

THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER



First Person Impressions! Authentic Costumes!



CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

Bill Young's passion is bringing history to life for everyone. He performs for corporations, civic clubs, church groups, retirement communities, schools, historical clubs, museums, patriotic organizations, tour companies, and private parties. He has done extensive historical research to produce his stirring, patriotic talks and the elaborate costumes that he wears. His spellbinding historical portrayals will be the highlight of your program. He will entertain, educate, motivate, uplift, and inspire your group!

**“NARRATIVE HISTORY” AMOUNTS TO FABULATION,
THE REAL STUFF BEING MERE CHRONOLOGY**



THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

CAPE COD: Cape Cod is commonly said to have been discovered in 1602. We will consider at length under what circumstances, and with what observation and expectations, the first Englishmen whom history clearly discerns approached the coast of New England. According to the accounts of Archer and Brereton (both of whom accompanied Gosnold), on the 26th of March, 1602, old style, Captain Bartholomew Gosnold set sail from Falmouth, England, for the North Part of Virginia, in a small bark called the Concord, they being in all, says one account, "thirty-two persons, whereof eight mariners and sailors, twelve purposing upon the discovery to return with the ship for England, the rest remain there for population." This is regarded as "the first attempt of the English to make a settlement within the limits of New England." Pursuing a new and a shorter course than the usual one by the Canaries, "the 14th of April following" they "had sight of Saint Mary's, an island of the Azores." As their sailors were few and "none of the best," (I use their own phrases,) and they were "going upon an unknown coast," they were not "over-bold to stand in with the shore but in open weather"; so they made their first discovery of land with the lead. The 23d of April the ocean appeared yellow, but on taking up some of the water in a bucket, "it altered not either in color or taste from the sea azure." The 7th of May they saw divers birds whose names they knew, and many others in their "English tongue of no name." The 8th of May "the water changed to a yellowish green, where at seventy fathoms" they "had ground." The 9th, they had upon their lead "many glittering stones," - "which might promise some mineral matter in the bottom." The 10th, they were over a bank which they thought to be near the western end of St. John's Island, and saw schools of fish. The 12th, they say, "continually passed fleeting by us sea-oare, which seemed to have their movable course towards the northeast." On the 13th, they observed "great beds of weeds, much wood, and divers things else floating by," and "had smelling of the shore much as from the southern Cape and Andalusia in Spain." On Friday, the 14th, early in the morning they descried land on the north, in the latitude of forty-three degrees, apparently some part of the coast of Maine. Williamson (HISTORY OF MAINE) says it certainly could not have been south of the central Isle of Shoals. Belknap inclines to think it the south side of Cape Ann. Standing fair along by the shore, about twelve o'clock the same day, they came to anchor and were visited by eight savages, who came off to them "in a Biscay shallop, with sail and oars," - "an iron grapple, and a kettle of copper." These they at first mistook for "Christians distressed." One of them was "apparelled with a waistcoat and breeches of black serge, made after our sea-fashion, hoes and shoes on his feet; all the rest (saving one that had a pair of breeches of blue cloth) were naked." They appeared to have had dealings with "some Basques of St. John de Luz, and to understand much more than we," say the English, "for want of language, could comprehend." But they soon "set sail westward, leaving them and their coast." (This was a remarkable discovery for discoverers.)

PEOPLE OF
CAPE COD

GABRIEL ARCHER
JOHN BRERETON

BELKNAP



THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

CAPE COD: "The 15th day," writes Gabriel Archer, "we had again sight of the land, which made ahead, being as we thought an island, by reason of a large sound that appeared westward between it and the main, for coming to the west end thereof, we did perceive a large opening, we called it Shoal Hope. Near this cape we came to anchor in fifteen fathoms, where we took great store of cod-fish, for which we altered the name and called it Cape Cod. Here we saw skulls of herring, mackerel, and other small fish, in great abundance. This is a low sandy shoal, but without danger; also we came to anchor again in sixteen fathoms, fair by the land in the latitude of forty-two degrees. This Cape is well near a mile broad, and lieth northeast by east. The Captain went here ashore, and found the ground to be full of peas, strawberries, whortleberries, etc., as then unripe, the sand also by the shore somewhat deep; the firewood there by us taken in was of cypress, birch, witch-hazel, and beach. A young Indian came here to the captain, armed with his bow and arrows, and had certain plates of copper hanging at his ears; he showed a willingness to help us in our occasions."

"The 16th we trended the coast southerly, which was all champaign and full of grass, but the islands somewhat woody."

Or, according to the account of John Brereton, "riding here," that is where they first communicated with the natives, "in no very good harbor, and withal doubting the weather, about three of the clock the same day in the afternoon we weighed, and standing southerly off into sea the rest of that day and the night following, with a fresh gale of wind, in the morning we found ourselves embayed with a mighty headland; but coming to an anchor about nine of the clock the same day, within a league of the shore, we hoisted out the one half of our shallop, and Captain Bartholomew Gosnold, myself and three others, went ashore, being a white sandy and very bold shore; and marching all that afternoon with our muskets on our necks, on the highest hills which we saw (the weather very hot), at length we perceived this headland to be parcel of the main, and sundry 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 young man of proper stature, and of a pleasing countenance, and after some familiarity with him, we left him at the sea side, and returned to our ship, where in five or six hours' absence we had pestered our ship so with codfish, that we threw numbers of them overboard again: and surely I am persuaded that in the months of March, April, and May, there is upon this coast better fishing, and in as great plenty, as in Newfoundland; for the skulls of mackerel, herrings, cod, and other fish, that we daily saw as we went and came from the shore, were wonderful," &c.

PEOPLE OF
CAPE COD

GABRIEL ARCHER

JOHN BRERETON

THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

1575

In about this year [Gabriel Archer](#) was born in Essex. He would be educated at [Cambridge University](#).

It was probably in about this year that [Samuel Purchas](#) was born at Thaxted in Essex (we know he was a near-contemporary of the Reverend Richard Hakluyt and that he would graduate at [St John's College of Cambridge University](#), in 1600).

[Francis Bacon](#) graduated from [Trinity College of Cambridge University](#).



TRINITY COLLEGE

NOBODY COULD GUESS WHAT WOULD HAPPEN NEXT





THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

1602

March 26, Friday (Old Style): [Captain Bartholomew Gosnold](#), Bartholomew Gilbert, [Gabriel Archer](#), the [Reverend John Brereton](#), and others set sail from Falmouth harbor in a small Dartmouth bark, the *Concord*, to make the first English attempt to settle on the “North part of Virginia” coastline of the New World, a region that would eventually come to be known as “New England.” There were 8 sailors and 24 gentlemen just commissioned by the Earl of Southampton to establish a colony, half of these gentlemen intending to settle and the other half intending to return directly to England in the possession (if all went well) of many items of curiosity or value. Captain Gosnold was the 1st to aim his vessel directly toward the Azore Islands, rather than making an initial stopover in the Canary Islands to the south. They would name Cape Cod. Gosnold’s journals and logs would be available to [Henry Hudson](#).



Q. When and by whom was New-England discovered ?

A. In 1602, by Bartholomew Gosnold, the first English commander who reached America by sailing on a due west course.

Q. What was the circuit of former navigators ?

A. By the West-India Isles and the Gulf of Florida.

Q. What part of New-England did he first discover ?

A. A promontory in Massachusetts Bay, to which, from the great quantity of codfish taken by him there, he gave the name of Cape Cod.

Q. What further discoveries did he make ?

A. Sailing along the coast to the southwest, he discovered and gave names to several places, and touched at two islands, one of which he named Martha’s Vineyard,* and the other Elizabeth Island.†

From this place he returned to England in less than four months from the time of his departure: having made the quickest voyage to the new world then known.‡

* Now called Noman’s Land.

† The westernmost of the islands that bear the name of Elizabeth.

‡ He resided three weeks on the most western of the Elizabeth islands, on which he built a fort and storehouse. Want of provisions induced him to give up the design of a settlement. The cellar of his storehouse was discovered by Dr. Belknap in 1797.

VIEW THE PAGE IMAGES



THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

CAPE COD: Cape Cod is commonly said to have been discovered in 1602. We will consider at length under what circumstances, and with what observation and expectations, the first Englishmen whom history clearly discerns approached the coast of New England. According to the accounts of Archer and Brereton (both of whom accompanied Gosnold), on the 26th of March, 1602, old style, Captain Bartholomew Gosnold set sail from Falmouth, England, for the North Part of Virginia, in a small bark called the Concord, they being in all, says one account, "thirty-two persons, whereof eight mariners and sailors, twelve purposing upon the discovery to return with the ship for England, the rest remain there for population." This is regarded as "the first attempt of the English to make a settlement within the limits of New England." Pursuing a new and a shorter course than the usual one by the Canaries, "the 14th of April following" they "had sight of Saint Mary's, an island of the Azores." As their sailors were few and "none of the best," (I use their own phrases,) and they were "going upon an unknown coast," they were not "over-bold to stand in with the shore but in open weather"; so they made their first discovery of land with the lead. The 23d of April the ocean appeared yellow, but on taking up some of the water in a bucket, "it altered not either in color or taste from the sea azure." The 7th of May they saw divers birds whose names they knew, and many others in their "English tongue of no name." The 8th of May "the water changed to a yellowish green, where at seventy fathoms" they "had ground." The 9th, they had upon their lead "many glittering stones," - "which might promise some mineral matter in the bottom." The 10th, they were over a bank which they thought to be near the western end of St. John's Island, and saw schools of fish. The 12th, they say, "continually passed fleeting by us sea-oare, which seemed to have their movable course towards the northeast." On the 13th, they observed "great beds of weeds, much wood, and divers things else floating by," and "had smelling of the shore much as from the southern Cape and Andalusia in Spain." On Friday, the 14th, early in the morning they descried land on the north, in the latitude of forty-three degrees, apparently some part of the coast of Maine. Williamson (*HISTORY OF MAINE*) says it certainly could not have been south of the central Isle of Shoals. Belknap inclines to think it the south side of Cape Ann. Standing fair along by the shore, about twelve o'clock the same day, they came to anchor and were visited by eight savages, who came off to them "in a Biscay shallop, with sail and oars," - "an iron grapple, and a kettle of copper." These they at first mistook for "Christians distressed." One of them was "apparelled with a waistcoat and breeches of black serge, made after our sea-fashion, hoes and shoes on his feet; all the rest (saving one that had a pair of breeches of blue cloth) were naked." They appeared to have had dealings with "some Basques of St. John de Luz, and to understand much more than we," say the English, "for want of language, could comprehend." But they soon "set sail westward, leaving them and their coast." (This was a remarkable discovery for discoverers.)

PEOPLE OF
CAPE COD

GABRIEL ARCHER
JOHN BRERETON

BELKNAP



THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

CAPE COD: "The 15th day," writes Gabriel Archer, "we had again sight of the land, which made ahead, being as we thought an island, by reason of a large sound that appeared westward between it and the main, for coming to the west end thereof, we did perceive a large opening, we called it Shoal Hope. Near this cape we came to anchor in fifteen fathoms, where we took great store of cod-fish, for which we altered the name and called it Cape Cod. Here we saw skulls of herring, mackerel, and other small fish, in great abundance. This is a low sandy shoal, but without danger; also we came to anchor again in sixteen fathoms, fair by the land in the latitude of forty-two degrees. This Cape is well near a mile broad, and lieth northeast by east. The Captain went here ashore, and found the ground to be full of peas, strawberries, whortleberries, etc., as then unripe, the sand also by the shore somewhat deep; the firewood there by us taken in was of cypress, birch, witch-hazel, and beach. A young Indian came here to the captain, armed with his bow and arrows, and had certain plates of copper hanging at his ears; he showed a willingness to help us in our occasions."

"The 16th we trended the coast southerly, which was all champaign and full of grass, but the islands somewhat woody."

Or, according to the account of John Brereton, "riding here," that is where they first communicated with the natives, "in no very good harbor, and withal doubting the weather, about three of the clock the same day in the afternoon we weighed, and standing southerly off into sea the rest of that day and the night following, with a fresh gale of wind, in the morning we found ourselves embayed with a mighty headland; but coming to an anchor about nine of the clock the same day, within a league of the shore, we hoisted out the one half of our shallop, and Captain Bartholomew Gosnold, myself and three others, went ashore, being a white sandy and very bold shore; and marching all that afternoon with our muskets on our necks, on the highest hills which we saw (the weather very hot), at length we perceived this headland to be parcel of the main, and sundry 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 young man of proper stature, and of a pleasing countenance, and after some familiarity with him, we left him at the sea side, and returned to our ship, where in five or six hours' absence we had pestered our ship so with codfish, that we threw numbers of them overboard again: and surely I am persuaded that in the months of March, April, and May, there is upon this coast better fishing, and in as great plenty, as in Newfoundland; for the skulls of mackerel, herrings, cod, and other fish, that we daily saw as we went and came from the shore, were wonderful," &c.

PEOPLE OF
CAPE COD

GABRIEL ARCHER

JOHN BRERETON



THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

CAPE COD: "From this place we sailed round about this headland, almost all the points of the compass, the shore very bold; 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 plain."

It is not quite clear on which side of the Cape they landed. If it was inside, as would appear from Brereton's words, "From this place we sailed round about this headland almost all the points of the compass," it must have been on the western shore either of Truro or Wellfleet. To one sailing south into Barnstable Bay along the Cape, the only "white, sandy, and very bold shore" that appears is in these towns, though the bank is not so high there as on the eastern side. At a distance of four or five miles the sandy cliffs there look like a long fort of yellow sandstone, they are so level and regular, especially in Wellfleet, - the fort of the land defending itself against the encroachments of the Ocean. They are streaked here and there with a reddish sand as if painted. Farther south the shore is more flat, and less obviously and abruptly sandy, and a little tinge of green here and there in the marshes appears to the sailor like a rare and precious emerald. But in the JOURNAL OF PRING'S VOYAGE the next year (and Salterne, who was with Pring, had accompanied Gosnold) it is said, "Departing hence [i. e. from Savage Rocks] we bore unto that great gulf which Captain Gosnold overshot the year before." ["Savage Rock," which some have supposed to be, from the name, the Salvages, a ledge about two miles off Rockland, Cape Ann, was probably the Nubble, a large, high rock near the shore, on the east side of York Harbor, Maine. The first land made by Gosnold is presumed by experienced navigators to be Cape Elizabeth, on the same coast. (See Babson's HISTORY OF GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.)] So they sailed round the Cape, calling the southeasterly extremity "Point Cave," till they came to an island which they named Martha's Vineyard (now called No Man's Land), and another on which they dwelt awhile, which they named Elizabeth's Island, in honor of the queen, one of the group since so called, now known by its Indian name Cuttyhunk. There they built a small storehouse, the first house built by the English in New England, whose cellar could recently still be seen, made partly of stones taken from the beach. Bancroft says (edition of 1837), the ruins of the fort can no longer be discerned. They who were to have remained becoming discontented, all together set sail for England with a load of sassafras and other commodities, on the 18th of June following.

PEOPLE OF
CAPE COD

JOHN BRERETON

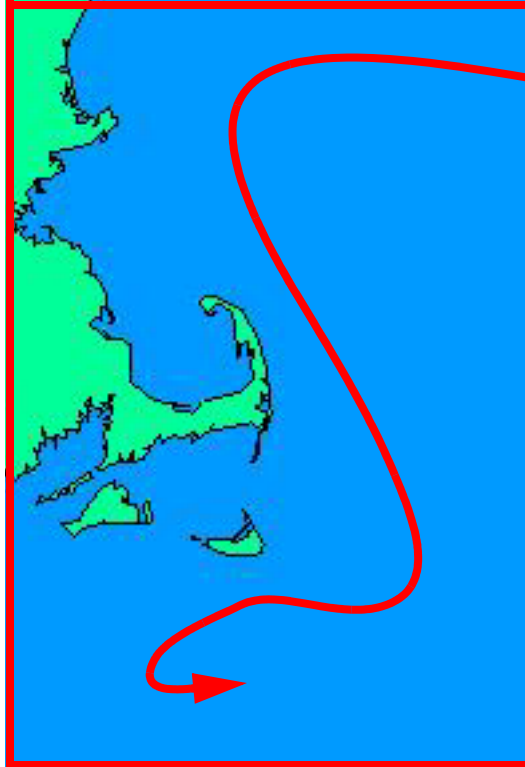
BABSON'S HISTORY

DO I HAVE YOUR ATTENTION? GOOD.

THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

May 14, Friday (Old Style): [Captain Bartholomew Gosnold](#), in the vessel *Concord* commissioned by the Earl of Southampton in March to establish a New World colony, had sighted Cape Neddick (Latitude 43 degrees) on the Maine coast:



They skirted the coastline for several days and then on this day came to anchor in York Harbor, where they were greeted by “a Biscay shallop [a small fishing vessel used by the Basque of Spain on the Bay of Biscay] with sails and oars, having eight persons in it, whom we supposed to be Christians distressed. But approaching us nearer, we perceived them to be savages.” It is to be noted that even at this early point, one of the natives was attired in a waistcoat, breeches, stockings, shoes, and a hat, and knew some English words, and was able to draw a map of the coastline, on which he marked out the Newfoundland fisheries. Clearly, the New England coast had previously been being visited by trading or fishing vessels.



THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

One of these intrusives, the [Reverend John Brereton](#), reporting on the voyage, would author a BRIEF AND TRUE RELATION OF THE DISCOVERIE OF THE NORTH PART OF VIRGINIA. The sponsor of this voyage, the Earl of Southampton, was also a patron of [William Shakespeare](#), and about three years later this playwright would be writing a little something called *The Tempest* — quite probably accessing, for inspiration, Brereton's accounts of Cuttyhunk.

RHODE ISLAND

BRERETON'S RELATION

[Brereton](#) described the [Wampanoag](#):

exceeding courteous, gentle of disposition and well-conditioned, excelling all others that we have seen; so for shape of body and lovely favour ... of a stature much higher than we ... complexion ... dark olive; their eyebrows and hair black ... of a perfect constitution of body, active, strong, healthful and very wittie [intelligent].

May 15, Saturday (Old Style): [Captain Bartholomew Gosnold](#)'s bark *Concord* came within sight of the New World headland which they would designate "[Cape Cod](#)", and sailed into Provincetown harbor."

CAPE COD: The time must come when this coast will be a place of resort for those New-Englanders who really wish to visit the seaside. At present it is wholly unknown to the fashionable world, and probably it will never be agreeable to them. If it is merely a ten-pin alley, or a circular railway, or an ocean of mint-julep, that the visitor is in search of, -if he thinks more of the wine than the brine, as I suspect some do at Newport,- I trust that for a long time he will be disappointed here. But this shore will never be more attractive than it is now. Such beaches as are fashionable are here made and unmade in a day, I may almost say, by the sea shifting its sands. Lynn and Nantasket! this bare and bended arm it is that makes the bay in which they lie so snugly. What are springs and waterfalls? Here is the spring of springs, the waterfall of waterfalls. A storm in the fall or winter is the tide to visit it; a light-house or a fisherman's hut the true hotel. A man may stand there and put all America behind him.

NEWPORT

[HDT](#)[WHAT?](#)[INDEX](#)

THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

They would go ashore in a region of white sands before passing on around Nantucket Island. Following the coastline for several days, he discovered the large island “Marthaes Vineyard” (actually it seems that this name was originally applied not to the large island, but to an almost insignificant one near it that is now known as “Noman’s Land”). Then, passing around Dover Cliff, they would enter what they termed “Gosnold’s Hope,” which we now know as Buzzards Bay, and go ashore again at what they termed “Elizabeth’s Island,” which we now know as [Cuttyhunk Island](#), which is the last of the chain of Elizabeth Islands that divide the waters off



[Martha’s Vineyard](#) from Buzzards Bay. It would take them 19 days, late in May, to erect a fort and storehouse there, on a small island in the center of a lake that was some three miles in circumference, a place that it would be maximally difficult for the native inhabitants to approach by stealth. They would trade with the native inhabitants of this place for furs, skins, and sassafras. They would sow wheat, barley, and peas, and in two weeks the shoots would be nine inches tall and higher. Realizing at this point that the supplies which they had brought with them were not going to last until harvest, they got back aboard their bark to return to England.¹

1. A notable account of the voyage, written by one of the gentlemen adventurers, the [Reverend John Brereton](#), would help in popularizing subsequent voyages of exploration and colonization of the northeast seaboard of America. Then there would be [Gabriel Archer](#)’s account some two decades later, after [Captain Bartholomew Gosnold](#)’s death.

HDT

WHAT?

INDEX

THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

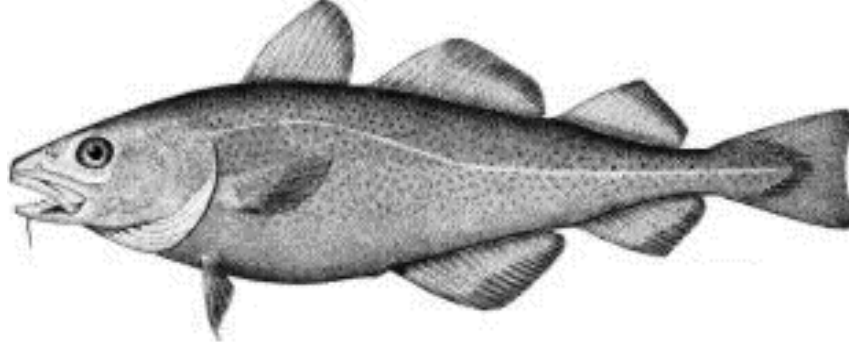


[HDT](#)[WHAT?](#)[INDEX](#)

THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

The crew knew that the local sassafras would do well on the market, since Europeans at the time considered this root a cure-all. Despite the accuracy of this estimate that their sassafras would fetch many a pretty penny upon their return, this 1st known attempt to establish a trading post in Wampanoag territory would fail.



Gosnold's expedition anchored in what would become Provincetown harbor and "tooke there a great store of Cod Fysshes":

CAPE COD: I suppose that the word Cape is from the French *cap*; which is from the Latin *caput*, a head; which is, perhaps, from the verb *capere*, to take, -that being the part by which we take hold of a thing:-Take Time by the forelock. It is also the safest part to take a serpent by. And as for Cod, that was derived directly from that "great store of codfish" which Captain Bartholomew Gosnold caught there in 1602; which fish appears to have been so called from the Saxon word *codde*, "a case in which seeds are lodged," either from the form of the fish, or the quantity of spawn it contains; whence also, perhaps, *codling* ("*pomum coctile*"?) and coddle, -to cook green like peas. (V. Dic.)

[COD](#)

He may have landed somewhere in the cluster of eight offlying islands now known as the Isles of Shoals without making an entry in his log to that effect.²



THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

Although he noted [Nantucket Island](#) in his log, he did not land.

[Captain Gosnold](#) noted a number of native American names on his chart and dedicated it to Prince Charles, 16 years of age (later King Charles I), asking that “you would please to change their Barbarous names for such English, as Posterity may say Prince Charles was their God-father.” Prince Charles substituted, for the placename Accomack on this map, the name Plymouth — which appears to be why, on some old maps, there would be a “New Plymouth” marking the location of the New Comers in the bay of Cape Cod and also an “Old Plymouth” marking no white settlement that we have ever known anything about. “Old Plymouth” would simply have referred to this native village Accomack which had been redesignated as Plymouth by the young Prince.

**LIFE IS LIVED FORWARD BUT UNDERSTOOD BACKWARD?
— NO, THAT’S GIVING TOO MUCH TO THE HISTORIAN’S STORIES.
LIFE ISN’T TO BE UNDERSTOOD EITHER FORWARD OR BACKWARD.**

July 23, Friday (Old Style) After a direct sail of but five weeks, [Captain Bartholomew Gosnold](#)’s bark *Concord* arrived in the port of Exmouth, England. The expedition would show a large profit, due primarily to their being able to vend their sassafras at £336 the ton. One of the gentleman adventurers, the [Reverend John Brereton](#), would author A BRIEF RELATION OF THE DESCRIPTION OF ELIZABETH’S ILE, AND SOME OTHERS TOWARDS THE NORTH PART OF VIRGINIE, WRITTEN BY JOHN BRIERTON, ONE OF THE VOYAGE, printed in London, and immediately afterward a 2d impression bearing the title A BRIEF AND TRUE RELATION OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH PART OF VIRGINIA, WRITTEN BY JOHN BRERETON, ONE OF THE VOYAGE. To this new edition he would add A TREATISE OF M. EDWARD HAYES, dealing with the good prospects for planting in this region of the coast.

BRERETON’S RELATION

[Captain Gosnold](#) would spend the following several years promoting a more ambitious attempt. He would obtain from King James I an exclusive charter for a Virginia Company. To form the core of what would become the Virginia Colony at Jamestown, he would recruit, in addition to members of his 1602 expedition, his in-law Edward Maria Wingfield and Wingfield’s cousin Matthew Scrivener, as well as [John Smith](#), his brother and a cousin. Gosnold himself would serve as vice-admiral of the expedition and captain of one of the three ships of the expedition, the *Godspeed* (the other two being the *Susan Constant*, Captain Christopher Newport, and the *Discovery*, Captain John Ratcliffe).

2. Other Europeans were along the coast of the northern continent in this year as well. Sir Walter Raleigh had sent Samuel Mace of Weymouth on a voyage to the Virginia coast of the New World to gather plant materials and to search for survivors of the Lost Colony. Captain Bartholomew Gilbert, [Gabriel Archer](#), and others were along the New England coast. Nova Scotia was being visited regularly by English traders.



THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

1603

Spigelius published instructions in *ISAGOGES IN REM HERBARIUM* for the creation of dried herbarium specimens. This was a technique that had been being applied for only about fifty years at this point. The collecting, exchange, archiving, and study of such pressed, dried plants, which had been mounted upon sheets of paper according to Spigelius's instructions, would revolutionize taxonomy, floristics, and systematics.

PLANTS

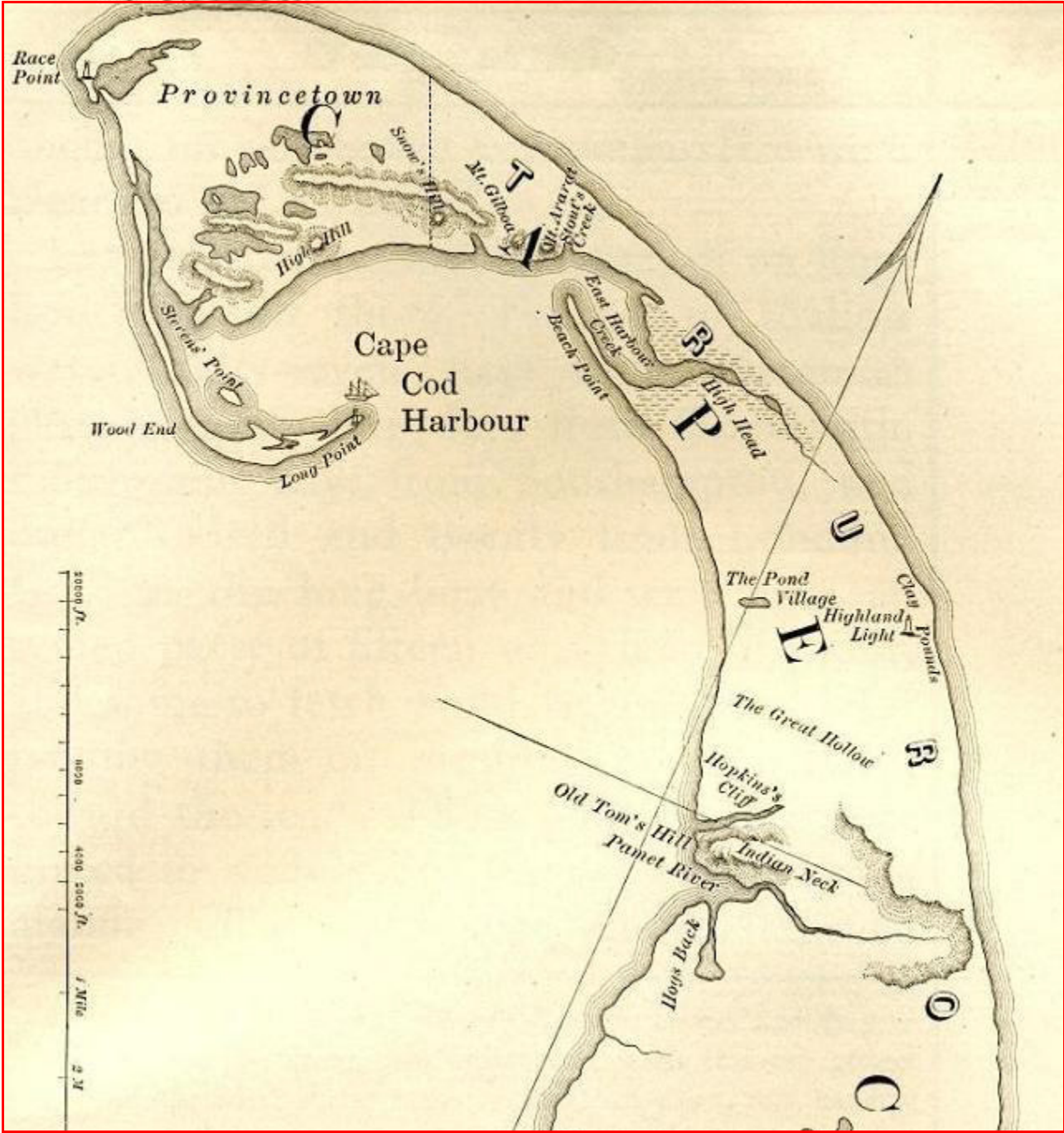
Martin Pring was 23 years old when word of [Captain Bartholomew Gosnold](#) and the [Reverend John Brereton](#)'s voyage inspired a group of merchants in Bristol, England to send him on a 6-month trading voyage to "the northern part of Virginia." He would visit again in 1606, and would continue a distinguished career as a merchant trading captain until his death in 1626. An account of his 1603 voyage would be published in 1625.

The traders made their landfall off the Maine coast and established a trading post somewhere in the vicinity of Cape Cod, perhaps at Plymouth harbor, trading with the [Narragansett](#) for sassafras bark and roots on which they could realize a great profit in the London herbals market. The local people were antagonized by the

THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

mastiffs brought along by the intrusives, who explored in the Truro/Provincetown area.³



THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

1606

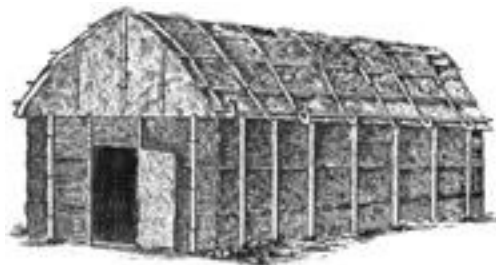
December 20, Saturday (Old Style): Admiral Christopher Newport brought the *Susan Constant*, the *Godspeed*, and the *Discovery* out of the mouth of the Thames River from London, heading off to establish a colony somewhere on the Virginia coast of the New World between 34 degrees and 41 degrees of latitude, conveying 105 male and 35 female colonists.

King James I of England, attempting once again to exploit the mythically rich, virgin coastline of the New World, had established several companies of these merchant adventurers — the London Company and the Plymouth Company.



This sailing was of the London Company, the first to send out ships. King James had given them the objectives of collecting gold, finding a route to the South Seas, and rescuing the Lost Colony of Roanoke. During this

3. “Narragansett” is an Englishing of *Nanhigganeuck* “people of the small point.” The [Narragansett](#) confederation was made up of the Aquidneck, Chaubatick, Maushapogue, Mittaubscut, Narragansett, Pawchauquet, [Pawtuxet](#), Ponaganset, and the Shawomet (Shanomet). It was allied with the Coweset (Nipmuc), Eastern Niantic, Manissean (Block Island Indians), and after 1653, the Metoac of Long Island. This was an Eastern Woodland grouping, well organized and with central authority. The Narragansetts governed themselves by reliance upon eight subordinate hereditary sachems under the guidance of a grand sachem who usually resided in the largest village. Their large, fortified villages of medium-sized longhouses were usually located on islands in Narragansett Bay.



RHODE ISLAND



THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

voyage Admiral Newport would have [John Smith](#) placed under arrest for mutiny. Adverse winds would hold their ship near England for 6 weeks, seriously depleting their food, and 45 would die on the voyage but, in May of the following year, 101 men and 4 boys would be able to disembark on a semi-island on the Virginia coast, to create a settlement to be named, in honor of their royal patron, Jamestown.

[READ ABOUT VIRGINIA](#)

CHANGE IS ETERNITY, STASIS A FIGMENT



THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

1607

April 26, Sunday (Old Style): The *Susan Constant*, *Discovery*, and *Godspeed* sighted the coast of Virginia. They would go ashore at Cape Henry (the present-day Virginia Beach), but there would come under attack by the natives. A few days later they would move into the James River and stop at Kecoughtan (present day Hampton), where the locals would welcome them. Captain Christopher Newport opened the box containing the names of the 7-man council — Captain Christopher Newport, Edward Maria Wingfield, [Captain Bartholomew Gosnold](#), Captain John Ratcliffè, Captain John Martin, Captain George Kendall, and [John Smith](#). After exploring several sites along the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, the colonists, fearing pirates and Spanish competition, determined that they would explore farther inland. [Captain Gabriel Archer](#) proposed they settle on land where the winery now stands, but, because of its deeper off-shore waters allowing close mooring for the ships, the site at Jamestown was chosen instead. It is not clear whether “Archer’s Hope” refers to the Captain’s wish for placement of the settlement or to an archaic meaning, according to which a “hope” is “a small protected cove or inlet.” Archer’s Hope is mentioned twelve years later in the first land grant to the “Ancient Planters,” as the 19th land grant of 100 acres acquired by John Johnson for an annual lease of two shillings. The property would be mapped in 1781 by French Army cartographers disembarking on the shores of the James River to join the armies of Rochambeau, Lafayette, and Washington.

Archer’s Hope


“The twelfth day (May), we went back to our ships and discovered a point of land called ‘Archer’s Hope,’ which was sufficient with a little labor to defend ourselves against any enemy; the soil was good and fruitful with excellent good timber; there are also great store of vines in bigness of a man’s thigh, running up to the tops of the trees in great abundance; we also did see many squirrels, conies, blackbirds with crimson wings, and divers other fowls and birds of divers and sundry colors of crimson, watchet (sky blue), yellow, green, murrey (purple red), and of divers other hues naturally without any art using; we found store of turkey nests and many eggs. If it had not been disliked because the ship could not ride near the shore, we had settled there to all the colony’s contentment.” (Taken from the written discourse of Master George Percy, 1606/1607)

[HDT](#)[WHAT?](#)[INDEX](#)

THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

First Person Impressions! Authentic Costumes!



Bill Young's passion is bringing history to life for everyone. He performs for corporations, civic clubs, church groups, retirement communities, schools, historical clubs, museums, patriotic organizations, tour companies, and private parties. He has done extensive historical research to produce his stirring, patriotic talks and the elaborate costumes that he wears. His spellbinding historical portrayals will be the highlight of your program. He will entertain, educate, motivate, uplift, and inspire your group!

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

April 30, Thursday (Old Style): The expedition of three ships out of London, the *Susan Constant*, *Discovery*, and *Godspeed*, had reached the Virginia coast after enduring a voyage of more than four months. When Captain Christopher Newport had opened the sealed box that listed the names of the seven council members who were to govern the colony, [John Smith](#)'s name had been on the list, as well as Captain Christopher Newport, Edward Maria Wingfield, [Captain Bartholomew Gosnold](#), Captain John Ratcliffe, Captain John Martin, and Captain George Kendall. The council had elected Wingfield to be its president. At this point the ships were at Cape Comfort and sent a vanguard boat to stop at Kecoughtan, where the local Americans welcomed the English.

[Captain Gabriel Archer](#) was serving as co-captain with Captain Christopher Newport on the *Godspeed*, and would record the settlers' initial exploration of the James River.

May 13, Wednesday (Old Style): English settlers disembarked at Jamestown Island on the Virginia coast. According to George Percy, "The thirteenth day, we came to our seating place in Paspahas Country, some eight miles from the point of Land, which I made mention before: where our shippes doe lie so neere the shoare that they are moored to the Trees in six fathom water."⁴

4. A TREWE RELACYON OF THE PCEDEINGES AND OCURRENTES OF MOMENTE WCH HAVE HAPNED IN VIRGINIA FROM THE TYME SR THOMAS GATES WAS SHIPPWRACKE UPON THE BERMUDAS ANO 1609 UNTILL MY DEPTURE OUTT OF THE COUNTRY WCH WAS ANO DNI 1612. By George Percy. post-1612. This can be found in IN VIRGINIA. FOUR PERSONAL NARRATIVES (New York: Arno Press, 1972, page 277).



THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

May 26, Tuesday (Old Style): [Henry Hudson](#)'s bark [Hopewell](#) arrived at the Shetland Islands and, instead of sailing in the direction planned by his company, due north, Hudson directed the craft toward the northwest.

On the Virginia coast, some 200 Americans of the Paspahegh tribe attacked Jamestown, killing 1 white man and wounding 11. According to [John Smith](#)'s PROCEEDINGS, "Hereupon the President was contented the Fort should be pallisadoed, the ordinance mounted, his men armed and exercised, for many were the assaults and Ambuscadoes of the Salvages...."

May 28, Thursday (Old Style): According to [Gabriel Archer](#), at the Jamestown settlement "we laboured, pallozadoing our fort."

June 4, Thursday (Old Style): According to [Gabriel Archer](#), at the Jamestown settlement on the Virginia coast "by breake of Day. 3 of them had most adventurously stollen under our Bullwark and hidden themselves in the long grasse..."



THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

1608

April 10, Sunday (Old Style): Captain Christopher Newport sailed from Jamestown, Virginia for England, taking with him [Gabriel Archer](#), Edward Maria Wingfield, and Namontack.

THE FUTURE IS MOST READILY PREDICTED IN RETROSPECT





THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

1609

[Gabriel Archer](#) returned to Virginia, to take his place as Secretary to the Council. The accounts of the various gentlemen who traveled with him describe him as plotting with Captains Martin, Ratcliff and others to remove Captain [John Smith](#). Accounts of [Archer](#) end during the “starving time,” the winter of 1609/1610, so we presume that he must have been one of the many who perished (only 60 of the roughly 500 Jamestown settlers would survive).

According to [Captain Smith](#)'s PROCEEDINGS, “Now we so quietly followed our businesse, that in 3 monthes we made 3 or 4 last of pitch and tarre, and sope ashes, and produced a triall of glasse, made a well in the forte of excellent sweete water (which till then was wanting) built some 20 houses, recovered our Church, ..., builte a blocke house in the necke of our Ile, kept by a garrison, to entertaine the Salvages trade, and none to passe or repasse ..., 30 or 40 acres of ground we digged, and planted; ... but the hogges were transposted to Hog Ile, where also we built a blocke house with a garrison, to give us notice of any shipping, ...” “We built also a fort for a retreat ...”

At some point during this year, distribution of [John Smith](#)'s A MAP OF VIRGINIA. WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY, THE COMMODITIES, PEOPLE, GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION, with its included map “Virginia /

HDT

WHAT?

INDEX

THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

Discovered and Discribed / Graven by William Hole.”



[HDT](#)[WHAT?](#)[INDEX](#)

THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

1843

The Massachusetts Historical Society published, as part of their COLLECTIONS for this year, an extract from [Andrés Bernáldez](#)'s *HISTORIA DE LOS REYES CATÓLICOS DON FERNANDO Y DOÑA ISABEL*.

**ANDRÉS BERNÁLDEZ**

[Henry Thoreau](#) would copy from this into his Indian Notebook #2, remark on it in his journal during Spring 1845, and include an excerpt in [A WEEK](#).⁵

Also included in the COLLECTIONS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY for 1843 were a number of accounts of the voyage of Captain Bartholomew Gosnold to America in 1602, and [Thoreau](#) would access these for use in [CAPE COD](#).

CAPT. GOSNOLD'S VOYAGE**GABRIEL ARCHER, GENT.**

5. The original notebooks are held by the Pierpont Morgan Library in New York, as manuscripts #596 through #606. There are photocopies, made by Robert F. Sayre in the 1930s, in four boxes at the University of Iowa Libraries, accession number MsC 795. More recently, Bradley P. Dean, PhD and Paul Maher, Jr. have attempted to work over these materials.



THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

A WEEK: The sun-setting presumed all men at leisure, and in a contemplative mood; but the farmer's boy only whistled the more thoughtfully as he drove his cows home from pasture, and the teamster refrained from cracking his whip, and guided his team with a subdued voice. The last vestiges of daylight at length disappeared, and as we rowed silently along with our backs toward home through the darkness, only a few stars being visible, we had little to say, but sat absorbed in thought, or in silence listened to the monotonous sound of our oars, a sort of rudimental music, suitable for the ear of Night and the acoustics of her dimly lighted halls;

"Pulsae referunt ad sidera valles,"

and the valleys echoed the sound to the stars.

As we looked up in silence to those distant lights, we were reminded that it was a rare imagination which first taught that the stars are worlds, and had conferred a great benefit on mankind. It is recorded in the Chronicle of Bernaldez, that in Columbus's first voyage the natives "pointed towards the heavens, making signs that they believed that there was all power and holiness." We have reason to be grateful for celestial phenomena, for they chiefly answer to the ideal in man. The stars are distant and unobtrusive, but bright and enduring as our fairest and most memorable experiences. "Let the immortal depth of your soul lead you, but earnestly extend your eyes upwards."

PEOPLE OF
A WEEK

ASTRONOMY

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

ANDRES BERNALDEZ



THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

CAPE COD: Cape Cod is commonly said to have been discovered in 1602. We will consider at length under what circumstances, and with what observation and expectations, the first Englishmen whom history clearly discerns approached the coast of New England. According to the accounts of Archer and Brereton (both of whom accompanied Gosnold), on the 26th of March, 1602, old style, Captain Bartholomew Gosnold set sail from Falmouth, England, for the North Part of Virginia, in a small bark called the Concord, they being in all, says one account, "thirty-two persons, whereof eight mariners and sailors, twelve purposing upon the discovery to return with the ship for England, the rest remain there for population." This is regarded as "the first attempt of the English to make a settlement within the limits of New England." Pursuing a new and a shorter course than the usual one by the Canaries, "the 14th of April following" they "had sight of Saint Mary's, an island of the Azores." As their sailors were few and "none of the best," (I use their own phrases,) and they were "going upon an unknown coast," they were not "over-bold to stand in with the shore but in open weather"; so they made their first discovery of land with the lead. The 23d of April the ocean appeared yellow, but on taking up some of the water in a bucket, "it altered not either in color or taste from the sea azure." The 7th of May they saw divers birds whose names they knew, and many others in their "English tongue of no name." The 8th of May "the water changed to a yellowish green, where at seventy fathoms" they "had ground." The 9th, they had upon their lead "many glittering stones," - "which might promise some mineral matter in the bottom." The 10th, they were over a bank which they thought to be near the western end of St. John's Island, and saw schools of fish. The 12th, they say, "continually passed fleeting by us sea-oare, which seemed to have their movable course towards the northeast." On the 13th, they observed "great beds of weeds, much wood, and divers things else floating by," and "had smelling of the shore much as from the southern Cape and Andalusia in Spain." On Friday, the 14th, early in the morning they descried land on the north, in the latitude of forty-three degrees, apparently some part of the coast of Maine. Williamson (*HISTORY OF MAINE*) says it certainly could not have been south of the central Isle of Shoals. Belknap inclines to think it the south side of Cape Ann. Standing fair along by the shore, about twelve o'clock the same day, they came to anchor and were visited by eight savages, who came off to them "in a Biscay shallop, with sail and oars," - "an iron grapple, and a kettle of copper." These they at first mistook for "Christians distressed." One of them was "apparelled with a waistcoat and breeches of black serge, made after our sea-fashion, hoes and shoes on his feet; all the rest (saving one that had a pair of breeches of blue cloth) were naked." They appeared to have had dealings with "some Basques of St. John de Luz, and to understand much more than we," say the English, "for want of language, could comprehend." But they soon "set sail westward, leaving them and their coast." (This was a remarkable discovery for discoverers.)

PEOPLE OF
CAPE COD

GABRIEL ARCHER
JOHN BRERETON

BELKNAP



THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

CAPE COD: "The 15th day," writes Gabriel Archer, "we had again sight of the land, which made ahead, being as we thought an island, by reason of a large sound that appeared westward between it and the main, for coming to the west end thereof, we did perceive a large opening, we called it Shoal Hope. Near this cape we came to anchor in fifteen fathoms, where we took great store of cod-fish, for which we altered the name and called it Cape Cod. Here we saw skulls of herring, mackerel, and other small fish, in great abundance. This is a low sandy shoal, but without danger; also we came to anchor again in sixteen fathoms, fair by the land in the latitude of forty-two degrees. This Cape is well near a mile broad, and lieth northeast by east. The Captain went here ashore, and found the ground to be full of peas, strawberries, whortleberries, etc., as then unripe, the sand also by the shore somewhat deep; the firewood there by us taken in was of cypress, birch, witch-hazel, and beach. A young Indian came here to the captain, armed with his bow and arrows, and had certain plates of copper hanging at his ears; he showed a willingness to help us in our occasions."

"The 16th we trended the coast southerly, which was all champaign and full of grass, but the islands somewhat woody."

Or, according to the account of John Brereton, "riding here," that is where they first communicated with the natives, "in no very good harbor, and withal doubting the weather, about three of the clock the same day in the afternoon we weighed, and standing southerly off into sea the rest of that day and the night following, with a fresh gale of wind, in the morning we found ourselves embayed with a mighty headland; but coming to an anchor about nine of the clock the same day, within a league of the shore, we hoisted out the one half of our shallop, and Captain Bartholomew Gosnold, myself and three others, went ashore, being a white sandy and very bold shore; and marching all that afternoon with our muskets on our necks, on the highest hills which we saw (the weather very hot), at length we perceived this headland to be parcel of the main, and sundry 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 young man of proper stature, and of a pleasing countenance, and after some familiarity with him, we left him at the sea side, and returned to our ship, where in five or six hours' absence we had pestered our ship so with codfish, that we threw numbers of them overboard again: and surely I am persuaded that in the months of March, April, and May, there is upon this coast better fishing, and in as great plenty, as in Newfoundland; for the skulls of mackerel, herrings, cod, and other fish, that we daily saw as we went and came from the shore, were wonderful," &c.

PEOPLE OF
CAPE COD

GABRIEL ARCHER

JOHN BRERETON



THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

CAPE COD: "From this place we sailed round about this headland, almost all the points of the compass, the shore very bold; 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 plain."

It is not quite clear on which side of the Cape they landed. If it was inside, as would appear from Brereton's words, "From this place we sailed round about this headland almost all the points of the compass," it must have been on the western shore either of Truro or Wellfleet. To one sailing south into Barnstable Bay along the Cape, the only "white, sandy, and very bold shore" that appears is in these towns, though the bank is not so high there as on the eastern side. At a distance of four or five miles the sandy cliffs there look like a long fort of yellow sandstone, they are so level and regular, especially in Wellfleet, - the fort of the land defending itself against the encroachments of the Ocean. They are streaked here and there with a reddish sand as if painted. Farther south the shore is more flat, and less obviously and abruptly sandy, and a little tinge of green here and there in the marshes appears to the sailor like a rare and precious emerald. But in the JOURNAL OF PRING'S VOYAGE the next year (and Salterne, who was with Pring, had accompanied Gosnold) it is said, "Departing hence [i. e. from Savage Rocks] we bore unto that great gulf which Captain Gosnold overshot the year before." ["Savage Rock," which some have supposed to be, from the name, the Salvages, a ledge about two miles off Rockland, Cape Ann, was probably the Nubble, a large, high rock near the shore, on the east side of York Harbor, Maine. The first land made by Gosnold is presumed by experienced navigators to be Cape Elizabeth, on the same coast. (See Babson's HISTORY OF GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.)] So they sailed round the Cape, calling the southeasterly extremity "Point Cave," till they came to an island which they named Martha's Vineyard (now called No Man's Land), and another on which they dwelt awhile, which they named Elizabeth's Island, in honor of the queen, one of the group since so called, now known by its Indian name Cuttyhunk. There they built a small storehouse, the first house built by the English in New England, whose cellar could recently still be seen, made partly of stones taken from the beach. Bancroft says (edition of 1837), the ruins of the fort can no longer be discerned. They who were to have remained becoming discontented, all together set sail for England with a load of sassafras and other commodities, on the 18th of June following.

PEOPLE OF
CAPE COD

JOHN BRERETON

BABSON'S HISTORY

THE FUTURE CAN BE EASILY PREDICTED IN RETROSPECT





THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

1850

At about this point [Henry Thoreau](#) copied, into his 2d Indian Book from an article in the 1843 volume of the COLLECTIONS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY, “The Relation of [Captain Gosnold](#)’s Voyage to the North Part of Virginia, Begun the Six-and-Twentieth of March, Anno 42 Elizabethae Reginae, 1602, and Delivered by [Gabriel Archer](#), a Gentleman in the Said Voyage.” This material would be described in [CAPE COD](#).

CAPT. GOSNOLD’S VOYAGE

GABRIEL ARCHER, GENT.



THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

CAPE COD: Cape Cod is commonly said to have been discovered in 1602. We will consider at length under what circumstances, and with what observation and expectations, the first Englishmen whom history clearly discerns approached the coast of New England. According to the accounts of Archer and Brereton (both of whom accompanied Gosnold), on the 26th of March, 1602, old style, Captain Bartholomew Gosnold set sail from Falmouth, England, for the North Part of Virginia, in a small bark called the Concord, they being in all, says one account, "thirty-two persons, whereof eight mariners and sailors, twelve purposing upon the discovery to return with the ship for England, the rest remain there for population." This is regarded as "the first attempt of the English to make a settlement within the limits of New England." Pursuing a new and a shorter course than the usual one by the Canaries, "the 14th of April following" they "had sight of Saint Mary's, an island of the Azores." As their sailors were few and "none of the best," (I use their own phrases,) and they were "going upon an unknown coast," they were not "over-bold to stand in with the shore but in open weather"; so they made their first discovery of land with the lead. The 23d of April the ocean appeared yellow, but on taking up some of the water in a bucket, "it altered not either in color or taste from the sea azure." The 7th of May they saw divers birds whose names they knew, and many others in their "English tongue of no name." The 8th of May "the water changed to a yellowish green, where at seventy fathoms" they "had ground." The 9th, they had upon their lead "many glittering stones," - "which might promise some mineral matter in the bottom." The 10th, they were over a bank which they thought to be near the western end of St. John's Island, and saw schools of fish. The 12th, they say, "continually passed fleeting by us sea-oare, which seemed to have their movable course towards the northeast." On the 13th, they observed "great beds of weeds, much wood, and divers things else floating by," and "had smelling of the shore much as from the southern Cape and Andalusia in Spain." On Friday, the 14th, early in the morning they descried land on the north, in the latitude of forty-three degrees, apparently some part of the coast of Maine. Williamson (*HISTORY OF MAINE*) says it certainly could not have been south of the central Isle of Shoals. Belknap inclines to think it the south side of Cape Ann. Standing fair along by the shore, about twelve o'clock the same day, they came to anchor and were visited by eight savages, who came off to them "in a Biscay shallop, with sail and oars," - "an iron grapple, and a kettle of copper." These they at first mistook for "Christians distressed." One of them was "apparelled with a waistcoat and breeches of black serge, made after our sea-fashion, hoes and shoes on his feet; all the rest (saving one that had a pair of breeches of blue cloth) were naked." They appeared to have had dealings with "some Basques of St. John de Luz, and to understand much more than we," say the English, "for want of language, could comprehend." But they soon "set sail westward, leaving them and their coast." (This was a remarkable discovery for discoverers.)

PEOPLE OF
CAPE COD

JOHN BRERETON

BELKNAP



THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

CAPE COD: "The 15th day," writes Gabriel Archer, "we had again sight of the land, which made ahead, being as we thought an island, by reason of a large sound that appeared westward between it and the main, for coming to the west end thereof, we did perceive a large opening, we called it Shoal Hope. Near this cape we came to anchor in fifteen fathoms, where we took great store of cod-fish, for which we altered the name and called it Cape Cod. Here we saw skulls of herring, mackerel, and other small fish, in great abundance. This is a low sandy shoal, but without danger; also we came to anchor again in sixteen fathoms, fair by the land in the latitude of forty-two degrees. This Cape is well near a mile broad, and lieth northeast by east. The Captain went here ashore, and found the ground to be full of peas, strawberries, whortleberries, etc., as then unripe, the sand also by the shore somewhat deep; the firewood there by us taken in was of cypress, birch, witch-hazel, and beach. A young Indian came here to the captain, armed with his bow and arrows, and had certain plates of copper hanging at his ears; he showed a willingness to help us in our occasions."

"The 16th we trended the coast southerly, which was all champaign and full of grass, but the islands somewhat woody."

Or, according to the account of John Brereton, "riding here," that is where they first communicated with the natives, "in no very good harbor, and withal doubting the weather, about three of the clock the same day in the afternoon we weighed, and standing southerly off into sea the rest of that day and the night following, with a fresh gale of wind, in the morning we found ourselves embayed with a mighty headland; but coming to an anchor about nine of the clock the same day, within a league of the shore, we hoisted out the one half of our shallop, and Captain Bartholomew Gosnold, myself and three others, went ashore, being a white sandy and very bold shore; and marching all that afternoon with our muskets on our necks, on the highest hills which we saw (the weather very hot), at length we perceived this headland to be parcel of the main, and sundry 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 young man of proper stature, and of a pleasing countenance, and after some familiarity with him, we left him at the sea side, and returned to our ship, where in five or six hours' absence we had pestered our ship so with codfish, that we threw numbers of them overboard again: and surely I am persuaded that in the months of March, April, and May, there is upon this coast better fishing, and in as great plenty, as in Newfoundland; for the skulls of mackerel, herrings, cod, and other fish, that we daily saw as we went and came from the shore, were wonderful," &c.

JOHN BRERETON



THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

CAPE COD: "From this place we sailed round about this headland, almost all the points of the compass, the shore very bold; 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 plain."

It is not quite clear on which side of the Cape they landed. If it was inside, as would appear from Brereton's words, "From this place we sailed round about this headland almost all the points of the compass," it must have been on the western shore either of Truro or Wellfleet. To one sailing south into Barnstable Bay along the Cape, the only "white, sandy, and very bold shore" that appears is in these towns, though the bank is not so high there as on the eastern side. At a distance of four or five miles the sandy cliffs there look like a long fort of yellow sandstone, they are so level and regular, especially in Wellfleet, – the fort of the land defending itself against the encroachments of the Ocean. They are streaked here and there with a reddish sand as if painted. Farther south the shore is more flat, and less obviously and abruptly sandy, and a little tinge of green here and there in the marshes appears to the sailor like a rare and precious emerald. But in the JOURNAL OF PRING'S VOYAGE the next year (and Salterne, who was with Pring, had accompanied Gosnold) it is said, "Departing hence [i. e. from Savage Rocks] we bore unto that great gulf which Captain Gosnold overshot the year before." ["Savage Rock," which some have supposed to be, from the name, the Salvages, a ledge about two miles off Rockland, Cape Ann, was probably the Nubble, a large, high rock near the shore, on the east side of York Harbor, Maine. The first land made by Gosnold is presumed by experienced navigators to be Cape Elizabeth, on the same coast. (See Babson's HISTORY OF GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.)] So they sailed round the Cape, calling the southeasterly extremity "Point Cave," till they came to an island which they named Martha's Vineyard (now called No Man's Land), and another on which they dwelt awhile, which they named Elizabeth's Island, in honor of the queen, one of the group since so called, now known by its Indian name Cuttyhunk. There they built a small storehouse, the first house built by the English in New England, whose cellar could recently still be seen, made partly of stones taken from the beach. Bancroft says (edition of 1837), the ruins of the fort can no longer be discerned. They who were to have remained becoming discontented, all together set sail for England with a load of sassafras and other commodities, on the 18th of June following.

PEOPLE OF
CAPE COD

JOHN BRERETON

BABSON'S HISTORY

"MAGISTERIAL HISTORY" IS FANTASIZING, HISTORY IS CHRONOLOGY



THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER



COPYRIGHT NOTICE: In addition to the property of others, such as extensive quotations and reproductions of images, this "read-only" computer file contains a great deal of special work product of Austin Meredith, copyright ©2014. Access to these interim materials will eventually be offered for a fee in order to recoup some of the costs of preparation. My hypercontext button invention which, instead of creating a hypertext leap through hyperspace –resulting in navigation problems– allows for an utter alteration of the context within which one is experiencing a specific content already being viewed, is claimed as proprietary to Austin Meredith – and therefore freely available for use by all. Limited permission to copy such files, or any material from such files, must be obtained in advance in writing from the "Stack of the Artist of Kouroo" Project, 833 Berkeley St., Durham NC 27705. Please contact the project at <Kouroo@kouroo.info>.

"It's all now you see. Yesterday won't be over until tomorrow and tomorrow began ten thousand years ago."

- Remark by character "Garin Stevens"
in William Faulkner's INTRUDER IN THE DUST



Prepared: August 17, 2014



THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

ARRGH AUTOMATED RESearch REPORT

GENERATION HOTLINE



This stuff presumably looks to you as if it were generated by a human. Such is not the case. Instead, someone has requested that we pull it out of the hat of a pirate who has grown out of the shoulder of our pet parrot "Laura" (as above). What these chronological lists are: they are research reports compiled by ARRGH algorithms out of a database of modules which we term the Kouroo Contexture (this is data mining). To respond to such a request for information we merely push a button.



THE PEOPLE OF CAPE COD:

CAPTAIN GABRIEL ARCHER

Commonly, the first output of the algorithm has obvious deficiencies and we need to go back into the modules stored in the contexture and do a minor amount of tweaking, and then we need to punch that button again and recompile the chronology – but there is nothing here that remotely resembles the ordinary “writerly” process you know and love. As the contents of this originating contexture improve, and as the programming improves, and as funding becomes available (to date no funding whatever has been needed in the creation of this facility, the entire operation being run out of pocket change) we expect a diminished need to do such tweaking and recompiling, and we fully expect to achieve a simulation of a generous and untiring robotic research librarian. Onward and upward in this brave new world.

First come first serve. There is no charge.
Place requests with <Kouroo@kouroo.info>. Arrgh.