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FAÇSIMILE REPRINT OF
HARRIOT'S VIRGINIA

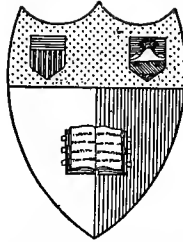
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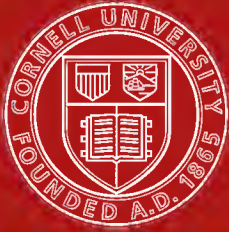
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Briefe and true report of the new found



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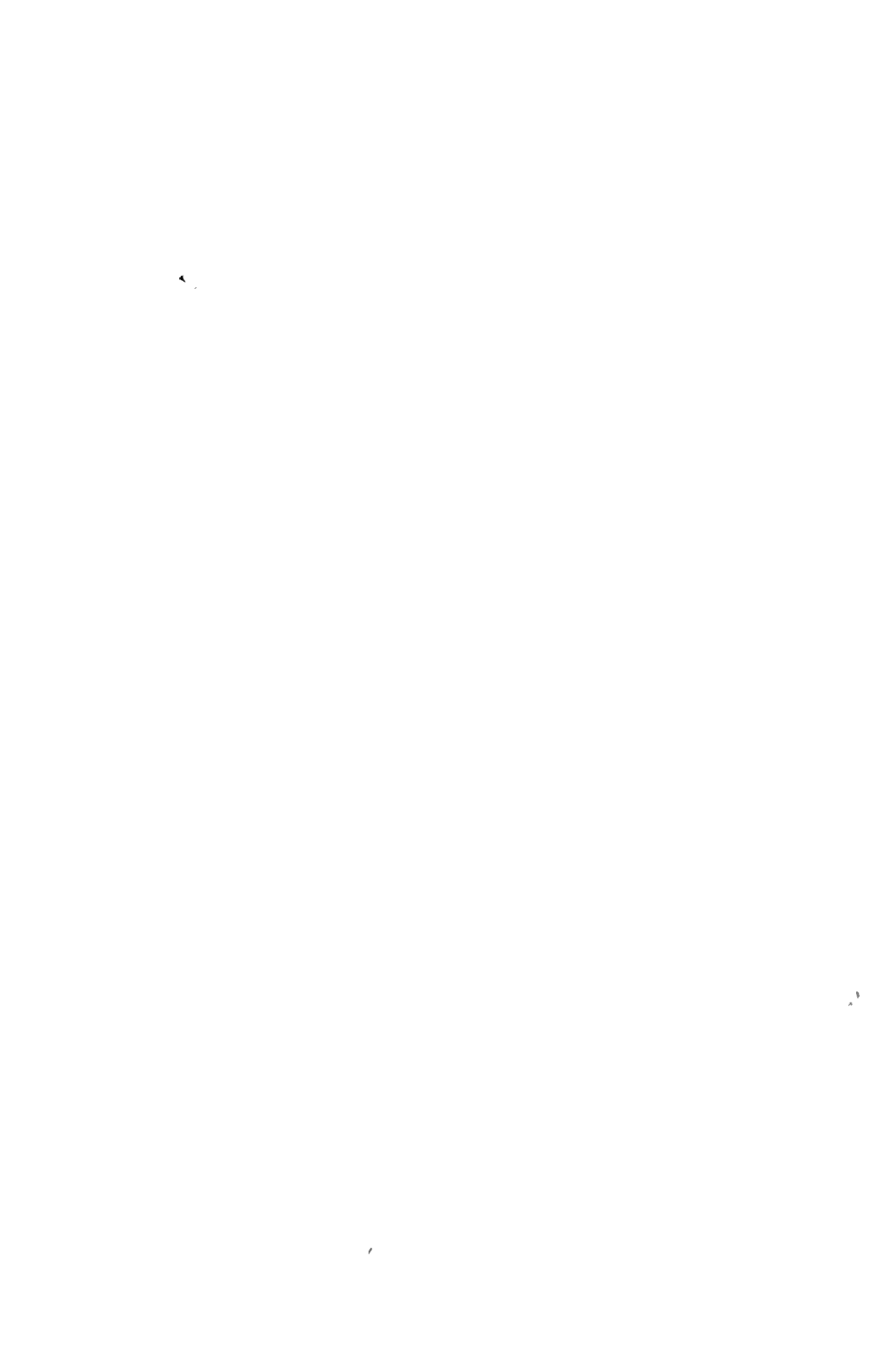
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Facsimile Reprints of Rare Books

Historical Series, No. I

HARIOT'S "VIRGINIA," 1588

*This Edition is limited to Five Hundred and Twenty
Copies, of which Twenty are on Japan paper*

A Briefe and True REPORT of
the New Found Land

OF

VIRGINIA

By

THOMAS HARIOT

Reproduced in *Facsimile* from the First
Edition of 1588

With an Introductory Note by

LUTHER S. LIVINGSTON

NEW YORK
DODD, MEAD & COMPANY

1903

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Introductory Note

THE earliest printed original book in the English language relating to the region now comprised within the limits of the United States is Thomas Hariot's *Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia*, which is reproduced in facsimile on the succeeding pages, from the original quarto edition of 1588. It is not (as it has been called) the history of the first settlement, but is instead the report of the skilled surveyor and mathematician sent out with the colonists by the owners of the grant for the express purpose of studying the country and its capabilities for settlement. It was written and printed with the view of inducing men of capital to become stockholders in the corporation, and for persuading settlers to emigrate to the regions described, and is one of the earliest examples of a statistical survey on a large scale. Being the account of the resources of the country, and of its Indian inhabitants, its text is more interesting than the more narrative-like report of the President of the Colony which is printed in Hakluyt's *Voyages* and which, with this book, comprises about all that is known from first hands of that "First Colonie." The actual narrative of the Expedition prepared by Hariot himself, and which he said was "ready in a discourse by it self in maner of a Chronicle according to the course of times, and when time shall be thought convenient shall be also published" is, unfortunately, lost.

Only seven copies of the book can be traced, and of these four are in public libraries. One is in the Grenville collection, in the British Museum, one in the Bodleian

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Library at Oxford, and one in the University of Leyden. A fourth is in the collection formed by the late Henry Huth, and a fifth is, or was, in the collection of the late Lord Taunton. Two copies are in America, one in the New York Public Library, Lenox Collection, and the other, the copy from which this reprint is made, in private hands. This copy may, with some probability, be called Sir Francis Drake's. It was sold at auction in 1883 with other books from a library said to have been brought together by him. It is possible, however, that the collection, as such, dates no farther back than the time of his nephew, who published *Sir Francis Drake Revived*, in 1626. It was bought by the late Mr. Quaritch for £300. He catalogued it at £335 and sold it, probably at that price, to the late Mr. Charles H. Kalbfleisch. Since the death of the latter it passed into the collection of Mr. Marshall C. Lefferts and, recently, through the hands of two booksellers, into the library of Mr. E. D. Church, of New York.

Few of the older bibliographers seem to have known of the book and the earliest bibliographical record we can find of it is as Number 1345 of Part IX of the Catalogue of the Heber Collection. This ninth part was sold on April 11, and thirteen following days, Sundays excepted, 1836.

The book is described as "Fine copy, in russia." In addition to the transcription of the title, the catalogue contains this note:

* * * EXCESSIVELY RARE. It is not to be traced in any Catalogue, and does not appear to be mentioned by any Bibliographer. It contains 24 leaves, including the Title and Dedication by Rafe Lane.

The volume sold for £35 10s.

Ternaux in 1837 entered the title in his *Bibliothèque Americaine*, but does not say where he obtained his information regarding it.

Payne and Foss, who prepared the catalogue of the Grenville Collection in the British Museum printed in 1842, enter it, curiously enough, under De Bry, instead of

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under the author's name. They add also the following note :

“This forms the first part of the Voyages to the West Indies or Grands Voyages. Previously to its being added to the Collection it was separately printed in French, and verbatim from this 4to in English, in Latin, and German by De Bry at Frankfort in 1590, as hereafter described.”

They give the collation as “Signatures A to F in fours, twenty-four leaves.”

Bohn, in his revision of Lowndes' *Bibliographer's Manual*, follows the Grenville Catalogue exactly, and enters it under De Bry, and gives the same collation. These authors knew of only two copies, the British Museum and the Bodleian. Graesse enters it properly under Hariot, gives the collation as twenty-four leaves, and quotes the Heber Catalogue. He does not record any other copy. None of these authors points out the fact that the last leaf is blank.

Sabin in his *Bibliotheca Americana*, gives the collation simply as “23 leaves.” He knew of three copies, the British Museum, Bodleian, and Lenox. He mentions another copy, however, as having been sold in Dublin in 1873 “with five other rare pieces relating to America, for less than £25.” If this is true and the copy is still in existence it must make an eighth copy, unless it chance that the Dublin copy may be the one now in the Huth collection, which, however, we think is the Heber copy. Brunet cites the book properly, taking his title from the Heber catalogue.

Henry Stevens, in his *Recollections of James Lenox*, gives the following anecdote about the Lenox copy :

“Mr. Lenox was principled against raffles, wagers, lotteries, and games of chance generally, but I once led him into a sort of bet in this way, by which I won from him £4. I had acquired a fair copy of that gem of rare books, the quarto edition of Hariot's *Briefe and true report of the new found land of Virginia*, London, Feb. 1588, wanting four leaves in the body of the book. These I had very skilfully traced by Harris, transferred to stone, printed off

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on old paper of a perfect match, the book and these leaves sized and coloured alike, and bound in morocco by Bedford. The volume was then sent to Mr. Lenox to be examined by him *de visu*, the price to be £25; but if he could detect the four facsimile leaves, and would point them out to me without error, the price was to be reduced to £21. By the first post after the book was received he remitted me the twenty guineas, with a list of the facsimiles. But on my informing him that two of *his* facsimiles were originals, he immediately remitted the four pounds and acknowledged his defeat."

About 1618 William Strachey, first secretary of the Jamestown Colony, prepared a *Historie of Travaile into Virginia Britannia*, which existed only in manuscript until it was printed by the Hakluyt Society in 1849. It contains this reference to Hariot and, being by a contemporary of his, is worthy of insertion here.

"Our country of Virginia hath no want of many marchandize (which we in England accomplish in Denmark, Norway, Prusia, Poland, etc; fetch far, and buy deare) which advaunce much, and assured increase, with lesse exchaung of our owne, with as few hazardes by sea, and which would maintaine as frequent and goodly a navie as what runs the Levant stage; and those by divers treaties, both in Lattin and English, private and publike, have ben, in their particuler names and values oftentimes expressed, especyally that which hath bene published by that true lover of vertue and great learned professor of all arts and knowledges, Mr. Hariots, who lyved there in the tyme of the first colony, spake the Indian language, searcht the country, and made many proufes of the richness of the soyle, and comoditie there of."

The first effort toward actual English colonization in America was the colony planned by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, under the Patent granted by Queen Elizabeth on June 11th, 1578. This grant was for six years only, unless a colony should be meanwhile founded, in which case it was to be

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perpetual. Two expeditions were sent out, and possession was taken of a portion of the island of Newfoundland, but no settlement was established. Gilbert having gone down with his ship on the return voyage in 1583, his patent was regranted to his half-brother Walter Raleigh. This new patent was dated March 25th, 1584 (the first day of the new year), and was also limited to six years. It gave him license "to discover, search, find out, and view such remote, heathen and barbarous lands, countries, and territories, not actually possessed of any Christian prince, nor inhabited by Christian people, as to him, his heires and assignes, and to every or any of them shall seeme good," etc.

Two ships were at once fitted out and the expedition, under the command of Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlow, sailed on April 27th, 1584. They reached the coast of Carolina in July, made some superficial examinations and returned to England in September. They "brought home also two of the Savages being lustie men, whose names were Wanchese and Manteo."

The report of this first tentative expedition being favorable, Raleigh made preparations to found a Colony in the newly discovered region. On April 9th, 1585, seven vessels sailed from Plymouth under the command of Sir Richard Grenville. They arrived safely at the island of Roanoke, at the north end of Pamlico Sound, where Amadas and Barlow had been the year before, on June 26th. The two Indians, who had learned the white man's language, during their stay in England, were very helpful to the English in treating with the natives. Grenville himself stayed just two months and then returned to England, leaving a colony of one hundred and eight men, all of whose names are set down by Hakluyt, under the governorship of Ralph Lane.

This expedition was well fitted out, and among the colonists were included several specialists. Thomas Hariot, who had already acquired fame as a mathematician, was

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surveyor and historiographer. John White, whose name is apparently corrupted in Hakluyt's list, into John Twit, was the artist of the expedition, and his portfolio of drawings is now in the British Museum. There was also a "mineral-man," or geologist, though he seems to be unidentified.

This "first colonie" remained on the island of Roanoke and in the vicinity for almost an entire year, hearing meanwhile nothing from home. On the 7th of June, 1586, a fleet of twenty-three sail was sighted off the coast. At first it was feared that they were Spaniards, but happily it turned out the next day that it was the fleet of Sir Francis Drake, returning victorious from the sacking of rich cities of the Spanish colonies. He had run up to see how the Virginian Colony of his friend Raleigh was prospering. He offered to supply them with provisions, take home their sick, and leave "oare-men, artificers and others" in their place, as well as leaving them a ship with sailing masters competent to navigate her home, also "a supply of calievers, hand weapons, match and lead, tooles, apparell, and such like." While these arrangements were being made a Cape Hatteras storm came on and continued four days, doing more damage to Drake's fleet "than all his former most honourable actions against the Spaniards." The colonists considered this storm as the judgment of God that they should return at once to England, and it was so decided. The weather was still rough and in transferring their goods to the ships of the fleet the boats ran aground and the sailors cast overboard "all their Cards, Books and writings." Notwithstanding this statement Hariot's diary must have been preserved, and John White's drawings are still in existence. The one hundred and four members of the colony, for Hariot says that only four "died all the yeere," were distributed among the ships of the fleet which set sail on the 19th of June (being just a year, lacking one week, since their arrival), and reached England the latter part of July, 1585.

The account of Raleigh's subsequent efforts to found a

Introductory Note

colony on the coast of North Carolina, of the fifteen men left by Sir Richard Grenville in 1586, when he arrived with supplies and found the colonists gone, and of the "second colonie" of one hundred and nineteen, left in 1587 and all lost, may be found in Hakluyt, and, copied from him, in many more recent books.

Raleigh's original Charter would have expired by limitation on the 24th of March, 1590. He had, however, been obliged to raise money to fit out White's expedition of 1589 by selling stock in his company. That "Assignment of Rights" is dated March 7, 1589. We may therefore suppose, with reason, that this *Report of Hariot's* was written and printed for Raleigh to distribute among the friends from whom he sought aid in carrying out his schemes of western planting. The book was evidently privately printed, as it bears no name of printer or publisher, and was not entered at Stationers' Hall. It is, as will be seen, dated "February, 1588," at the end. This, according to our present reckoning, would be 1589, and, as the new year then began on March 25th, and as the title is also dated 1588, we may presume that the book was printed and ready for distribution in the early part of 1589, perhaps as early as the first of March.

A word as to Hariot, the author of the book, himself. He was born at Oxford in 1560, and was thus only 25 years of age when he came to Virginia. He graduated from Oxford February 12, 1580, and was almost immediately employed by Raleigh as a tutor, having been recommended on account of his expert knowledge of mathematics. He continued to be Raleigh's best friend until Raleigh's death on the scaffold in 1618. He made the "last great discovery in the pure science of algebra" by arriving at a theory of the genesis of equations, and he shares with Galileo the honor of inventing the telescope (called by Hariot the "perspective truncke"), and of making important discoveries with that instrument.

He died July 2, 1621, of cancer of the nose, the case,

Introductory Note

an important one, being described in the records, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Christopher, in London. A marble monument was erected over his grave by his friend, the Earl of Northumberland, the inscription on which has been preserved in Stow's *Survey of London*. Church and monument were destroyed in the Great Fire in 1666. The church was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, but the monument was not restored. The old churchyard of St. Christopher is now the "Garden of the Bank of England," and there, in "the loveliest spot in all London," repose the bones of Virginia's first historian.

A second edition of the *Brief Report*, published in 1590, by Theodore De Bry, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, forms the first part of that eminent publisher's great series of voyages. It was printed in four languages, English, French, German, and Latin, and was illustrated with a map and a series of 22 plates engraved by De Bry, "the most diligently and well that wear in my possible to doe," he says, after the original water-colors made in Virginia by Hariot's companion, John White, afore-mentioned. This magnificent folio was dedicated to Raleigh and contains, in addition to Hariot's Report and White's illustrations, descriptions of the plates, apparently by White himself, but "translated out of Latin into English by Richard Hackluit." By whom the book was translated into German does not appear. Perhaps it was done by De Bry himself. He says that he "caused yt to bee Reduced into verye Good Frenche and Latin by the aid of verye worshipfull frend of myne." From the fact that the Dedication of the edition, with French text is dated March 24, 1590, while that in the English and Latin editions is April 1, and of the German edition April 3, it is possible that the French edition was first issued.

Another German translation forms the second part of a volume prepared for the press by Dr. Matthew Dresser, and published in Leipzig in 1598, with the title:

"Historien vnd Bericht,/ Von dem Newlicher/ Zeit

Introductory Note

erfundenen Königreich China, / wie es nach vmbsienden,
so zu einer rechtmessigen / Beschreibung gohören, darumb /
beschaffen. / Item, Von dem auch new erfundenen / Lande
Virginia. / ” Etc.

The only adequate account of Hariot, especially of his lifelong connection with Raleigh, is the *Life* by the late Henry Stevens, printed in 1885, but not published until 1900. A great quantity of his manuscript, mostly mathematical in character, is preserved in the British Museum.

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A briefe and true re-

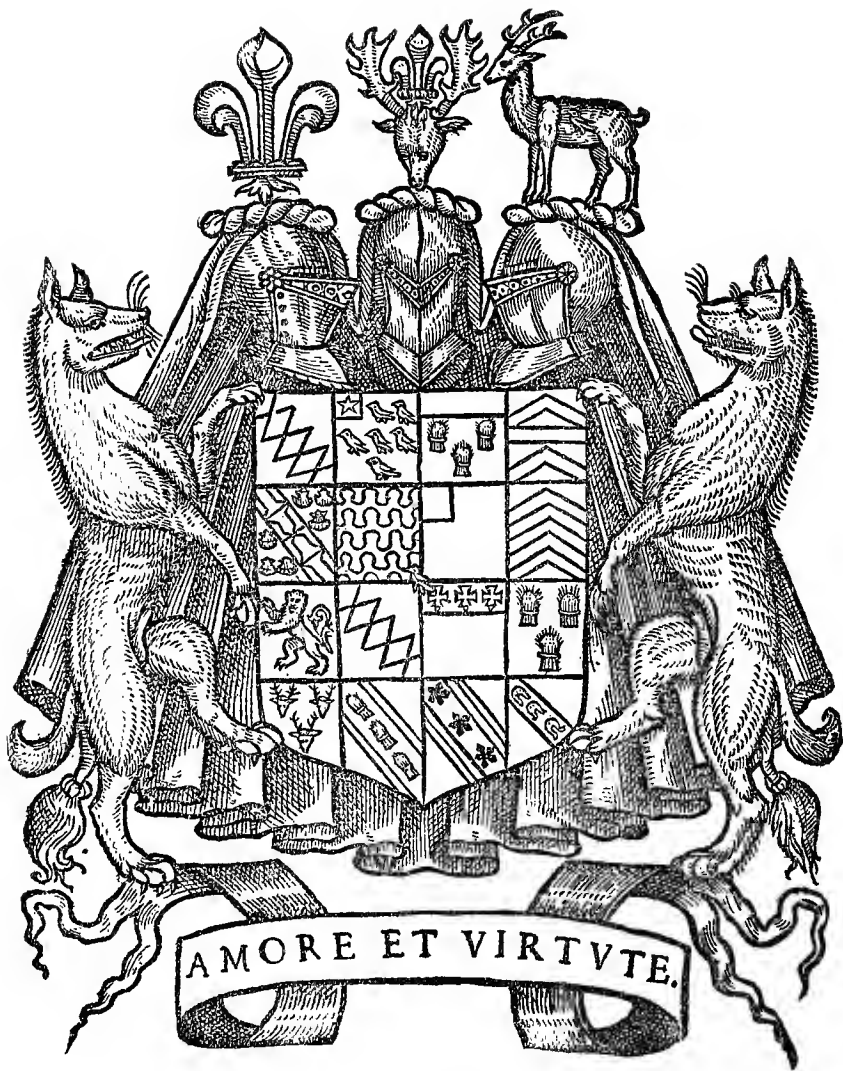
port of the new foundland of Virginia: of
the commodities there found and to be raysed, as well mar-
chantable, as others for victuall, building and other necessa-
rie uses for those that are and shalbe the planters there; and of the na-
ture and manners of the naturall inhabitans: Discouered by the
Englishe Colony there seated by Sir Richard Greinuite Knight in the
yeece 1585. which remained vnder the government of Rafe Lane Esqui-
er, one of her Maiesties Equiers, during the space of twelue monethes: as
the speciall charge and direction of the Honourable SIR
WALTER RALEIGH Knight, Lord Warden of
the stanneries, who therein liath beene fauou-
red and authorised by her Maiestie and
her letters patents

Directed to the Aduenturers, Fauourers,
and Welwillers of the action, for the inhabi-
ting and planting there:

By *Thomas Hariot*, seruant to the abouenamed
Sir Walter, a member of the Colony, and
there employed in discouering,



Imprinted at London 1588.



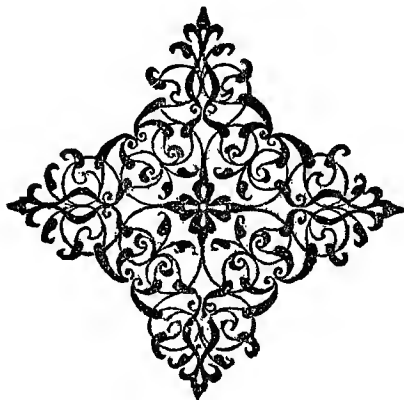


Rafe Lane one of her Maiesties
Equieres and Gouvernour of the Colony in Vir-
ginia about mentioned for the time there
resident. To the gentle Reader, wisheth all
happines in the Lord.



Albeit (Gentle Reader) the
credite of the reports in this
treatise contained, can little
be furthered by the testimo-
nie of one as my selfe, through
affection iudged partiaall,
though without desert: Ne-
uerthelesse for somuch as I haue
beene requested by some
my particular friends, who conceiue
more rightly of me, to deluuer freely
my knowledge of the same; not onely
for the satisfying of them, but also
for the true enformacion of anie
other whosoever, that comes not
with a preiudicate minde to the
reading thereof: Thus much vpon
my credit I am to affirme: that
things vniuersally are so truely
set downe in this treatise by the
author thereof, an Actor in the
Colony & a man no lesse for his
honesty

*then learning commendable: as that I dare boldly a-
uouch it may very well passe with the credit of truth e-
uen among st the most true relations of this age. Which as
for mine own part I am readie any way with my word
to acknowledge, so also (of the certaintie thereof assured
by mine owne experience) with this my pub-
like assertion, I doe affirme the same.
Farewell in the Lorde.*





¶ To the Aduenturers, Fauourers,
*and Welwillers of the enterprife for the inha-
biting and planting in Virginia.*



Ince the first vndertaking by Sir Walter Raleigh 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 thither 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 slaundersous and shamefull speeches bruiet abroade by many that returned from thence. Especially of that discouery which was made by the Colony transported by Sir Richard Greinnille 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 staid 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 ma-

A briefe and true report

ny 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 sequle of euent 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 settled 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 imployed; 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 slandered. 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 sufficient caule 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.

Second-

of the new found land of Virginia.

Secondly, that you seeing and knowing the continuance of the action by the view hereof you may generally know & learne what the countrey is; & therupon consider how your dealing therein if it proceede, may returne you profit and gaine; bee it either by inhabiting & 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 selfe 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 misdemeanour and ill dealing in the countrey, haue bene there worthily punished; who by reason of their badde natures, haue maliciously not onelie spoken ill of their Governours; but for their sakes slandered the countrie it selfe. The like also haue those done which were of their consort.

Some being ignorant of the state thereof, notwithstanding since their returne amongst their friendes and acquaintance and also others, especially if they were in companie where they might not be gaine saide; woulde seeme to knowe so much as no men more; and make no men so great traunailers as themselues. They stood so much as it maie seeme vpon their credite and reputation that hauing been a twelue moneth in the countrey, it woulde haue bene a great disgrace vnto them as they thought, if they coulde not haue saide much whether 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 them, yet by others

Abriefe and true report

is most certainly and there plentifully knowne. And other some 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 brieue to open the cause of the varietie of such speeches; the particularities of them, and of many enuious, malicious, and slandering 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 whereof 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 planters and inhabitants, but such an ouerplus sufficiently

of the new found land of Virginia.

ciently to bee yielded, or by men of skill to bee provided, as by way of trafficke and exchange with our owne nation of England, will enrich your selues the providers; those that shal deal with you; the enterprisers in general; and greatly profit our owne countrey men, to supply the with most things which heretofore they haue bene faine to provide, either of strangers or of our enemies : which commodities for distinction sake, I call *Merchantable*.

In the second, I will set downe all the commodities which wee know the countrey by our experience doeth yeld of it selfe for victuall, and lustenance 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 commodities besides, as I am able to remember, and as I shall thinke behoofull for those that shall inhabit, 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 vpon the blades whereof 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

B

silke

Abriefe and true report

silke workes that come from thence into Europe are made. Hereof 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 & planting it 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 elswhere to be in the countrey 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 planting of mulberry 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 thereof 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 iudgemēt of men of skill is altogether as good as ours. And if not, as further prooffe should finde otherwise; we haue that experience of the soile, as that there cannot bee shewed anie reason

of the new found land of Virginia.

reason to the contrary, but that it will grow there excellent well; and by planting will be yeilded plentifully: seeing there is so much ground whereof some may well be applied 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, a kinde of earth so called by the naturall inhabitants; very like to *terra Sigillata*: and hauing bene refined, it hath bene found by some of our Phisitions and Chirurgeons to bee of the same kinde of vertue and more effectuell. The inhabitants 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 lland where wee were seated, being fiftene miles of length, and foue or sixe miles in breadth, there are fewe trees els but of the same kind; the whole lland being full.

Sassafras, called by the inhabitantes *Winauk*, a kinde of wood of most pleasant 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

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the deſcription, the manner of uſing and the manifolde vertues thereof, I referre you to the booke of *Morandus*, translated and entituled in Engliſh, *The ioyfull newes from the Weſt Indies*.

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 prooſe made already,) to make vp fraite with other principall commodities will yeelde profite.

Wine: There are two kinds of grapes that the ſoile doth yeelde naturally: the one is ſmall and ſowre of the ordinarie bigneſſe as ours in England: the other farre greater & of himſelfe luſhious ſweet. When they are planted and husbanded 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 deuifes for the purpoſe, a commodity of them may be raiſed becauſe there are infinite ſtore. There are alſo three ſeueral kindeſ of *Berries* in the forme of Oke akornes, which alſo by the experience and uſe 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
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of the country there are store : although there were but two skinnes that came to our handes . *Luzarnes* also we haue vnderstanding of, although for the time we saw none.

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 spoyle of Deare then is and hath beene ordinarily in time before.

Civet cates : In our trauailes, there was founde one to haue beene killed by a saluage or inhabitant: and in another 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 country : good profite will rise by them.

Iron : In two places of the country 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 yron richly. It is founde in manie places of the country else. I knowe nothing to the contrarie, but that it maie bee allowed for a good marchantable commodity , considering there the small charge for the labour and feeding of men : the infinite store of wood: the want of wood and deereness 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 country : where as they say are mountaines and

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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 grossly 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 thorrowe 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 where wee hearde of better and more plentie. One of our companie; a man of skill in such matters, had gathered together from among the sauage people aboute siue 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 many excellent colours, with equalitie in greatnesse, were verie sayre and rare; and had therefore beene presented to her Maiestie, had wee not by casualtie and through extremity of a storme, lost them with many things els in comming away from the countrey.

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

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shall discouer them more particularly then wee haue done; and than now I can make relation of, for want of the examples I had prouided and gathered, and are nowe lost, with other thinges by causualtie before mentioned.

Dyes of diuers kindes: There is *Shoemake* well known, and vsed in England for blacke; the seede of an hearbe called *Wasewówr*; little small rootes called *Cháp-paoor*; and the barke of the tree called by the inhabitants *Tangomöckomindę*: 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, and Mantles made of Deare skinned; 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 apt vses for them, as also for other colours which wee knowe to be there.

Oades; a thing of so great vent and vse amongst English Diers, which cannot bee yeilded sufficiently in our owne countrey for spare of ground; may bee planted in *Virginia*, there being ground enough. The growth thereof need not to be doubted, when as in the Ilandes of the *A-sóres* it groweth plentifully, which is in the same climate. So likewise of *Madder*.

We carried thither *Suger canes* to plant which being 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 prooff of them as wee desired.

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Notwithstanding, 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*. Wherby may grow in reasonable time if the actiō be diligently prosecuted, no small commodities in *Sugers*, *Suckers*, and *Marmalades*.

Many other commodities by planting may there also bee raised, which I leaue to your discret and gentle considerations: and many also bee there which yet we haue not discovered. 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.

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The second part of suche commodities
as Virginia is knowne to yeelde for victuall and sustenance 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.



Dagatowr, 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 malt, 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 marvellous 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 containing fiue, sixe, or seuen hundred graines within a fewe more or lesse. Of these graines besides bread, the inhabitants make victuall eyther

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

Okindgier, called by vs *Beanes*, because in greatnesse & partly in thape 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.

Wickonzowr, called by vs *Peaze*, in respect of the beanes for distinctiō 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 themselves or mixtly together: Sometime they mingle of the wheate with them. Sometime also beeing whole sodden, they bruse or pound them in a mortar, & thereof make loaves or lumps of dowishe bread, which they vse to eat for varietie.

Macocqwer, 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 fve foote high: of the seede thereof they make a thicke broth, and pottage
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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. VVee our selues vsed the leaues also for pot-herbes.

There is also another great hearbe in forme of a Marigolde, about 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 theselues; but for the most part together in one ground mixtly: the manner thereof with the dressing and preparing of the ground, 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 fort as followeth. A fewedaies 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 in the Sunne, being scrape 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 abroad; which wee obserued they doe not, except the heapes bee too great: or els would

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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 ranke 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 *Macôcquer*, *Melden* and *Planta solis*.

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

It thought also good to note this vnto you, y 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 prooffe of, one man may prepare and husband so much grounde
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(háuing once borne corne before) with lesse then foure and twentie houres labour, as shall yeelde him victuall in a large proportion for a twelue moneth, if hee haue nothing else, but that which the same ground will yeelde, and of that kinde onelie which I haue before spoken of: the saide ground being also but of fíue and twentie yards square. And if neede require, but that there is ground enough, there might be raised out of one and the selfsame ground two haruestes or ofcomes; for they sowe or set and may at anie time when they thinke good from the middest of March vnrill the ende of Iune: so that they also set when they haue eaten of their first crophe. 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 growth you need not doubt: for barlie, oates and peaze, we haue seene proof of, not beeing purposely sowed 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 had taken salt water wee could make no triall: and of rye we had none. Thus much haue I digressed and I hope not vnneccessarily: now 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 *zppowoc*: 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

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Smoke thereof by sucking it through pipes made of claie into their stomacke and heades; from whence it purgeth superfluous steame & other grosse humors, openeth all the pores & passages of the body: by which meanes the vse thereof, not only preferueth the body from obstructions; but also if any be, so that they haue not beene of too long continuance, in shorr time breaketh them: wherby their bodies are notably preferued in health, & know not many greuous diseases wherewithall wee in England are oftentimes afflicted.

This *Vppowoc* is of so precious estimation amongst the, that they thinke their gods are maruelously delighted therwith: Wherupon sometime they make hallowed fires & cast some of the powder therein for a sacrifice: 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 the heaues, 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 manie 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 Phisitons also, is sufficient witness.

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.

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Of Rootes.

O *Penauk* 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 fastened with a string. Being boiled or sodden they are very good meate.

Okeepenauk are also of round shape, found in dry grounds: some are 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 & sometimes for varietie the inhabitants vse to eat them with fish or flesh, and in my iudgement they doe as well as the household bread made of rie heere in England.

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

Tsinaw a kind of roote much like vnto y which in England is called the *China root* brought from the East Indies. And we know not anie thing to the contrary but that it maie be of the same kind. These roots grow manie together in great clusters and doe bring forth a brier stalke, but the leafe in shape far vnlike; which beeing supported by the trees it groweth neereft 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 & stampd, is strained with water a iuice that maketh bread, & also beeing boiled a very good spoonemeate in maner of a gelly, and is much better in tast if it bee tempered with oyle.

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This *Tsinaw* is not of that sort which by some was caused to be brought into England for the *China route*, for it was discovered 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 shápe are very like.

Cosushaw, some of our company tooke to bee that kinde of roote which the Spaniards in the West Indies call *Cassany*, whereūpon 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 roote is poison, and therefore heede must be taken before any thing be made therewithall: 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 stampd; loues of the same to be laid neere or ouer the fire vntill it be soure, and then being well pounded againe, bread, or sponemeate very god 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 they were, wee gathered and eate many, but the naturall inhabitants neuer.

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Of Fruites.

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

Walnuts: There are two kindes of Walnuts, and of the infinit store: In many places where very great woods for many miles together the third part of trees are walnut-trees. 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 chiefly 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 different: for they are as red as cherries and very sweet: but whereas the cheric is sharpe sweet, they are lushious sweet.

Metaquesunnaik, 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

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price which is called *Cochinle* to grow, doe describe his plant right like vnto this of *Mejaguefannauk* but whether it be the true *cochinle* or a bastard or wilde kind, it cannot yet be certified; seeing that also as I heard, *Cochinle* is not of the fruite but founde on the leanes of the plant; which leanes for such matter we haue not so specially obserued.

Grapes there are of two sorts which I mentioned in the marchantable commodities.

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

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

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

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
Acorues.*

THere is a kinde of berrie or acorne, of which there are five sorts that grow on feveral kinds of trees; the one is called *Sagatémener*, the second *Osfémener*, the third *Pumuckóner*. 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 Englad. When they are
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to be vsed they first water them vntil they be soft & then being sod they make a good victual, either to eate so simply, or els being also pounded, to make loaves 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 ear-corne 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 themselves, either for variety or for want of bread, doe eate them with their fish or flesh.

Of Beastes.

DEares, 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 feed 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 heere of are of a grey colour like vnto bares: in some places there are such plentie that all the people of some townes make them mantles of the furre or flue of the skinnes of those they vsually take.

Saquenúckot & *Maquówooc*; 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 takē & eate

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Bears which are all of black colour. The beares of this countrey are good meat; the inhabitants in time of winter do vie to take & eat manie; so also sometime did wee. They are taken commonlie 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 be killed; 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 coutrie, especially in the maine: of which there are only twelue kinds that we haue yet discovered, & of those that be good meat we know only them before mentioned. The inhabitants sometime kil the *Lyon* & eat him: & we sometime as they came to our hands of their *Wolues* or *wolvisb 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.

T*urkie cockes and Turkie hennas: Stockdoves: Partridges
Cranes: Hernes: & in winter great store of Swannes &
Geese.* Of all sortes of foule I haue the names in the countrie language of fourescore 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 inhabitants. of seuerall strange sortes of
water

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water foule eight, and seuēteene kinds more of land fowl, although wee haue seen and eaten of many more, which for want of leasure there for the purpose coulede not bee pictured: and after wee are better furnished and stored vpon further discouery, with their strange beastes, fishe, trees, plants, and hearbes, they shall bee also published.

There are also *Parats, Faulcons, & Martin haukes*, which although with vs they bee not vsed for meate, yet for o-ther causes I thought good to mentjon.

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 plentiful, and in best season, which wee founde to bee most delicate and pleasaunt meate.

There are also *Troutes: Porpoises: Rayes: Oldwines: Mulletts: 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 thē 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

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they are wading in the shallowes for the purpose.

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

Seacrabbes, such as we haue in England.

Oysters, 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 country.

Also *Muscles*: *Scalopes*: *Periwinkles*: and *Cremises*.

Seekanauk, a kinde of crustie shell fishe which is good meate, about a foote in breadth, hauing a crustie taylor, 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 *Tortoyfes* 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 members 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 soorth as I knowe and can remember or that are specially worthy to bee remembered.

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¶ The third and last part of such other things as is behoofull 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 uses.



These other things which I am more to make rehearfall of, are such as concerne building, and other mechanicall necessarie uses; as diuers sortes of trees for house & ship timber, and other uses 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,

Oaks, 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, & about fourescore foot streight without bough.

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

Rakjock, a kind of trees so called that are sweet wood of which the inhabitants that were neere vnto vs doe commonly make their boats or Canoes of the form of trowes; only with the helpe of fire, hatchets 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, tall, streight, soft, light, & yet tough enough I thinke (besides other uses) to be fit also for masts of ships.

Cedar, a sweet wood good for feelings, Chests, Boxes, Bed-

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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 relation: 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 stonnes to bee found (except a fewe small pebbles about foure miles off) but such as haue bene brought from farther

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farther out of the maine. In some of our voiajes 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 cleeu 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 conuenient, 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 sounde along the coast, where for the space of many miles together in length, and two or three miles in breadth, the ground 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

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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.

T 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 forth, 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 onely 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 weapons y 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 theselues but targets made of barks; and some armours made of sticke wickered together with thread.

Their townes are but small, & neere the sea coast but few, some containing 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.

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Their houses are made of small poles made fast at the tops in round forme after the maner as is vsed in many arbories in our gardens of England, in most townes covered with barks, 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 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 gouernment, and able to make not aboute 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 cōmonly 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 parr may haue some hope of defence, after the deliuerie of euery arrow, in leaping behind some or other.

If there fall out any warres between 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 easly 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.

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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 things 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 things 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 already, which although it be farre from the truth, yet beyng as it is, there is hope it may bee the easier and sooner reformed.

They beleeuethat there are many Gods which they call *Montoac*, 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 be 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.

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For mankind they say a woman was made first, which by the woorking of one of the goddes; conceived 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 relatiō, hauing no letters nor other such meanes as we to keepe recordes of the particularities of times past, but onelic tradition from father to sonne.

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

They beleue also the immortalitie of the soule, that after this life as soone as the soule is departed from the bodie according to the workes it hath done, it is cyther carried to heauen the habitacle of gods, there to enioy perpetnall 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 reuiuied againe, the one happened but few yeres before our coming into the countrey of a wicked man which hauing bene dead and buried, the next day the earth of the graue beeing seene to moue, was taken vp againe; Who made declaration where his soule had bene, that

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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 torment.

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 being 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, and had trauailed farre in a long broade waie, on both sides whereof grewe most delicate and pleasaunt trees, bearing more rare and excellent fruite 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 bene 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 foecer be in the *Wirances* 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; although 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 religiō, which I learned by hauing special familiarity with some of their priestes. Wherein they were not so sure grounded, nor gaue such credite to their traditions and stories but through
conuer-

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conuersing with vs they were brought into great doubts of their owne, and no small admiration 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 perspective glasse whereby was shewed manie strange sightes, burning glasses, wilde-fire 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 forth the true and onelie GOD, and his mightie woorkes, that therein was containned 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 conceine,

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but onely the doctrine therein contained; yet would many be glad to touch it, to embrace it, to kisse it, to hold it to their breasts and heades, and stroke ouerall 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 prayers, 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 preferue 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 moued the whole
countrey

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countrey that either knew or heard 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 times; 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.

Infomuch that when some of the inhabitantes which were our friends & especially the *Wiroans Wingina* had obserued such effects in foure or foue townes 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 slaie 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 fort die; allea-
ging howe much it would be for our credite and profite,

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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 ſubieſt him ſelfe to anie ſuch praier and requestes of men: that in deede all thinges haue beene and were to be done according to his good pleaſure as he had ordained: and that we to ſhew our ſelues his true ſeruants 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, and as by his wiſedome he had ordained to be beſt.

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 ſickeſſe, 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

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sen 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 ashamed 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 wherewithall 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 worke 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 thitherward, 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 conclude them from being the speciall causes of so 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

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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 towards the ende of the yeare, shewed themselues too fierce, in slaying some of the people, in some towns, vpon causes that on our part, might easily enough haue been borne withall: yet notwithstanding becaule 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 neuertheless in this as in all actions besides is to be endeouored and hoped, & of the worst that may happen notice to bee taken with consideration, and as much as may be eschewed.

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 discovered, neither the soyle, nor commodities. As we haue reason so to gather by the differēce we found in our trauails; for although all which I haue before spokē of, haue bin discovered & experimented not far frō 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

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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; moré plentie of their fruites; more abundance 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 already discovered? Vnto the Spaniards happened the like in discovering 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*, *Iury*, 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

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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 greuous and dangerous diseases: secondly the want of English meanes, for the taking of beastes, fishe, and foule, which by the helpe only of the inhabitants and their meanes, coule 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 ground. 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.

Seeing 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 performed thrise a yeere with ease and at any season thereof: And the dealing of *Sir Water Raleigh* so liberall in large giuing and graunting lande there, as is alreadie knownen, with many helpes and furtherances els: (The least that hee hath graunted hath bene fise 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

of the new found land of Virginia.

If that those which shall thither trauaile to inhabite and plant bee but reasonably provided for the first yere as those are which were transported the last, and being there doe vse but that diligence and care as is requisite, and as they may with ease : There is no doubt but for the time following they may haue victuals that is excellent good and plentie enough; some more English sortes of cattraile also hereafter, as some haue bene before, and are there yet remaining, may and shall bee God willing thither 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 Walter Raleigh* therein and there imployed, many worthy to bee remembred; as of the first discouersers of the Countrey : of our Generall for the time *Sir Richard Greinuile*; and after his departure, of our Gouvernour there Master *Rafe Lane*; with diuers other directed and imployed vnder their gouernement : Of the Captaynes and Masters of the voyages made since for transportation; of the Gouvernour and assistants of those alreadie transported, as of many persons, accidents, and thinges els, I haue ready in a discourse by it self in maner of a Chronicle according to
the

A briefe and true report

to the course of times, and when time shall bee thought
conuenient shall be also published.

Thus referring my relation to your fauourable con-
structions, expecting good successe of the action, from
him which is to be acknowledged the authour and go-
uernour not only of this but of all things els, I
take my leaue of you, this moneth of

February. 1588.

FINIS.

Faults escaped

*B.4. pag. 1. lin. 10. for, Tangomöckwing: reade, Tangomöc-
konamindge. B.4. pag. 22. lin. 10. for, also be: reade, also may be.
C.4. pag. 2. lin. 21. for, god in taste: reade, good in taste.
The rest if any be the discrete Reader may easily amend.*

