John Carter Brown.

Wm. Carter Brown
1849.

Thomas Hariot, an eminent English Mathematician, was born at Oxford, in the Year 1560. Having been instructed in Grammar Learning, in that City, he became a Commoner of St. Mary Hall, where he took a Batchelor of Arts Degree in 1579. He had then so distinguished himself by his uncommon Skill in Mathematics, as to be soon after recommended, to Sr. Walter Raleigh as a proper Preceptor to him in that Science. Accordingly that Noble Knight became his first Patron, took him into his Family, and allowed him a handsome Pension. In 1585, he was sent over by Sr. Walter Raleigh, with his first Colony to Virginia; where being settled, he was employed in discovering and surveying that Country, in observing what Commodities it produced, together with the Manners and Customs of its Inhabitants. He published this Book, as an Account of Virginia; and it was afterwards reprinted, in the third Volume of Hakluyt's Voyages. Upon his return to England, he was introduced by his Patron to the Acquaintance of Henry Earl of Northumberland, who allowed him a Pension of £120 yearly. About the same time, Mr. Robert Hues, well known by his Treatise upon the Globes, and Mr. Walter Warner, who is said to have communicated to the Famous Harvey the first hint concerning the Circulation of the Blood, being both of them Mathematicians, received Pensions from him of less value. So that in 1600, when the Earl was committed to the Tower for Life, Hariot, Hues, and Warner were his constant Companions, and were usually called the Earl of Northumberland's three Magi. They had a Table at the Earl's Charge, and the Earl did constantly converse with them, to divert the Melancholy of his confinement; as did also Sr. Walter Raleigh, who was in the Tower at the same time. Mr. Thomas Hariot lived for some time at Sion College, and died in London July the 2nd 1621, of a Cancer in his Lip. He was universally esteemed on account of his Learning. When he was but a Young Man, he was stiled by Mr. Hakluyt, "Juvenis sin "discipline Mathematicis excellens": and by Camden, "Mathematicus Insignis."


Theodore de Bry

A briefe and true report of the new found land of Virginia,

of the commodities and of the nature and manners of the naturall inhabitants. Discouered by the English Colony there seated by Sir Richard Greinuile Knight *In the yeere 1585. Which Remained Vnder the gouernement of twelue monethes, At the speciall charge and direction of the Honourable* SIR WALTER RALEIGH *Knight lord Warden of the Stanneries Who therein hath beene fauoured and authorised by her* MAIESTIE *and her letters patents:*

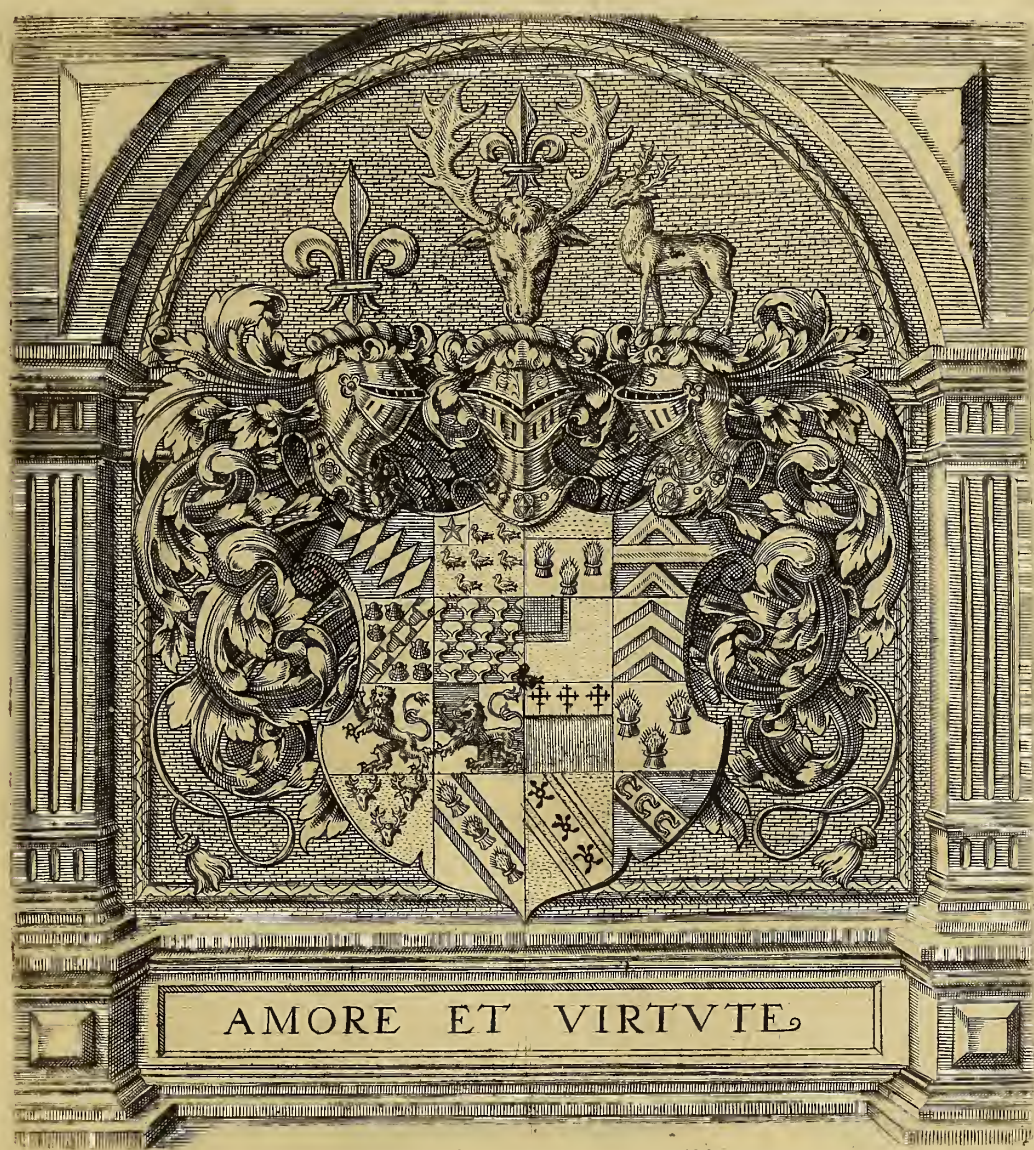
This fore booke Is made in English

By *Thomas Hariot seruantt to the abouenamed Sir* WALTER, *a member of the Colony; and there imployed in discouering*

CVM GRATIA ET PRIVILEGIO CÆS. MA^TIS SPECIA^LI

FRANCOFORTI AD MOENVM
TYPIS IOANNIS WECHELI, SVMTIBVS VERO THEODORI DE BRY ANNO CIↃ IↃ XC.
VENALES REPERIVNTVR IN OFFICINA SIGISMVNDI FEIRABENDII

TO THE RIGHT WORTHIE AND HONOVRABLE, SIR VVALTER RALEGH, KNIGHT, SENESCHAL OF THE DVCHIES OF Cornewall and Exeter, and L. Warden of the ſtannaries in Deuon and Cornewall. T.B. wisheth true felictie.



SIR, ſeeing that the parte of the Worlde, which is betwene the FLORIDA and the Cap BRETON nowe nammed VIRGINIA, to the honneur of yours moſt ſouueraine Layde and Queene ELIZABETZ, hath ben deſcouuerd by yours meanes. And great chardges. And that your Collonye hath been theer eſtabliſhed to your great honnor and prayſe, and noe leſſer proffit vnto the common

welth: Yt ys good raison that euery man euertwe him selfe for to showe the benefit which they haue receue of yt. Theerfore, for my parte I haue been allwayes Desirous for to make yow knowe the good will that J haue to remayne still your most humble seruant. J haue thincke that J cold faynde noe better occasion to declare yt, then takinge the paines to cott in copper (the most diligent ye and well that wear in my posible to doe) the Figures which doe leuelye represent the forme aud maner of the Jnhabitants of thesame countrye with theirs ceremonies, sollemne, feastes, and the manner and situation of their Townes, or Villages. Addinge vnto euery figure a brief declaration of thesame, to that ende that euerye man cold the better vnderstand that which is in liuelye represented. Moreouer J haue thincke that the aforesaid figures wear of greater commendation, Jf somme Histoire which traitinge of the commodites and fertillitye of the said coutrye weare Ioyned with thesame, therfore haue I serue mi selfe of the rapport which Thomas Hariot hath lattely sett foorth, and haue causse them booth togither to be printed for to dedicated vnto you, as a thinge which by reigtte dooth allreadye apparteyne vnto you. Therfore doe I creaue that you will accept this little Booke, and take yt In goode partte. And desiringe that fauor that you will receue me in the nomber of one of your most humble seruantz, besechinge the lord to blese and further you in all yours good doinges and actions, and allso to preserue, and keepe you allwayes in good helthe. And soe J comitt you vnto the almyhttie, from Franckfort the first of Apprill 1590.

Your most humble seruant,

THEODORVS de BRY.

TO THE ADVENTVRERS, FAVORERS, AND VVELVVILLERS OF THE ENTERPRISE FOR THE INHABITTING and planting in VIRGINIA.

SINCE the first vndertaking by Sir Walter Ralegh to deale in the action of discouering of that Countrey which is now called and known by the name of VIRGINIA; many voyages hauing bin thiter made at sundrie times to his great charge; as first in the yeere 1584. and afterwardes in the yeeres 1585. 1586. and now of late this last yeare of 1587. There haue bin diuers and variable reportes with some slaunderous and shamefull speeches bruited abroade by many that returned from thence. Especially of that discouery which was made by the Colony transported by Sir Richard Greinuile in the yeare 1585. being of all the others the most principal and as yet of most effect, the time of their abode in the countrey beeing a whole yeare, when as in the other voyage before they staied but sixe weekes; and the others after were onelie for supply and transportation, nothing more being discouered then had been before. Which reports haue not done a litle wrong to many that otherwise would haue also fauoured & aduentured in the action, to the honour and benefite of our nation, besides the particular profite and credite which would redound to them selues the dealers therein; as I hope by the sequele of euents to the shame of those that haue auouched the contrary shalbe manifest: if you the aduenturers, fauourers, and welwillers do but either encrease in number, or in opinion continue, or hauing bin doubtfull renewe your good liking and furtherance to deale therein according to the worthinesse thereof alreadye found and as you shall vnderstand hereafter to be requisite. Touching which woorthines through cause of the diuersitie of relations and reportes, manye of your opinions coulde not bee firme, nor the mindes of some that are well disposed, bee setled in any certaintie.

I haue therefore thought it good beeing one that haue beene in the discouerie and in dealing with the naturall inhabitantes specially imploied; and hauing therefore seene and knowne more then the ordinarie: to imparte so much vnto you of the fruites of our labours, as that you may knowe howe iniuriously the enterprise is slaundered. And that in publike manner at this present chiefelie for two respectes.

First that some of you which are yet ignorant or doubtfull of the state thereof, may see that there is sufficiēt cause why the cheefe enterpriser with the fauour of her Maiestie, notwithstanding suche reportes; hath not onelie since continued the action by sending into the countrey againe, and replanting this last yeere a new Colony; but is also readie, according as the times and meanes will affoorde, to follow and prosecute the same.

Secondly, that you seeing and knowing the continuance of the action by the view hereof you may generally know & learne what the countrey is, & ther vpon cōsider how your dealing therein if it proceede, may returne you profit and gaine; bee it either by inhabitting & planting or otherwise in furthering thereof.

And least that the substance of my relation should be doubtful vnto you, as of others by reason of their diuersitie: I will first open the cause in a few wordes wherefore they are

ſo different; referring my ſelue to your fauourable conſtructions, and to be adiudged of as by good conſideration you shall finde cauſe.

Of our companie that returned ſome for their miſdemenour and ill dealing in the countrey, haue beene there worthily punished; who by reaſon of their badde natures, haue maliciouſly not onelie ſpoken ill of their Gouernours; but for their ſakes ſlaundered the countrie it ſelfe. The like alſo haue thoſe done which were of their conſort.

Some beeing ignorant of the ſtate thereof, notwithſtanding ſince their returne amõgeſt their friendes and acquaintance and alſo others, eſpecially if they were in compaine where they might not be gainesaide; woulde ſeeme to knowe ſo much as no men more; and make no men ſo great trauailers as themſelues. They ſtood ſo much as it maie ſeeme vppon their credite and reputation that hauing been a twelue monethin the countrey, it woulde haue beene a great diſgrace vnto them as they thought, if they coulde not haue ſaide much wheter it were true or falſe. Of which ſome haue ſpoken of more then euer they ſaw or otherwiſe knew to bee there; otherſome haue not bin ashamed to make abſolute deniall of that which although not by thẽ, yet by others is moſt certainely ãd there plẽtifully knowne. And otherſome make difficulties of thoſe things they haue no skill of.

The cauſe of their ignorance was, in that they were of that many that were neuer out of the Iland where wee were ſeated, or not farre, or at the leaſtwiſe in few places els, during the time of our aboade in the countrey; or of that many that after golde and ſiluer was not ſo ſoone found, as it was by them looked for, had little or no care of any other thing but to pamper their bellies; or of that many which had little vnderſtanding, leſſe diſcretion, and more tongue then was needfull or requiſite.

Some alſo were of a nice bringing vp, only in cities or townes, or ſuch as neuer (as I may ſay) had ſeene the world before. Becauſe there were not to bee found any English cities, nor ſuch faire houſes, nor at their owne wish any of their olde accuſtomed daintie food, nor any ſoft beds of downe or fethers: the countrey was to them miſerable, & their reports thereof according.

Becauſe my purpoſe was but in briefe to open the cauſe of the varietie of ſuch ſpeeches; the particularities of them, and of many enuious, malicious, and ſlaũderous reports and deuiſes els, by our owne countrey men beſides; as trifles that are not worthy of wiſe men to bee thought vpon, I meane not to trouble you withall: but will paſſe to the commodities, the ſubſtance of that which I haue to make relation of vnto you.

The treatiſe where of for your more readie view & eaſier vnderſtanding I will diuide into three ſpeciall parts. In the firſt I will make declaration of ſuch commodities there alreadie found or to be raiſed, which will not onely ſerue the ordinary turnes of you which are and shall bee the plãters and inhabitants, but ſuch an ouerplus ſufficiently to bee yelded, or by men of skill to bee prouided, as by way of trafficke and exchaunge with our owne nation of England, will enrich your ſelues the prouiders; thoſe that shal deal with you; the enterpriſers in general; and greatly profit our owne countrey men, to ſupply them with moſt things which heretofore they haue bene faine to prouide, either of ſtrangers or of our enemies: which commodities for diſtinction ſake, I call *Merchantable*.

In the ſecond, I will ſet downe all the cõmodities which wee know the countrey by our experience doeth yeld of it ſelfe for victuall, and ſuſtenance of mans life; ſuch as is vſually fed vpon by the inhabitants of the countrey, as alſo by vs during the time we were there.

In the laſt part I will make mention generally of ſuch other cõmodities beſides, as I am able to remember, and as I shall thinke behoofull for thoſe that shall inhabite, and plant there to knowe of; which ſpecially concerne building, as alſo ſome other neceſſary vſes: with a briefe deſcription of the nature and maners of the people of the countrey.

THE FIRST PART, OF MARCHANTABLE COMMODITIES.

Silke of grasse or grasse Silke.

THere is a kind of grasse in the countrey vppon the blades where of there groweth very good silke in forme of a thin glittering skin to bee stript of. It groweth two foote and a halfe high or better: the blades are about two foot in length, and half inch broad. The like groweth in Persia, which is in the selfe same climate as Virginia, of which very many of the silke workes that come from thence into Europe are made. Here of if it be planted and ordered as in Persia, it cannot in reason be otherwise, but that there will rise in shorte time great profite to the dealers therein; seeing there is so great vse and vent thereof as well in our countrey as els where. And by the meanes of sowing & plãting in good ground, it will be farre greater, better, and more plentifull then it is. Although notwithstanding there is great store thereof in many places of the countrey growing naturally and wilde. Which also by proof here in England, in making a piece of silke Grogran, we found to be excellent good.

Worme Silke.

In manie of our iourneyes we found silke wormes fayre and great; as bigge as our ordinary walnuttes. Although it hath not beene our happe to haue found such plentie as elsew here to be in the coũtrey we haue heard of; yet seeing that the countrey doth naturally breede and nourish them, there is no doubt but if art be added

in plantig of mulbery trees and others fitte for them in commodious places, for their feeding and nourishing; and ſome of them carefully gathered and huſbanded in that ſort as by men of skill is knowne to be neceſſarie: there will riſe as great profite in time to the Virginians, as there of doth now to the Perſians, Turkes, Italians and Spaniards.

Flaxe and Hempe.

The trueth is that of Hempe and Flaxe there is no great ſtore in any one place together, by reaſon it is not planted but as the ſoile doth yeeld it of it ſelfe; and howſoeuer the leafe, and ſtemme or ſtalke doe differ from ours; the ſtuffe by the iudgemẽt of men of skill is altogether as good as ours. And if not, as further proofe should finde otherwiſe; we haue that experience of the ſoile, as thas there cannobee shewed anie reaſon to the contrary, but that it will grow there excellent well; and by planting will be yeelded plentifully: ſeeing there is ſo much ground whereof ſome may well be applyed to ſuch purpoſes. What benefite heereof may growe in cordage and linnens who can not eaſily vnderſtand?

Allum.

There is a veine of earth along the ſea coaſt for the ſpace of fourtie or fiftie miles, whereof by the iudgement of ſome that haue made triall heere in England, is made good Allum, of that kinde which is called Roche Allum. The richneſſe of ſuch a commoditie is ſo well knowne that I neede not to ſaye any thing thereof. The ſame earth doth alſo yeelde White Copreſſe, Nitrum, and Alumen Plumeum, but nothing ſo plentifully as the common Allum; which be alſo of price and profitable.

Wapeih.

Wapeih, a kinde of earth ſo called by the naturall inhabitants; very like to terra ſigillata: and hauing beene refined, it hath beene found by ſome of our Phiſitiõs and Chirurgeons to bee of the ſame kinde of vertue and more effectuall. The inhabitãts vſe it very much for the cure of ſores and woundes: there is in diuers places great plentie, and in ſome places of a blewe ſort.

Pitch, Tarre, Rozen, and Turpentine.

There are thoſe kindes of trees which yeelde them abundantly and great ſtore. In the very ſame Iland where wee were ſeated, being fifteene miles of length, and fiue or ſixe miles in breadth, there are fewe trees els but of the ſame kind; the whole Iland being full.

Saſſafras.

Sassafras.

Sassafras, called by the inhabitantes *Winauk*, a kinde of wood of most pleasand and sweete smel; and of most rare vertues in phisick for the cure of many diseases. It is found by experience to bee farre better and of more vses then the wood which is called *Guaiacum*, or *Lignum vitæ*. For the description, the manner of vsing and the manifolde vertues thereof, I referre you to the booke of *Monardus*, translated and entituled in English, *The ioyfull newes from the West Indies.*

Cedar.

Cedar, a very sweet wood & fine timber; wherof if nests of chests be there made, or timber therof fitted for sweet & fine bedsteads, tables, deskes, lutes, virginalles & many things else, (of which there hath beene proofe made already) to make vp fraite with other principal commodities will yeeld profite.

Wine.

There are two kinds of grapes that the soile doth yeeld naturally: the one is small and sowre of the ordinarie bignesse as ours in England: the other farre greater & of himselfe iushious sweet. When they are plãted and husbandeg as they ought, a principall commoditie of wines by them may be raised.

Oyle.

There are two sortes of *Walnuttes* both holding oyle, but the one farre more plentifull then the other. When there are milles & other deuises for the purpose, a commodity of them may be raised because there are infinite store. There are also three seuerall kindes of *Berries* in the forme of Oke akornes, which also by the experience and vse of the inhabitantes, wee finde to yeelde very good and sweete oyle. Furthermore the *Beares* of the countrey are commonly very fatte, and in some places there are many: their fatnesse because it is so liquid, may well be termed oyle, and hath many speciall vses.

Furres:

All along the Sea coast there are great store of *Otters*, which beeyng taken by weares and other engines made for the purpose, will yeelde good profite. Wee hope also of *Marterne furres*, and make no doubt by the relation of the people but that in some places of the countrey there are store: although there were but two skinnes that came to our handes. *Luzarnes* also we haue vnderstãding of, although for the time we saw none.

Deare skinnes.

Deare skinnes dreſſed after the manner of *Chamoes* or vndreſſed are to be had of the naturall inhabitants thouſands yeerely by way of trafficke for trifles: and no more waſt or ſpoile of Deare then is and hath beene ordinarily in time before.

Ciuet cattes.

In our trauailes, there was founde one to haue beene killed by a ſaluage or inhabitant: and in an other place the ſmell where one or more had lately beene before: whereby we gather beſides then by the relation of the people that there are ſome in the countrey: good profite will riſe by them.

Iron.

In two places of the countrey ſpecially, one about foureſcore and the other ſixe ſcore miles from the Fort or place where wee dwelt: wee founde neere the water ſide the ground to be rockie, which by the triall of a minerall man, was founde to holde Iron richly. It is founde in manie places of the countrey elſe. I knowe nothing to the contrarie, but that it maie bee allowed for a good marchantable commoditie, conſidering there the ſmall charge for the labour and feeding of men: the infinite ſtore of wood: the want of wood and deereneſſe thereof in England: & the neceſſity of ballaſting of shippes.

Copper.

A hundred and fiftie miles into the maine in two townes wee founde with the inhabitaunts diuerſe ſmall plates of copper, that had beene made as wee vnderſtood, by the inhabitantes that dwell farther into the countrey: where as they ſay are mountaines and Riuers that yeelde alſo whyte graynes of Mettall, which is to bee deemed *Siluer*. For confirmation whereof at the time of our firſt arriuall in the Countrey, I ſawe with ſome others with mee, two ſmall peeces of ſiluer groſly beaten about the weight of a Teſtrone, hangyng in the eares of a *Wiroans* or *chiefe Lorde* that dwelt about foureſcore myles from vs; of whom thorowe enquiry, by the number of dayes and the way, I learned that it had come to his handes from the ſame place or neere, where I after vnderſtood the copper was made and the white graynes of mettall founde. The aforeſaide copper wee alſo founde by triall to holde ſiluer.

Pearle.

Sometimes in feeding on muſcles wee founde ſome pearle; but it was our hap to meete with ragges, or of a pide colour; not hauing yet diſcouered thoſe

places

places where wee hearde of better and more plentie. One of our companie; a man of skill in ſuch matters, had gathered to gether from among the ſauage people aboute fiue thouſande: of which number he choſe ſo many as made a fayre chaine, which for their likeneſſe and vniformitie in roundneſſe, orientneſſe, and pideneſſe of mãy excellent colours, with equalitie in greatneſſe, were verie fayre and rare; and had therefore beene preſented to her Maieſtie, had wee not by caſualtie and trough extremity of a ſtorme, loſt them with many things els in comming away from the countrey.

Sweete Gummes.

Sweete Gummes of diuers kindes and many other Apothecary drugges of which wee will make ſpeciall mention, when wee ſhall receiue it from ſuch men of skill in that kynd, that in taking reaſonable paines ſhall diſcouer them more particularly then wee haue done; and than now I can make relation of, for want of the examples I had prouited and gathered, and are nowe loſt, with other thinges by cauſualtie before mentioned.

Dyes of diuers kindes.

There is Shoemake well knowen, and vſed in England for blacke; the ſeede of an hearbe called Waſewówr: little ſmall rootes called Cháppacor; and the barke of the tree called by the inhabitaunts Tangomóckonomindge: which Dies are for diuers ſortes of red: their goodneſſe for our Engliſh clothes remayne yet to be proued. The inhabitants vſe them onely for the dying of hayre; and colouring of their faces, aud Mantles made of Deare skinnes; and alſo for the dying of Ruſhes to make artificiall workes withall in their Mattes and Baskettes; hauing no other thing beſides that they account of, apt to vſe them for. If they will not proue merchantable there is no doubt but the Planters there ſhall finde apte vſes for them, as alſo for other colours which wee knowe to be there.

Oade.

A thing of ſo great vent and vſe amongſt Engliſh Diers, which cannot bee yeelded ſufficiently in our owne countrey for ſpare of ground; may bee planted in Virginia, there being ground enough. The grouth therof need not to be doubted when as in the Ilandes of the Aſores it groweth plentifully, which is in theſame climate. So likewiſe of Madder.

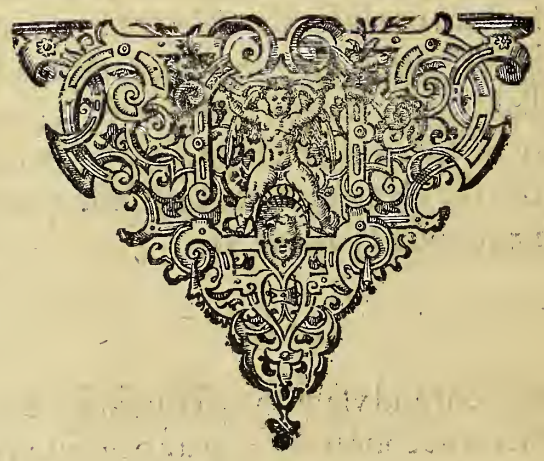
Suger canes.

Whe carried thither Suger canes to plant which beeing not ſo well preſerued as was requiſit, & beſides the time of the yere being paſt for their ſetting when we

arriued, wee could not make that proofe of them as wee desired. Notwithstãding seeing that they grow in the same climate, in the South part of Spaine and in Barbary, our hope in reason may yet continue. So likewise for *Orenges*, and *Lemmons*, there may be planted also *Quinses*. Wherbi may grow in reasonable time if the action be diligently prosecuted, no small commodities in *Sugers*, *Suckets*, and *Marmalades*.

Many other commodities by planting may there also bee raised, which I leaue to your discret and gentle considerations: and many also may bee there which yet we haue not discouered. Two more commodities of great value one of certaintie, and the other in hope, not to be planted, but there to be raised & in short time to be prouided and prepared, I might haue specified. So likewise of those commodities already set downe I might haue said more; as of the particular places where they are founde and best to be planted and prepared: by what meanes and in what reasonable space of time they might be raised to profit and in what proportion; but because others then welwillers might bee therewithall acquainted, not to the good of the action, I haue wittingly omitted them: knowing that to those that are well disposed I haue vttered, according to my promise and purpose, for this part sufficient.

THE



THE SECOND PART, OF SVCHE COMMODITIES AS VIRGINIA IS knowne to yeelde for victuall and ſuſtenãce of mans life, vſually fed vpon by the naturall inhabitants: as alſo by vs during the time of our aboad. And firſt of ſuch as are ſowed and husbanded.

AGATOWR, a kinde of graine ſo called by the inhabitants; the ſame in the Weſt Indies is called MAYZE: English men call it Guinney wheate or Turkie wheate, according to the names of the countreys from whence the like hath beene brought. The graine is about the bigneſſe of our ordinary English peaze and not much different in forme and ſhape: but of diuers colours: ſome white, ſome red, ſome yellow, and ſome blew. All of them yeelde a very white and ſweete flowre: beeing vſed according to his kinde it maketh a very good bread. Wee made of the ſame in the countrey ſome mault, whereof was brued as good ale as was to bee deſired. So likewiſe by the help of hops therof may bee made as good Beere. It is a graine of marueilous great increaſe; of a thouſand, fifteene hundred and ſome two thouſand fold. There are three ſortes, of which two are ripe in an eleuen and twelue weekes at the moſt: ſometimes in ten, after the time they are ſet, and are then of height in ſtalke about ſixe or ſeuen foote. The other ſort is ripe in fourteene, and is about ten foote high, of the ſtalkes ſome beare foure heads, ſome three, ſome one, and two: euery head cõtaining fiue, ſixe, or ſeuẽ hundred graines within a fewe more or leſſe. Of theſe graines beſides bread, the inhabitants make victuall

eyther by parching them; or ſeething them whole vntill they be broken; or boyling the floure with water into a pappe.

Okindgíer, called by vs *Beanes*, becauſe in greatneſſe & partly in ſhape they are like to the Beanes in England; ſauing that they are flatter, of more diuers colours, and ſome pide. The leafe alſo of the ſtemme is much different. In taſte they are altogether as good as our Engliſh peaze.

Wickonzówr, called by vs *Peaze*, in reſpect of the beanes for diſtinction ſake, becauſe they are much leſſe; although in forme they little differ; but in goodneſſe of taſt much, & are far better then our English peaze. Both the beanes and peaze are ripe in tenne weekes after they are ſet. They make them victuall either by boyling them all to pieces into a broth; or boiling them whole vntill they bee ſoft and beginne to breake as is vſed in England, eyther by themſelues or mixtly together: Sometime they mingle of the wheate with them. Sometime alſo beeing whole ſoddéu, they bruſe or pound them in a morter, & thereof make loaues or lumps of dowishe bread, which they vſe to eat for varietie.

Macócqwer, according to their ſeuerall formes called by vs, *Pompions*, *Mellions*, and *Gourdes*, becauſe they are of the like formes as thoſe kindes in England. In *Virginia* ſuch of ſeuerall formes are of one taſte and very good, and do alſo ſpring from one ſeed. There are of two ſorts; one is ripe in the ſpace of a moneth, and the other in two moneths.

There is an hearbe which in Dutch is called *Melden*. Some of thoſe that I deſcribe it vnto, take it to be a kinde of Orage; it groweth about foure or fiue foote high: of the ſeede thereof they make a thicke broth, and pottage of a very good taſte: of the ſtalke by burning into ashes they make a kinde of ſalt earth, wherewithall many vſe ſometimes to ſeaſon their brothes; other ſalte they knowe not. Wee our ſelues, vſed the leaues alſo for pothearbes.

There is alſo another great hearbe in forme of a Marigolde, ahout ſixe foote in height; the head with the floure is a ſpanne in breadth. Some take it to bee *Planta Solis*: of the ſeedes heereof they make both a kinde of bread and broth.

All the aforeſaide commodities for victuall are ſet or ſowed, ſometimes in groundes a part and ſeuerally by themſelues; but for the moſt part together in one ground mixtly: the manner thereof with the dreſſing and preparing of the groūd, becauſe I will note vnto you the fertilitie of the ſoile; I thinke good briefly to deſcribe.

The ground they neuer fatten with mucke, dounge or any other thing; neither plow nor digge it as we in England, but onely prepare it in ſort as followeth. A fewe daies before they ſowe or ſet, the men with wooden inſtruments, made almoſt in forme of mattockes or hoes with long handles; the women with short peckers or parers, becauſe they vſe them ſitting, of a foote long and about fiue inches in breadth: doe onely breake the vpper part of the ground to rayſe vp the weedes, graſſe, & old ſtubbes of corne ſtalkes with their rootes. The which after a day or twoes drying

drying in the Sunne, being ſcrapte vp into many ſmall heapes, to ſaue them labour for carrying them away; they burne into ashes. (And whereas ſome may thinke that they vſe the ashes for to better the grounde; I ſay that then they woulde eyther diſperſe the ashes abroade; which wee obſerued they doe not, except the heapes bee too great: or els would take ſpeciall care to ſet their corne where the ashes lie, which alſo wee finde they are careleſſe of.) And this is all the huſbanding of their ground that they vſe.

Then their ſetting or ſowing is after this maner. Firſt for their corne, beginning in one corner of the plot, with a pecker they make a hole, wherein they put foure graines with that care they touch not one another, (about an inch aſunder) and couer them with the moulde againe: and ſo through out the whole plot, making ſuch holes and vſing them after ſuch maner: but with this regard that they bee made in rankes, euery rãke differing from other halfe a fadome or a yarde, and the holes alſo in euery ranke, as much. By this meanes there is a yarde ſpare ground betwene euery hole: where according to diſcretion here and there, they ſet as many Beanes and Peaze: in diuers places alſo among the ſeedes of *Macócqwer*, *Melden* and *Planta Solis*.

The ground being thus ſet according to the rate by vs experimented, an English Acre conteining fourtie pearches in length, and foure in breadth, doeth there yeeld in croppe or ofcome of corne, beanes, and peaze, at the leaſt two hũdred London bushelles: beſides the *Macócqwer*, *Melden*, and *Planta Solis*: When as in England fourtie bushelles of our wheate yeelded out of ſuch an acre is thought to be much.

I thought alſo good to note this vnto you, if you which shall inhabite and plant there, maie know how ſpecially that countrey corne is there to be preferred before ours: Beſides the manifold waies in applying it to victuall, the increaſe is ſo much that ſmall labour and paines is needful in reſpect that muſt be vſed for ours. For this I can aſſure you that according to the rate we haue made proofe of, one man may prepare and huſbane ſo much grounde (hauing once borne corne before) with leſſe thẽ foure and twentie houres labour, as shall yeelde him victuall in a large proportiõ for a twelue mõeth, if hee haue nothing elſe, but that which the ſame groũd will yeelde, and of that kinde onelie which I haue before ſpoken of: the ſaide groũd being alſo but of fiue and twentie yards ſquare. And if neede require, but that there is ground enough, there might be raiſed out of one and the ſelffame ground two haruestes or ofcomes; for they ſowe or ſet and may at anie time when they thinke good from the middeſt of March vntill the ende of Iune: ſo that they alſo ſet when they haue eaten of their firſt croppe. In ſome places of the countrey notwithſtanding they haue two haruests, as we haue heard, out of one and the ſame ground.

For English corne neuertheles whether to vſe or not to vſe it, you that inhabite maie do as you shall haue farther cauſe to thinke beſt. Of the grouth you need not to doubt: for barlie, oates and peaze, we haue ſeene proof of, not beeing purpoſely

ſowen but fallen caſually in the worſt ſort of ground, and yet to be as faire as any we haue euer ſeene here in England. But of wheat becauſe it was muſty and hat taken ſalt water wee could make no triall: and of rye we had none. Thus much haue I digreſſed and I hope not vnneceſſarily: nowe will I returne againe to my courſe and intreate of that which yet remaineth appertaining to this Chapter.

There is an herbe which is ſowed a part by it ſelfe & is called by the inhabitants Vppówoc: In the Weſt Indies it hath diuers names, according to the ſeuerall places & countries where it groweth and is vſed: The Spaniardes generally call it Tobacco. The leaues thereof being dried and brought into powder: they vſe to take the fume or ſmoke thereof by ſucking it through pipes made of claie into their ſtomacke and heade; from whence it purgeth ſuperfluous fleame & other groſſe humors, openeth all the pores & paſſages of the body: by which meanes the vſe thereof, not only preſerueth the body from obſtructiõs; but alſo if any be, ſo that they haue not beene of too long continuance, in ſhort time breaketh them: wherby their bodies are notably preſerued in health, & know nót many greeuous diſeaſes wherewithall wee in England are oftentimes afflicted.

This Vppówoc is of ſo precious eſtimation amongeſt then, that they thinke their gods are maruelouſly delighted therwith: Wherupon ſometime they make hallowed fires & caſt ſome of the pouder therein for a ſacriſice: being in a ſtorme vppon the waters, to pacifie their gods, they caſt ſome vp into the aire and into the water: ſo a weare for fiſh being newly ſet vp, they caſt ſome therein and into the aire: alſo after an eſcape of danger, they caſt ſome into the aire likewiſe: but all done with ſtrange geſtures, ſtamping, ſomtime dauncing, clapping of hands, holding vp of hands, & ſtaring vp into rhe heauens, vttering therewithal and chattering ſtrange words & noiſes.

We our ſelues during the time we were there vſed to ſuck it after their maner, as alſo ſince our returne, & haue found maine rare and wonderful experiments of the vertues thereof; of which the relation woulde require a volume by it ſelfe: the vſe of it by ſo manie of late, men & women of great calling as elſe, and ſome learned Phiſitions alſo, is ſufficient witnes.

And theſe are all the commodities for ſuſtenance of life that I know and can remember they vſe to huſband: all elſe that followe are founde growing naturally or wilde.

Of Rootes.

OPENAVK are a kind of roots of round forme, ſome of the bignes of walnuts, ſome far greater, which are found in moiſt & mariſh grounds growing many together one by another in ropes, or as thogh they were faſtnened with a ſtring. Being boiled or ſodden they are very good meate.

OKEEPENAVK are alſo of round ſhape, found in dry grounds: ſome are of the

of the bignes of a mans head. They are to be eaten as they are taken out of the ground, for by reason of their drineſſe they will neither roſte nor ſeeth. Their taſt is not ſo good as of the former rootes, notwithſtanding for want of bread & ſomtimes for varietie the inhabitants vſe to eate them with fish or flesh, and in my iudgement they doe as well as the houshold bread made of rie heere in England.

Kaishúcpenauk a white kind of roots about the bignes of hen egs & nere of that forme: their taſt was not ſo good to our ſeeming as of the other, and therfore their place and manner of growing not ſo much cared for by vs: the inhabitãts notwithſtanding vſed to boile & eate many.

Tſinaw a kind of roote much like vnto the which in England is called the *China root* brought from the Eaſt Indies. And we know not anie thing to the cõtrary but that it maie be of the ſame kind. Theſe roots grow manie together in great cluſters and doe bring foorth a brier ſtalke, but the leafe in shape far vnlike; which beeing ſupported by the trees it groweth neereſt vnto, wil reach or climbe to the top of the higheſt. From theſe roots while they be new or fresh beeing chopt into ſmall pieces & ſtampt, is ſtrained with water a iuice that maketh bread, & alſo being boiled, a very good ſpoonemeate in maner of a gelly, and is much better in taſt if it bee tempered with oyle. This *Tſinaw* is not of that ſort which by ſome was cauſed to be brought into England for the *China roote*, for it was diſcouered ſince, and is in vſe as is afore ſaide: but that which was brought hither is not yet knowne neither by vs nor by the inhabitants to ſerue for any vſe or purpoſe; although the rootes in shape are very like.

Coſcúshaw, ſome of our company tooke to bee that kinde of roote which the Spaniards in the Weſt Indies call *Caſſauy*, whereupon alſo many called it by that name: it groweth in very muddie pooles and moiſt groundes. Being dreſſed according to the countrey maner, it maketh a good bread, and alſo a good ſponemeate, and is vſed very much by the inhabitants: The iuice of this root is poiſon, and therefore heede muſt be taken before any thing be made therewithal: Either the rootes muſt bee firſt ſliced and dried in the Sunne, or by the fire, and then being pounded into floure wil make good bread: or els while they are greene they are to bee pared, cut into pieces and ſtampt; loues of the ſame to be laid neere or ouer the fire vntill it be ſoure, and then being well pounded againe, bread, or ſpone meate very good in taſte, and holſome may be made thereof.

Habaſcon is a roote of hoat taſte almoſt of the forme and bigneſſe of a Parſeneepe, of it ſelfe it is no victuall, but onely a helpe beeing boiled together with other meates.

There are alſo *Leekes* differing little from ours in England that grow in many places of the countrey, of which, when we came in places where, wee gathered and eate many, but the naturall

inhabitants neuer.

Of Fruites.

CHESTNVTS, there are in diuers places great ſtore: ſome they vſe to eate rawe, ſome they ſtampe and boile to make ſpoonemeate, and with ſome being ſodden they make ſuch a manner of dowe bread as they vſe of their beanes before mentioned.

WALNVTS: There are two kindes of Walnuts, and of then infinit ſtore: In many places where very great woods for many miles together the third part of trees are walnuttrees. The one kind is of the ſame taſte and forme or litle differing from ours of England, but that they are harder and thicker ſhelled: the other is greater and hath a verie ragged and harde ſhell: but the kernell great, verie oylie and ſweete. Beſides their eating of them after our ordinarie maner, they breake them with ſtones and pound them in morters with water to make a milk which they vſe to put into ſome ſorts of their ſpoonmeate; alſo among their ſodde wheat, peaze, beanes and pompions which maketh them haue a farre more pleaſant taſte.

MEDLARS a kind of verie good fruit, ſo called by vs chieflie for theſe reſpectes: firſt in that they are not good vntill they be rotten: then in that they open at the head as our medlars, and are about the ſame bigneſſe: otherwiſe in taſte and colour they are farre differēt: for they are as red as cheries and very ſweet: but whereas the cherie is ſharpe ſweet, they are lushious ſweet.

METAQVESVNNAVK, a kinde of pleaſaunt fruite almoſt of the ſhape & bignes of Engliſh peares, but that they are of a perfect red colour as well within as without. They grow on a plant whoſe leaues are verie thicke and full of prickles as ſharpe as needles. Some that haue bin in the Indies, where they haue ſeen that kind of red die of great price which is called Cochinile to grow, doe deſcribe his plant right like vnto this of Metaqueſunnauk but whether it be the true Cochinile or a baſtard or wilde kind, it cannot yet be certified; ſeeing that alſo as I heard, Cochinile is not of the fruite but founde on the leaues of the plant; which leaues for ſuch matter we haue not ſo ſpecially obſerued.

GRAPES there are of two ſorts which I mentioned in the marchantable cōmodities.

STRABERIES there are as good & as great as thoſe which we haue in our English gardens.

MVLBERIES, Applecrabs, Hurts or Hurtleberies, ſuch as wee haue in England.

SACQVENVMMENER a kinde of berries almoſt like vnto capres but ſomewhat greater which grow together in cluſters vpon a plant or herb that is found in ſhalow waters: being boiled eight or nine hours according to their kind are very good meate and holeſome, otherwiſe if they be eaten they will make a man for the time franticke or extremely ſicke.

There is a kind of reed which beareth a ſeed almoſt like vnto our rie or wheat, & being boiled is good meate.

In

In our trauailes in ſome places wee founde *wilde peaze* like vnto ours in England but that they were leſſe, which are alſo good meate.

Of a kinde of fruite or berrie in forme of Acornes.

There is a kind of berrie or acorne, of which there are fiue ſorts that grow on ſeuerall kinds of trees; the one is called *Sagatémener*, the ſecond *Oſámener*, the third *Pummuckóner*. Theſe kind of acorns they vſe to drie vpon hurdles made of reeds with fire vnderneath almoſt after the maner as we dry malt in England. When they are to be vſed they firſt water them vntil they be ſoft & then being ſod they make a good victuall, either to eate ſo ſimply, or els being alſo pounded, to make loaues or lumpes of bread. Theſe be alſo the three kinds of which, I ſaid before, the inhabitants vſed to make ſweet oyle.

An other ſort is called *Sapúmmener* which being boiled or parched doth eate and taſte like vnto cheſtnuts. They ſometime alſo make bread of this ſort.

The fifth ſort is called *Mangúmmenauk*, and is the acorne of their kind of oake, the which beeing dried after the maner of the firſt ſortes, and afterward watered they boile them, & their ſeruants or ſometime the chiefe thẽſelues, either for variety or for want of bread, doe eate them with their fish or flesh.

Of Beaſtes.

Deare, in ſome places there are great ſtore: neere vnto the ſea coaſt they are of the ordinarie bignes as ours in England, & ſome leſſe: but further vp into the countrey where there is better ſeed they are greater: they differ from ours onely in this, their tailes are longer and the ſnags of their hornes looke backward.

Conies, Thoſe that we haue ſeen & al that we can heare of are of a grey colour like vnto hares: in ſome places there are ſuch plẽtie that all the people of ſome townes make them mantles of the furre or flue of the skinnes of thoſe they vſually take.

Saquenúckot & *Maquówoc*; two kindes of ſmall beaſtes greater then conies which are very good meat. We neuer tooke any of them our ſelues, but ſometime eate of ſuch as the inhabitants had taken & brought vnto vs.

Squirels which are of a grey colour, we haue taken & eaten.

Beares which are all of black colour. The beares of this countrey are good meat; the inhabitants in time of winter do vſe to take & eate manie, ſo alſo ſomtime did wee. They are taken cõmonlie in this ſort. In ſome Ilands or places where they are, being hunted for, as ſoone as they haue ſpiall of a man they preſently run awaie, & then being chaſed they clime and get vp the next tree they can, from whence with arrowes they are shot downe ſtarke dead, or with thoſe wounds that they may after eaſily bekilled; we ſometime shotte them downe with our caleeuers.

I haue the names of eight & twenty ſeuerall ſortes of beaſts which I haue heard of to be here and there diſperſed in the countrie, eſpecially in the maine: of which there are only twelue kinds that we haue yet diſcouered, & of thoſe that be good meat we know only them before mentioned. The inhabitants ſomtime kil the *Lyon* & eat him: & we ſomtime as they came to our hands of their *Wolues* or *woluish Dogges*, which I haue not ſet downe for good meat, leaſt that ſome woulde vnderſtand my iudgement therin to be more ſimple than needeth, although I could alleage the difference in taſte of thoſe kindes from ours, which by ſome of our company haue beene experimented in both.

Of Foule.

Turkie cockes and *Turkie hennes: Stockdoues: Partridges: Cranes: Hernes*: & in winter great ſtore of *Swannes* & *Geeſe*. Of al ſortes of foule I haue the names in the countrie language of four eſcore and ſixe of which number beſides thoſe that be named, we haue taken, eaten, & haue the pictures as they were there drawne with the names of the inhabitaunts of ſeuerall ſtrange ſortes of water foule eight, and ſeuenteene kinds more of land foul, although wee haue ſeen and eaten of many more, which for want of leaſure there for the purpoſe coulde not bee pictured: and after wee are better furnished and ſtored vpon further diſcouety, with their ſtrange beaſtes, fishe, trees, plants, and hearbes, they shall bee alſo published.

There are alſo *Parats, Faulcons*, & *Marlin haukes*, which although with vs they bee not vſed for meate, yet for other cauſes I thought good to mention.

Of Fishe.

For foure monethes of the yeere, February, March, Aprill and May, there are plentie of *Sturgeons*: And alſo in the ſame monethes of *Herrings*, ſome of the ordinary bigneſſe as ours in England, but the moſt part farre greater, of eighteene, twentie inches, and ſome two foote in length and better; both theſe kindes of fishe in thoſe monethes are moſt plentifull, and in beſt ſeaſon, which wee founde to bee moſt delicate and pleaſaunt meate.

There are alſo *Troutes, Porpoiſes, Rayes, Oldwiues, Mullets, Plaice*, and very many other ſortes of excellent good fish, which we haue taken & eaten, whoſe names I know not but in the countrey language; wee haue of twelue ſorts more the pictures as they were drawn in the countrey with their names.

The inhabitants vſe to take then two maner of wayes, the one is by a kind of wear made of reedes which in that countrey are very ſtrong. The other way which is more ſtrange, is with poles made sharpe at one ende, by shooting them into the fish after the maner as Irishmen caſt dartes; either as they are rowing in their boates or els as they are wading in the shallowes for the purpoſe.

There

There are alſo in many places plentie of theſe kindes which follow.

Sea crabbes, ſuch as we haue in England.

Oyſtres, ſome very great, and ſome ſmall; ſome rounde and ſome of a long shape: They are founde both in ſalt water and brackish, and thoſe that we had out of ſalt water are far better than the other as in our owne countrey.

Alſo *Muſcles*, *Scalopes*, *Periwinkles*, and *Creuiſes*.

Seekanauk, a kinde of cruſtie shell fishe which is good meate, about a foote in breadth, hauing a cruſtie tayle, many legges like a crab; and her eyes in her backe. They are founde in shallowes of ſalt waters; and ſometime on the shoare.

There are many *Tortoyſes* both of lande and ſea kinde, their backes & bellies are shelled very thicke; their head, feete, and taile, which are in appearance, ſeeme ougly as though they were membres of a ſerpent or venemous: but notwithſtanding they are very good meate, as alſo their egges. Some haue bene founde of a yard in bredth and better.

And thus haue I made relation of all ſortes of victuall that we fed vpon for the time we were in *Virginia*, as alſo the inhabitants themſelues, as farre foorth as I knowe and can remember or that are ſpecially worthy to bee remembred.

THE THIRD AND LAST PART, OF SVCH OTHER THINGES AS IS BE HOO-full for those which shall plant and inhabit to know of; with a description of the nature and manners of the people of the countrey.

Of commodities for building and other necessary vses.

THose other things which I am more to make rehearsall of, are such as concerne building, and other mechanicall necessarie vses; as diuers sortes of trees for house & ship timber, and other vses els: Also lime, stone, and brick, least that being not mentioned some might haue bene doubted of, or by some that are malicious reported the contrary.

Okes, there are as faire, straight, tall, and as good timber as any can be, and also great store, and in some places very great.

Walnut trees, as I haue saide before very many, some haue bene seen excellent faire timber of foure & fiue fadome, & aboue foure score foot streight without bough.

Firre trees fit for masts of ships, some very tall & great.

Rakiock,

Rakiock, a kind of trees ſo called that are ſweet wood of which the inhabitans that were neere vnto vs doe commonly make their boats or Canoes of the form of trowes; only with the helpe of fire, harchets of ſtones, and shels; we haue known ſome ſo great being made in that ſort of one tree that they haue carried well xx. men at once, beſides much baggage: the timber being great, tal, ſtreight, ſoft, light, & yet tough enough I thinke (beſides other vſes) to be fit alſo for maſts of ships.

Cedar, a ſweet wood good for ſeelings, Cheſts, Boxes, Bedſteedes, Lutes, Virginals, and many things els, as I haue alſo ſaid before. Some of our company which haue wandered in ſome places where I haue not bene, haue made certaine affirmation of *Cyprus* which for ſuch and other excellent vſes, is alſo a wood of price and no ſmall eſtimation.

Maple, and alſo *Wich-hazle*, wherof the inhabitants vſe to make their bowes.

Holly a neceſſary thing for the making of birdlime.

Willowes good for the making of weares and weeles to take fish after the English manner, although the inhabitants vſe only reedes, which becauſe they are ſo ſtrong as alſo flexible, do ſerue for that turne very well and ſufficiently.

Beech and *Ashe*, good for caske, hoopes: and if neede require, plow worke, as alſo for many things els.

Elme.

Saſſafras trees.

Aſcopo a kinde of tree very like vnto Lawrell, the barke is hoat in taſt and ſpicie, it is very like to that tree which Monardus deſcribeth to bee *Caßia Lignea* of the Weſt Indies.

There are many other ſtrange trees whoſe names I knowe not but in the *Virginian* language, of which I am not nowe able, neither is it ſo conuenient for the preſent to trouble you with particular relatiõ: ſeeing that for timber and other neceſſary vſes I haue named ſufficient: And of many of the reſt but that they may be applied to good vſe, I know no cauſe to doubt.

Now for Stone, Bricke and Lime, thus it is. Neere vnto the Sea coaſt where wee dwelt, there are no kinde of ſtones to bee found (except a fewe ſmall pebbles about foure miles off) but ſuch as haue bene brought from farther out of the maine. In ſome of our voiages wee haue ſeene diuers hard raggie ſtones, great pebbles, and a kinde of grey ſtone like vnto marble, of which the inhabitants make their hatchets to cleeue wood. Vpon inquirie wee heard that a little further vp into the Countrey were of all ſortes verie many, although of Quarries they are ignorant, neither haue they vſe of any ſtore whereupon they should haue occaſion to ſeeke any. For if euerie housholde haue one or two to cracke Nuttes, grinde shelles, whet copper, and ſometimes other ſtones for hatchets, they haue enough: neither vſe they any digging, but onely for graues about three foote deepe: and therefore no maruaile that they know neither Quarries, nor lime ſtones, which both may bee in places neerer than they wot of.

In the meane time vntill there bee discouerie of sufficient store in some place or other cōuenient, the want of you which are and shalbe the planters therein may be as well supplied by Bricke: for the making whereof in diuers places of the countrey there is clay both excellent good, and plentie; and also by lime made of Oister shels, and of others burnt, after the maner as they vse in the Iles of Tenet and Shepy, and also in diuers other places of England: Which kinde of lime is well knowne to bee as good as any other. And of Oister shels there is plentie enough: for besides diuers other particular places where are abundance, there is one shallowe founde along the coast, where for the space of many miles together in lenght, and two or three miles in breadth, the grounde is nothing els beeing but halfe a foote or a foote vnder water for the most part.

This much can I say further more of stones, that about 120. miles from our fort neere the water in the side of a hill was founde by a Gentleman of our company, a great veine of hard ragge stones, which I thought good to remember vnto you.

Of the nature and manners of the people

It resteth I speake a word or two of the naturall inhabitants, their natures and maners, leauing large discourse thereof vntill time more conuenient hereafter: nowe onely so farre foorth, as that you may know, how that they in respect of troubling our inhabiting and planting, are not to be feared; but that they shall haue cause both to feare and loue vs, that shall inhabite with them.

They are a people clothed with loose mantles made of Deere skins, & aprons of the same rounde about their middles; all els naked; of such a difference of statures only as wee in England; hauing no edge tooles or weapons of yron or steele to offend vs withall, neither know they how to make any: those weapōs that they haue, are onlie bowes made of Witch hazle, & arrowes of reeds; flat edged truncheons also of wood about a yard long, neither haue they any thing to defend themselues but targets made of barcks; and some armours made of stickes wickered together with thread.

Their townes are but small, & neere the sea coast but few, some cōtaining but 10. or 12. houses: some 20. the greatest that we haue seene haue bene but of 30. houses: if they be walled it is only done with barks of trees made fast to stakes, or els with poles onely fixed vpright and close one by another.

Their houses are made of small poles made fast at the tops in rounde forme after the maner as is vsed in many arbories in our gardens of England, in most townes couered with barkes, and in some with artificiall mattes made of long rushes; from the tops of the houses downe to the ground. The length of them is commonly double to the breadth, in some places they are but 12. and 16. yardes long, and in other some wee haue seene of foure and twentie.

In

In ſome places of the countrey one onely towne belongeth to the gouernment of a *Wiróans* or chiefe Lorde; in other ſome two or three, in ſome ſixe, eight, & more; the greateſt *Wiróans* that yet we had dealing with had but eighteene townes in his gouernmēt, and able to make not aboue ſeuen or eight hundred fighting men at the moſt: The language of euery gouernment is different from any other, and the farther they are diſtant the greater is the difference.

Their maner of warres amongſt themſelues is either by ſudden ſurpriſing one an other moſt commonly about the dawning of the day, or moone light; or els by ambushes, or ſome ſuttle deuiſes: Set battels are very rare, except it fall out where there are many trees, where eyther part may haue ſome hope of defence, after the deliuerie of euery arrow, in leaping behind ſome or other.

If there fall out any warres betweē vs & them, what their fight is likely to bee, we hauing aduantages againſt them ſo many maner of waies, as by our diſcipline, our ſtrange weapons and deuiſes els; eſpecially by ordinance great and ſmall, it may be eaſily imagined; by the experience we haue had in ſome places, the turning vp of their heeles againſt vs in running away was their beſt defence.

In reſpect of vs they are a people poore, and for want of skill and iudgement in the knowledge and vſe of our things, doe eſteeme our trifles before thinges of greater value: Notwithſtanding in their proper manner conſidering the want of ſuch meanes as we haue, they ſeeme very ingenious; For although they haue no ſuch tooles, nor any ſuch craftes, ſciences and artes as wee; yet in thoſe thinges they doe, they shewe excellencie of wit. And by howe much they vpon due conſideration shall finde our manner of knowledges and craftes to exceede theirs in perfection, and ſpeed for doing or execution, by ſo much the more is it probable that they shoulde deſire our friendships & loue, and haue the greater reſpect for pleaſing and obeying vs. Whereby may bee hoped if meanes of good gouernment bee vſed, that they may in short time be brought to ciuilitie, and the imbracing of true religion.

Some religion they haue alreadie, which although it be farre from the truth, yet beyng at it is, there is hope it may bee the eaſier and ſooner reformed.

They beleeue that there are many Gods which they call *Mantóac*, but of different ſortes and degrees; one onely chiefe and great God, which hath bene from all eternitie. Who as they affirme when hee purpoſed to make the worlde, made firſt other goddes of a principall order to bee as meanes and inſtruments to bee vſed in the creation and gouernment to follow; and after the Sunne, Moone, and Starres, as pettie goddes and the inſtruments of the other order more principall. Firſt they ſay were made waters, out of which by the gods was made all diuerſitie of creatures that are viſible or inuiſible.

For mankind they ſay a woman was made firſt, which by the woorking of one of the goddes, conceiued and brought foorth children: And in ſuch ſort they ſay they had their beginning.

But how manie yeeres or ages haue paſſed ſince, they ſay they can make no relation, hauing no letters nor other ſuch meanes as we to keepe recordes of the particularities of times paſt, but onelie tradition from father to ſonne.

They thinke that all the gods are of humane shape, & therfore they repreſent them by images in the formes of men, which they call *Kewaſowok* one alone is called *Kewás*; Them they place in houſes appropriate or temples which they call *Mathicómuck*; Where they woorship, praie, ſing, and make manie times offerings vnto them. In ſome *Machicómuck* we haue ſeene but on *Kewas*, in ſome two, and in other ſome three; The common ſort thinke them to be alſo gods.

They beleeue alſo the immortalitie of the ſoule, that after this life as ſoone as the ſoule is departed fi om the bodie according to the workes it hath done, it is eyther carried to heauē the habitacle of gods, there to enioy perpetuall bliſſe and happineſſe, or els to a great pitte or hole, which they thinke to bee in the furtheſt partes of their part of the worlde towarde the ſunne ſet, there to burne continually: the place they call *Popoguſſo*.

For the confirmation of this opinion, they tolde mee two ſtories of two men that had been lately dead and reuiued againe, the one happened but few yeres before our comming in the countrey of a wicked man which hauing beene dead and buried, the next day the earth of the graue beeing ſeene to moue, was takē vp againe; Who made declaration where his ſoule had beene, that is to ſaie very neere entring into *Popoguſſo*, had not one of the gods ſaued him & gaue him leaue to returne againe, and teach his friends what they should doe to auoid that terrible place of tormenr.

The other happened in the ſame yeere wee were there, but in a towne that was threeſcore miles from vs, and it was tolde mee for ſtraunge newes that one beeing dead, buried and taken vp againe as the firſt, shewed that although his bodie had lien dead in the graue, yet his ſoule was aliue, ānd had trauailed farre in a long broade waie, on both ſides whereof grewe moſt delicate and pleaſaūt trees, bearing more rare and excellent fruites then euer hee had ſeene before or was able to expreſſe, and at length came to moſt braue and faire houſes, neere which hee met his father, that had beene dead before, who gaue him great charge to goe backe againe and shew his friendes what good they were to doe to enioy the pleaſures of that place, which when he had done he should after come againe.

What ſubtilty ſoeuer be in the *Wiroances* and Prieſtes, this opinion worketh ſo much in manie of the common and ſimple ſort of people that it maketh them haue great reſpect to their Gouernours, and alſo great care what they do, to auoid torment after death, and to enioy bliſſe; althought notwithſtanding there is punishment ordained for malefactours, as ſtealers, whoremoongers, and other ſortes of wicked doers; ſome punished with death, ſome with forfeitures, ſome with beating, according to the greatnes of the factes.

And this is the ſumme of their religion, which I learned by hauing ſpecial familiarity

miliarity with ſome of their prieſtes. Wherein they were not ſo ſure grounded, nor gaue ſuch credite to their traditions and ſtories but through conuerſing with vs they were brought into great doubts of their owne, and no ſmall admiratiō of ours, with earneſt deſire in many, to learne more than we had meanes for want of perfect vtterance in their language to expreſſe.

Moſt thinges they ſawe with vs, as Mathematicall inſtruments, ſea compaſſes, the vertue of the loadſtone in drawing yron, a perſpectiue glaſſe whereby was shewed manie ſtrange ſightes, burning glaſſes, wildefire woorkes, gunnes, bookes, writing and reading, ſpring clocks that ſeeme to goe of themſelues, and manie other thinges that wee had, were ſo ſtraunge vnto them, and ſo farre exceeded their capacities to comprehend the reaſon and meanes how they should be made and done, that they thought they were rather the works of gods then of men, or at the leaſtwiſe they had bin giuen and taught vs of the gods. Which made manie of them to haue ſuch opinion of vs, as that if they knew not the trueth of god and religion already, it was rather to be had from vs, whom God ſo ſpecially loued then from a people that were ſo ſimple, as they found themſelues to be in compariſon of vs. Whereupon greater credite was giuen vnto that we ſpake of concerning ſuch matters.

Manie times and in euery towne where I came, according as I was able, I made declaration of the contentes of the Bible; that therein was ſet foorth the true and onelie GOD, and his mightie woorkes, that therein was contayned the true doctrine of ſaluation through Chriſt, with manie particularities of Miracles and chiefe poyntes of religion, as I was able then to vtter, and thought fitte for the time. And although I told them the booke materially & of it ſelf was not of anie ſuch vertue, as I thought they did conceiue, but onely the doctrine therein cōtained; yet would many be glad to touch it, to embrace it, to kiſſe it, to hold it to their breſts and heades, and ſtroke ouer all their bodie with it; to shewe their hungrie deſire of that knowledge which was ſpoken of.

The *Wiroans* with whom we dwelt called *Wingina*, and many of his people would be glad many times to be with vs at our praiers, and many times call vpon vs both in his owne towne, as alſo in others whither he ſometimes accompanied vs, to pray and ſing Pſalmes; hoping thereby to bee partaker of the ſame effectes which wee by that meanes alſo expected.

Twiſe this *Wiroans* was ſo grieuouſly ſicke that he was like to die, and as hee laie languishing, doubting of anie helpe by his owne prieſtes, and thinking he was in ſuch daunger for offending vs and thereby our god, ſent for ſome of vs to praie and bee a meanes to our God that it would pleaſe him either that he might liue or after death dwell with him in bliſſe, ſo likewiſe were the requeſtes of manie others in the like caſe.

On a time alſo when their corne began to wither by reaſon of a drouth which happened extraordinarily, fearing that it had come to paſſe by reaſon that in

ſome thing they had diſpleaſed vs, many woulde come to vs & deſire vs to praie to our God of England, that he would preſerue their corne, promiſing that when it was ripe we alſo should be partakers of the fruite.

There could at no time happen any ſtrange ſickneſſe, loſſes, hurtes, or any other croſſe vnto them, but that they would impute to vs the cauſe or meanes therof for offending or not pleaſing vs.

One other rare and ſtrange accident, leauing others, will I mention before I ende, which mooued the whole countrey that either knew or hearde of vs, to haue vs in wonderfull admiration.

There was no towne where we had any ſubtile deuiſe practiſed againſt vs, we leauing it vnpunished or not reuenged (becauſe wee ſought by all meanes poſſible to win them by gentleneſſe) but that within a few dayes after our departure from euerie ſuch towne, the people began to die very faſt, and many in short ſpace; in ſome townes about twentie, in ſome fourtie, in ſome ſixtie, & in one ſixe ſcore, which in trueth was very manie in reſpect of their numbers. This happened in no place that wee coulde learne but where wee had bene, where they vſed ſome practiſe againſt vs, and after ſuch time; The diſeaſe alſo ſo ſtrange, that they neither knew what it was, nor how to cure it; the like by report of the oldeſt men in the countrey neuer happened before, time out of minde. A thing ſpecially obſerued by vs as alſo by the naturall inhabitants themſelues.

Inſomuch that when ſome of the inhabitants which were our friends & eſpecially the *Wiroans Wingina* had obſerued ſuch effects in foure or fiue towns to follow their wicked practiſes, they were perſwaded that it was the worke of our God through our meanes, and that wee by him might kil and ſlai whom wee would without weapons and not come neere them.

And thereupon when it had happened that they had vnderſtanding that any of their enemies had abuſed vs in our iourneyes, hearing that wee had wrought no reuenge with our weapons, & fearing vpon ſome cauſe the matter should ſo reſt: did come and intreate vs that we woulde bee a meanes to our God that they as others that had dealt ill with vs might in like ſort die; alleaging howe much it would be for our credite and profite, as alſo theirs; and hoping furthermore that we would do ſo much at their requeſts in reſpect of the friendship we profeſſe them.

Whoſe entreaties although wee shewed that they were vngodlie, affirming that our God would not ſubiect him ſelfe to anie ſuch praiers and requeſtes of mẽ: that in deede all thinges haue beene and were to be done according to his good pleaſure as he had ordained: ãd that we to shew our ſelues his true ſeruãts ought rather to make petition for the contrarie, that they with them might liue together with vs, bee made partakers of his truth & ſerue him in righteouſnes; but notwithſtanding in ſuch ſort, that wee referre that as all other thinges, to bee done according to his diuine will & pleaſure, ãd as by his wiſedome he had ordained to be beſt.

Yet

Yet becauſe the effect fell out ſo ſodainly and shortly after according to their deſires, they thought neuertheleſſe it came to paſſe by our meanes, and that we in vſing ſuch ſpeeches vnto them did but diſſemble the matter, and therefore came vnto vs to giue vs thankes in their manner that although wee ſatisfied them not in promiſe, yet in deedes and effect we had fulfilled their deſires.

This maruelous accident in all the countrie wrought ſo ſtrange opinions of vs, that ſome people could not tel whether to think vs gods or men, and the rather becauſe that all the ſpace of their ſickneſſe, there was no man of ours knowne to die, or that was ſpecially ſicke: they noted alſo that we had no women amongſt vs, neither that we did care for any of theirs.

Some therefore were of opinion that wee were not borne of women, and therefore not mortall, but that wee were men of an old generation many yeeres paſt then riſen againe to immortalitie.

Some woulde likewiſe ſeeme to prophesie that there were more of our generation yet to come, to kill theirs and take their places, as ſome thought the purpoſe was by that which was already done.

Thoſe that were immediatly to come after vs they imagined to be in the aire, yet inuiſible & without bodies, & that they by our intreaty & for the loue of vs did make the people to die in that ſort as they did by shooting inuiſible bullets into them.

To confirme this opinion their phiſitions to excuſe their ignorance in curing the diſeaſe, would not be ashemed to ſay, but earneſtly make the ſimple people beleue, that the ſtrings of blood that they ſucked out of the ſicke bodies, were the ſtrings wherewithal the inuiſible bullets were tied and caſt.

Some alſo thought that we shot them our ſelues out of our pieces from the place where we dwelt, and killed the people in any ſuch towne that had offended vs as we liſted, how farre diſtant from vs ſoeuer it were.

And other ſome ſaide that it was the ſpeciall woorke of God for our ſakes, as wee our ſelues haue cauſe in ſome ſorte to thinke no leſſe, whatſoeuer ſome doe or maie imagine to the contrarie, ſpecially ſome Aſtrologers knowing of the Eclipſe of the Sunne which wee ſaw the ſame yeere before in our voyage thytherward, which vnto them appeared very terrible. And alſo of a Comet which beganne to appeare but a few daies before the beginning of the ſaid ſickneſſe. But to exclude them from being the ſpeciall an accident, there are farther reaſons then I thinke fit at this preſent to bee alleadged.

Theſe their opinions I haue ſet downe the more at large that it may appeare vnto you that there is good hope they may be brought through diſcreet dealing and gouernement to the imbracing of the trueth, and conſequently to honour, obey, feare and loue vs.

And although ſome of our companie towardes the ende of the yeare, shewed themſelues too fierce, in ſlaying ſome of the people, in ſome towns, vpõ cauſes that on our part, might eaſily enough haue been borne withall: yet notwithſtan ding becauſe it was on their part iuſtly deſerued, the alteration of their opinions generally & for the moſt part concerning vs is the leſſe to bee doubted. And whatſoeuer els they may be, by carefulneſſe of our ſelues neede nothing at all to be feared.

The beſt neuertheleſſe in this as in all actions beſides is to be endeuoured and hoped, & of the worſt that may happen notice to bee taken with conſideration, and as much as may be eſchewed.

The

The Conclusion.

Now I haue as I hope made relation not of so fewe and smal things but that the countrey of men that are indifferent & wel disposed maie be sufficiently liked: If there were no more knowen then I haue mentioned, which doubtlesse and in great reason is nothing to that which remaineth to bee discouered, neither the soile, nor commodities. As we haue reason so to gather by the difference we found in our trauails: for although all which I haue before spoken of, haue bin discouered & experimented not far from the sea coast where was our abode & most of our trauailing: yet somtimes as we made our iourneies farther into the maine and countrey; we found the soyle to bee fatter; the trees greater and to growe thinner; the grounde more firme and deeper mould; more and larger champions; finer grasse and as good as euer we saw any in England; in some places rockie and farre more high and hillie ground; more plentie of their fruites; more abondance of beastes; the more inhabited with people, and of greater pollicie & larger dominions, with greater townes and houses.

Why may wee not then looke for in good hope from the inner parts of more and greater plentie, as well of other things, as of those which wee haue alreadie discouered? Vnto the Spaniardes happened the like in discouering the maine of the West Indies. The maine also of this countrey of *Virginia*, extending some wayes so many hundreds of leagues, as otherwise then by the relation of the inhabitants wee haue most certaine knowledge of, where yet no Christian Prince hath any possession or dealing, cannot but yeeld many kinds of excellent commodities, which we in our discouerie haue not yet seene.

What hope there is els to be gathered of the nature of the climate, being answerable to the Iland of *Iapan*, the land of *China*, *Persia*, *Jury*, the Ilandes of *Cyprus* and *Candy*, the South parts of *Greece*, *Italy*, and *Spaine*, and of many other notable and famous countreis, because I meane not to be tedious, I leaue to your owne consideration.

Whereby also the excellent temperature of the ayre there at all seasons, much warmer then in England, and neuer so violently hot, as sometimes is vnder & between the Tropikes, or nere them; cannot bee vnknowne vnto you without farther relation.

For the holsomnesse thereof I neede to say but thus much: that for all the want of prouision, as first of English victuall; excepting for twentie daies, wee liued only by drinking water and by the victuall of the countrey, of which some sorts were very straunge vnto vs, and might haue bene thought to haue altered our temperatures in such sort as to haue brought vs into some greeuous and dãgerous diseases: secondly the wãt of English meanes, for the taking of beastes, fishe, and foule, which by the helpe only of the inhabitants and their meanes, coulde not bee so suddenly

and easily prouided for vs, nor in so great numbers & quantities, nor of that choise as otherwise might haue bene to our better satisfaction and contentment. Some want also wee had of clothes. Furthermore, in all our trauailes which were most speciall and often in the time of winter, our lodging was in the open aire vpon the grounde. And yet I say for all this, there were but foure of our whole company (being one hundred and eight) that died all the yeere and that but at the latter ende thereof and vpon none of the aforesaide causes. For all foure especially three were feeble, weake, and sickly persons before euer they came thither, and those that knewe them much marueyled that they liued so long beeing in that case, or had aduentured to trauaile.

Seing therefore the ayre there is so temperate and holsome, the soyle so fertile and yeelding such commodities as I haue before mentioned, the voyage also thither to and fro beeing sufficiently experimented, to bee perfourmed thrise a yeere with ease and at any season thereof: And the dealing of *Sir Water Raleigh* so liberall in large giuing and graũting lande there, as is alreadie knowen, with many helpes and furtherances els: (The least that hee hath graunted hath beene fiue hundred acres to a man onely for the aduenture of his person:) I hope there remaine no cause wherby the action should be misliked.

If that those which shall thiter trauaile to inhabite and plant bee but reasonably prouided for the first yere as those are which were transported the last, and beeing there doe vse but that diligence and care as is requisite, and as they may with eese: There is no doubt but for the time following they may haue victuals that is excellent good and plentie enough; some more Englishe sortes of cattaile also hereafter, as some haue bene before, and are there yet remaining, may and shall bee God willing thiter transported: So likewise our kinde of fruites, rootes, and hearbes may bee there planted and sowed, as some haue bene alreadie, and proue wel: And in short time also they may raise of those sortes of commodities which I haue spoken of as shall both enrich them selues, as also others that shall deale with them.

And this is all the fruites of our labours, that I haue thought necessary to aduertise you of at this present: what els concerneth the nature and manners of the inhabitants of *Virginia:* The number with the particularities of the voyages thither made; and of the actions of such that haue bene by *Sir Water Raleigh* there in and there imployed, many worthy to bee remembred; as of the first discouerers of the Countrey: of our generall for the time *Sir Richard Greinuile*; and after his departure, of our Gouernour there Master *Rafe Lane*; with diuers other directed and imployed vnder theyr gouernement: Of the Captaynes and Masters of the voyages made since for transportation; of the Gouernour and assistants of those alredie transported, as of many persons, accidẽts, and thinges els, I haue ready in a discourseby

ſe by it ſelf in maner of a Chronicle according to the courſe of times, and when time shall bee thought conuenient shall be alſo published.

Thus referring my relation to your fauourable conſtructions, expecting good ſucceſſe of the action, from him which is to be acknowledged the authour and gouernour not only of this but of all things els, I take my leaue of you, this moneth of Februarii, 1588.

FINIS.

THE TRVE PICTVRES AND FASHIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN THAT PARTE OF AMERICA NOVV CALLED VIRGINIA, DISCOWRED BY ENGLISMEN

ſent thither in the years of our Lorde 1585. att the ſpeciall charge and direction of the Honourable SIR WALTER RALEGH Knigt Lord Warden of the ſtannaries in the duchies of Corenwal and Oxford who therin hath bynne fauored and auctoriſed by her MAAIESTIE and her letters patents.

Tranſlated out of Latin into English by RICHARD HACKLVIT.

DILIGENTLYE COLLECTED AND DRAOWne by IHON WHITE who was ſent thiter ſpeciallye and for the ſame purpoſe by the ſaid SIR WALTER RALEGH the year aboueſaid 1585. and alſo the year 1588. now cutt in copper and firſt publiſhed by THEODORE de BRY att his wone chardges.

THE TABLE OF ALL DE PICTVRES CONTAINED IN this Booke of Virginia.

To the gentle Reader.

ALthough (frendlye Reader) man by his disobedience, weare depriued of those good Gifts wher with he was indued in his creation, yet he was not berefte of wit to prouyde for hym selfe, nor discretion to deuise things necessarie for his vse, except suche as appartayne to his soules healthe, as may be gathered by this sauage nations, of whome this present worke intreateth. For although they haue noe true knoledge of God nor of his holye worde and are destituted of all lerninge, Yet they passe vs in many thinges, as in Sober feedinge and Dexteritye of witte, in makinge without any instrument of mettall thinges so neate and so fine, as a man would scarselye beleue thesame, Vnless the Englishemen Had made proofe Therof by their trauailes into the contrye. Consideringe, Therfore that yt was a thinge worthie of admiration, I was verye willinge to offer vnto you the true Pictures of those people wich by the helfe of Maister Richard Hakluyt of Oxford Minister of Gods Word, who first Incouraged me to publish the Worke, I creaued out of the verye original of Maister Ihon White an Englisch paynter who was sent into the contrye by the queenes Maiestye, onlye to draw the description of the place, lynelye to describe the shapes of the Inhabitants their apparell, manners of Liuinge, and fashions, att the speciall Charges of the worthy knighte, Sir WALTER RALEGH, who bestowed noe Small Sume of monnye in the serche and Discouerye of that countrye, From te yeers, 1584. to the ende of The years 1588. Morouer this booke which intreateth of that parte of the new World which the Englishemen call by the name of Virginia I heer sett out in the first place, beinge therunto requested of my Frends, by Raeson of the memorye of the fresh and laue performance ther of, albeyt I haue in hand the Historye of Florida wich should bee first sett foorthe because yt was discouured by the Frencheman longe befor the discouerye of Virginia, yet I hope shortlye also to publish thesame, A Victorye, doubtless so Rare, as I thinke the like hath not ben heard nor seene. I craeued both of them at London, an brought, Them hither to Franckfurt, wher I and my sonnes hauen taken ernest paynes in grauinge the pictures ther of in Copper, seeing yt is a matter of noe small importance. Touchinge the stile of both the Discourses, I haue caused yt to bee Reduced into verye Good Frenche and Latin by the aide of verye worshipfull frend of myne. Finallye I hartlye Request thee, that yf any seeke to Contrefaict thes my bookx, (for in this dayes many are so malicious that they seeke to gayne by other men labours) thow wouldest giue noe credit vnto suche conterfaited Drawghte. For dyuers secret marks lye hiddin in my pictures, which wil breede Confusion vnless they bee well obserued.


HONI SOIT QVI MAL PENSE
Autore Ioanne With
Sculptore Theodoro
de Bry, Qui et excud
V I N S E C O T A N
Mongoack
Cwareuuoc
Panauuaroc
Neuusiooc
Secuoc
Secota
Cotan
Aguscogoc
Promontorium tremendum
Pomeiock
Wokokon
Croatoan
Paquiwoc
Mequop
Tramasqu
Dasamonquep
Hato
Scala leucarum 25
5 10 15 20 25
Scalle of · 25 · leages


Americae pars, Nunc Virginia dicta, primum ab Anglis inuenta sumtibus Dn Walteri Raleigh, Equestris ordinis viri Anno Dñi M·D LXXXV regni vero Serenissimae nostrae Reginae Elisabethae XXVII Hujus vero Historia peculiari Libro discripta est, additis etiam Indigenarum Iconibus
C H A W A
N O
R G I
O K
I A
Ramushoiuock
Ohaunoock
Catokinge
Waratan
Mascoming
W E A P E
M E O C
Chepanum
Chesepiooc sinus
Comokee
Chesepiooc
Apasus
Pasquencke
Trinety harbor
OCCIDENS
MERIDIES
SEPTENTRIO
ORIENS

The arriual of the Englishemen in Virginia. II.

THe sea coasts of Virginia arre full of Ilãds, wehr by the entrance into the mayne lãd is hard to finde. For although they bee separated with diuers and sundrie large Diuision, which seeme to yeeld conuenient entrance, yet to our great perill we proued that they wear shallowe, and full of dangerous flatts, and could neuer perce opp into the mayne lãd, vntill wee made trialls in many places with or small pinness. At lengthe wee fownd an entrance vppon our mens diligent serche therof. Affter that wee had passed opp, and sayled ther in for a short space we discouered a migthye riuer fallnige downe in to the sownde ouer against those Ilands, which neuerthelesswee could not saile opp any thinge far by Reason of the shallewnes, the mouth ther of beinge annoyed with sands driuen in with the tyde therfore saylinge further, wee came vnto a Good bigg yland, the Inhabitante therof as soone as they saw vs began to make a great an horrible crye, as people which meuer befoer had seene men apparelled like vs, and camme a way makinge out crys likewild beasts or men out of their wyts. But beenge gentlye called backe, wee offred thẽ of our wares, as glasses, kniues, babies, and other trifles, which wee thougt they deligted in. Soe they stood still, and perceuinge our Good will and courtesie came fawninge vppon vs, and bade us welcome. Then they brougt vs to their village in the iland called, Roanoac, and vnto their Weroans or Prince, which entertained vs with Reasonable curtesie, althoug the wear amased at the first sight of vs. Suche was our arriuall into the parte of the world, which we call Virginia, the stature of bodee of wich people, theyr attire, and maneer of lyuinge, their feasts, and banketts, I will particullerlye declare vnto yow.

A weroan or great Lorde of Virginia. III.

THe Princes of Virginia are attyred in ſuche manner as is expreſſed in this figure. They weare the haire of their heades long and bynde opp the ende of theſame in a knot vnder thier eares. Yet they cutt the topp of their heades from the forehead to the nape of the necke in manner of a cokſcombe, ſtirkinge a faier lõge pecher of ſome berd att the Begininge of the creſte vppun their foreheads, and another ſhort one on bothe ſeides about their eares. They hange at their eares ether thicke pearles, or ſomwhat els, as the clawe of ſome great birde, as cometh in to their fanſye. Moreouer They ether pownes, or paynt their forehead, cheeks, chynne, bodye, armes, and leggs, yet in another ſorte then the inhabitantz of Florida. They weare a chaine about their necks of pearles or beades of copper, wich they muche eſteeme, and ther of wear they alſo braſelets ohn their armes. Vnder their breſts about their bellyes appeir certayne ſpotts, whear they vſe to lett them ſelues bloode, when they are ſicke. They hange before thẽ the ſkinne of ſome beaſte verye feinelye dreſſet in ſuche ſorte, that the tayle hangeth downe behynde. They carye a quiuer made of ſmall ruſhes holding their bowe readie bent in on hand, and an arrowe in the other, radie to defend themſelues. In this manner they goe to warr, or tho their ſolemne feaſts and banquetts. They take muche pleaſure in huntinge of deer wher of theris great ſtore in the contrye, for yt is fruit full, pleaſant, and full of Goodly woods. Yt hathe alſo ſtore of riuers full of diuers ſorts of fiſhe. When they go to battel they paynt their bodyes in the moſt terible manner that thei can deuiſe.

On of the chieff Ladyes of Secota. IIII.

THe woemē of Secotam are of Reaſonable good proportion. In their goinge they carrye their hāds danglinge downe, and air dadil in a deer skinne verye excellētlye wel dreſſed, hanginge downe frō their nauell vnto the mydds of their thighes, which alſo couereth their hynder partz. The reſte of their bodies are all bare. The forr parte of their haire is cutt ſhorte, the reſt is not ouer Longe, thinne, and ſofte, and falling downe about their ſhoulders: They weare a Wrrath about their heads. Their foreheads, cheeks, chynne, armes and leggs are pownced. About their necks they wear a chaine, ether pricked or paynted. They haue ſmall eyes, plaine and flatt noſes, narrow foreheads, and broade mowths. For the moſt parte they hange at their eares chaynes of longe Pearles, and of ſome ſmoothe bones. Yet their nayles are not longe, as the woemen of Florida. They are alſo deligtted with walkinge in to the fields, and beſides the riuers, to ſee the huntinge of deers and catchinge of fiſche.

On of the Religeous men in the towne of Secota. V.

THe Priests of the aforesaid Towne of Secota are well stricken in yeers, and as yt seemeth of more experience then the comon sorte. They weare their heare cutt like a creste, on the topps of thier heades as other doe, but the rest are cutt shorte, sauinge those which growe aboue their foreheads in manner of a perriwigge. They also haue somwhat hanginge in their ears. They weare a shorte clocke made of fine hares skinnes quilted with the hayre outwarde. The rest of thier bodie is naked. They are notable enchaunters, and for their pleasure they frequent the riuers, to kill with their bowes, and catche wilde ducks, swannes, and other fowles.

A younge gentill woeman doughter of Secota. VI.

VIrgins of good parentage are apparelled altogether like the woemen of Secota aboue mentionned, ſauing that they weare hanginge abowt their necks in ſteede of a chaine certaine thicke, and rownde pearles, with little beades of copper, or polished bones betweene them. They pounce their foreheads, cheeckes, armes and legs. Their haire is cutt with two ridges aboue their foreheads, the reſt is truſsed opp on a knott behinde, they haue broade mowthes, reaſonable fair black eyes: they lay their hands often vppon their Shoulders, and couer their breſts in token of maydenlike modeſtye. The reſt of their bodyes are naked, as in the picture is to bee ſeene.

They deligt alſo in ſeeinge fishe taken in the riuers.

A cheiff Lorde of Roanoac. VII.

THe cheefe men of the yland and towne of Roanoac reace the haire of their crounes of theyr heades cutt like a cokes cõbe, as thes other doe. The reſt they wear lõge as woemen and truſs them opp in a knott in the nape of their necks. They hange pearles ſtringe copper a threed att their eares, and weare bracelets on their armes of pearles, or ſmall beades of copper or of ſmoothe bone called minſal, nether paintinge nor powncings of them ſelues, but in token of authoritye, and honor, they wear a chaine of great pearles, or copper beades or ſmoothe bones abowt their necks, and a plate of copper hinge vpon a ſtringe, from the nauel vnto the midds of their thighes. They couer themſelues before and behynde as the woemẽ doe with a deers skynne handſomley dreſſed, and fringed, More ouer they fold their armes together as they walke, or as they talke one wjth another in ſigne of wiſdome.

The yle of Roanoac is verye pleiſant, ond hath plaintie of fiſhe by reaſon of the Water that enuironeth theſame.

A cheiff Ladye of Pomeiooc. VIII.

About 20. milles from that Iland, neere the lake of Paquippe, ther is another towne called Pomeiooock hard by the ſea. The apparell of the cheefe ladyes of dat towne differeth but litle from the attyre of thoſe which lyue in Roanaac. For they weare their haire truſſed opp in a knott, as the maiden doe which we ſpake of before, and haue their ſkinnes pownced in theſame manner, yet they wear a chaine of great pearles, or beades of copper, or ſmoothe bones 5. or 6. fold obout their necks, bearinge one arme in the ſame, in the other hand they carye a gourde full of ſome kinde of pleaſant liquor. They tye deers ſkinne doubled about them crochinge hygher about their breaſts, which hange downe before almoſt to their knees, and are almoſt altogither naked behinde. Commonlye their yonge daugters of 7. or 8. yeares olde do waigt vpon them wearinge abowt them a girdle of ſkinne, which hangeth downe behinde, and is drawen vnder neath betwene their twiſte, and bownde aboue their nauel with moſe of trees betwene that and thier ſkinnes to couer their priuiliers withall. After they be once paſt 10. yeares of age, they wear deer ſkinnes as the older ſorte do.

They are greatlye Diligted with puppetts, and babes which wear brought oute of England.

An ageed manne in his winter garment. IX.

THe aged men of Pommeioocke are couered with a large ſkinne which is tyed vppon their ſhoulders on one ſide and hangeth downe beneath their knees wearinge their other arme naked out of the ſkinne, that they maye bee at more libertie. Thoſe ſkynnes are Dreſſed with the hair on, and lyned with other furred ſkinnes. The yonnge men ſuffer noe hairr at all to growe vppon their faces but aſſoone as they growe they put them away, but when thy are come to yeeres they ſuffer them to growe although to ſay truthe they come opp verye thinne. They alſo weare their haire bownde op behynde, and, haue a creſte on their heads like the others. The contrye abowt this plaſe is ſoe fruit full and good, that England is not to bee compared to yt.

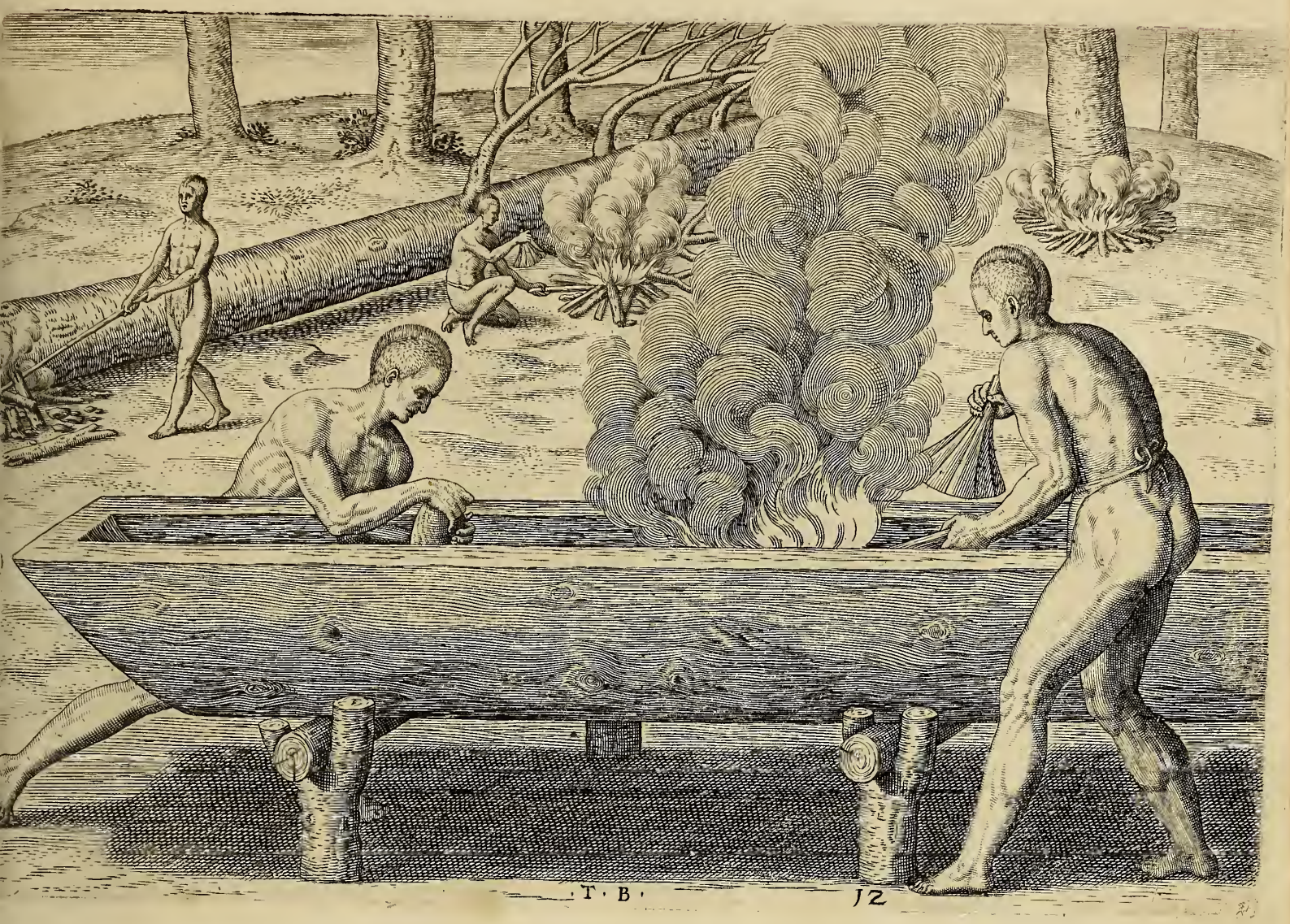
Their manner of careynge ther Children and a tyere of the cheiffe Ladyes of the towne of Daſamonquepeuc. X.

IN the towne of Daſemonquepeuc diſtant from Roanoac 4. or 5. milles, the woemen are attired, and pownced, in ſuche ſorte as the woemen of Roanoac are, yet they weare noe worathes vppon their heads, nether haue they their thighes painted with ſmall pricks. They haue a ſtrange manner of bearing their children, and quite contrarie to ours. For our woemen carrie their children in their armes before their breſts, but they taking their ſonne by the right hand, bear him on their backs, holdinge the left thighe in their lefte arme after a ſtrange, and conueſnall faſhion, as in the picture is to bee ſeene.

The Coniuerer. XI.

They haue comonlye coniurers or iuglers which vse strange gestures, and often cõtrarie to nature in their enchantments: For they be verye familiar with deuils, of whome they enquier what their enemys doe, or other suche thinges. They shaue all their heads sauinge their creste which they weare as other doe, and fasten a small black birde aboue one of their ears as a badge of their office. They weare nothinge but a skinne which hangeth downe from their gyrdle, and couereth their priuityes. They weare a bagg by their side as is expressed in the figure. The Inhabitants giue great credit vnto their speeche, which oftentymes they finde to bee true.

The manner of makinge their boates. XII.



THe manner of makinge their boates in Virginia is verye wonderfull. For wheras they want Instruments of yron, or other like vnto ours, yet they knowe howe to make them as handſomelye, to ſaile with whear they liſte in their Riuers, and to fishe with all, as ours. Firſt they chooſe ſome longe, and thicke tree, accordinge to the bignes of the boate which they would frame, and make a fyre on the grownd abowt the Roote therof, kindlinge the ſame by little, and little with drie moſſe of trees, and chipps of woode that the flame should not mounte opp to highe, and burne to muche of the lengte of the tree· When yt is almoſt burnt thorough, and readye to fall they make a new fyre, which they ſuffer to burne vntill the tree fall of yt owne accord. Then burninge of the topp, and bowghs of the tree in ſuche wyſe that the bodie of theſame may Retayne his iuſt lengthe, they raiſe yt vppon potes laid ouer croſſ wiſe vppon forked poſts, at ſuche a reaſonable heighte as rhey may handſomlye worke vpp̄o yt. Then take they of the barke with certayne shells: thy reſerue the, innermoſt parte of the lennke, for the nethermoſt parte of the boate. On the other ſide they make a fyre accordinge to the lengthe of the bodye of the tree, ſauinge at both the endes. That which they thinke is ſufficientlye burned they quenche and ſcrape away with shells, and makinge a new fyre they burne yt agayne, and ſoe they continne ſomtymes burninge and ſometymes ſcrapinge, vntill the boate haue ſufficient bothowmes. This god indueth thiſe ſauage people with ſufficient reaſon to make thinges neceſſarie to ſerue their turnes.