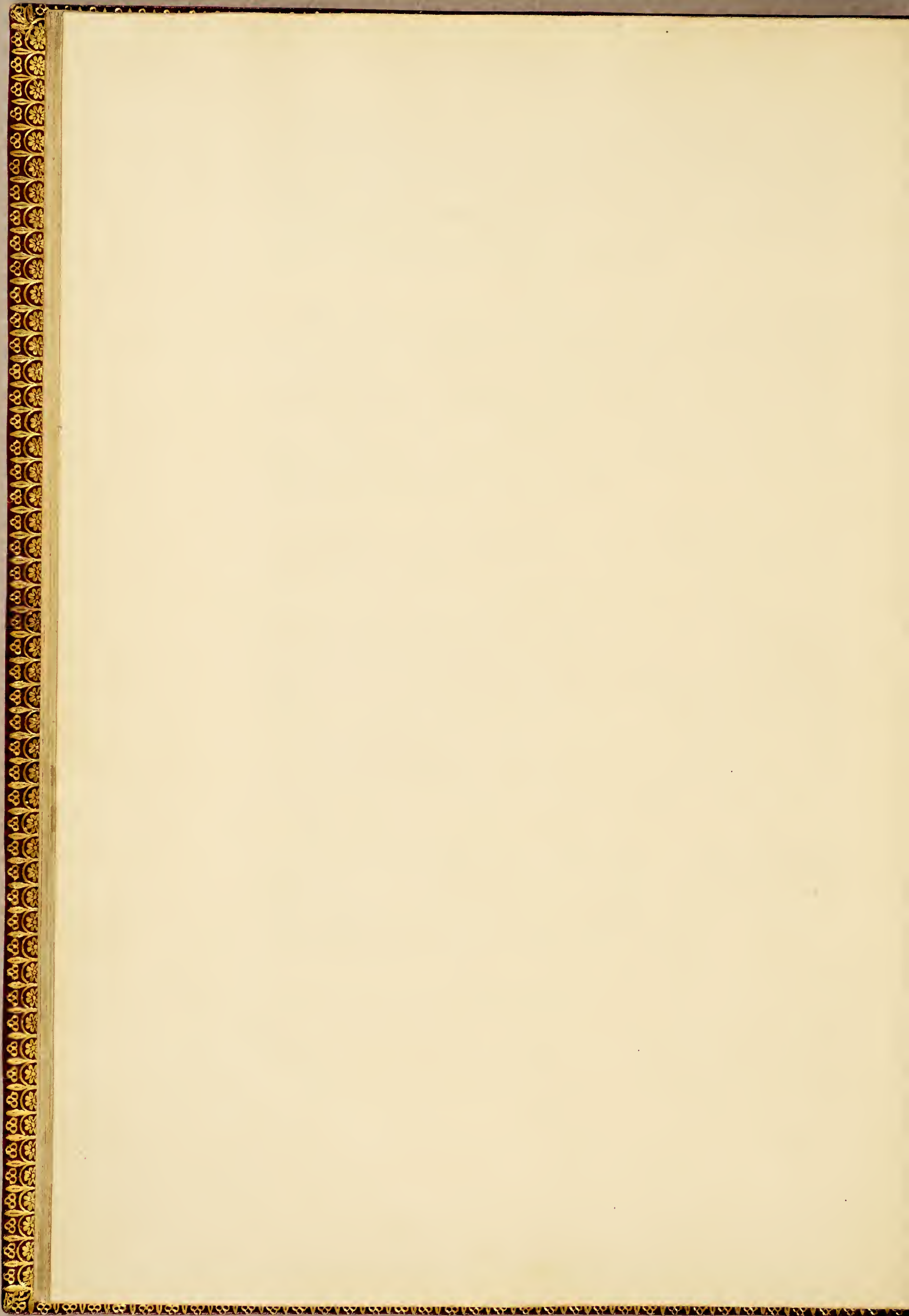
The Aduenturers in this first preparation, shall at their owne free will and libertie, choole whether thei will supplie hereafter any further charge or not: if there doe fall out any suche occasion to require the same. And yet withall shall for ever holde to them the freedome of the trade whiche shall growe in any of these partes. Notwithstandyng their saied refusall to beare any further charge.

That in the Patent whiche is to be obtained, be graunted that all her Maiesties subiectes, maie transporte themselves thether that shall be contented to goe. And that the patented or his assignes maie shippe thether from tyme to tyme, so many and suche persons, men, women and children, as thei shall thinke meete. And the same persons to inhabite or remaine there at their pleasure, any lawe to the contrarie notwithstanding, with expresse prohibition as is mentioned in the third Article, against all others whiche shall goe thether without the licence of the patented or his assignes first obtained.

That it shall not be lawfull for any of her Maiesties subiectes, or any other to enhabite or traffique within two hundred Leagues any way of the place, where the Generall shall haue settled his cheefest beyng or residence.

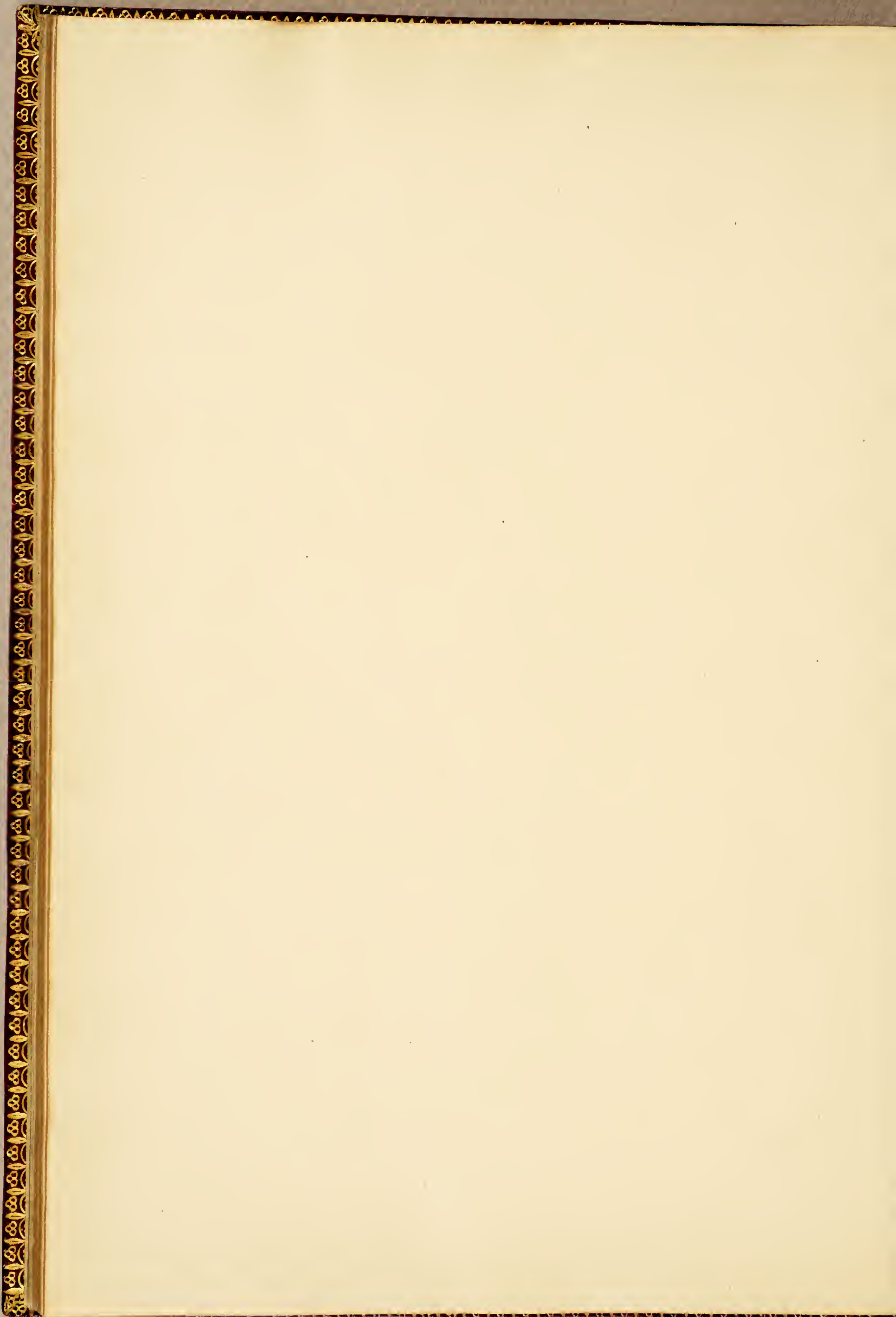
**F I N I S.**











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