

The Governors of America

by

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Volume VI

MORE TAVERNERS OF AMERICA

Since writing Volume 1 of the Taverners, much new information has come to light about the Taverners and America.

In particular is a reference to one RICHARD TAVERNER who went to America in 1587 as part of the second colony, or perhaps as a merchant venturer, checking on his investment, or even as a sailor.

I have traced the most probable ancestry of Richard and since I have no definite proof I have decided to write the adventure as a fictional story.

The rest of the chapter is as factual as I can find.

The reference which inspired the story originates from "The principle navigations, voyages and traffiques and discoveries of the English Nation", Vol VIII page 402.

Richard Taverner is one of the names of the men, women and children which safely arrived in Virginia and remained to inhabit there...1587.

THE FIRST TAVERNERS VISIT THE NEW WORLD IN 1587

"I'll tell I'll tell" screamed the torture victim.

Although it had only been two days since he was seized, and tortured each minute had seemed an eternity to Silvester. Was it really only two days he pondered later as the open wounds began to heal and the bruises turned autumn colours on his skin. He could remember every word of the accusation. "Convicted prisoner at Westminster who, having embezzled certain plate and other goods as well as belonging to the Queen's majestic as to other sundry persons besides, will by no mean hither to declare where the same has become, notwithstanding the matter is already confessed against him by 2 others, and therefore they are required, for better atteyning the truth to put him to such tortures as by their discretion shall be thought convenient".

His had not been a simple life in a stable environment, he thought. It was hardly a world to bring his fourth son into, yes 1556 had been an eventful year, for Silvester Taverner, rector of Marston Mortaine in Bedfordshire.

He himself was the fourth son. His elder brothers Richard, Roger and Robert had distinguished careers and had profited considerably during the court and reformation of Henry the Eighth, and now he was suffering because he held onto his beliefs during the swing back to catholicism under Queen Mary. He had tried, god knows, to hide the churches' silver ware from the Queens representatives, but two of his parishioners had testified against him, and now battered and bruised, disgraced and without his beloved church silver, life seemed forlorn to this 45 year old.

No, this would not do! he had Joyce his loving and patient wife and by the grace of god 4 healthy children. Silvester Jr, now aged 4, Thomas 3, John 2 and Richard his new born.

"We must focus on them and make a bright future for each he thought". His funds were very limited, it was traditional that the eldest would go to university and inherit the estate. The younger sons he could not afford to send to university but he and his brothers had many links with London Merchants, so he would see that they kept out of the religious turmoil that was all around, and devote their lives to commerce.

Silvester never fully recovered from the ordeal that left scars on his body and in his mind. He saw many of his brethren of the Church of England tortured and even burnt at the stake for their beliefs.

1558 saw Elizabeth accede to the throne and slowly life began to settle down after the religious upheavals of the first half of the Century.

In 1564 Silvester passed away, leaving a young family to grow and prosper as best they could.

Silvester Jr did go to Cambridge University and, very much the academic preferred Cambridge to his estate in Marston Mortaine. Marrying twice, he had 5 daughters, daughters were married in (four) the church where their grandfather had preached at Marston Mortaine.

Silvester Jr died in 1621 leaving his goods between his 4 daughters and a dowry to Thomas the son of his brother John.

During their formative years in London John and Richard heard many stories of the exploits and explorations of the Spanish, Dutch, French and Portuguese.

Silvester came home during vacations from Cambridge with stories of Richard Hakluyt who was busily promoting the planting of colonists in Virginia and at court, Sir Walter Raleigh had persuaded the queen to enfranchise him to populate Virginia.

He is said to have spent £40,000.00 of his own money. He financed 5 voyages to Virginia which are vividly described in two books written by Richard Hakluyt in 1583 and 1587.

Richard Taverner, the more adventurous of the brothers determined to be one of the first settlers of the new world, and through his contacts at court Richard arranged to be on the 1587 voyage. He was 31. He waved goodbye to John, his brother and Margaret his betrothed, promising to send for them once the settlement was established. On May the Eighth 1587 3 ships, the Admiral a 120 ton ship, a Fly-Boat and a Pinnace set sail from Plymouth.

June 19th the sight of Dominica and Guadalupe greeted his eyes. he and his fellows set anchor at an Island called Santa Cruz, and on the 25th June they set sail again for Virginia, and after many adventures he finally set foot at the new settlement on 25th July 1587.

In 1586 15 men had been left to build houses and a safe compound for protection. No sign could be found of these settlers except the body of one of them.

The dwellings were put straight, and the provisions unloaded when on the 27th August the Governor and the crew of the 3 ships set sail for England.

After much danger from storms they finally arrived back in England and sailed into Southampton on 8th November.

The excitement of the first few weeks changed slowly into the routines of everyday life.

The local tribe of Indians who had given them such courteous welcome and lavish gifts of fresh food faded away as the beads tools and jewelry of the settlers ran out.

Winter began to set in well before any crops could be grown and the hungry settlers began to form foraging parties to collect food and hunt game from their surroundings. This upset the indians who began to worry the settlers; first gloom then despondency began to settle on the fort. Arguments broke out as to the best way to survive until the next spring when new settlers and provisions would surely arrive from England.

Richard Taverner suffered more than most of the settlers because or since he was brought up in a close knit family, and he became more and more homesick. Secretly he resolved to get back to England somehow. Slowly a plan took place in his mind. Fishing vessels had always plied the coast for cod and salmon, so if he could swim or in some way get onto one of these ships he could buy a passage back to Hispaniola and then home.

His chance came with the first boats in the new year of 1588. April brought a small fleet of 6 or 8 fishing craft sailing up the coast in shallow waters fishing the cod and other abundant sea fish. Richard, stripped to the waist and with nothing but his breeches, containing the last of his gold swam strongly out toward the nearest boat. An hour later, exhausted, he grabbed the fishing net of one of the boats. His gold cut through the captain's reluctance to take a passenger aboard and 2 months later Richard arrived home.

His stories would fascinate his friends and children for another generation. In 1588 the year of the Armada Richard married Margaret Clarke.

No ships visited the illfated settlement until 1590, and no trace was ever found of the settlers. Richard settled down with his wife to a less adventurous life although living by the Thames in barking he often watched the ships passing with a glassy look in his eyes.

The 1590's brought 5 of the harshest winters England had known Richard's business ventures prospered and in 1602 he was blessed with a son, Henry, who was later to become a sea captain and sail to all the places first visited by his father. But Henry's is another story.

We left Richard's brother John waving his goodbye on the docks in 1587. John also married and named his son Thomas after his elder brother. John's commercial ventures also prospered, and his interest in the adventures of his brother in America stayed with him.

In 1607 King James licensed the Virginia Company and in 1609 a list of shareholders was published, including John Taverner, Gent. One share costs £12-10s and entitled the shareholders to 100 acres of American Soil.

Ever committed to the investments they made, this Taverner bought passage to Virginia in 1607, but unlike Richard he made sure it was a return ticket. However this venture, like Richard's, failed to bring a return to John and as time went by and he got older he sold some of his shares.

However these were not the only Taverners to be associated with America. Remember Silvester Senior had 3 brothers Richard, Roger and Robert.

Robert and his wife Elizabeth Newcomen bought many pieces of Estate around Lambourne in Essex, their grandson Richard married Margaret Harris at Westminster (St Margarets) in 1631. They had 2 sons Richard baptised in 1635 and John in 1639. Both were christenings at St Andrews-by-the-Wardrobe. John was apprenticed to a scrivener and after graduating became a Citizen of London.

In 1671 he applied to become a Notary Public at the court of Arches of Canterbury prior to emigrating to Jamaca. By this time many hundred thousand europeans had emigrated to the new world. John ended up in Virginia. We can follow his life and that of this children over the next two generations.

APPENDIX

Hakluyt was a Dutch academic working at Christchurch, Oxford, during the second half of the 16th Century. He above all people appreciated that England must explore and colonise new lands if England was not to drift further behind the explorations and settlements of Spain, France, Holland and Portugal.

He gathered together and published detailed information about the explorations of other countries, and together with Walter Raleigh persuaded Queen Elizabeth to further their cause. Sir Walter was given a charter to "Plant" Virginia, which was then most of the eastern seaboard of North America.

At his own expense Sir Walter commissioned a number of voyages to the new world. It must be said that they were underfunded and were not properly supported after the initial settlement was established but they did pave the way for the larger, better financed efforts of the next century.

Hakluyt wrote a number of books describing the voyages, the fourth voyage which included Richard Taverner is reproduced in full.

"HAKLUYTS" - Principal voyages of the English Nation. The fourth voyage made to Virginia with three ships in the year 1587. Wherein was transported the second Colonie is a list the Colonists (about 121) half way down is the name of Richard Taverner.

Fifth voyage by John White in 1590 reports all trace of the Colonists lost.

THE LOST (SECOND) COLONY, 1587

*The Fourth Voyage made to Virginia with three ships, in the year 1587.
Wherein was transported the Second Colony.*

In the year of our Lord 1587 Sir Walter Raleigh, intending to persevere in the planting of his country of Virginia, prepared a new Colony of one hundred and fifty men to be sent thither, under the charge of John White, whom he appointed Governor. He also appointed unto him twelve assistants, unto whom he gave a charter, and incorporated them by the name of Governor and Assistants of the City of Raleigh in Virginia.

April: Our fleet being in number three sail, viz, the Admiral a ship of 120 tons, a fly-boat, and a pinnace, departed the six-and-twentieth of April from Portsmouth, and the same day came to anchor at Cowes in the Isle of Wight, where we stayed eight days.

May: The fifth of May, at nine of the clock at night we came to Plymouth, where we remained the space of two days. The eighth we weighed anchor at Plymouth, and departed thence for Virginia. The sixteenth Simon Fernandez, master of our Admiral, lewdly forsook our fly-boat, leaving her distressed in the bay of Portugal.

June: the nineteenth we fell with Dominica, and the same evening we sailed between it, and Guadalupe; the twenty-first the fly-boat also fell with Dominica. The twenty-second we came to anchor at an island called Santa Cruz, where all the planters were set on land, staying there till the twenty-fifth of the same month. At our first landing on this island some of our women and men, by eating a small fruit like green apples, were fearfully troubled with a sudden burning in their

mouths, and swelling of their tongues so big that some of them could not speak. Also a child, by sucking one of those women's breasts, had his mouth set on such a burning that it was strange to see how the infant was tormented for the time. But after twenty-four hours it wore away of itself.

Also the first night of our being on this island, we took five great turtles, some of them of such bigness that sixteen of our strongest men were tired with carrying one of them but from the seaside to our cabins. In this island we found no watering place but a standing pond, the water whereof was so evil that many of our company fell sick with drinking thereof. And as many as did but wash their faces with that water, in the morning before the sun had drawn away the corruption, their faces did so burn and swell that their eyes were shut up and could not see in five or six days, or longer.

The second day of our abode there, we sent forth some of our men to search the island for fresh water, three one way, and two another way. The governor also, with six others, went up to the top of an high hill to view the island, but could perceive no sign of any men or beasts, nor any goodness, but parrots, and trees of *guaiacum*. Returning back to our cabins another way, he found in the descent of a hill certain pot shards of savage making, made of the earth of that island. Whereupon it was judged that this island was inhabited with savages, though Fernandez had told us for certain the contrary. The same day at night the rest of our company very late returned to the governor. The one company affirmed that they had seen in a valley eleven savages and divers houses half a mile distant from the top of the hill where they stayed. The other company had found running out of a high rock a very fair spring of water, whereof they brought three bottles to the company; for before that time, we drank the stinking water of the pond.

The same second day at night Captain Stafford with the pinnace departed from our fleet, riding at Santa Cruz, to an island, called Beake, lying near St John, being so directed by Ferdinandez, who assured him he should there find great plenty of sheep. The next day at night our planters left Santa Cruz and came all aboard; the next morning, being the twenty-fifth of June, we weighed anchor and departed from

Santa Cruz. The seven-and-twentieth we came to anchor at Cottea, where we found the pinnace riding at our coming. The twenty-eighth we weighed anchor at Cottea, and presently came to anchor at St John's in Mosquito Bay. Here we spent three days unprofitably in taking in fresh water, spending in the meantime more beer than the quantity of the water came unto.

July: The first day we weighed anchor at Mosquito Bay – where were left behind two Irishmen of our company – bearing along the coast of St John's till evening, at which time we fell with Rosse Bay. At this place Fernandez had promised we should take in salt, and had caused us to provide as many sacks for that purpose as we could. The governor, who understood there was a town in the bottom of the bay, not far from the salt hills, appointed thirty shot, ten pikes, and ten shields, to man the pinnace and to go on land for salt. Fernandez perceiving them in a readiness sent to the governor, using great persuasions with him not to take in salt there, saying that he knew not well whether the same were the place or not. Also, that if the pinnace went into the bay, she could not without great danger come back till the next day at night. If in the meantime any storm should rise the Admiral were in danger to be cast away. While he was thus persuading he caused the lead to be cast, and having craftily brought the ship in three fathom and a half water, he suddenly began to swear and tear God in pieces, dissembling great danger, crying to him at the helm, 'Bear up hard, bear up hard.' So we went off, and were disappointed of our salt by his means.

The next day sailing along the west end of St John, the governor determined to go on land in St German's Bay, to gather young plants of oranges, pines, mameas, and bananas to set at Virginia. These we knew might easily be had, for they grow near the shore, and the places where they grew well known to the governor and some of the planters. But our Simon denied it, saying: he would come to an anchor at Hispaniola and there land the governor, and some others of the assistants, with the pinnace: to see if he could speak with his friend Alençon, of whom he hoped to be furnished both of cattle and all such things as we would have taken in at St

John. But he meant nothing less, as it plainly did appear to us afterwards.

The next day after, being the third of July, we saw Hispaniola, and bore with the coast all that day, looking still when the pinnacle should be prepared to go for the place where Fernandez' friend Alençon was. But that day passed and we saw no preparation for landing in Hispaniola. The fourth of July, sailing along the coast of Hispaniola until the next day at noon, and no preparation yet seen for staying there, we having knowledge that we were past the place where Alençon dwelt and were come with Isabella. Hereupon Fernandez was asked by the governor whether he meant to speak with Alençon for the taking in of cattle and other things, according to his promise, or not. He answered that he was now past the place, and that Sir Walter Raleigh told him the French ambassador certified that the king of Spain had sent for Alençon in Spain. Wherefore he thought him dead, and that it was to no purpose to touch there in any place at this voyage.

The next day we left sight of Hispaniola, and haled off for Virginia, about four of the clock in the afternoon.

The sixth of July we came to the island Caicos, wherein Fernandez said were two salt ponds, assuring us if they were dry, we might find salt to shift with until the next supply. But it proved as true as finding of sheep at Beake. In this island, while Fernandez solaced himself ashore with one of the company in part of the island, others spent the latter part of that day in other parts of the island; some to seek the salt ponds, some fowling, some hunting swans, whereof we caught many. The next day early in the morning we weighed anchor, leaving Caicos with good hope that the first land that we saw next should be Virginia.

About the sixteenth of July we fell with the mainland of Virginia, which Simon Fernandez took to be the island of Croatoan, where we came to anchor, and rode there two or three days. But finding himself deceived, he weighed and bore along the coast. In the night, had not captain Stafford been more careful in looking out than our Simon Fernandez, we had been all cast away upon the breach called the Cape of Fear. For we were come within two cables' length upon it, such was the carelessness and ignorance of our master.

The two-and-twentieth of July we arrived safe at Hatorask, where our ship and pinnace anchored. The governor went aboard the pinnace, accompanied with forty of his best men, intending to pass up to Roanoke forthwith. Hoping there to find those fifteen Englishmen, whom Sir Richard Greenville had left there the year before, with whom he meant to have conference concerning the state of the country and savages. Meaning after he had so done to return again to the fleet, and pass along the coast to the bay of Chesapeake, where we intended to make our seat and fort, according to the charge given us among other directions in writing, under the hand of Sir Walter Raleigh.

But as soon as we were put with our pinnace from the ship, a gentleman by the means of Ferdinandez, who was appointed to return to England, called to the sailors in the pinnace, charging them not to bring any of the planters back again, but to leave them in the island, except the governor and two or three such as he approved. Saying that the summer was far spent, wherefore he would land all the planters in no other place. Unto this were all the sailors, both in the pinnace and ship, persuaded by the master. Wherefore it booteth not the governor to contend with them, but passed to Roanoke and at sunset went on land on the island, in the place where our fifteen men were left. But we found none of them, nor any sign that they had been there, saving only we found the bones of one of those fifteen, whom the savages had slain long before.

The three-and-twentieth of July the governor, with divers of his company, walked to the north end of the island. Here master Ralph Lane had his fort, with sundry necessary and decent dwelling houses, made by his men the year before, where we hoped to find some signs or certain knowledge of our fifteen men. When we came thither we found the fort razed down, but all the houses standing unhurt; saving that the nether rooms of them, and also of the fort, were overgrown with melons of divers sorts, and deer within them, feeding on those melons. So we returned to our company, without hope of ever seeing any of the fifteen men living.

The same day order was given that every man should be employed for the repairing of those houses which we found

standing, and also to make other new cottages for such as should need.

The twenty-fifth our flyboat and the rest of our planters arrived all safe at Hatorask, to the great joy and comfort of the whole company. But the master of our Admiral, Ferdinandez, grieved greatly at their safe coming. For he purposely left them in the bay of Portugal, and stole away from them in the night, hoping that the master thereof, Edward Spicer, for that he never had been in Virginia, would hardly find the place. Or else being left in so dangerous a place as that was, by means of so many men of war as at that time were abroad, they should surely be taken or slain. But God disappointed his wicked intentions.

The eight-and-twentieth, George Howe, one of our twelve assistants was slain by divers savages, who were come over to Roanoke, either of purpose to espy our company and what number we were, or else to hunt deer, whereof were many in the island. These savages being secretly hidden among high reeds, where oftentimes they find the deer asleep and so kill them, espied our man wading in the water alone almost naked, without any weapon, save only a small forked stick, catching crabs therewith. He being strayed two miles from his company, they shot at him in the water, where they gave him sixteen wounds with their arrows. After they had slain him with their wooden swords, they beat his head in pieces, and fled over the water to the mainland.

On the thirtieth of July master Stafford and twenty of our men passed by water to the island of Croatoan, with Manteo. He had his mother and many of his kindred dwelling in that island, of whom we hoped to understand some news of our fifteen men, but especially to learn the disposition of the people of the country towards us, and to renew our old friendship with them. At our first landing they seemed as though they would fight with us; but perceiving us begin to march with our shot towards them, they turned their backs and fled. Then Manteo their countryman called to them in their own language. As soon as they heard him they returned, and threw away bows and arrows, and some of them came unto us, embracing and entertaining us friendly, desiring us not to gather or spill any of their corn, for that they had but

little. We answered them that neither their corn nor any other thing of theirs should be diminished by any of us. Our coming was only to renew the old love that was between us and them at the first, and to live with them as brethren and friends: which answer seemed to please them well. They requested us to walk up to their town, who there feasted us after their manner, and desired us earnestly that there might be some token or badge given them of us, whereby we might know them to be our friends when we met them anywhere out of the town or island. They told us further that for want of some such badge divers of them were hurt the year before, being found out of the island by master Lane's company. Whereof they showed us one, who at that very instant lay lame, and had lain of that hurt ever since. But they said they knew our men mistook them, and hurt them instead of Wingina's men, wherefore they held us excused.

August: The next day we had conference further with them, concerning the people of Secotan, Aquascogoc, and Pomeiok; willing them of Croatoan to certify the people of those towns that, if they would accept our friendship, we would willingly receive them again, and that all unfriendly dealings past on both parts should be utterly forgiven and forgotten. To this the chief men of Croatoan answered that they would gladly do the best they could, and within seven days bring the *weroances* and chief governors of those towns with them to our governor at Roanoke, or their answer.

We also understood of the men of Croatoan that our man, master Howe, was slain by the remnant of Wingina's men dwelling then at Dasamonquepcio, with whom Wanchese kept company. Also we understood by them of Croatoan how that the fifteen Englishmen left at Roanoke the year before by Sir Richard Grenville were suddenly set upon by thirty of the men of Secotan, Aquascogoc, and Dasamonquepcio, in manner following. They conveyed themselves secretly behind the trees, near the houses where our men carelessly lived. Having perceived that of those fifteen they could see but eleven only, two of those savages appeared to the eleven Englishmen, calling to them by friendly signs that but two of their chiefest men should come unarmed to speak with those two savages, who seemed also to be unarmed.

85

Wherefore two of the chieftest of our Englishmen went gladly to them. But while one of those savages traitorously embraced one of our men, the other with his sword of wood, which he had secretly hidden under his mantle, struck him on the head and slew him. Immediately the other eight-and-twenty savages showed themselves. The other Englishman perceiving this fled to his company; whom the savages pursued with their bows and arrows so fast that the Englishmen were forced to take the house, wherein all their victual and weapons were. But the savages forthwith set the same on fire. By means whereof our men were forced to take up such weapons as came first to hand, and without order to run forth among the savages, with whom they skirmished above an hour.

In this skirmish another of our men was shot into the mouth with an arrow, whereof he died. Also one of the savages was shot into the side by one of our men with a wild fire arrow, whereof he died presently. The place where they fought was of great advantage to the savages by means of the thick trees, behind which the savages through their nimbleness defended themselves. They so offended our men with their arrows that our men, some of them hurt, retired fighting to the waterside, where their boat lay; with which they fled towards Hatorask. By that time they had rowed but a quarter of a mile, they espied their four fellows coming from a creek thereby, where they had been to fetch oysters. These four they received into their boat, leaving Roanoke and landed on a little island on the right hand of our entrance into the harbour of Hatorask, where they remained awhile, but afterward departed, whither as yet we know not. Having now sufficiently dispatched our business at Croatoan, the same day we departed friendly, taking our leave, and came aboard the fleet at Hatorask.

The eighth of August, the governor having long expected the coming of the *weroances* of Pomeiok, Aquascogoc, Secotan, and Dasamonquepeio – seeing that the seven days were past within which they promised to come in, or to send their answers by the men of Croatoan, and no tidings of them heard – being certainly also informed that the remnant of Wingina's men were they who had slain George Howe and

were also at the driving of our eleven Englishmen from Roanoke, he thought to defer the revenge thereof no longer. Wherefore about midnight he passed over the water, accompanied with captain Stafford and twenty-four men, whereof Manteo was one, whom we took with us to be our guide to the place where those savages dwelt: where he behaved himself toward us as a most faithful Englishman.

The next day, being the ninth of August, in the morning so early that it was yet dark, we landed near the dwelling place of our enemies and very secretly conveyed ourselves through the woods to that side where we had their houses between us and the water. Having spied their fire and some sitting about it, we at once set on them. The miserable souls amazed fled into a place of thick reeds growing fast by, where our men perceiving them shot one of them through the body with a bullet. Therewith we entered the reeds, among which we hoped to acquit their evil doing towards us. But we were deceived, for those savages were our friends, and were come from Croatoan to gather the corn and fruit of that place. Because they understood our enemies were fled immediately after they had slain George Howe, and for haste had left all their corn, tobacco, and pumpkins standing in such sort that all had been devoured of the birds and deer, if it had not been gathered in time. But they had like to have paid dearly for it; for it was so dark that, they being naked and their men and women apparelled all so like others, we knew not but that they were all men. If that one of them who was a *weroance's* wife had not had a child at her back, she had been slain instead of a man. As hap was, another savage knew master Stafford and ran to him, calling him by his name, whereby he was saved.

Finding ourselves thus disappointed of our purpose, we gathered all the corn, peas, pumpkins, and tobacco that we found ripe, leaving the rest unspoiled, and took Menatonon's wife with the young child and the other savages with us over the water to Roanoke. Although the mistaking of these savages somewhat grieved Manteo, yet he imputed their harm to their own folly; saying to them that, if their *weroances* had kept their promise in coming to the governor at the day appointed, they had not known that mischance. The thir-

teenth of August our savage Manteo, by the commandment of Sir Walter Raleigh, was christened in Roanoke and called lord thereof and of Dasamonquepeio, in reward of his faithful service.

The eighteenth Eleanor, daughter to the governor and wife to Ananias Dare, one of the assistants, was delivered of a daughter in Roanoke and the same was christened there the Sunday following. And because this child was the first Christian born in Virginia, she was named Virginia. By this time our ships had unladen the goods and victuals of the planters, and begun to take in wood, and fresh water, and to new calk and trim them for England. The planters also prepared their letters and tokens to send back into England. Our two ships, the *Lion* and the flyboat almost ready to depart, the twenty-first of August, there arose such a tempest at northeast, that our Admiral then riding out of the harbour was forced to cut his cables and put to sea. Where he lay beating off and on six days before he could come to us again; so that we feared he had been cast away, and the rather for that at the time the most and best of their sailors were left on land.

At this time some controversies arose between the governor and assistants, about choosing two out of the twelve assistants, who should go back as factors for the company into England. For every one of them refused save only one, whom all other thought not sufficient. At length by much persuading of the governor, Christopher Cooper only agreed to go for England; but the next day, through the persuasion of divers of his familiar friends, he changed his mind. So that now the matter stood as at the first.

The next day, the twenty-second of August, the whole company both of the assistants and planters came to the governor, and with one voice requested him to return himself into England, for the better and sooner obtaining of supplies and other necessities for them. But he refused it, and alleged many sufficient causes why he would not. One was that he could not so suddenly return again without his great discredit, leaving the action and so many whom he partly had procured through his persuasions to leave their native country and undertake that voyage. Some enemies to him and the action

would not spare to slander falsely both him and the action, by saying he went to Virginia but politicly, and to no other end but to lead so many into a country in which he never meant to stay himself, and there to leave them behind him. Also, seeing they intended to remove 50 miles further up into the mainland, he being then absent, his stuff and goods might be spoiled and most of them pilfered away in the carriage. At his return he should be either forced to provide himself of all such things again, or else at his coming again to Virginia find himself utterly unfurnished. Whereof already he had found some proof, being but once from them but three days. Wherefore he concluded that he would not go himself.

The next day not only the assistants but divers others began to renew their requests to the governor to return to England for the supply of all such things as there were to be done; promising to make him their bond under all their hands and seals for the safe preserving of all his goods for him at his return to Virginia. This bond they forthwith made and delivered into his hands. The copy of the testimony I thought good to set down.

May it please you, her Majesty's subjects of England, we your friends and countrymen, the planters in Virginia, have most earnestly entreated, and incessantly requested John White, governor of the planters in Virginia, to pass into England for the better and more assured help and setting forward of supplies . . . he not once but often refusing it, for our sakes and for the honour and maintenance of the action, has at last, though much against his will, through our importunacy, yielded to leave his government and all his goods among us, and himself in all our behalfs to pass into England, the twenty-fifth of August 1587.

The governor, being through their extreme entreating constrained to return to England, having then but half a day's respite to prepare himself, departed from Roanoke the seven-and-twentieth of August in the morning. The same day about midnight he came aboard the flyboat, which already had weighed anchor, and rode without the bar, the Admiral riding by them, which but the same morning was newly come thither again. The same day both the ships weighed anchor, and set sail for England. At this weighing their anchors twelve

of the men in the flyboat was thrown from the capstan, which came so fast about upon them that two bars thereof struck and hurt most of them so sore that some never recovered it. Nevertheless they essayed again to weigh their anchor, but being so weakened with the first fling, they were not able to weigh it, but were thrown down and hurt the second time. Having in all but fifteen men aboard, and most of them by this unfortunate beginning so bruised and hurt, they were forced to cut their cable, and lose their anchor. Nevertheless, they kept company with the Admiral, until the seventeenth of September, at which time we fell with Corvo, and saw Flores.

September the eighteenth, of all our fifteen men in the flyboat there remained but five able to stand to their labour. The Admiral meant not to make any haste for England, but to linger about the island of Tercera for prizes. So the flyboat departed for England with letters, where we hoped by the help of God to arrive shortly. But by that time we had continued our course homeward about twenty days, having had sometimes scarce and variable winds, our fresh water also by leaking almost consumed, there arose a storm at northeast. For six days it ceased not to blow so exceeding that we were driven further in those six days that we could recover in thirteen days. In which time others of our sailors began to fall very sick and two of them died. The weather also continued so close that our master sometimes in four days together could see neither sun nor star, and all the beverage we could make, with stinking water, dregs of beer, and lees of wine was but three gallons, and therefore now we expected nothing but famine to perish at sea.

The sixteenth of October we made land, but we knew not what land it was. About sunset we put into a harbour, where we found a hulk of Dublin, and a pinnacle of Hampton riding. Neither had we any boat to go ashore, until the pinnacle sent off their boat to us with six or eight men, of whom we understood we were in Smerwick in the west parts of Ireland. They also relieved us presently with fresh water, wine, and other fresh meat. The eighteenth the governor and the master rode to Dingle five miles distant, to take order for the new victualling of our flyboat for England, and for relief of our

MAYFLOWERS

In volume 1 of "The Taverners" I told the story of Henry Taverner, Sea Captain, and his search along the Coast of Virginia in 1634 for a safe landing place for the Mayflower. Mistakenly I thought the Mayflower was the same ship that the pilgrim fathers had crossed the Atlantic in.

The bare bones of my story came from Noel Currer-Briggs who's store house of information is invaluable. As with all my sources, I sent Noel a copy of Volume I. He was kind enough to reply as follows:-

The Mayflower which went to South Caroline and Florida was not the pilgrim ship. The name "Mayflower" was a great favourite for some reason.

He sent me a full set of records from his shipping index, which I published in full for those interested. Clearly the "Mayflower" referred to in my story was the Mayflower of London 400 tons, formerly the Christopher and Mary.

24
CHERUBIM of Barnstaple (or London) Tonnage unknown.

Reference: C24/565/50.

Voyage 1621 England to Virginia.

Master Unknown.

Owner John Delbridge.

CHRISTIAN of (?) London Tonnage unknown.

Reference: C24/703/47.

Voyage 1637 London to St Kitts and return via Leghorn.

Master John Acland.

Merchants Maurice Thompson, William Fletcher, Colonel (?Thomas) Willoughby.

CHRISTOPHER of ----- Tonnage unknown.

Reference: PCC 14 Barrington.

Crew 1628 Edward Daye, steward.

X CHRISTOPHER AND MARY (Later MAYFLOWER q.v) of ----- Tonnage unknown.

NOTE: It is possible that this is the same as the previous ship.

References: E190/38/1, HCA13/51/140. Nug I/22.

Voyages 1628/29 Probably to Virginia and back. 1631 London to Virginia,
1632 Virginia to London. 1633 Virginia to London.

Master 1631-33 Peter Andrewes.

Owner Samuel Vassall.

Merchant 1633 Edward Hurd. John Punchard, --- Harecastle.

Passenger 1628/29 Elizabeth Gosmore.

CHRYSTIAN of London Tonnage unknown.

NOTE: Probably same as the CHRISTIAN above.

Reference: Hotten/42.

Voyage 1635 Dep London, March, for New England.

Master John White.

MAURICE of London Tonnage unknown.

References PCC 1,15,70 Ridley

Voyage 1629 East Indies.

Master Not known.

Crew William Barlinge, QM, Griffin Sayte, Thomas White, master's mates. John Henderson, sailor.

MAYFLOWER of Ipswich 170 tons. Built at Ipswich.

References CSP(D)

Voyages 1629-30 Trinity House certificates issued July 1629 and June 1630. No further information

MAYFLOWER of Harwich, later of London about 200 tons. NOTE: As there were at least five vessels of this name afloat during the period in question, it has not always been easy to distinguish the voyages of one from the others.

References Caffrey/78/79, E190/22/2, E190/23/3, E190/25/9, E190/28/6, E190/31/1, HCA13/49, Banks/65. Winthrop II/265.

Voyages 1606 London to Middleburg and back. 1607 London to Bordeaux and back. 1609 London to Norway and back. 1614 Two voyages from London to Hamburg and back. 1618 London to Leghorn and back. 1619 Sailed from London in March to La Rochelle. Returned from La Rochelle in May 1620. 1620 Sailed from London in July, arrived at Cape Cod in November. 1622 London to Russia and back. 1624 Sailed from London in September for Venice. 1627 Sailed from London in September to Amsterdam. 1630 Arrived in Russia from London in September. 1630 Sailed from London in May, arrived in New England in July.

Masters 1606-07 Robert Bonner. 1609-11 Christopher Jones. 1618 John Goodlad. 1620 Christopher Jones. 1622 John Goodlad. 1624 Daniel Yates. 1627 James Ireland. 1630 William Bodilow (Russian voyage).

Owners 1608-09 Thomas Goffe, Christopher Nichols, Robert Child, Thomas Shore, Christopher Jones. 1625 Robert Sheffield and others.

Merchants 1620 Thomas Weston. 1627 Maurice Thompson (tobacco). 1630 John Winthrop.

✗ MAYFLOWER of London 400 tons. Formerly the CHRISTOPHER AND MARY q.v.

References HCA13/50/138, E190/38/1, HCA13/51/195, CSP(C), HCA13/53, E190/40/4, C24/691/53, C24/683/44, HCA13/63, HCA13/69, HCA13/70, WGGE/172, PCC 256 Berkeley, HCA13/67. *Acet 13/154*

Voyages 1631 Being repaired until early 1632. 1632 Arrived in London in April from Virginia. 1633 Sailed from London in August for Virginia, arrived back in London in March 1634. 1636 London to Marseilles, Leghorn, Spain and back. 1637 Sailed from London in May to Dunkirk. 1642 London to Canaries and Tenerife. 1643 In Tenerife. 1647 Sailed from London in June for Guinea and West Indies. Arrived in Barbados in March 1647/8. 1653 Sailed from London in Novemb-

1638 sailed from London in Sept for St Thomas

er for Virginia. 1654 Attacked of Maryland in January.

Masters 1632-36 Peter Andrewes. 1636 John Bowden until 1 September. 1637 Anthony Lemon. 1643 John Cole, Capt --- Owen. 1647 William Jacket. 1653 Thomas Webb, William White. 1655 William White.

Crew 1633/4 Orpheus Dunkin, Robert Reeve, master's mates. Edward Purrier, Bo's'n's mate, Clement East, surgeon. John Brasier, carpenter, James Wilcocks, QM, Nicholas Agener, steward, Anne Gettings, nurse, Thomas Hance, William Griffin, sailors, William Beadle, shipwright. 1635 Abraham Rawlings, master's mate. * 1647/8 Thomas Wills, cabin boy, George Dethick, purser and mate. Humphrey Hickman, Steward, Christopher Daley, Edward Thurston, John Follett, Walter Massie, Peter Steward sailors. Thomas Wills, apprentice to William Jacket, Henry Richards, gunner.

* 1638 Richard Stone

Owners 1632-36 Samuel Vassall, Edward Kingswell, and others. 1642-43 Richard Lane, John Smart, George Townsend, John Cole, Laurence Green, Thomas Armitage. 1647 Samuel Vassall, Peter Andrewes, Richard Crandley and others. 1653 Samuel Harwar (1/16). 1655 George Ludlow (1/16).

Merchants 1632 John Dearley, William Best, James Andrew, Robert Eaton, Peter Thomas (importing tobacco). 1642 Robert Bevine. 1655 William Allen of London

MAYFLOWER of Boston, Massachusetts Tonnage unknown.

Reference HCA13/67.

1653

Voyage / Virginia and the West Indies.

No further information available.

Crew Stephen Groom, carpenter, George Dowes, cook, Giles Manning, QM and cook.

MAYFLOWER of Falmouth 160 tons.

Reference: CSP(D).

Voyage 1629 Ltrs of marque issued in April, destination unknown.

Master and Owner Kenelm Wiseman.

MAYFLOWER of Great Yarmouth 200/250 tons.

References CSP(D)

Voyages 1626 Ltrs of marque issued in July, destination unknown. 1627 Ltrs of marque issued in October, destination unknown. 1630 Ltrs of marque issued in March, destination unknown.

Masters 1626-27 Walter Bullard. 1630 Edward Hopwood.

Owners 1626-27 Thomas North & company. 1630 Edward Hopwood, William Tracey and company.

THE JOHN TAVERNERS OF AMERICA

The first reference to John Taverner in association with the USA is in 1607. In a list of passengers and emigrants, are entry lists.

John Taverner, adult, to Virginia 1607, and another list has:-
John Taverner, adult, to Virginia 1608.

The first 3 ships to sail to Virginia were in 1607 and most, if not all passengers died in the winter of 1607/8. Was John one of these? Since there are two references one in 1607 & 1608, did he travel twice? or were there two John Taverners? or are the reference muddled, since in 1607 the year changed at the end of March, and the two references are infact one? In anycase, John Taverner was certainly one of the very first people to colonize Virginia in the 17th Century.

The second reference to John Taverner is in 1609 as one of the shareholders of the Virginia Company (see appendix).

The next reference to John Taverner is a series of transactions in 1618 in The Book of Proceedings of the Virginia Company. The entries run:-

7th January 1618 (new dating) Mr John Taverner surrendered to Mr David Wiffin a bill of adventure of £37.10S.

March 17th 1619 (modern dating) Mr John Taverner allowed a personal share of 100 acres.

Could the above references be all 1 person? It is certainly a possibility - especially if the John Taverner concerned were a ship owner, or a captain for example. I have some reason for suggesting this possibility, as discussed in the chapter about Richard Taverners trip to the Americas in 1587.

From the records of the Virginia Company of London. The Court Book Vol 1. Editor Susan Myra Kingbury, Washington Government Printing Office 1906.

Extracts page 20:-

The loss of records, both of the council and the companies for trade covering this period leaves the source of information the narratives of the early settlers.

The council despatched 3 expeditions all under Captain Newport, 1 in December 1606, in 3 ships with 120 emigrants; another in October 1607 with 2 vessels and about the same no of passengers, and a third in August 1608 with about 70 emigrants.

Captain Newport navigated 160 miles up the river and came to hostile tribes. No way was found the South Sea. The venture had to be relaunched in 1609 with the accent on settlement and farming. The crown gave up its direct control, partly to appease Spain in a new charter of 1609 by letters patent from King James.

Upto 1616 the company found great trouble in getting settlers, and money. A lottery in 1613 raised only £8,000.00.

Organisation of the company 1619.

1 Share = £12.10 = 100 Acres
the sending of a man = 50 Acres.

June 1619 Page 223

The auditors made allowance of 12 single shares £12.10S belonging to sundry adventures all of the being passed over to the parties here under named:-

John Hodgson £25.00 passed to Francis Whitney Esq.
John Taverner £37.10 to Thomas Shepherd, Merchant.
Martin Earle £12.10 to Nicholas Buckeridge, Merchant, and others.

In "The complete book of emigrants 1607-1660" by D.W. Coldham, Genealogical Publishing Co Inc, Baltimore 1987.

The only Taverner references are to Henry.

Page 119 1634 November, Voyage on 'the George' to discover the carolinas alias Florida to seek a place suitable for a new plantation.

Page 114 1635 Henry Taverner, master of the Thomas was hired by Samuel Vassall to take 28 passengers in ship arrived Virginia July 1634.

Page 164 1635 21st August, Persons to be transported to Virginia by the Thomas, Mr Henry Taverner, after examination by the Minister of Gravesend.

Page 192 1638 February, Depositions re the voyage of the 'Elizabeth & Sarah'. Mr Henry Taverner to Virginia with passengers inc Mary Deane and Richard Field.

Ships sent to Virginia in 1620 include the Johnathan.

THE SECOND CHARTER

MAY 23, 1609

James, by the grace of God [King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, etc.] To all [to whom these presents shall come, greeting.]

Whereas, at the humble suite and request of sondrie oure lovinge and well disposed subjects intendinge to deduce a colonie and to make habitacion and plantacion of sondrie of oure people in that parte of America comunlie called Virginia, and other part and territories in America either apperteyninge unto us or which are not actually possessed of anie Christian prince or people within certaine bound and regions, wee have formerly, by oure lettres patents bearinge date the tenth of Aprill in the fourth yeare of oure raigne of England, Fraunce, and Ireland, and the nine and thirtieth of Scotland, graunted to Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers and others, for the more speedie accomplishment of the said plantacion and habitacion, that they shoulde devide themselves into twoe collonies—the one consistinge of divers Knights, gentlemen, merchaunts and others of our cittie of London, called the First Collonie; and the other of sondrie Knights, gentlemen and others of the citties of Bristoll, Exeter, the towne of Plymouth, and other places, called the Second Collonie—and have yielded and graunted maine and son-
lie priviledges and liberties to each Collonie for their quiet setlinge and good government therein, as by the said lettres patents more at large appeareth.

Nowe, forasmuch as divers and sondrie of oure lovinge subjects, as well adventurers as planters, of the said First Collonie (which have already engaged them selves in furtheringe the businesse of the said plantacion and doe further intende by the assistance of Almightye God to prosecute the same to a happie

ende) have of late ben humble suiters unto us that, in respect of their great chardeges and the adventure of manie of their lives which they have hazarded in the said discoverie and plantation of the said countrie, wee woulde be pleased to graunt them a further enlargement and explanacion of the said graunte, privilege and liberties, and that suche counsellors and other officers maie be appointed amonngest them to manage and direct their affaires [as] are willinge and readie to adventure with them; as also whose dwellings are not so farr remote from the cittye of London but that they maie at convenient tymes be readie at hande to give advice and assistance upon all occacions requisite.

We, greatlie affectinge the effectual prosecucion and happie successe of the said plantacion and comendinge their good desires theirin, for their further encouragement in accomplishinge so excellent a worke, much pleasinge to God and profitable to oure Kingdomes, doe, of oure speciall grace and certeine knowledge and meere motion, for us, oure heires and successors, give, graunt and confirme to oure trustie and welbeloved subjects,

Robert, Earle of Salisburie	James Mountague, Lord Bish-
[Salisbury] ⁵	opp of Bathe and Wells
Thomas, Earle of Suffolke	Edward, Lord Zouche
[Suffolk]	Thomas, Lord Lawarr
Henrie, Earle of Southampton	Wiliam, Lord Mouteagle
William, Earle of Pembroke	Raphe, Lord Ewre
[Henrie], Earle of Lincolne	Edmond, Lord Sheffeld
[Lincoln]	[Sheffield]
Henrie, Earle of Dorsett	Grey, Lord Shandis
[Dorset]	[Chandois]
Thomas, Earle of Exeter	[Grey], Lord Compton
Phillipp, Earle of	John, Lord Petre
Mountgommery	John, Lord Stanhope
Robert, Lord Vicount Lisle	George, Lord Carew
Theophilus, Lord Howard of	Sir Humfrey Welde, Lord
Walden	Mayor of London [Weld]

⁵All names in brackets supplied from text in Stith.

George Pertie, Esquire
 [Percie]
 Sir Edward Cecill, Knight
 [Cecil]
 Sir George Wharton, Knight
 Frauncis West, Esquire
 Sir William Waade, Knight
 [Wade]
 Sir Henrie Nevill, Knight
 [Nevill]
 Sir Thomas Smithe, Knight
 [Smith]
 Sir Oliver Cromwell, Knight
 Sir Peter Manwood, Knight
 Sir Dru Drurie, Knight
 [Drury]
 Sir John Scott, Knight
 [Scot]
 Sir Thomas Challouer, Knight
 [Challoner]
 Sir Robert Drurie, Knight
 [Drury]
 Sir Anthonye Cope, Knight
 Sir Horatio Veere, Knight
 [Vere]
 Sir Edward Conwaie, Knight
 [Conway]
 Sir William Browne
 [Brown]
 Sir Maurice Barkeley, Knight
 [Berkeley]
 Sir Roberte Maunsell, Knight
 [Mansel]
 Sir Amias Presou, Knight
 [Preston]
 Sir Thomas Gates, Knight
 Sir Anthonie Ashley, Knight
 [Ashly]
 Sir Michael Sandes, Knight
 [Sandys]

Sir Henrie Carew, Knight
 [Carey]
 Sir Stephen Soame, Knight
 Sir Calisthenes Brooke, Knight
 Sir Edward Michelborne,
 Knight [Michelborn]
 Sir John Racliffe, Knight
 [Ratcliffe]
 Sir Charles Willmott, Knight
 [Wilmot]
 Sir George Moore, Knight
 [Moor]
 Sir Hugh Wirrall, Knight
 [Wirral]
 Sir Thomas Dennys, Knight
 [Dennis]
 Sir John Hollis, Knight
 [Holles]
 Sir William Godolphin, Knight
 Sir Thomas Monnson, Knight
 [Monson]
 Sir Thomas Ridgwaie, Knight
 [Ridgwine]
 Sir John Brooke, Knight
 Sir Roberte Killigrew, Knight
 Sir Henrie Peyton, Knight
 Sir Richard Williamson, Knight
 Sir Ferdinando Weynman,
 Knight
 Sir William St. John, Knight
 Sir Thomas Holcrofte, Knight
 [Holcroft]
 Sir John Mallory, Knight
 Sir Roger Ashton, Knight
 Sir Walter Cope, Knight
 Sir Richard Wigmore, Knight
 Sir William Cooke, Knight
 [Coke]
 Sir Herbert Crofte, Knight

Michael Phettiplace, gentleman
 William Phetiplace, gentleman
 [Phettiplace]
 Ambrose Brusey, gentleman
 [Prusey]
 John Taverner, gentleman
 George Pretty, gentleman
 Peter Latham, gentleman
 Thomas Monnford, gentleman
 [Montford]
 William Cautrell, gentleman
 [Cantrel]
 Richard Wiffine, gentleman
 [Wiffin]
 Raphe Mooreton, gentleman
 [Moreton]
 John Cornellis
 [Comelius]
 Martyn Freeman
 Raphe Freeman
 Andreau Moore
 Thomas White
 Edward Perkin
 Robert Offley
 Thomas Whitley
 George Pitt
 [Pit]
 Roberte Parkehurst
 [Parkhurst]
 Thomas Morris
 Peter Vaulore
 [Harloe]
 Jeffrey Duppa
 John Gilbert
 William Hancock
 Mathew Bromrigg
 [Brown]
 Francis Tirrell
 [Tyrrrel]

Randall Carter
 Othowell Smithe
 [Smith]
 Thomas Honnyman
 [Hamond]
 Marten Bonde, haberdasher
 [Bond]
 Joan Mousloe
 [John Moulsoe]
 Roberte Johnson
 William Younge
 [Young]
 John Woddall
 [Woodal]
 William Felgate
 Humfrey Westwood
 Richard Champion
 Henrie Robinson
 Franncis Mapes
 William Sambatch
 [Sambach]
 Rauley Crashawe
 [Raleigh Crashaw]
 Daniell Tucker
 Thomas Grave
 Hugh Willestone
 Thomas Culpepper, of Wigsell
 Esquire
 John Culpepper, gentleman
 Henrie Lee
 Josias Kirton, gentleman
 [Kerton]
 John Porie, gentleman
 [Pory]
 Henrie Collins
 George Burton
 William Atkinson
 Thomas Forrest
 [Forest]

John Russell
 [Russel]
 John Houlte
 [Holt]
 Harman Harrison
 Gabriell Beedell
 [Beedel]
 John Beedell
 [Beedel]
 Henrie Dankes
 [Dawkes]
 George Scott
 [Scot]
 Edward Fleetewood, gentleman
 [Fleetwood]
 Richard Rogers, gentleman
 Arthure Robinson
 Robert Robinson
 John Huntley
 John Grey
 [Gray]
 William Payne
 William Feilde
 [Field]
 William Wattey
 William Webster
 John Dingley
 Thomas Draper
 Richard Glanville
 [Glanvil]
 Arnolde Lulls
 [Hulls]
 Henrie Rowe
 [Roe]
 William Moore
 [More]
 Nicholas Grice
 [Gryce]
 James Monnger
 [Monger]

Nicholas Andrewes
 [Andrews]
 Jerome Haydon, iremonnger
 [Jeremy Haydon]
 Phillipp Durrant
 [Philip Durette]
 John Quales
 [Quarles]
 John West
 Mathew Springeham
 [Springham]
 John Johnson
 Christopher Hore
 George Barkeley
 Thomas Sued
 [Snead]
 George Barkeley
 [Berkeley]
 Arthure Pett [Pet]
 Thomas Careles
 William Barkley
 [Berkley]
 Thomas Johnson
 Alexander Bent
 [Bents]
 Captaine William Kinge
 [King]
 George Sandes, gentleman
 [Sandys]
 James White, gentleman
 Edmond Wynn
 [Wynne]
 Charles Towler
 Richard Reynold
 Edward Webb
 Richard Maplesden
 Thomas Levers
 [Lever]
 David Bourne
 Thomas Wood

John Allen, fishmonger
Symonde Yeomans, fishmonger
[Simon]
Launcelot Davis, gentleman
John Hopkins, an alderman of
Bristoll

John Kettlebye, gentleman
[Kettleby]
Richard Chene, gouldsmith
[Clene]
George Hooker, gentleman
Roberte Shevinge, yeoman
[Chening]

And to such and so manie as they doe or shall hereafter adm
to be joyned with them, in forme hereafter in theis presentes e
pressed, whether they goe in their persons to be planters there
the said plantacion, or whether they goe not, but doe adventu
their monyes, goods or chattels, that they shalbe one bodie
communaltie perpetuall and shall have perpetual succession an
one common seale to serve for the saide bodie or communalti
and that they and their successors shalbe knowne, called an
incorporated by the name of The Tresorer and Companie
Adventurers and Planters of the Citty of London for the Firs
Collonie in Virginia.

And that they and their successors shalbe from hensforth, fo
ever enabled to take, acquire and purchase, by the name afor
said (licens for the same from us, oure heires or successors fir
had and obtained) anie manner of lands, tenements and heredita
ments, goods and chattels, within oure realme of England an
dominion of Wales; and that they and their successors shalb
likewise enabled, by the name aforesaid, to pleade and to b
impleaded before anie of oure judges or justices, in anie our
courts, and in anie accions or suits whatsoever.

And wee doe also, of oure said speciall grace, certaine knowl
edge and mere mocion, give, grannte and confirme unto the saic
Tresorer and Companie, and their successors, under the reser
vacions, limittacions and declaracions hereafter expressed, all
those lands, countries and territories scituat, lieinge and beinge
in that place of America called Virginia, from the pointe of lande
called Cape or Pointe Comfort all alonge the seacoste to the

northward twoe hundred miles and from the said pointe of Cape Comfort all alonge the sea coast to the southward twoe hundred miles; and all that space and circuit of lande lieinge from the sea coaste of the precinct aforesaid upp unto the lande, throughoute, from sea to sea, west and northwest; and also all the island beinge within one hundred miles alonge the coaste of bothe seas of the precincte aforesaid; togeather with all the soiles, groundes, havens and portes, mynes, aswell royall mynes of golde and silver as other mineralls, pearles and precious stones, quarries, woods, rivers, waters, fishings, comodities, jurisdictions, royalties, priviledges, franchisies and preheminences within the said territorie and the precincts there of whatsoever; and thereto or there abouts, both by sea and lande, beinge or in anie sorte belonginge or appertayninge, and which wee by oure lettres patents maie or cann graunte; and in as ample manner and sorte as wee or anie oure noble progenitors have heretofore graunted to anie companie, bodie pollitique or corporate, or to anie adventurer or adventurers, undertaker or undertakers, of anie discoveries, plantacions or traffique of, in, or into anie forraine parts whatsoever; and in as large and ample manner as if the same were herin particularly mentioned and expressed: to have, houlde, possesse and enjoye all and singuler the said landes, countries and territories with all and singuler other the premisses heretofore by theis [presents] graunted or mencioned to be grannted, to them, the said Tresorer and Companie, their successors and assignes, forever; to the sole and proper use of them, the said Tresorer and Companie, their successors and assignes [forever], to be holden of us, oure heires and successors, as of oure mannour of Estgreenewich, in free and common socage and not in capite; yeldinge and payinge, therefore, to us, oure heires and successors, the fifte parte onlie of all oare of gould and silver that from tyme to time, and at all times hereafter, shalbe there gotton, had and obtained, for all manner of service.

From 1628 to 1640 20,000 of England's sturdiest emigrated to Virginia, in 1200 ships which plied the ocean, Boston became one of the most important seaports of the world.

Puritons, not just farmers but traders, doctors, lawyers, teachers, craftsmen, whole communities emigrated leaving villages half depopulated.

In 1642 came the Civil War. In 1649 Charles I was beheaded and a new surge this time an emigration of cavaliers took place until 1660 and the restoration. This new influx brought a remarkable amount of wealth to Virginia.

The Taverners were amongst the migrants and fortunately records exist of their transport and arrival:-

I have already described the involvement of Richard Taverner in 1587 in his visit to Virginia and John Taverner in 1607 as a shareholder in the Virginia Company of London.

A number of lists exist the first one I have chosen is a list of immigrants followed by the Patentee, or party bringing him over. In return the Patentee would be rewarded with 50 acres of Virginia. The book from which the first list comes is called:-

Early Virginia Immigrants 1623-1666 by George Cabell Greer, Genealogical Pub. Co. 1973 Baltimore.

Taberer, Joshua, 1652, by Nicholas George, Tho Taberer and Humphry Clarke....Co.

Taberer, Thomas, 1552 by Mr Peter Knight, Gloucester Co.

Taberer, Anne, 1652 by Daniell Welch Lancaster Co.

Tabrer, Anne, 1652 by Tho Boswell...Co.

Tavern, Giles, 1639 by Captain Nicholas Martin Charles River Co.

Taverne, Francis, 1642 by William Durant...Co.

Taverne, Francis, 1652 by Col George Ludlow Esq, Gloucester Co.

Taverner, Daniell, 1654 by Edward Welsh...Co.

Taverner, Giles, 1654 by Francis Gray.....Co.

Immigrant

Patentee or Party
bringing him over.

Mountford George 1562 by Nicholas George, Thos Taberer & H. Clarke.

Society of Genealogical May 93

PASSENGER LISTS Extracted from "Cavaliers & Pioneers"

REF

Taverner, John Na Virginia 1605 7860 P816
Tavern, Giles Na Virginia 1639 2772 P321
Taverne, Francis Na Virginia 1652 2772 P321
 Francis Na Virginia 1642 2772 P321
 Daniell Na Virginia 1654 2772 P321

PASSENGERS & EMIGRANTS

Taverner George (21) N. Carolina 1774 2128 P75
 John Na Virginia 1607 9238 P101
 Joseph Na Maryland 1730 1222 P261
 Thomas Na Barbados 1694 1222 P261
 William 15 Georgia 1734 1322 P52
 Ann 24 Jamaca 1683-5 1219.5 P443
 Thomas Na Barbados or Jamaca 1693 1219.5 P641
 Edward 34 Jamaca 1683-5 1219.5 P436
Tavernor Robert Na Virginia 1677 1219.5 P277

REFS:-

1222. Coldham P.W. English convicts in America from Middlesex
1617 to 1774 Published 1974.
1772 Greer G.C. Early Virginia settlers 1623-1666.
9238 Tyler L.G. Census of early inhabitants, The Cradle of the
Republic, Jamestown & James River, Richmond Virginia 1906.
1219.5 Coldham P.W. The Complete Book of Emigrants, Baltimore
Genealogical Publications 1990.

The next list is from a book titled English Convicts in Colonial
America, P.W. Coldham 1974, Palyanthos, New Orleans. Vol 1.
Middlesex 1617 to 1775.

One third of all felons in England were convicted in the county
of Middlesex.

Taverner George S Oct
 T Oct
 1730

Ship the Forward to Virginia Pro ref 35/380, Captain George
Buckeridge sailed November 1730.

Taverner Joseph S Feb
 T Mar
 1730

Ship the Patapscoe to Maryland Captain Darby Lux Pro ref 35/174.

Taverner Thomas Reprieved

For Barbados 1694 January.

S = Sentenced to Transportation at sessions of gaol delivery
T = Transported

Emigrants to America 1774.

Ship friendship to N. Carolina - George Taverner 21 yrs groom of Southwark, an indentured servant.

Wills & Admins 1396 - 1558 Canterbury.

1627 Johnathan Taverner Cowper - Ship "Reformation" died West Indies.

Ref: The Complete Book of Emigrants 1607-1660, P.W. Coldham Genealogical Publishing Co Inc, Baltimore 1987.

Only Taverner references are to Henry or see page 32 of Vol 1.

Page 119 - 1634 November, Voyage on 'The George' to discover the Carolinas alias Florida to seek a place suitable for a new plantation.

Page 114 - 1635 Henry Taverner, Master of Thomas was hired by Samuel Vassall to take 28 passengers in ship arrived Virginia July 1634.

Page 164 - 1635 21st August, Persons to be transported to Virginia by the Thomas, Mr Henry Taverner after examination by the Minister of Gravesend.

Page 192 - 1638 February, Depositions re the voyage of the "Elizabeth & Sarah" Mr Henry Taverner to Virginia with Passengers including Mary Deane and Richard Field.

Ships sent to Virginia in 1620 include Johnathan.

Extracts from William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine.

Abstracts from records of Richmond County, Virginia Order book No. 1.

October 2 1692:- Captain William Taylor and John Taverner, mentioned.

February 1 1692-3:- John Taverner one of the witnesses of will of Mrs Lloyd.

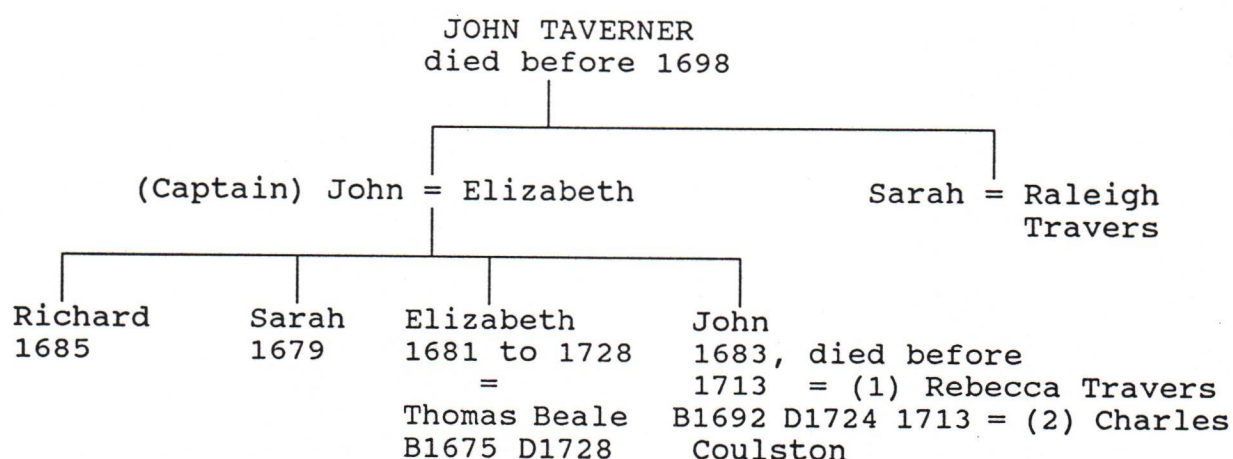
March 3 1689-9:- Order against John Taverner and Sarah Tavoner, executors of John Taverner.

Will of Rawleigh Travers 20 February 1701 - 4th March 1701 cousins Elizabeth, Winifred and Rebecca Travers, godson Rawleigh Brooks, Wife Sarah Travers. To wife 400 acres called Exeter Lodge. Captain Thomas Beale and brother John Taverner, executors legacies to Mrs Peachy, Mrs Slaughters and Mrs Sarah Bayliss, Dr Robert Clarke and Edward Jones, Mr Samuel Peachy, Sister Beale the remainder of the money given by Mr Colston.

Births, Marriages & Deaths in Richmond County - extracts from North Farnham register.

30th July 1685 Richard, son of John & Elizabeth Tavernor.
 7th Jan 1679 Sara, daughter of John & Elizabeth.
 25th March 1681 Elizabeth, daughter of John & Elizabeth.
 7th March 1682 John, son of John & Elizabeth.
 30th July 1685 Richard, son of John & Elizabeth.

From a series of entries from various sources concerning Rappahannock County, which included Richmond County before 1692, I pieced together the following:-



The John Taverner who emigrated in 1663 may have been the same as the father of John and Sarah above. He may also be John Taverner born 1623 in Romford, Essex, brother of Samuel Taverner who became governor of Deal Castle, Kent and fought in the Civil Wars, in which case he was probably a distant relation of John Taverner who had shares in the Virginia Company.

John could also be the John Taverner, Notary Public who at 31 sailed for Jamaica in 1671.

Other Taverners who migrated to Virginia in the 1600's

Robert Taverner of London, merchant, intending to take voyage to Maryland died 1677, left 20/- for a ring to his brother Jeremy Taverner - These two brothers were from Hexton in Hertfordshire. Robert is described as a bachelor. Both were distant relations of John Taverner.

1639 D1655 - Giles Tavernor emigrated to Virginia

1654 - Daniel Tavernor emigrated to Virginia

1663 William Tavernor emigrated to Virginia.

Giles had 3 sons, Michill, Michael & William.

So far the identities of Giles and Daniel remain elusive.

References

William Taverne

MR. THOMAS CHETWOOD & GEORGE HASELLOCK, (Haslelocke), 2250 acs. on N. side of Rappa. Co., 9 July 1663, p. 200, (95). Running along a maine br. at the head of Totoskey Cr. called the Cross Cr. &c. to chestnutt dividing this & land of Mr. Samll. Griffin. Trans. of 45 pers: Ed. Bennett, Jno. Iriby, Nicho. Paris, Tho. Lane, Robt. Foster, Peter Rowen, Tho. Warren, Walter Horton, Lowry Statford, Eliz. Lane, Katha. Strete (or Skeate), Noy (?) Burford, Wm. Attaway, Mary Price, Ann Burslitt, Henry Clay, Mary Loyd, Rich. Wait, Xtop. Rogers, Antho. Apostingall, 3 Negroes, Jno. Pitt, Jno. George, Sara Plumson, Demingo Brass (?), Demingo Demerense (?), Kate Phelpley, Jno.

Young, 6 rights assigned by Michael Armes, Edw. Man, Jno. Wms., Tho. Travis, Wm. Tavernor, Jno. Harwell, Wm. Raulley, Wm. Cock, Eliz. Growndy, Eliz. Morry.

Patent Books

Wm Starkey was Ex. of
S. C. S. Wm

014. PETER STARKEY
York Co. Records No.6. 1677/1684
22 Mar 1675/6 Proved: 24 April 1677

Virginia

Peter STARKEY of the New Poquoson in York County. To be buried at the discretion of my exor. To my daughter Mary STARKEY all the land that Robert ROSS and Joan EMBURY now live on, and two negroes. To my son Peter STARKEY all the land lying upon the Old Poquoson Creek that I myself now live on, and two negroes Thomas and Dido. My son Peter STARKEY, sole exor. Mr. Henry FREEMAN, Mr. John ROBINSON, Mr. William TAVERNER, & Mr. John TREVILLIAN, my trusty friends, Overseers. Witnesses: John TREVILLIAN, Thomas FL-----.

Court of 21 December 1719.

Whereas it appears by certificate under the hands of Robert KERBY and Thomas Ray, freeholders, appointed to procession (?) the lands in the Lower Precinct of Charles parish in this county that William TAVERNOR refused to suffer the sd processioners to run the line between him and Peter RANSON in pursuance of an Act of Assembly made for remedy thereof this Court do order that John SCLATER, Surveyor of the County together with an able jury of the ancient freeholders of the vicarage who are no ways concerned by a finity or consanguinity to either of the parties or interest to their lands or liable to any other just exception to be summoned by the sheriff before a Justice of the Peace of the County go upon the sd TAVERNOR'S land in dispute on the 14th day of January next if fair and if not, then on the next fair day and lay out and procession the same according to the most known ancient bounds thereof having regard to all patents and evidences that shall be produced by either party and it is further ordered that they return the survey and proceedings unto the next Court.

Whereas it appears under the hands of Robert KERBY and Edmund CURTIS, freeholders appointed to procession the bounds of the glebe lands on behalf of Charles parish that the sd Robert KERBY and Edmund CURTIS refused to suffer the line between James FAISON'S land and the sd glebe land to be processioned, In pursuance of an Act of Assembly..... (rest as above).

John and Dan Tavernor

MR. ROBERT PITT, 3000 acs. Accomack Co., 2 Oct. 1663, p. 190, (81). Bounded on N. with Pokomoke Riv., W. by Bay of Chespiack & sunken marshes. 1000 acs. by patent 12 Mar. 1662 & 2000 by the Election of Col. Edmond Scarburgh & assigned to sd. Pitt. Trans. of 40 pers: Jno. Eloer (?), Tho. Griffin, Mary Harwood, James Wellfleet, Wm. Morgan, Henry Loyd, Mary Thomas, Edw. Washington, Tho. Lazengby, Jane Shelly, Thomas Smith, Crispian Morris, Mary Sewell, Edw. Griffeth, Margt. Powell, Nicho. Walbrooke, Joseph Jnoson, An Heath, Mary Wms. (Williams), Joan Millford, Tho. Dunn, Tho. Whenham, Anto. Spencer, Tho. Cope, Jno. Norris, Jno. Robinson, Wm. Clayton, James Fliers, David Lacy, Wm. Knowles, Jno. Tavernor, Wm. Ganock, Jno. Doyley, Rich. Crooke, Tho. Sanders, Wm. Wright, Samll. White, Math. Langley, Wm. Bayley, Edw. Heath.

ED. WELCH, 900 acs. at the head of Queens Cr. in Pyan.(ketank) Riv., beg. at corner tree of Rich. Caryes devdt. &c. to land of Richard Burton. Date blank, 1654, p. 270. Trans. of 18 pers: Nich. Browne, twice, his wife, twice, Nich. Dean, John Bradshaw, Dan. Tavernor, John Thickpenny, Anto. Mark, Edwd. Jelfe, Robt. White, Eliz. Palmer, Dennis Mackernall, (or Mackerrall), Joseph Preston, Ann Aurillott, Wm. Smith, Sarah Browne, Anne Browne.

COL. RICHARD LEE, Esqr., 1 Dec. 1664, p. 393, (448). 2600 acs. Numberland Co., on S. side Potomack Riv. 2200 acs. beg. at the mouth of a Cr. issuing out of Machotick Riv., E.S.E. up the Cr. & crossing the beaver dams to W. side of Peckatowns feild, thence S.S.W. to head of swamp issuing into the head of Nomany Riv., thence W. N.W. &c. 400 acs. at the mouth of a small creek of Machoatick Riv., running up sd. Riv. W.N.W. &c. 2000 acs. by patent to him dated 5 June 1658 & 600 acs. for trans. of 12 pers.*

Giles Taverner
No.1. p.279 Will of Gyles Taverner. Sick in body. Dated 18 Nov 1655.
Prob 24 Jan 1655/6.

To eldest son Mihill Taverner (sic) a cow. Balance of cattlo to 3 sons. A bed to each of the 3 sons Michael Taverner, Wm Taverner and Gyles Taverner. All hogs to be equally div botw them. Various boquests of personal property to the 3 sons. A chest to be bought for the youngest by his 2 brothers. Land and houses to eldest son Mihill Taverner "but not to molest his 2 Brothers or either of them but they to have any profitt or benefitt soe far forth as himself dureing the time they live single and unmarried". The 2 elder brothers to "maintaine there yonger brother to schoole out of the whole stooke for the tearme of two yeares". The 2 servants to be for "benefitt of the one as the other".

To "John Parsons sixpence byndeing him from intermeddling with any of the Estate belonging to any of the Taverners".

To God-dau Eliz: Merryman a heifer

To sorvant Isaac Embrey at the end of his apprentiship a heifer and a sow.

Wit:

Signed Gyles Taverner

William Starokey

Probated by oath of Starokey.

Rec. Tho: Ballard Cl Cu

HENRY FREEMAN, 274 acs. at the New Poquoson, 20 Sept. 1664, p. 393, (450). 200 A. Beg. at a rownd headed pine on a poynt between two creeks, running S.W. Wly. &c. to a pond in Bryces neck, the E.most bounds being the main Cr. that goeth to Giles Taverners; 74 acs. the residue bounded Nly. with a Cr. & the S.most bounds is the land patented by Tho. Symmons, now in possession of sd. Freeman. 200 acs. by patent dated 11 Feb. 1635 to sd. Symmons & 50 acs. granted Robt. Freeman 8 May 1638, both of which parcels are now due by purchase of sd. Freeman from Col. Francis Willis, and 24 acs. for trans. of 1 per.*

Giles Taverner
p.329. Certificate to Giles Tavernor for 100 acres for transporting
Margrett Gaurd and Bat Curtis. 1647-8

p.320. Gilos Taverner to have comm of admr on est of Robt Wilde deo. 1647/8

Giles Taverner 1648
No.2. p.413. Giles Tavernor admr of the estate of Robt Wilde present-
ed an a/o. He having pd beyond the assets to have his quitus.

No.2. p.419 The estate of Robt Wilde deo'd is indebted to Gilos
Tavernor as followeth:

Includes

For his Country levy for 1647	0060 lb tobo
For 2 days at Kiokotan finding Tho: Striot estate	0020
Pd Mr Willis	0044
pd to the shorr and Clarke at Kiokotan for chargo	0048
pd John Chamlis by discompt	0070
Totals 1714 lb tobo.	
a bushol of corn to Mr Grimos	

The estate of Robt Wilde is Creditor vizt

By a bill of John Bradshaw	0670
By a bill of Henry Normand	0877
By tob rood of Bat Curtis	0050
By tob rood of Wm Steephan	0050
By tob rood of Robt Cooleman	0045
By tob rood of Nicholas Winfield	0030
Totals 1682 lb tobo.	

Signed Tho Bushrood
John Sharppe

ROBERT NEWMAN, 814 acs.
Northumberland Co., 1 Apr. 1651, p.
300. Abutting Nly. upon Potomeck
Riv., Ely. upon a cr. dividing this from
land of Hugh Finch & Wlv. upon a cr.
dividing this from land of William
Presly. Trans. of 16 pers: Marke
Prous, Giles Tavernour, John Strathen
(or Stratlen), Michaell Bemon, Peter
Speed, Nicola Hana, Hen. Robinson,
Wm. Bolton, Marg. Wood, Edw.
Bowles, Jno. Lawren, Robt. Moreley,
Marg. Robinson, Hump. Meares, Ann
Meares, Coningham Banton.

Patent bk 2

FRA. GREY, 1,000 acs. on S. side of
of Potomeck Riv., 16 July 1654, p. 264.
675 acs. on the head of Rosyers Cr.,
abutting land of Tho. Bowyer & Mr.
John Hillier; 250 acs. N. E. upon sd.
Riv., & S. E. upon sd. Cr. Trans. of
20 pers: Giles Tavernor, Marke Provo,
John Pattyon, Nich. Reman, Peter
Sneed, Nich. Hama, Hen. Robinson,
Wm. Bolton, Marg. Wood, Edwd.
Bowles, John Lawren, Robert Morley,
Margaret Robinson, Humphrey Meares,
Ann Meares, Conningham Banton, Rich-
ard Pitts, One Negro, John Lee, George
Rush.

Virginia 1650's

CAPT. NICHOLAS MARTIAN, (or Martiau) 1,300 acs. Chas. River Co., March 14, 1639, page 709. To be augmented, etc. S. E. towards land of Sir John Harvey, N. W. upon Capt. Richard Townsend. 600 acs. due for the adv. of himself, his wife & 10 pers. the 1st yr. to Chiskiake, & 700 acs. due for the trans. at his own charges of 14 persons into this Colony: Capt. Nicholas Martian, (or Martiau) Mrs. Jane his wife, Nicholas Martian his son, Eliz. Martian his daughter, Jane Barkeley her daughter, Edward Bowles, Giles Tavernor, Robert Browne, Georg Brooke, Eliz. Sharples, 2 Negroes (adv. to Cheskiake) Henry Cunney, Mark Leech, John Smith, Allin de Cude, John Galliot, William Turner, Tho. Cartwright, John Cooper, Henry List, John Brouch, a Negro woman, Robert Ashly, John Felton, John Vallett, adv. to the Colony. Note: This patent renewed without alteration in the name of sd. Capt. Nicholas Martian (or Martiau) 10 June 1651.

Patent 1.11

No.2. p.132 15 May 1646. Jno Sutton binds a steer for paymt of 500 lb tobo to Giles Tavernor on 15 Oct next.

Wits: Signed John x Sutton

Horoules Bridges
Robert Wilde

1647/8

p.337. Appraisal of the estate of Robt Wilde, deo'd. Inventory totals 1322 lb tobo. Dated 27 Nov 1647. Sworn before Fr: Willis 23th Janry 1647/8.

"The Invoyses of tob and Debts due to the estate of the sd Wilde Deceased being incerted by his will as followeth"

tob att Henry Normans	0556
in the hands of John Pryyor	0300
Due from Wm Strecher	0051
Tobo at Henry Normans unmarked and unweighed	
Due from Henry Norman 6 bundles of tob	
Due from Rice Madoxes	0090
Due from Bat Curtis	0050
Due from Mathew flecher	0120
Due from Nich Browne	0160
Due from Robt Bradshawe	0876
Due from Nic Winfeild	0030
Due from Wm Seamor. (?)	0050
Due from Robt Coolman	0045
Due from James Willis	0020
Due from Thomas Suite	0220

1661

Sworn by Giles Tavernor.

Toste Ro Bouth Cl Cur