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FACSIMILE REPRINT OF
BRERETON'S RELATION

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Historical Series, No. II

BRERETON'S "RELATION," 1602

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

A Briefe and True Relation of
the Discouerie of the North
Part of
VIRGINIA

By JOHN BRERETON

Reproduced in *Facsimile* from the First
Edition of 1602

With an Introductory Note by
LUTHER S. LIVINGSTON

NEW YORK
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Gift of Mr. R. C. Jones
Rec. Dec. 7, 1919

Introductory Note

THE little book reproduced on the succeeding pages is the account, by one of the men of the expedition, of the first voyage of Englishmen to the shores of New England. Captain Gosnold and thirty-two others set sail from Falmouth on Friday, March 26, 1602, and made their first landing on Cape Cod, which they so named on account of the great abundance of fish found there. This was the first English name given to any part of the New England coast. They also discovered and named the Island of Martha's Vineyard. The small number in the party made the establishment of a colony impossible, and no extensive explorations were undertaken. They set out on their return on June 18, again on a Friday, and arrived safely in the harbor of Exmouth on July 23. This hasty voyage was the true beginning of New England.

Captain Gosnold was afterwards second in command in the little fleet which set sail for Virginia on December 20, 1606, under Captain Christopher Newport, and was a member of "His Majestie's Counsel of His First Colony in Virginia." He died there on August 22, 1607.

Brereton, the author of the narrative, may have held some minor office, at least he was one of the five men in the first boat which landed on Cape Cod. "Captain Bartholomew Gosnold, my selfe, and three others, went ashore," is the way he describes (on page 4) the landing of the first Englishmen on the shores of New England. Little or nothing is known of his after history, unless he be the same John Brereton who was convicted of manslaughter and

Introductory Note

pardoned in 1611, or the John Brereton who sought a license to keep an inn in Chester in 1613.

On page 14 is a little note of the fruitless voyage of Captain Samuel Mace, the same year, to Virginia by Raleigh's orders, to search for the lost colony at Roanoke. The "larger discourse" seems never to have "come to light," and but little is known of the voyage.

Captain Edward Hayes, the author of the "Treatise," described on the title, and which fills pages 15 to 24, was not, apparently, of the party, though he had himself been one of the pioneers in American colonization, having commanded the *Golden Hinde*, the companion to Sir Humphrey Gilbert's ill-fated ship, in the expedition to Newfoundland in 1583.

Two editions of the *Relation* were published in 1602. Of the first, which is the one reproduced, only three copies seem to be known. One was in the library of the late Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, being bound in with eleven other rare tracts, mostly relating to America. When his library was dispersed at Christie's in 1888, the volume brought £555. The Brereton from the collection is now in the John Carter-Brown Library in Providence. The second, from which our reproduction is made, belongs to Mr. E. D. Church, of New York. The third, which lacks title-page, is owned in England.

This first edition contains 24 pages only. The second has 48 pages and has the additional lines on the title-page: "With diuers instructions of speciall moment/ newly added in this second im-/pression." Of this second issue four copies can be traced in this country:

1. The fine Isham copy, entirely uncut, bought by Quaritch in the Isham sale in 1886 for £265. This afterwards belonged to the late Mr. Charles H. Kalbfleisch and to Mr. M. C. Lefferts. It now belongs to Mr. E. D. Church.

2. The Brinley copy, bought in that sale by Mr. Kalbfleisch, who, after the Isham sale, sold it to Messrs. Dodd,

Introductory Note

Mead & Co., from whose hands it passed into Mr. Church's collection. Since Mr. Church has secured the Isham-Kalbfleisch-Lefferts copy, the Brinley-Kalbfleisch copy has in turn gone to Mr. E. E. Ayer, of Chicago.

3. The Barlow copy, which at that sale in 1890 brought \$1,125 and is now in the New York Public Library, Lenox Collection.

4. A copy in the John Carter-Brown Library in Providence.

There are three copies of the second edition in the British Museum, one, in the Grenville collection, very imperfect.

L. S. L.

A
Briefe and true Relation of
the Discoverie of the North
part of *Virginia*; being a
most pleasant, fruitfull
and commodious
soile:

Made this present yeere 1602, by
Captaine *Bartholomew Gosnold*, Cap-
taine *Bartholomew Gilbert*, and diuers
other gentlemen their associates, by the
permission of the honourable knight,
Sir *WALTER RALEGH*, &c.

Written by M. Iohn Breton
one of the voyage.

Wherunto is annexed a Treatise,
containing important inducements for
the planting in those parts, and
finding a passage that way
to the South sea;
and *China*.

Written by M. Edward Hayes, a gentleman
long since employed in the like action.

LONDINI,
Impensis Geor. Bishop.
1602.



To the honourable, Sir WALTER
 RALEGH, *Knight, Captaine of her*
 Maiesties Guards, Lord Warden of the
 Stanneries, Lieutenant of *Cornwall*, and
 Gouernour of the Ile
 of *Iersey*.

Honourable sir, being earnestly requested by a deere friend, to put downe in writing, some true relation of our late perfo;med voyage to the South parts of Virginia; at length I resolved to satisfie his request, who also imbolened me, to direct the same to your honourable consideration; to whom indeed of due tie it pertaineth.

May it please your Lordship therefore to vnderstand, that vpon the five and twentieth of March 1602, being Friday, we went from Falmouth, being in all, two & thirtie persons, in a small barke of Dartmouth, called *The Concord*, holding a course for the South part of Virginia: and although by chance the winde fauoured vs not at first as we wished, but inforced vs so farre to the Southward, as we fell with *S. Marie*, one of the islands of the *Acores* (which was not much out of our way) yet holding our course directly from thence, we made our iourney shorter (than hitherto accustomed) by the better part of a thousand leagues, yet were we longer in our passage than we expected; which happened, so that our barke being weake, we were loth to presse her with much saile; also, our sailers being few, and they none of the best, we bare (except in faire weather) but low saile; besides, our going vpon an vnknown coast, made vs not ouer-holde to

*They fell with
 S. Marie, one of
 the Acores.*

stand in with the shoze, but in open weather; which caused us to be certaine daies in sounding, before we discovered the coast, the weather being by chance, somewhat foggie. But on Friday the foureteenth of May, early in the morning, we made the land, being full of faire trees, the land somewhat low, certaine hummocks or hilles lying into the land, the shoze full of white sand, but very stony or rocky. And standing faire alongst by the shoze, about twelue of the clocke the same day, we came to an anker, where five Indians, in a Balshe-shallop with mast and saile, an iron grapple; and a kettle of copper, came boldly aboard us, one of them apparelled with a wastcoat and breeches of blacke serdge, made after our fashion, hose and shoes on his feet; all the rest (saying one that had a paire of breeches of blue cloth) were all naked. These people are of tall stature, broad and grim visage, of a blacke swart complexion, their eyes-browes painted white: their weapons are bowes and arrowes: it seemed by some words and signes they made, that some Barks or of S. John de Luz, haue fished or traded in this place, being in the latitude of 43 degrees. But riding here, in no very good harbour, and with all, doubting the weather, about thre of the clocke the same day in the afternoone we weighed, & standing Southerly off into sea the rest of that day and the night following, with a fresh gale of winde, in the morning we found our selues embayed with a mightie headland; but comming to an anker about nine of the clocke the same day, within a league of the shoze, we hoisted out the one halfe of our shallop, and captaine Bartholmew Gosnold, my selfe, and thre others, went ashore, being a white sandie and very bold shoze; and marching all that afternoone with our muskets on our necks, on the highest hilles which we saw (the weather very hot) at length we perceived this headland to be parcell of the maine, and sundrie Islands lying almost round about it: so returning (towards evening) to our shallop (for by that time, the other part was brought ashore and set together) we espied an Indian, a yong man, of proper stature, and of a pleasing countenance; and after some familiaritie with him, we left him at the sea side, and returned to our ship, where, in five or six houres absence, we had pestered our ship so with Cop fish, that we thre numbers

They discovered land the 14. of May.

Six Indians come aboard of them.

The description of them.

Their first landing.

Another Indian.

An excellent Cop fishing.

hers of them over-board againe : and surely , I am persuaded that in the moneths of March, April, and May, there is upon this coast, better fishing, and in as great plenty, as in Newfound-land : for the sculles of Packerell, herrings, Cod, and other fish, that we dayly saw as we went and came from the shoze, were wonderfull ; and besides, the places where we took thele Cods (and might in a few daies haue laden our ship) were but in seuen saddome water, and within lesse than a league of the shoze : where, in Newfound-land they fish in fortye or fiftie sadome water, and farre off. From this place, we sailed round about this headland, almost all the points of the compass, the shoze very bolde : but as no coast is free from dangers, so I am persuaded, this is as free as any ; the land somewhat low, full of goodly woods, but in some places plaine: at length we were come amongst many faire Islands, which we had partly discerned at our first landing ; all lying within a league or two one of another, and the outermost not above five or seuen leagues from the maine : but coming to an anchor vnder one of the, which was about thre or foure leagues from the maine, captaine Gosnold, my selfe, and some others, went ashoze, & going round about it, we found it to be foure English miles in compasse, without house or inhabitant, saving a little old house made of boughes, covered with barke, an olde piece of a weare of the Indians, to catch fish, and one or two places, where they had made fires. The chiefest trees of this Island, are Bêches and Cedars ; the outward parts all overgrown with lowe bushie trees, thre or foure foot in height, which beare some kinde of fruits, as appeared by their blossomes ; Strawberies, red and white, as sweet and much bigger than ours in England, Kalberies, Gooseberies, Hursleberies, and sarchy ; an incredible stoze of Vines, as well in the wooddie part of the Island, where they run upon enery tree, as on the outward parts, that we could not goe soz treading upon them : also, many springs of excellent sweet water, and a great standing lake of fresh water, néere the sea side, an English mile in compasse, which is mainteined with the springs running exceeding pleasantly thozow the wooddie grounds which are very rockie. Here are also in this Island, great stoze of Hère, which we saw, and other beasts, as ap-
A great head-land.
Some faire Islands.
The best Island called Marthas vine-yard.
Berches.. Cedars.
Vines in abundance.
Springs. A Lake.
Deert. Other beasts.

A true relation of the discoverie

Cranes.
Dermittowes.
Bitters.
Geese.
Gallards.
Teales.

peared by their tracks; as also divers sowles^d, as **Cranes**,
Dermittowes, **Bitters**, **Geese**, **Gallards**, **Teales**, and other
sowles, in great plenty; also, great store of **Beale**, which
grow in certaine plots all the Island over. On the South
side of this Island we found many huge bones and ribbes of
Whales. This Island, as also all the rest of these Islands,
are full of all sorts of stones fit for building; the sea sides all
covered with stones, many of them glistering and shining
like minnerall stones, and very rockie: also, the rest of these
Islands are replenished with these commodities, and vpon
some of them, inhabitants; as vpon an Island to the South-
ward, and within two leagues of this; yet we found no
townes, nor many of their houses, although we saw many
Indians, which are tall big boned men, all naked, saving they
cover their priuy parts with a blacke tewed skin, much like
a Black-smithes apron, tied about their middle and betwene
their legs behinde: they gaue vs of their fish readie boiled
(which they carried in a basket made of twiggess, not unlike
our offer) whereof we did eat, and iudged them to be fresh
water fish: they gaue vs also of their **Tabacco**, which they
drinke green, but dried into powder, very strong and plea-
sant, and much better than any I haue tasted in England: the
necks of their pipes are made of clay hard dried (whereof in
that Island is great store both red and white) the other part,
is a piece of hollow copper, very finely closed and semented
together: we gaue vnto them certaine trifles, as knives,
points, and such like, which they much esteemed. From hence
we went to another Island, to the South-west of this; and
within a league or two of the maine, which we found to be
greater than before we imagined, being 16 English miles at
the least in compasse; so it containeth many pieces or necks
of land, which differ nothing from severall Islands, saving that
certaine banks of small breadth do like byldges loyne them to
this Island: on the outsidess of this Island are many plaine
places of grasse, abundance of **Strawberies** & other berries
before mentioned: in mid May we did sowe in this Island
(as for a triall) in sundry places, **Wheat**, **Barley**, **Dats**, and
Beale, which in fouretene daies were sprung vp nine inches
and moze: the soyle is fat and luttie; The upper crust, of gray
colour.

Tabacco.

Elizabeths
Island.

Wheat, Bar-
ley, and Dats
sowed, came
vp nine inches
in foureteen
daies.

colour; but a foot or lesse in depth, of the colour of our hempe-lands in England; and being thus apt for these and the like graines; the sowing or setting (after the ground is cleaned) is no greater labour, than if you should set or sow in one of our best prepared gardens in England. This Island is full of high timbers Oaks, their leaves thise so broad as ours; Cedars, straight and tall; Beech, Elme, Hollie, Walnut trees in abundance, the fruit as bigge as ours, as appeared by those we found vnder the trees, which had lien all the yere vngathered; Walenut trees, Cherry trees, the leafe, barke and bignesse not differing from ours in England, but the stalke beareth the blossomes or fruit at the end thereof, like a closter of Bayes, forty or fifty in a bunch; Sassafras trees great plenty all the Island ouer, a tree of high price and profit; also, diuers other fruit trees, some of them with strange barks, of an Orange colour, in feeling soft and smooth like Meluet: in the thickest parts of these woods, you may see a furlong or more round about. On the South-west side of this Island, nere to the sea side, is a standing Lake of fresh water, almost thye English miles in compasse, in the midst whereof stands a plot of wooddie ground, an acre in quantitie or not aboue: this Lake is full of small Frotoises, and exceedingly frequented with all sorts of fowles before rehearsed, which breed, some lowe on the banks, and others on lowe trees about this Lake in great abundance, whole young ones of all sorts we took and eat at our pleasure; but all these fowles are much bigger than ours in England. Also, in every Island, and almost in every part of every Island, are great hoys of Ground nuts, sottie together on a string, some of them as bigge as hennes egges; they grow not two inches vnder ground: the which nuts we found to be as good as Potatoes. Also, diuers sorts of shell fish, as Scallops, Mussels, Cockles, Lobsters, Crabs, Diflers, and Wilks, exceeding good and very great. But not to clay you with particular rehearsal of such things as Gods nature hath bestowed on these places, in comparison whereof, the most fertile part of all England is (of it selfe) but barren; we went in our light boatman from this Island to the maine, right against this Island some two leagues off, where comming ashore, we found a while like men ramished at the

Oaks.
Cedars.
Beech.
Elme.
Hollie.
Walnut trees.
Cherry trees.

Sassafras trees.
Diuers other trees.

A lake three miles about.

Small Frotoises.

Abundance of fowles, much bigger than ours in England.
Ground nuts.

Shell fish.

The exceeding
beautie of the
maine land.
Great Lakes.
Large me-
dowes.

Seven In-
dians.

A broad river.

A good har-
bour.

The English
house.

Five canoes
with fiftie In-
dians in them.

Their cap-
taine.

beautie and delicacie of this sweet soile; so; besides diuers
clere Lakes of fresh water (whereof we saw no end) spe-
dowes very large and full of graine grasse; euen the most
woody places (I speake onely of such as I saw) doe grow so
distinct and apart, one tree from another, vpon graine grassie
ground, somewhat higher than the plaines, as if Nature
would shew herselfe aboue her power, artificiall. Hard by,
we espied seven Indians; and comming by to them, at first
they expressed some feare; but being emboldened by our cour-
teous visage, and some trifles which we gaue them, they fol-
lowed vs to a necke of land, which we imagined had bene se-
uered from the maine; but finding it otherwise, we perceiued
a broad harbour or riuers mouth, which ranne by into the
maine: but because the day was farre spent, we were forced
to returne to the Island from whence we came, leauing the
discouerie of this harbour, so; a time of better leasure: of the
goodnesse of which harbour, as also of many others therea-
bout, there is small doubt, considering that all the Islands,
as also the maine (where we were) is all rockie grounds and
broken lands. Now the next day, we determined to fortifie
our selues in the little plot of ground in the midst of the Lake
about mentioned, where we built an house, and couered it
with sedge, which grew about this lake in great abundance;
in building whereof, we spent thre weeks and moze: but the
second day after our comming from the maine, we espied 9
canowes or boats, with fiftie Indians in them, comming
toward vs from this part of the maine, where we, two daies
before, landed; and being loth they should discover our forti-
fication, we went out on the sea side to meet them; and com-
ming somewhat nere them, they all sat downe vpon the
stones, calling aloud to vs (as we rightly ghesse) to doe the
like, a little distance from them: hauing sat a while in this or-
der, captaine Gosnold willed me to go vnto them, to see what
countenance they would make; but as soon as I came by vnto
them, one of them, to whom I had giuen a knife two daies
before in the maine, knew me (whom I also very wel remem-
bered) and smiling vpon me, spake somewhat vnto their lord
or captaine, which sat in the midst of them, who presently rose
up and toke a large Beauer skin from one that stood about
him.

him, and gaue it vnto me, which I requited so; that time the best I could: but I pointing towards captaine Gosnold, made signes vnto him, that he was our captaine, and desirous to be his friend, and enter league with him, which (as I perceiued) he vnderstood, and made signes of ioy: whereupon captaine Gosnold with the rest of his companie, being twentie in all, came by vnto them; and after many signes of gratulations (captaine Gosnold presenting their *L.* with certeine trifles which they wondred at, and highly esteemed) we became very great friends, and sent for meat aboard our Shallop, and gaue them such meats as we had then readie dressed, whereof they misliked nothing but our mustard, whereat they made many a slowe face. While we were thus merry, one of them had conueied a target of ours into one of their canowes, which we suffered, onely to trie whether they were in subiection to this *L.* to whom we made signes (by shewing him another of the same likenesse, and pointing to the canowe) what one of his companie had done: who suddenly expressed some feare, and speaking angerly to one about him (as we perceiued by his countenance) caused it presently to be brought backe againe. So the rest of the day we spent in trading with them for Furrer, which are Beavers, Luzernes, Martens, Otters, Wild-cat skinnes very large and deepe Furre, blacke Foxes, Conie skinnes, of the colour of our Hares, but somewhat lesse, Wete skinnes very large, Seale skinnes, and other beasts skinnes, to vs vnknown. They haue also great store of Coppet, some very redde, and some of a paler colour; none of them but haue chaines, earrings or collars of this mettall: they haue some of their arrows herewith, much like our broad arrow heads, very woorkmanly made. Their chaines are many hollow pieces cemented together, ech piece of the bignesse of one of our reeds, a finger in length, ten or twelue of them together on a string, which they weare about their necks: their collars they weare about their bodies like bandelieres a handfull broad, all hollow pieces, like the other, but somewhat shorter, foure hundred pieces in a collar, very fine and euely set together. Besides these, they haue large drinking cups, made like sculles, and other thinne plates of Copper, made

Several sorts of Furrer.

Red Copper in abundance.

Chaines.

Collars.

Drinking cuppes of Copper.

A TRUE RELATION OF THE DISCOVERIE

**Mines of
Copper.**

**Minerall
stones,
Emerie
stones.**

Flaxe.

**Indians apt
for service.**

Sassafras.

**A goodly peo-
ple, & of good
conditions.**

much like our boare-speare blades, all which they so little esteeme, as they offered their fairest collars or chaines, for a knife or such like trifle, but we seemed little to regard it; yet I was desirous to understand where they had such store of this mettall, and made signes to one of them (with whom I was verie familiar) who taking a piece of Copper in his hand, made a hole with his finger in the ground, and withall, pointed to the maine from whence they came. They strike fire in this maner; every one carryeth about him in a purse of sewed leather, a Minerall stone (which I take to be their Copper) and with a flat Emerie stone (wherewith Glassers cut glasse, and Cutlers glasse blades) first fast to the end of a little sticke, gently he striketh upon the Minerall stone, and within a stroke or two, a sparke falleth upon a piece of Touchwood (much like our sponges in England) and with the least sparke he maketh a fire presently. We had also of their flaxe, wherewith they make many strings and cordes, but it is not so bright of colour as ours in England: I am persuaded they have great store growing upon the maine, as also Mines and many other rich commodities, which we, wanting both time and meanes, could not possibly discover. Thus they continued with us three daies, every night retiring themselves to the furthest part of our Island two or three miles from our fort: but the fourth day they returned to the maine, pointing five or six times to the Sun, and once to the maine, which we understood, that within five or six daies they would come from the maine to us againe: but being in their canoies a little from the shore, they made huge cries & shouts of joy unto us; and we with our trumpet and cornet, and casting up our cappes into the aire, made them the best farewell we could: yet five or seven of them remained with us behinde, hearing us company every day into the woods, and helpt us to cut and carie our Sassafras, and some of them lay aboard our ship. These people, as they are exceeding courteous, gentle of disposition, and well conditioned, excelling all others that we have seen; so for shape of bodies and lovely favour, I thinke they excell all the people of America; of stature much higher than we; of complexion or colour, much like a darks Dine; their eyes-browes and haire blacke, which they weare

weare long, tied up behinde in knots, whereon they prick
 feathers of fowles, in fashion of a crowne: some of them are
 blacke thro' bearded; they make beards of the haire of beaſts:
 and one of them offered a beard of their making to one of our
 ſailers, for his that grew on his face, which becauſe it was of
 a red colour, they iudged to be none of his owne. They are
 quicke eyed, and ſtedfaſt in their looks, feareleſſe of others
 harmes, as intending none themſelues; ſome of the meaner
 ſort giuen to ſitching, which the very name of Salvages (not
 weighing their ignozance in god or euill) may eaſily excuſe:
 their garments are of Deere ſkins, and ſome of them weare ^{Their appa-}
 Furres round and cloſe about their necks. They pronounce ^{rell.}
 our language with great facilitie; for one of them one day
 ſitting by me, vpon occaſion I ſpoke ſmiling to him theſe
 words: How now (ſirha) are you ſo ſaucie with my Tabacco?
 which words (without any further repetition) he ſuddenly
 ſpoke ſo plaine and diſtindly, as if he had bene a long ſcholar
 in the language. Many other ſuch trials we had, which are
 here needleſſe to repeat. Their women (ſuch as we ſaw) ^{Their wo-}
 which were but thre in all, were but lowe of ſtature, their ^{men.}
 eye-browes, haire, apparell, and maner of wearing, like to
 the men, fat, and very well fauoured, and much delighted in
 our companie; the men are very dutifull towards them. And
 truly, the hollowneſſe and temperate of this Climat, doth
 not onely argue this people to be anſwerable to this deſcrip-
 tion, but alſo of a perfect conſtitution of body, actiue, ſtrong,
 healthfull, and very witty, as the ſundry toles of their cum-
 ningly wrought, may eaſily witnes. For the agreeing of this ^{The goodneſſe}
 Climat with vs (I ſpeake of my ſelfe, & ſo I may iuſtly do for ^{of the Climat.}
 the reſt of our companie) that we found our health & ſtrength
 all the while we remained there, ſo to renew and increaſe,
 as notwithstanding our diet and lodging was none of the
 beſt, yet not one of our companie (God be thanked) felt the
 leaſt grudging or inclination to any diſeaſe or ſirkinneſſe, but
 were much fatter and in better health than when we went
 out of England. But after our barke had taken in ſo much
 Saſſafras, Cedar, Furres, Skinnes, and other commodities,
 as were thought conuenient; ſome of our companie that had
 promiſed captaine Goſhold to ſtay, hauing nothing but a ſa-
 ming

A true relation of the discoverie

ning voyage in their minds, made our company of inhabitants (which was small enough before) much smaller; so our captaine Gosnold seeing his whole strength to consist but of twelve men, and they but meanly provided, determined to
 Their returne. returne to England, leaving this Island (which he called Elizabeths Island) with as many true sorrowfull eyes, as were before desirous to see it. So the 18. of June, being Friday, we weighed, and with indifferent faire winde and weather came to anker the 23. of July, being also Friday (in all, bare five weeks) before Exmouth.

Your Lordships to command,
 John Brereton.

A briefe Note of such commodities as we saw
 in the countrey notwithstanding our small
 time of stay.

Trees.

Sassafras trees, the roots
 wherof at 3.s.the pound
 are 33 6.l.the tunne.
 Cedars tall and straight, in
 great abundance.
 Cypres trees.
 Oakes.
 Walnut trees great store.
 Elmes.
 Beech.
 Hollie.
 Haslenut trees.
 Cherry trees.
 Cotten trees.
 Other fruit trees to vs un-
 knowne.

*The finder of our Sassafras in
 these parts, was one Master
 Robert Meriton.*

Fowles.

EAgles.
 Hernshawes.
 Cranes.
 Bitters.
 Mallards.
 Teales.
 Geese.
 Pengwins.
 Ospreis and Hawks.
 Crowes.
 Rauens.
 Mewes.
 Doues.
 Sea-pies.
 Blacke-birds with carnation
 wings.

Beasts.

Deere in great store, very
 great and large.
 Beares.

Bears.

Luzernes.

Blacke Foxes.

Beavers.

Otters.

Wilde-Cats, verie large and great.

Dogs like Foxes, blacke and sharpe nosed.

Conies.

Fruits, Plants, and Herbs.

TAbacco, excellent sweet and strong.

Vines in more plenty than in *France*.

Ground-nuts, good meat, & also medicinable.

Strawberries.

Raspeberries.

Gooseberries.

Hurtleberries.

Pease growing naturally.

Flaxe.

Sorrell, & manie other herbs wherewith they made sallets.

Fishes.

WHales. Tortoues, both on land and sea.

Seales.

Cods.

Mackerell.

Breames.

Herrings.

Thornbacke.

Hakes.

Rockefish.

Doggefifh.

Lobiters.

Crabbes.

Muscles.

Wilks.

Cockles.

Scallops.

Oifters.

SNakes foure foot in length, and fixe inches about, which the Indians eat for daintie meat, the skinnes whereof they vse for girdles.

Metalls and Stones.

Copper in great abundance.

Emerie stones for Glasiers & Cutlers.

Alabafter very white.

Stones glistering and shining like Minerall stones,

Stones of a blue mettalline colour, which we take to be Steele oare.

Stones of all sorts for buildings.

Cley, red and white.



A briefe Note of the sending another barke
this present yeere 1602, by the honourable
 knight, Sir WALTER RALEGH,
 for the searching out of his
 Colonie in *Virginia.*



Amuel Mace of Weimouth, a very sufficient
 Mariner, an honest sober man, who had bene
 at Virginia twice before, was imploied thi-
 ther by Sir Walter Raleigh, to finde those peo-
 ple which were left there in the yeere 1587.
 To whose succour he hath sent five severall
 times at his owne charges. The parties by him set forth,
 performed nothing; some of them following their owne pro-
 fit elsewhere; others returning with frivolous allegations.
 At this last time, to avoid all excuse, he bought a barke, and
 hired all the company for wages by the moneth: who depart-
 ing from Weimouth in March last 1602, fell forthie leagues
 to the South-westward of Hatarask, in thirtie foure degrees
 or thereabout; and having there spent a moneth; when they
 came along the coast to seeke the people, they did it not, pre-
 tending that the extremitie of weather and losse of some prin-
 cipall ground-tackle, forced and feared them from searching
 the port of Hatarask, to which they were sent. From that
 place where they abode, they brought Sassafras, Radix
 Chinae or the China root, Beniamin, Cassia lignea, & a
 kinde of a tree more strong than any spice as
 yet knownen, with diuers other com-
 modities, which hereafter in
 a larger discourse may
 come to light.

A Treatise



A Treatise, containing important inducements
for the planting in these parts, and finding a passage
that way to the South sea and *China*.



The boiage which we intend, is to plant **Chri-^{Temperate}**
stian people & religion upon the South-west **Climats.**
countreys of America, in places temperat and
well agreeing with our constitution, which
though the same do lie betwene 40 & 44 de-
grées of latitude, under the Paralels of Italic
& France, yet are not they so hot; by reason that the suns heat
is qualified in his course ouer the Ocean, befoze he arriueth
upon the coasts of America, attracting much vapour from the
sea: which mitigation of his heat, we take for a benefit to vs
that intend to inhabit there; because under the Climat of 40
degrées, the same would be too vehement els for our bodies to
endure.

These lands were neuer yet actually possessed by any **Chri-^{Her Patentes}**
stian prince or people, yet often intended to be by the French **title.**
nation, which long since had inhabited there, if domestick all
warres had not withheld them: notwithstanding the same
are the rightfull inheritance of her Maiestie, being first disco-
uered by our nation in the time of King Henrie the seventh,
under the conduct of Iohn Cabot and his sonnes; by which
title of first discovery, the kings of Portugall and Spaine doe
holde and enjoy their ample and rich kingdomes in their In-
dies East and West; and also lately planted in part by the
Colonies sent thither by the honourable knight, Sir Walter
Raleigh.

The course vnto these countreys, is throze the Ocean, **A commo-^{ous and safe}**
together free from all restraint by foreign princes to be made; **courte.**
wherunto other our accustomed trades are subiect; apt for
most winds that can blow, to be perfozmed commonly in 30

- Rivers.** 02 3; daires. The coast faire, with safe roads and harbours for Ships: Many rivers.
- Fertilitie.** These lands be faire and pleasant, resembling France, intermedled with mountaines, valleys, medowes, woodlands, and champians. The soile is exceeding strong, by reason it was neuer manured; and will be therefore most fit to beare at first, Rape-seeds, Hempe, Flax, and whatsoeuer els requireth such strong soile. Rape-oiles, and all sorts of oiles, will be very commodious for England, which spendeth oiles abundantly about Clothing and Leather-dressing. In like sort, Hempe and Flax are profitable, whether the same be sent into England, or wrought there by our people; And also will grow there aswell or better then in Terçera.
- Dies.** The Salvages weare faire colours in some of their attire, whereby we hope to find rich dies and colours for painting. The trees are for the most part, Cedars, Bines, Spruce, Firre, and Oaks to the southward. Of these trees will be drawn Tarre and Pitch, Rosen, Turpentine, and Soap-ashes. They will make masts for the greatest Shippes of the world Excellent timbers of Cedar, and woods for curious buildings.
- Minerals.** The cliffes upon the coasts and mountaines every where shew great likelihood of Minerals. A very rich mine of Copper is found, whereof I haue seene proofe; and the place described. Not farre from which there is a great hope also of a Siluer mine. There be faire quarries of stone, of beautifull colours, for buildings.
- Plants.** The ground bringeth forth without industrie, Bease, Roses, Grapes, Hempe, besides other plants, fruits, herbs and flowers, whose pleasant view and delectable smells, doe demonstrate sufficiently the fertilitie and sweetnesse of that soile and aire.
- Beasts.** Beasts of many kindes; some of the bignesse of an Ore, whose hides make good Busse: Deere, both red and of other sorts in abundance: Luzerns, Hartens, Sables, Beavers, Beares, Otters, Molees, fores, and Squirrels, which to the southward are blacke, and accounted very rich furrer.
- Fowles.** Fowles both of the water and land, infinit sorte and variety; Hawks both short and long winged, Partridges in abundance,

bundance, which are very great, and easily taken. Birds great and small, some like unto our Blacke-birds, others like Canarie-birds: And many (aswell birds as other creatures) strange and differing from ours of Europe.

Fish, namely, *Cods*, which as we enclite moze unto the South, are moze large and vendible for England and France, than the Newland fish. Whales and Seales in great abundance. Oiles of them are rich commodities for England, whereof we now make Soape, besides many other bles. Item, Tunneys, Anchoues, Bonits, Salmons, Lobsters, Divers having Pearle, and infinit other sorts of fish, which are moze plentifull upon those Northwest coasts of America, than in any parts of the known world. Salt is reported to be found there, which els may be made there, to serue sufficiently for all fishing.

So as the commodities there to be raised both of the sea and land (after that we have planted our people skillfull and industrious) will be, Fish, Whale and Seale oiles, Soape ashes and Soape, Tarre and Pitch, Kolen and Turpentine, Shalls, Timber and boozde of Cedars, Firres, and Pines, Hemp, Flaxe, Cables and Ropes, Saile-clothes, Grapes, and Raisens and Wines, Cozne, Rape-seeds & oiles, Hides, Skimmes, Forres, Dies and Colours for painting, Pearle, Pettals, and other Minerals.

Commodities in generall.

These commodities before rehearsed, albeit for the most part they be grosse, yet are the same profitable for the State of England specially, aswell in regard of the use of such commodities, as for the imploiment also of our people and ships; the want whereof, doth decay our townes and ports of England, and causeth the realme to swarme full with poore and idle people.

Imploiment of our people, and repairing decayed ports.

These commodities in like sort, are of great use and estimation in all the South and Westerne countreys of Europe; namely, Italie, France and Spaine: for the which all nations that have bene accustomed to repaire unto the Newfoundland for the commoditie of fish and oiles alone, will henceforthward forsake the Newfoundland, and trade with vs, when once we have planted people in those parts: by whose industrie shall be provided for all commers, both fish and oiles,

The trade to Newfoundland shall be removed to vs.

¶

and

A Treatise touching the planting

Spanish commodities.

and many commodities besides, of good importance & value. When will the Spaniards and Portugals bring vnto vs in exchange of such commodities before mentioned, Wines, Sweet oiles, Fruits, Spices, Sugars, Silks, Gold and Silver, or whatsoeuer that Europe yeldeth, to supply our necessities, and to increase our delights.

English commodities.

For which Spanish commodities and other sorts like, wine, our merchants of England will bring vnto vs againe, Cloth, Cattell, for our stoze and breed; and euery thing els that we shall need, or that England shall haply exchange for such commodities.

uent of our Cloth.

By this intercourse, our habitations will be made a Staple of all vendible commodities of the world, and a meanes to vent a very great quantitie of our English cloth into all the cold regions of America extended very farre.

Intercourse will soone be had with other nations.

This intercourse also will be soone drawn together by this reason: That nere adjoining vpon the same coasts of Newfoundland, is the greatest fishing of the world; whither doe yearly repaire about 400 sailes of ships, for no other commodity than fish and Whale-oiles. When forasmuch as merchants are diligent inquisitors after gaines, they will soone remoue their trade from Newfoundland vnto vs nere at hand, for so great increase of gaine as they shall make by trading with vs. For whereas the voyage vnto the Newfoundland is into a moze cold and intemperate place, not to be traded nor frequented at all times, not fortified for securitie of the ships and goods, oft spoiled by pirats or men of warre; the charges great for salt; double manning and double victualing their ships, in regard that the labor is great and the time long, before their lading can be made readie: they carry outwards no commodities nor freight; and after sixe moneths voyage, their returne is made but of fish and Oiles.

In commodities in the Newfoundland trade.

Commodities by having trade with vs.

Contrariwise, by trading with vs at our intended place, the course shall be in a maner as this; into a moze temperate and healthfull climat; at all times of the year to be traded; harbors fortified to secure ships and goods; charges abridged of salt, victualing and manning ships double: because lading shall be provided vnto their hands at a moze easie rate than themselves could make it. They shall carry freight also outwards

ward, to make exchange with vs; and so get profit both waies; and then every foure moneths they may make a voyage and returne, of both fish and oiles, and many other commodities of good worth.

These reasons advisedly weighed, shall make our enterprise appeare easie, and the most profitable of the world, for our nation to undertake. The reasons we chiefly relye upon, are these: namely,

1. Those lands which we intend to inhabit, shall minister unto our people, the subiect and matter of many notable commodities.
2. England shall afford vs people both men, women and children about 10000, which may very happily be spared from hence to work those commodities there.
3. Newfoundland shall minister shipping to carrie away all our commodities, and to bring others unto vs againe for our supplie.

Now two of these reasons are already effected unto our hands: that is to say: The place where we shall finde rich commodities, and ships to vent them. It remaineth onely for our parts, to carrie and transport people with their provisions from England, where the miserie and necessitie of manie crye out for such helpe and reliefe.

An easie enterprise, and great reward.

This considered, no nation of Christendom is so fit for this action as England, by reason of our superfluous people (as I may learne them) and of our long domesticall peace. And after that we be once 200 men strong, victualled and fortified, we can not be removed by as many thousands.

The English nation most fit for discoveries.

For besides that, we have seene both in France and the Low-countries, where 200 men well fortified and victualled, have kept out the forces both of the French & Spanish kings, even within their owne kingdoms: it shalbe also a matter of great difficulty, to transport an army over the Ocean with victuals and munition, and afterwards to abide long siege abroad, against vs fortified within, where the very elements and famine shall fight for vs, though we should lie still and defend onely.

A Treatise touching the planting

The Saluages
unable to
defend or
offend.

The Saluages neither in this attempt shall hurt vs, they being simple, naked and vnarmed, destitute of edge-toles or weapons; wherby they are vnable either to defend theselues or to offend vs: neither is our intent to prouoke, but to cherish and win them vnto Chyistianitie by faire meanes; yet not to trust them too far, but to prouide against all accidents.

Then to conclude, as we of all other nations are most fit for a discouery and planting in remote places; euen so, vnder the heauens there is no place to be found so conuenient for such a purpose; by reason of the temperature, commodities, apt site for trade, & repaire thither already of so many ships, which in any other vnfrequented countrey, can not be procured in a mans age, nor with expense of halfe a million.

This action
but set on foot,
will goe for-
ward of it
selfe.

So as the onely difficultie now, is in our first preparation to transport some few people at the beginning; the charges whereof shall be defrayed by our first returne of fish and some commodities of Sassafras, Hides, Skinnes and Furses, which we shall also haue by trading with the Saluages. The prooffe of which commodities shall encourage our merchants to venter largely in the next. The supplie shall easily and continually be sent by ships, which yeerely goe from hence vnto the Newfound-land and vs; and the intercoure & exchange we shall haue with all nations repairing thither, shall floze vs with abundance of all things for our necessities and delights. Which reasons, if they had bene foresene of them that planted in the South part of Virginia (which is a place destitute of good harbours, and farre from all trade) no doubt but if they had settled nearer vnto this frequented trade in the Newfound-land, they had by this time bene a very flourishing State, and plentifull in all things; who also might then haue made way into the bowels of that large continent, where assuredly we shall discover verte goodly and rich kingdomes and cities.

Overlight in
choise of a new
habitation.

A matter of
importance
for England.

It may also seeme a matter of great consequence for the good and securitie of England; that out of these northerly regions we shall be able to furnish this realme of all manner of provisions for our nauies; namely, Pitch, Kolen, Cables, Ropes, Masts, and such like; which shall be made within those her Maiesties owne dominions, by her owne subjects,
and

and brought hither thro' the Ocean, free from restraint of any other prince; whereby the customes and charges bestowed by our merchants (to the enriching of foreign States) shall be lessened, and turned to the benefit of her Highness and her deputies in those parts: which also shall deliver our merchants from many troubles & molestations which they now unwillingly indure in our East trades; and shall make us the lesse to doubt the malice of those States whom now we may not offend, lest we should be intercepted of the same provisions, to the weakening of our nauie, the most roiall defence of this noble realme.

Of a conuenient passage and trade into the
South Sea, vnder temperate regions, part by
rivers, and some part over land, in
the continent of *America*.

I will adde hereunto an allured hope (grounded vpon infallible reasons) of a way to be made, part ouer land, & part by rivers or lakes, into the South seas vnto Cathay, China, and those passing rich countreys, lying in the East parts of the world: which way or passage (supposed to be beyond the uttermost bounds of America, vnder the frozen Zone) is neuertheless, held by the opinion of many learned writers and men of iudgement now liuing, to be in these more temperate regions; and that the same shall neuer be made known, vnlesse we plant first; whereby we shall learne as much by inquisition of the naturall inhabitants, as by our owne navigations. I will not herein relie vpon reports made in the French mens discoveries; that the sea which giueth passage vnto Cathay, extendeth from the North, nere vnto the river of Canada, into 44 degrees, where the same of the Salvages is called Tadouac.

Neither vpon the discoveries of Iaques Noel, who hauing passed beyond the three Straits, where Iaques Carrier left to discover, finding the river of S. Laurence passable on the other side or branch; and afterwards, vnder leaue of the inhabitants that the same river did leade into a mightie lake, which at

A Treatise touching the planting

the entrance was fresh, but beyond, was bitter or salt; the end whereof was unknown.

Omitting therefore these hopes, I will ground my opinion upon reason and nature, which will not faile.

For this we know already, that great rivers have bene discovered a thousand English miles into that continent of America; namely, that of S. Laurence or Canada. But not regarding miles more or lesse, most assuredly, that and other known rivers there, doe descend from the highest parts or mountaines, or middle of that continent, into our North sea. And like as those mountaines do cast from them, streames into our North seas; even so the like they do into the South sea, which is on the backe of that continent.

A large course of a river thorow a mightie continent, produceth a portable river.

For all mountaines haue their descents toward the seas about them, which are the lowest places and proper mansions of water: and waters (which are contained in the mountaines, as it were in cisternes) descending naturally, doe alwaies resort vnto the seas inuironing those lands: for example; from the Alps confining Germanie, France, and Italie, the mightie river Danubie doth take his course East, and dischargeth into the Pontique sea: the Rhine, North, and falleth into the Germane sea: the Rhosne, West, and goeth into the Mediterranean sea: the Po, South, is emptied into the Adriaticke or gulfe of Venice. Other instances may be produced to like effect in Africk; yea, at home amongst the mountaines in England.

Seeing then in nature this can not be denied, and by experience elsewhere is found to be so, I will shew how a trade may be disposed more commodiously into the South sea thorow these temperate and habitable regions, than by the frozen Zones in the supposed passages of North-west or North-east: where, if the very moment be omitted of the time to passe, then are we like to be frozen in the seas, or forced to Winter in extreme colde and darkenesse like vnto hell: or in the midst of Summer, we shalbe in perill to haue our ships overwhelmed or crush't in pieces by hideous and fearefull mountaines of yce floating vpon those seas.

Therefore foure Staple-places must be erected, when the most short and passable way is found; that is to say, two vpon

on the North part of *Virginia*.

upon the North side, at the head and fall of the river; and two others on the South side, at the head and fall also of that other river.

Provided, that ships may passe by those rivers unto the Staples, so farre as the same be navigable into the land; and afterwards, that boats with flat bottomes may also passe so high and nere the heads of the rivers unto the Staples, as possibly they can, even with lesse than two foot water, which can not then be far from the heads; as in the river of Chagre.

That necke or space of land betwene the two heads of the said rivers, if it be 100 leagues (which is not like) the commodities from the North and from the South sea brought thither, may wel be carried over the same upon horses, mules or beasts of that countrey apt to labour (as the elke or buffel) or by the aid of many Salvages accustomed to burdens; who shall tread us greatly in these affaires.

It is moreover to be considered, that all these countreys do yield (so farre as is knowen) Cedars, Pines, Firre trees and Oaks, to build, mast, and yeard ships; wherefoze we may not doubt, but that ships may be builded on the South sea.

When as ships on the South side may goe and returne to and from Cathay, China, and other most rich regions of the East world in five moneths or thereabouts; even so the goods being carried over unto the North side, ships may come thither from England to fetch the same goods, and returne by a voyage of foure or five moneths usually.

So as in every foure moneths may be returned into England the great riches of Cathay, China, Iapan, and the rest, which will be Spices, Dugges, Pulke, Pearle, Stones, Gold, Silver, Silks, Clothes of gold, & all maner of pzerious things, which shall recompense the time and labour of their transportation and carriage, if it were as farre and dangerous as the Spozes trade is from Fes and Marocco (over the burning and moveable sands, in which they perish many times, and suffer commonly great distresses) unto the river called Niger in Africa, and from thence, by the said river mane hundred miles; afterwards over-land againe, unto the river Nilus; and so unto Cairo in Egypt, from whence they returne the way they came.

A Treatise touching the planting, &c.


¶ if it were a voyage so farre as our merchants haue
 made into Persia, euen to Ormus, by the way of the North,
 through Russia into the Caspian sea, and so south, with pay-
 ment of many tolles. But this passage ouer and thro' the
 continent of America, as the same shall be alwaies vnder
 temperate and habitable climats; and a pleasant passage, af-
 ter it hath bene a little frequented; euen so it must fall out
 much shorter than it seemeth, by false description of that con-
 tinent, which doth not extend so farre into the West, as by
 later nauigations is found and described in more ex-
 quisit charts. Besides that, the sea extends it selfe
 into the land very farre in many places on
 the South side; whereby our access
 vnto the South ocean, shall
 be by so much, the
 shorter.

FINIS.



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