

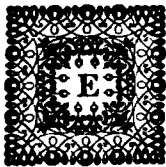
THE  
HISTORY  
OF  
VIRGINIA.

BOOK OF  
VIRGINIA

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BOOK I.

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EVERY Country hath it's Fables concerning it's Original, which give great Scope to light and fanciful Historians, but are usually pass'd over with a slight Mention by the solid and judicious. The late Discovery of *America*, in historical and well-known Times, might, one would think, have exempted it from this common Fate of Nations. Yet such is the Pride of some Men to seem of deep Reach and Insight, and to strike out things untouched and unthought of by others, and such their preposterous Delight in groping after Truth in the Dark, and yet neglecting her in the clear and meridian Brightness of Day, that even this new World hath been endowed with it's fabulous Age, and old Tales revived, or new ones invented, to stretch it's Antiquities beyond *Columbus*, and the short Date of two hundred and fifty Years. We are therefore told of one *Hanno*, a *Carthaginian* Captain, who made a Voyage to *America*. But in what Age he lived, or upon what Authority or Pretext the Story is grounded, I have not been yet able fully to discover. Even the monstrous Legends of *Arthur*, *Malgo*,  
and

and *Maddock*, a *Welch* Prince, and of the Friar of *Lynne*, who by his black Art transported himself to the Northern Parts of *America*, have found Men weak enough to be the Relators and Propagators of them. *Plato's* Fable also of the *Atlantick* Islands has been applied to this Subject; and *Seneca* the Tragedian, who could never yet obtain from the Criticks a firm Rank among the best and most approved Classicks, hath nevertheless been acknowledged by the Historians as a true Prophet, and some Verses of his quoted, as containing a prediction of the future Discovery and Settlement of *America*. But as I have ever had an utter Contempt and Aversion for all such learned Trumpery, and have often been disgusted and concerned to see Authors, otherwise of Judgment and Genius, carried by their Credulity too far into those dark and uncertain Tracts of Time: I shall leave these, with other Stories of the like Nature, to their first Authors or Inventors, and shall apply myself to give a plain and exact History of our Country, ever regarding Truth as the first requisite and principal Virtue in an Historian, and relating nothing without a sufficient Warrant and Authority.

THE *European* Nations had continued, through all Ages, in the most profound Ignorance of all the rest of the World, except the best Part of *Europe*, and the most obvious and adjacent Countries of *Asia* and *Africa*. And although the attractive Power of the Loadstone had been long known and observed, yet it's Poles, and the wonderful Qualities and Inclination of the magnetical Needle, were still a Secret, till it seemed good to Divine Providence, that one *John Gioia*, of *Amalfi* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, discovered them about the Year 1300. This important Discovery lay long useless, without any Application to Navigation; neither can we certainly say, who first turned it to this great End. However the Use of the Sea-Compass crept in by Degrees, and was undoubtedly the grand Instrument and Foundation of all these later Discoveries.

THE *Portuguese* was the first Nation of *Europe*, that engaged in maritime Expeditions, in order to explore and discover the unknown Parts of the World. For Prince *Henry of Portugal*, in the Year 1417, sent two small Barks to make Discoveries along the Coast of *Africa*; which Beginning, having some Success, was afterwards prosecuted, during the Life of that Prince, under his Auspices and Direction. After his Death, they still advanced by Degrees in their Trade and Discoveries, till at length in the Year 1486 they reached the Cape of *Good-Hope*. But it was 1497, five Years after the Discovery of *America*, before  
*Vasco*

*Vasco de Gama*, by the Command, and in the Service, of *Emanuel*, King of *Portugal*, sailed round that Cape to the *East-Indies*.

*Christopher Columbus*, a *Genoese* by Birth, a Person of great Knowledge and Experience in naval Affairs, of good Learning, and a comprehensive Mind, and being also led perhaps by the late Discoveries of the *Portuguese*, was strongly possessed with a Notion of some Lands to the Westward, beyond the great *Atlantick* Ocean. He therefore first offered his Service to his native Country, the Republick of *Genoa*; but being rejected as a whimsical and chimerical Man, he applied himself to King *John II.* of *Portugal*, *Henry VII.* of *England*, and to *Ferdinand* and *Isabel*, King and Queen of *Castile*. Many Years being spent in fruitless Sollicitations, and after much Vexation and Disappointment, he was at last entertained in the Service of the King and Queen of *Castile*, and sent upon the Discovery, which he happily effected the 11th of *October* 1492. After this, *Columbus*, being animated with a publick Spirit and a generous Principle of Glory, and the *Spaniards*, being as eagerly pushed on by an insatiable Thirst of Gold, so ardently pursued, and so successfully improved this first Discovery, that they soon became Masters of vast Tracts of rich and fertile Country abounding in Gold, Silver, Pearls, Emeralds, and many other the most precious and delicious Products of this Globe. The *Portuguese* likewise, altho' sufficiently loaded and embarrassed with their vast Acquisitions on the Coast of *Africa* and in the *East-Indies*, yet nevertheless found the Means and Opportunity to make good their great Discovery of *Brazil*. Neither were the *French* entirely idle; but they made many vigorous Efforts towards gaining a Share of the Riches and Territory of this new World.

THE *English* in the mean time, a maritime Nation, of great Bravery, and of a bold and adventurous Nature, lay quite negligent and supine, and let slip all Opportunities in those early Times of acquiring some rich and useful Provinces in *America*. For altho' they had in the Year 1497, under *Sebastian Cabot*, made the Discovery of *Newfoundland*, and of the main Continent of *America* from 38 to 68 Degrees of northern Latitude, yet they made no other Advantage of this Discovery, but to send out a few fishing Barks in common with other Nations of *Europe*. At length Sir *Humphry Gilbert*, a Gentleman of great Reputation for his Skill in naval Affairs, and of a high and resolute Spirit, undertook to settle a Colony in *Newfoundland*, a cold, barren, and unfruitful Soil, and most unfriendly Clime. And

to this End, he obtained Letters patent from Queen *Elizabeth*, bearing Date the 11th of *June*, 1578.

THESE Letters patent granted “free Power and Liberty to him, his Heirs and Assigns for ever, to discover, find, search out, and view, all such remote, heathen, and barbarous Lands, Countries, or Territories, as were not actually possessed by any Christian Prince or People; and thither to lead and carry with him, to travel thitherward, and there inhabit, such and so many of her Majesty’s Subjects, as would willingly accompany and join in the Enterprize.

AND that he should have, hold, occupy, and enjoy, to himself, his Heirs and Assigns, for ever, all such Lands, Countries, and Territories, so to be discovered or possessed, with the Rights, Royalties, and Jurisdiccions, as well marine as other, within the said Lands and Countries, or the Seas thereunto adjoining, with full Power to dispose thereof to her Majesty’s Subjects, and of any or every Part thereof, in Fee-simple, or otherwise, according to the Laws of *England*, as nearly as conveniently might be; paying to the Queen, her Heirs and Successors, for all Services, Duties, and Demands whatsoever, the Fifth Part of all the Ore of Gold and Silver, which should at any time there be gotten; holding all the said Lands and Countries of her Majesty, her Heirs, and Successors, by Homage, and by the Payment of the said Fifth Part, before reserved.

MOREOVER granting to him, his Heirs and Assigns, for ever, Licence to encounter, expel, repel, and resist all Person or Persons whatsoever, that should attempt to inhabit in the said Countries, without his special Licence and Liking, or within the Space of two Hundred Leagues of the Place, where he, his Heirs, or Assigns, should, within Six Years next ensuing, make their Dwelling and Abode; provided the said Countries were not before planted or inhabited, within the aforesaid Limits, by the Subjects of any Christian Prince, in Amity with her Majesty. And giving and granting to him, his Heirs and Assigns, for ever, full Power and Authority, to take and surprize, by all manner of Means whatsoever, all and every Person and Persons, with their Ships, Vessels, or other Goods and Furniture, that should be found trafficking within the Limits aforesaid, without the Licence of the said Sir *Humphry*, his Heirs, or Assigns; the Subjects of the Queen’s Realms and Dominions, and all other Persons in Amity with her, being driven thither by Force of Tempest or Shipwreck, only excepted.

AND

“AND for uniting in more perfect League and Amity,  
 “such Lands and Countries with the Realms of *England*  
 “and *Ireland*, and for the better encouragement of those,  
 “who would engage in the Enterprize, the Queen grants  
 “and declares, that the said Countries, so to be possessed  
 “and inhabited, should from thenceforth be in the Alle-  
 “giance and Protection of her, her Heirs, and Successors;  
 “and farther grants to the said Sir *Humphry*, his Heirs,  
 “and Assigns, and to every other Person or Persons, to  
 “their, and every of their Heirs, that they, and every  
 “of them, that should thereafter be inhabiting in the said  
 “Lands, Countries, and Territories, should and might  
 “have and enjoy all the Privileges of free Denizens, or  
 “Persons native of *England*; any Law, Custom, or U-  
 “sage to the contrary notwithstanding.

“AND she farther grants to the said Sir *Humphry*, his  
 “Heirs and Assigns, for ever, full Power and Authority,  
 “to correct, punish, pardon, govern and rule, as well in  
 “Causes capital or criminal, as civil, all such her Subjects  
 “or others, as should adventure themselves in the said  
 “Voyages, or should at any Time thereafter inhabit the  
 “said Lands, Countries, or Territories, or should dwell  
 “within two hundred Leagues of the Place or Places,  
 “where the said *Humphry*, his Heirs, or Assigns, or any  
 “of his or their Associates, should inhabit within six Years  
 “ensuing the Date thereof; with Power to constitute such  
 “Statutes, Laws, and Ordinances, as should by him, the  
 “said Sir *Humphry*, his Heirs, or Assigns, be devised or  
 “established, for the better Government of the said Peo-  
 “ple: Provided always, that they should be, as near as  
 “conveniently might, agreeable to the Laws and Policy  
 “of *England*; and provided also, that they be not against  
 “the true Christian Faith, professed in the Church of  
 “*England*, nor any way tend to withdraw the Subjects or  
 “People of those Lands or Places from the Allegiance of  
 “the Queen, her Heirs, or Successors.

“PROVIDED always, and she thereby declares to all  
 “Christian Kings, Princes, and States, that if the said Sir  
 “*Humphry*, his Heirs, or Assigns, or any other by their  
 “Licence or Appointment, should at any Time or Times  
 “thereafter, rob or spoil, by Sea or by Land, or do any  
 “Act of unjust or unlawful Hostility, to any of the Sub-  
 “jects of *England*, or of any other King, Prince, or State,  
 “in League or Amity with the Crown of *England*, that  
 “then, upon such Injury, or upon just Complaint thereof,  
 “the Queen, her Heirs, or Successors, should make open  
 “Proclamation, within any of the Ports of *England* com-

“ modious, that the said Sir *Humphry*, his Heirs, or Assigns, or any other, to whom those Letters patent might extend, should, within the Term to be limited in the said Proclamations, make full Restitution and Satisfaction for all Injuries so done: In Default whereof, it should be lawful for the Queen, her Heirs, or Successors, to put the said Sir *Humphry*, his Heirs, or Assigns, with his or their Adherents, and all the Inhabitants of the said Places, out of their Allegiance and Protection; and that from such Time as they should be so put out of the Protection of the Crown of *England*, it should be free for all Princes and others, to pursue them with Hostility, as being no longer Subjects of *England*, nor by the Queen, her Heirs, or Successors, any ways to be avowed, maintained, or defended.”

IN Consequence of these ample Powers and Privileges, Sir *Humphry Gilbert*, with the Conjunction and Assistance of many other Gentlemen, prepared to put to Sea with a noble Fleet. But just on the Point of Departure, upon some Disagreement and Dissention, he was deserted by his Associates, and left with only a few of his firm and faithful Friends. With these, however, he ventured to Sea, but having been exposed to some Misfortunes, and lost a large Ship of his Fleet, he was obliged to return without effecting any thing. These expensive and unsuccessful Preparations had so impaired his Fortune, that it was 1583, before he made any farther Attempt. But then having sold his Estate, and being joined by divers Gentlemen of Fortune, he again set Sail with two Ships and three small Barks. Coming before St. *John's* Harbour in *Newfoundland*, he was refused Entrance by the fishing Vessels within, to the Number of thirty-six Sail, of all Nations. He therefore prepared to make his Way good by Force of Arms; but first sent his Boat in to inform them, that he had a Commission from the Queen, to take Possession of those Lands for the Crown of *England*. Queen *Elizabeth's* Name was revered through all *Europe*, and her Power and Authority at Sea, in particular, much honoured and revered. These Fishing-Barks therefore readily submitted, and even made a Contribution of Provisions to supply the Wants of this small Fleet.

AFTER this, Sir *Humphry* went ashore, being conducted by all the *English* there; and having caused a Tent to be set up in View of the Bay and Vessels, being attended by his Captains, Masters, Gentlemen, and Soldiers, he summoned all the Merchants and Masters, both *English* and Foreigners, to be present at his taking a formal and solemn Possession

Possession of the Country. He then caused his Commission to be openly read, and to be interpreted to those who were Strangers to the *English* Tongue. By Virtue of this Commission, he declared, that he took Possession of the Harbour of St. *John's*, and of the Territory two hundred Leagues every way, and invested her Majesty with the Title and Dignity thereof. And having had a Twig and a Turf of the Soil delivered to him, he entered Possession also for himself, his Heirs, or Assigns, for ever. He further signified to those present, and through them to all Men, that, from thenceforward, they should look upon those Territories as appertaining to the Queen of *England*, and upon himself, as authorised by her Majesty to possess and enjoy them, with Power to ordain Laws, under which all People coming thither for the future, either to inhabit or to trade, should submit themselves and be governed. And to exercise his Power and Jurisdiction, he enacted three Laws, immediately to take Place and be of Force; and granted divers Parcels of Land, lying by the Sea Side, as well in the Harbour of St. *John's*, as elsewhere.

AFTER some Excursions to search the Country, and the pretended Discovery of a Silver Mine, with which Sir *Humphry* was much gulled and delighted, they set Sail to the *Southward*, in order to explore and discover the main Coast of *America*. But falling among some Shoals, and meeting with very bad and tempestuous Weather, after having undergone much Danger and Fatigue, they resolved to return for *England*. Sir *Humphry*, the better to search the Coast, and to run up into Creeks and Harbours, had gone on board a small Bark of ten Tons; and could not afterwards be persuaded to leave her in their Return homewards, till her Lights were suddenly extinguished in the Night, at which Time she was supposed to sink, and was never after seen or heard of.

THE learned and valiant Mr. *Walter Raleigh* was half Brother to Sir *Humphry Gilbert*; his Father having married Sir *Humphry's* Mother, when a Widow, and had by her this his fourth and youngest Son, with some other Children. Led by this near Relation, and being also a Person of a noble and enterprising Genius, he had been one of the principal Adventurers in this Undertaking of Sir *Humphry*, and had fitted out, entirely at his own Charge, the largest Ship of his Fleet, called the *Raleigh* Bark. Some Authors say, he went himself upon the Expedition, and commanded his own Ship in Person. But however that might be, it is certain, this Ship was, within a few Days, obliged to put back to *Plymouth*, greatly distressed by a violent and contagious Sick-

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ness among her Company. But notwithstanding this Disappointment, and the unhappy End of his rash and unfortunate Brother, Mr. *Raleigh* was not discouraged; but being moved with the Voyages and Relations of others, he still persisted in the Design of discovering and making a Settlement in *America*. He therefore obtained Letters patent from Queen *Elizabeth*, of whom he was at that Time one of the chief Favourites, bearing Date the 25th of *March*, 1584, for discovering and planting any such Lands and Countries, as were not already in the actual possession of any Christian Nation. These Letters patent are in *Hackluyt's* Collection of Voyages; but that Book is so very rare, that our Country does not afford one Copy of it, at least that I could find out or procure. I have not therefore been able to obtain a Sight of these Patents; but we are told, that they were, *mutatis mutandis*, the very same with those granted to Sir *Humphry Gilbert*; of which I have therefore before given a particular Extract.

ABOUT the same Time, the Queen granted Mr. *Raleigh* another Patent, to licence the Vending of Wine throughout the Kingdom; which was designed, as it has been supposed, to enable him by the Profits, that would thence arise, to sustain the vast Charges which this Undertaking of a Colony would necessarily bring upon him. But yet the better to strengthen himself, and carry on the Affair, he persuaded divers other Gentlemen and Merchants to join with him; particularly his noble and gallant Kinsman, Sir *Richard Greenville*, and Mr. *William Sanderson*, who had married his Neice, and was much engaged among the Merchant Adventurers of that Time; and was also one of the Queen's Commissioners for the *Spanish* Prizes, and of Note for the great Globes, which, by his Encouragement, were first brought to Perfection. They therefore, with all convenient Speed, provided two small Vessels, and having plentifully furnished them with Necessaries, put them under the Command of Captain *Philip Amidas*, and Captain *Arthur Barlow*; which last was also a Land-Officer, and had served under Mr. *Raleigh* in the Wars of *Ireland*, with great Bravery and Honour. But Mr. *Raleigh*, being hindered by his Employments, and too busily engaged in his ambitious Pursuits at Court, did not come himself upon the Expedition, as hath been generally, tho' erroneously, thought.

ON the 27th of *April*, 1584, these Adventurers set Sail from the *Thames*; and having passed by the *Canaries* and the *West-Indies*, (a Circuit both needless and unhealthy, but through the Inexperience of those Times thought necessary) they fell in, on the 2d of *July*, with the Coast of *Florida*.



*Florida.* For that was the Name which all this *Northern* Continent from Cape *Florida* then bore, there being yet no distinct Settlements, which gave particular Names to the several Places along the Coast. They were met at Sea with a most delicate and delightful Smell; and soon after making the Land, they coasted it along for about an hundred and twenty Miles, without finding any convenient Harbour. The first they saw, they entered with much Difficulty; and having returned Thanks to God, they went ashore to view the Country, and to take Possession of it in the Queen's Name. The Place of their first Landing was a low and sandy Beach; but it yielded such a wonderful Abundance of Grapes, as very much surpris'd and delighted them. Every little Shrub was covered with them, and the Tops of the tallest Cedars were over-run and loaded with their Clusters.

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THEY concluded, that the Place of their Landing was on the main Continent of *America*; but going up to the Top of a small Eminence at a little Distance from the Shore, they perceived it to be an Island, of about twenty, or as Mr. *Hariot* judged, of fifteen Miles in Length, and six in Breadth. This Island was called *Wococon*, and lay between Cape *Hatteras* and Cape *Fear*; and must therefore be the Island of *Ocacock*, or at least some of the other small Islands along that Coast. For it cannot be, by *With* and *Hariot's* Plan, *Roanoke*, or any other of those which beset and stop up the Mouth of *Albemarle* Sound, in *North-Carolina*, as has been commonly supposed. It was covered with tall and stately Trees, Cedars, Pines, Cypress, Sassafras, and many others of excellent Smell and Quality; and abounded in Deer, Conies, and Wild-fowl, in incredible Numbers.

THEY saw none of the Natives, 'till the third Day after their Landing, when they spied three in a Canoe. One of them went ashore, and waited without any Signs of Fear, till the *English* rowed to him. He spoke much to them in his own Language, and then went boldly aboard their Vessels. They gave him a Shirt, a Hat, Wine, and Meat, with which he was much pleas'd. Having attentively view'd every thing, he went away; and within half an Hour he had loaded his Canoe with Fish, which he brought and divided between the Ship and the Bark.

THE next Day several Canoes came, and in one of them the King's Brother. His Name was *Granganameo*; the King was called *Wingina*, and the Country *Wingandacoa*. The King himself at that Time lay, at his chief Town, ill of the Wounds which he had lately received in a Battle. *Granganameo*, leaving his Canoes at some Distance, went

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to the Point of Land where the *English* had gone to the *Indian* the Day before. Having spread a Mat, he sat down upon it; and when the *English* came to him well armed, he shewed no Fear; but made Signs to them to sit down, stroaking his own Head and Breast, and then theirs, to express his Love. The Natives were a proper, well-proportioned People, very civil in their Behaviour, and highly respectful to *Granganameo*. For none of them sat down, or spoke a Word in his Presence, except four; on whom the *English* also bestowed Presents. But *Granganameo* took them all from them, and made Signs, that every thing belonged to him. After some small Traffick, he went away; but returning in two Days, he eat and drank very merrily with them. Not long after, he brought his Wife and Children on board. They were of mean Stature, but well-favoured, and very bashful and modest. His Wife had a Band of white Coral about her Forehead, and Bracelets of Pearl in her Ears, hanging down to her Middle, of the Bigness of large Pease. As to the rest, they were decked with red Copper, and such Ornaments, as are at present in Fashion and Esteem among our *Indians*.

AFTER this, there came down, from all Parts, great Numbers of People, with Leather, Coral, and divers Kinds of Dyes. But when *Granganameo* was present, none durst trade but himself, and those, who wore red Copper on their Heads, as he did. He would have engaged a Bag of Pearl for a Suit of Armour; but the *English* refused, as not regarding it, that they might thereby the better learn, where it grew. He was very just to his Promise, for they often trusted him, and he never failed to come within his Day to keep his Word. He commonly sent the *English* every Day a Brace of Bucks, Conies, Hares, and Fish; and sometimes Melons, Walnuts, Cucumers, Pease, and divers Kinds of Roots. And the *English*, to try the Strength and Goodness of the Soil, put some of their Pease into the Ground, which grew wonderfully, and were found in ten Days time fourteen Inches high.

AN Acquaintance being thus contracted by mutual Returns of Kindness and Beneficence, Captain *Amidas*, with seven more, ventured up the River *Occam*, as they call it, which must be *Pamptico* Sound. The next Evening they came to the Isle of *Roanoke*, at the Mouth of *Albemarle* Sound, about seven Leagues, as they say, from the Harbour, where they first entered. But this is a gross Mistake, and must be an Error in the Copy. For by the Scale in *Witb's* Map, it cannot be less than thirty Leagues, from *Wococcon* to *Roanoke*. On this Island they found a small  
Town,

Town, consisting of nine Houses; in one of which *Granganameo* lived. He was absent; but his Wife entertained them with wonderful Courtesy and Kindness. She made some of her People draw their Boat up, to prevent it's being injured by the Beating of the Surge; some she ordered to bring them ashore on their Backs; and others, to carry their Oars to the House, for Fear of being stole. When they came into the House, she took off their Cloaths and Stockings, and washed them, as likewise their Feet in warm Water. When their Dinner was ready, they were conducted into an inner Room (for there were five in the House, divided by Mats) where they found *Hominy*\*, boiled Venison, and roasted Fish; and as a Desert, Melons, boiled Roots, and Fruits of various Sorts. While they were at Meat, two or three of her Men came in with their Bows and Arrows, which made the *English* take to their Arms. But she, perceiving their Distrust, ordered their Bows and Arrows to be broken, and themselves to be beaten out of the Gate. In the Evening the *English* returned to their Boat; and putting a little off from Shore, lay at Anchor. At which she was much concerned, and brought their Supper, half boiled, Pots and all to the Shore Side; and seeing their Jealousy, she ordered several Men, and thirty Women, to sit all Night upon the Shore, as a Guard; and sent five Mats to cover them from the Weather. In short, she omitted nothing, that the most generous Hospitality and hearty Desire of pleasing could do, to entertain them.

AND this was the farthest Discovery made upon this first Voyage, except some confused and uncertain Accounts of the Country, which they gathered from the *Indians*. They returned to *England* about the Middle of *September*, carrying with them two of the Natives, *Manteo* and *Wanchose*; and their Discovery was so welcome there, that the Queen herself was pleased to name the Country VIRGINIA, in Memory of it's having been first found out in the Reign of a Virgin Queen. Or as some have been pleased to gloss and interpret it, because it still seemed to retain the *Virgin* Purity and Plenty of the first Creation, and the People their primitive Innocency of Life and Manners. And soon after their Return, Mr. *Ralegh* was elected, together with Sir *William Courtenay*, Knight of the Shire for the County of *Devon*. On the 14th of *December*, he caused a Bill to be brought into the House, to confirm his Patent for discovering foreign Countries; which being committed to Mr. Vice-Chamberlain *Hatton*, Secretary *Wallingham*, Sir *Philip Sidney*,

\* A Food made of *Indian* Corn, or *Maize*, beaten and carefully husked, something like *Furmety* in *England*; and is an excellent Dish various Ways.

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*Sidney, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Richard Greenville, Sir William Courtenay,* and others, it was in a few Days passed, after many Arguments and a Proviso added. And not long after, the Queen was pleased to Knight him, upon Occasion, it is said, of this grateful Discovery. But Mr. *Osborne*, an ingenious Observer on her Reign, says with Respect to *Sir Francis Vere*, a Man nobly descended, and *Sir Walter Raleigh*, exactly qualified, that they, with such others, were set apart in her Judgment for military Services. Neither did she ever raise them above Knighthood; saying, when solicited to make *Vere* a Baron, That in his proper Sphere, and her Estimation, he was above it already.

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THE advantageous Accounts, which these first Adventurers gave of the Fertility, Pleasantness, and Wholesomeness of the Country, induced *Sir Richard Greenville* himself to make a Voyage thither the next Year. And he accordingly set out from *Plimouth* the 9th of *April*, with seven Ships. Having made the usual Circuit of the *Canaries* and *West-Indies*, where they took two rich *Spanish* Prizes, and forced a profitable Trade, they fell in with the Continent of *America* near *Cape Fear*, and were in great Danger of being lost upon it. But having happily escaped, they came to an Anchor off the Island of *Wococon* the 26th of *May*. They immediately sent to the Isle of *Roanoke*, to *Wingina* the King; and Mr. *Arundel* went to the Main, with *Manteo*, who proved throughout their whole Stay, very faithful and useful to them. Soon after, the General, *Sir Richard Greenville*, went himself to the Main, with a select Body of Men; and ranging about, discovered several *Indian* Towns. At one of them the *Indians* stole a Silver Cup; for which they burnt their Town, and destroyed their Corn, and so returned to their Ships at *Wococon*. At *Hatteras*, whither they went soon after, *Granganameo*, the King's Brother, came aboard the Admiral with *Manteo*. This is the last Visit he made to the *English*; for sometime this Year he died, and in him they lost a sincere and hearty Friend.

*Sir Richard Greenville*, having only made that small Excursion on the Continent, returned to *England* this Summer. In his Way home, he took another *Spanish* Prize, of three hundred Tons, richly laden, and with her arrived at *Plimouth* the 18th of *September*. But he left behind him an hundred and eight Persons, as a Colony, to keep Possession of, and inhabit the Country. Of these he constituted Mr. *Ralph Lane* Governor, a military Man of Note, who was afterwards Knighted, and applying himself to the Sea Service, was of eminent Command in the *English* Navy. With him remained Captain *Philip Amidas*, as Admiral,

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one of the Commanders in Chief in the first Adventure; Mr. *Thomas Hariot*; Captain *Stafford*; Mr. *Kendal*; with <sup>1585.</sup> several others of Name in the Expedition.

THIS Colony chose *Roanoke*, an Island at the Mouth of *Albemarle* Sound, for the Place of their Habitation; and their chief Employment was to reconnoitre and view the Country. Their farthest Discovery to the *Southward* was *Secotan*, an *Indian* Town, by their Reckoning, eighty Leagues from *Roanoke*, lying up between the Rivers *Pampticoe* and *Neus*, in *North-Carolina*. To the *Northward* they went an hundred and thirty Miles to the *Chesapeakes*, a Nation of *Indians*, seated on a small River, to the *South* of our Bay, now called *Elisabeth* River, from whom, as these first Discoverers tell us, the Bay itself took its Name. But some pretend to give another Derivation of this Word; and say, that *Chesapeake* signified, in the *Indian* Language, *The Mother of Waters*; implying, that it was the Parent and grand Reservoir of all the great Rivers within it. But this is a dark and uncertain Guess; especially considering the Unstability and vast Mutability of the *Indian* Tongues, and that no body at present can pretend to understand their Language at that time. The best Authority that I have met with for this Derivation, is what a Gentleman of Credit once assured me, that in a very old *Spanish* Map, which he had seen, our Bay was laid down under the Name of *Madre des Aquas*, or some Expression to the like Purpose. This Town of the *Chesapeakes*, we are told, for Pleasantry of Situation, for Temperature of Clime, Fertility of Soil, and Commodiousness to the Sea, was not to be excelled by any in the World. To the *Northwest*, these Discoverers went up *Albemarle* Sound and *Chowan* River, an hundred and thirty Miles, to a Nation of *Indians* called the *Chawonocks*, inhabiting above the Fork of that River, where one Branch takes the Name of *Meherrin*, and the other of *Nottoway*.

THE King of the *Chawonocks*, whose Name was *Meatonon*, was lame, but the most sensible and understanding *Indian* they had met with. He amused Mr. *Lane* and his Company with a Story of a Copper Mine, and of a Pearl Fishery, which by the Description was some where upon our Coast, and with a strange Relation of the Head of the River *Moratuc*, now called *Roanoke*. This River was described, as springing out of a Rock, so nigh the Sea, that in high Winds the Surge beat over into the Spring. And the *English* very sanguinely concluded this Sea to be either the Bay of *Mexico*, or the *South* Sea, or at least some Arm that opened into it. Having their Heads filled with these chimerical

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chimerical Fancies, they formed many Schemes, and undertook a very fatiguing and hazardous Voyage up that River. And so eager were they, and resolutely bent upon this golden Discovery, that they could not be persuaded to return, as long as they had one Pint of Corn a Man left, and two Mastif Dogs, which being boiled with Sassafras Leaves, might afford them some Sufenance in their Way back. But after some Days spent in vain, and having undergone much Misery and Danger, they at last returned, and joyfully arrived at their old Habitation on *Roanoke* Island.

THE Death of *Granganameo* had caused a great Alteration in the Affairs of the Colony. For whilst he lived, his Credit with the King, joined to the Interest of *Ensenore*, their Father, had restrained his Perfidy and Malice, and kept him within Bounds. But upon the Death of *Granganameo*, he changed his Name from *Wingina* to *Pemissapan*, and became a secret but bitter Enemy to the *English*. To his Machinations chiefly were owing the many Hardships and Dangers, they had encountered in their last Journey up the River *Chowan*. For he had given secret Intelligence to those *Indians* of the coming of the *English*; and had craftily insituated Jealousies into the *Indians* of the *English*, and into the *English* of the *Indians*. But a Rumour being spread, that Mr. *Lane* and his Company were all either slain or starved in this Journey, he began to act more openly. He blasphemed the God of the *English*, and endeavoured, by all the Devices he could, to hurt and annoy them. And *Ensenore*, his aged Father, the best Friend the *English* had left after the Death of *Granganameo*, lost all his Credit to assist or serve them. But their Return soon after, and their bringing the Son of *Menatonon*, their greatest King, Prisoner, joined to the Testimonies of *Manteo*, and three other *Indians*, that went with them, how little they valued any People they met, or feared Hunger, Death, or any thing else, restrained his Devices for the present, and brought *Ensenore* again into Credit and Esteem.

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SOON after, *Menatonon*, King of the *Chawonocks*, sent a Present of Pearl to Mr. *Lane*; and *Okisco*, King of *Weopomeoke*, (another powerful Nation, possessing all that Country from *Albemarle* Sound and *Chowan* River, quite to the *Chesapeakes* and our Bay) came himself, with twenty four of his principal Men, to own Subjection to the Queen of *England*. All which so wrought on the Heart of *Wingina*, that by *Ensenore's* Persuasions, they came and made Weirs for the *English*, when they were ready to famish, and planted their Fields of Corn, which they intended to abandon. But this good Intelligence was soon broke off by  
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the Death of *Ensenore*, which happened on the 20th of *April*. For *Wingina*, under Pretence of solemnizing his Father's Funeral, had laid a Scheme of drawing together sixteen or eighteen hundred *Indians*, and of cutting off all the *English* at once. But his Design took Wind, and was at last fully discovered to Mr. *Lane* by his Prisoner *Skico*, King *Menatonon's* Son. Then the *English*, in their Turn, endeavoured to seize all the Canoes upon *Roanoke*, and thereby to have all the *Indians* in the Island at their Mercy. But they took the Alarm, and after a small Skirmish, in which five or six *Indians* were slain, the rest escaped and fled into the Woods. After this, neither Side cared much for trusting the other; and at last, after much Tricking and Diffimulation on both Parts, *Wingina* was entrapped by the *English*, and slain, with eight of his chief Men. This is the Account of that Action, as it is delivered by the Persons concerned in it. But I find, that Mr. *Harriot*, who was likewise upon the Spot, blames the Violence and Forwardness of the *English*; and thinks, that the Causes of Suspicion and Resentment had been better dissembled and passed over.

IN the Time of these Confusions and Broils with the *Indians*, Mr. *Lane* had been obliged, through Want of Provisions, to send Captain *Stafford*, with twenty more, to *Croatan*, on the South Part of *Cape Look-out*, to shift for themselves, and to see, if they could spy any Sail pass by the Coast. In like Manner he detached Mr. *Prideaux*, with ten, to *Hatteras*, upon the same Design; and other small Parties he sent to the Main, to live upon Roots and Oysters. Seven Days after the Death of *Wingina*, Captain *Stafford*, (who through the whole Voyage was very vigilant and industrious, and spared no Labour or Danger, to perform any serious and important Service, committed to him) sent Mr. *Lane* Word, that he descried twenty three Sail of Ships; and the next Day, he came himself with a Letter from Sir *Francis Drake*. Sir *Francis* was then returning from an Expedition against the *Spaniards* in the *West-Indies*, where he had taken *Carthagena*, and the Capital City of *Hispaniola*; and had burnt *St. Anthony*, and *St. Helena*, on the Coast of *Florida*; and done much other Damage to the Enemy. He had Orders from the Queen to visit the Colony of *Virginia* in his Return, and to afford them such Assistance and Encouragement, as was proper. He therefore offered to supply their Wants, and to do any thing else in his Power, towards their Relief and the Furtherance of the Undertaking; and after mature Deliberation, he appointed them a Ship of seventy Tons, with an hundred

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hundred Men, and four Months Provisions, besides two Barks and four small Boats, with able Masters and sufficient Gangs. But just as all was ready, there arose such a Storm, as had like to have driven the whole Fleet ashore. Many Ships were forced out to Sea, among which was that lately given to the Colony, with all their Provisions and Company aboard.

THIS Accident did not discourage the Admiral, but he allotted them another Ship of an hundred and seventy Tons, with all Provisions as before, to carry them to *England* the next *August*, or when they should have made such Discoveries as they thought sufficient. But their Harbour, which was very indifferent, would not receive a Ship of her Burthen; and to lie in the open Road, exposed to the Winds and Sea, was very dangerous. And therefore, after Consultation, it was unanimously agreed, to desire the Admiral to take them home with him in his Fleet; for they had already undergone much Misery and Danger, and there appeared but little Hopes of Sir *Richard Greenville's* Return. And so this first Attempt towards a Settlement became abortive, and they all arrived safe at *Portsmouth* the latter End of *July*, 1586. But in his Way home, Sir *Francis Drake* touched on the Coast of *New-England*; where he landed, and spent two or three Days in trading with the Natives, and one of the *Indian Kings* came, and submitted himself to *Queen Elizabeth*.

UPON this Voyage, Sir *Walter Raleigh*, by the Queen's Advice and Directions, sent, at no small Expence, Mr. *John With*, a skilful and ingenious Painter, to take the Situation of the Country, and to paint, from the Life, the Figures and Habits of the Natives, their Way of Living, and their several Fashions, Modes, and Superstitions; which he did with great Beauty and Exactness. There was one *Theodore de Bry*, who afterwards published, in the Year 1624, the beautiful *Latin* Edition of Voyages, in six Volumes, *Folio*, a most curious and valuable Work. He being in *England* soon after, by the Means of the Rev. Mr. *Richard Hackluyt*, then of *Christ's-Church*, in *Oxford*, who, *De Bry* tells us, had himself seen the Country, obtained from Mr. *With* a Sight of these Pieces, with Permission to take them off in Copper Plates. These, being very lively and well done, he carried to *Frankfort*, on the *Maine*, where he published a noble Edition of them, with *Latin* Explanations, out of *John Wechelius's* Press, in the Year 1590. And these are the Originals from which Mr. *Beverley's*, and the Cuts of many of our late Writers and Travellers, have been chiefly imitated. And to shew, that the  
Inhabitants



Inhabitants of *England* were once as wild and barbarous as these of *Virginia*, Mr. *With* gave him the Figures of three of the *Picts* and two of their Neighbours, that he had found delineated in an old *English* History; which were accordingly published with them, and was no mean or impolitic Device, to recommend the Prosecution of the Enterprize to the *English* Nation.

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BUT besides this Painter, Sir *Walter* sent upon this Voyage a Domestick of his, one Mr. *Thomas Hariot*, a Mathematician, and highly in his Patron's Intimacy and Friendship. He was a Man of Learning, and a very observing and understanding Person, and went chiefly to make Observations on the Situation of the Country, and to assist Mr. *With* in the Plan. After his Return, to obviate the clamorous and unjust Reports of some of the Company, he published a small Treatise concerning the Country, divided into three Parts. The first treats of such Commodities, as would be useful towards the Improvement of Commerce; the second, of those natural Products of the Earth, and of such Fish, Fowl, and Beasts, as would contribute to the Sustenance of Man, and the Support of human Life; and the third, of the Trees and Timber, and other proper Materials for building Houses, Ships, and the like. After which he subjoins the following Account of the Doctrines and Manners of the Natives.

THEY believed, that there is one chief God, who hath existed from all Eternity: That he created the World; but first made other Gods of a principal Order, to be his Instruments in the Creation and Government thereof: That next the Sun, Moon, and Stars were created, as petty Gods, and as Instruments to those other Gods of a superior Order: That then the Waters were created, out of which were formed all Creatures: That a Woman was first made; who, by the Congress of one of the Gods, conceived and brought forth Children; and that thence Mankind had their Beginning. They thought, the Gods were all of human Shape, and therefore represented them by Images, which they placed in their Temples; and they worshipped, prayed, sung, danced, and made many Offerings to them. They held the Immortality of the Soul; which after Death, according to it's Works in the Flesh, was either carried up to the Tabernacles of the Gods, to eternal Happiness; or else to *Popogusso* (a great Pit at the furthest Parts of the Earth, where the Sun sets) into perpetual Fire and Torment. And this Doctrine they supported by the Authority of two Persons, who, as they pretended, had risen from the Dead.

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THESE Opinions were thought to make but slight Impressions on their *Weroances*, or Kings and Rulers; or upon their Priests, and other Persons of Figure among them. For that Christian Custom, for the Great and Eminent to free their Consciences from the Shackles of a Creed, and exempt their Actions from the unwieldy Clog of Religion and Morality, had reached even among those wild and savage Nations. But these Doctrines had a great Influence on the common Sort. They kept them in proper Subjection to their Rulers; and made them very solicitous to obtain the Bliss, and avoid the Torments of the next Life.

THEY were not however so firm to their own Doctrines, but that they were very open to receive any Instructions from the *English*. Their Compasses, Perspective Glasses, Burning Glasses, Clocks, Books, Writing, Guns, and other Instruments and Inventions, so exceeded their Capacities, and amazed them, that they thought them to be the Works of Gods rather than Men; or at least, that the Gods had taught the *English*, how to make them. This caused them to give great Credit to whatever they said concerning God and Religion. And *Wingina* himself would often be at Prayers with them; and when he was sick, which, he thought, proceeded from having offended the *English* and their God, he would fend for some of them, to pray, and be a Means to their God, of his living with him after Death; as also did many others. And once, when their Corn was much hurt and withered with a long Drought, thinking it proceeded from some Injury done the *English*, they came to them in Flocks, and begged them to pray to their God to preserve their Corn, for which they promised, when it was ripe, to give them a Part.

AND this high Opinion of the *English* was greatly increased, by a marvellous Accident. The Country was that Year afflicted with an epidemical Disease, which was observed to fall upon none, but those Nations, which had endeavoured to injure or betray the *English*. This wrought many extravagant and superstitious Opinions, which were much confirmed by the Healthiness of the *English* Colony. Some thought it was the Work of the *English* God; and others, that they themselves shot invisible Bullets from the Place, where they dwelt. Others observing, that the *English* had no Women of their own, nor cared for any of theirs, thought they were not born of Women, but were Men of an ancient Generation, risen again to Immortality; that there were more of them still in the Air, as yet invisible and without Bodies, who would afterwards come, and destroy their Generation, and take their Places; and that these,

these, by the Entreaty, or out of Love to the *English*, made the People die, as they did, by shooting invisible Bullets into them. And their Physicians, to cover their Ignorance, would make them believe, that they sucked out of the Bodies of the Sick Leaden Bullets in the Strings of Blood. In short, *Wingina* and others were so firmly persuaded, that it happened through their Means, that when any of their own Enemies had affronted or abused the *English*, they would desire them to make them die in the same Manner. And altho' the *English* remonstrated to them the Unrighteousness of their Request, and how disagreeable it was to God; yet because the Effect fell out soon after, they would come and return them Thanks in their Way; thinking, altho' they had denied them in Words, yet they had in Reality fully answered their Desire.

HE likewise tells us of the great Esteem and Veneration, in which the Natives held a Plant, which grew spontaneously in the Country, and was by them called *Uppowoc*, but is now well known by the Name of *Tobacco*; derived, it is said, from the Island of *Tobago*, one of the *Caribbees* in the *West-Indies*, where it grew in vast Quantities. The Leaves of this they cured and dried, and then being rubbed into a Sort of Bran and Dust, they put it into Earthen Tubes, and drew the Smoke through the Mouth. They thought this Plant of so great Worth and Virtue, that even the Gods themselves were delighted with it. And therefore they sometimes made sacred Fires, and instead of a Sacrifice threw in this Dust; and when they were caught in a Tempest, they would sprinkle it into the Air and Water. Upon all their new fishing Nets they would cast some of it; and when they had escaped any remarkable Danger, they would throw some of this Dust into the Air, with strange distorted Gestures, sometimes striking the Earth with their Feet, in a Kind of Time and Measure, sometimes clapping their Hands, and throwing them up on high, looking up to the Heavens, and uttering barbarous and dissonant Words.

MR. *Harriot* also, in passing through their Towns, would shew them the Bible, and explain the Contents: That in that Book was taught the true and only God, his Omnipotence, the Doctrine of Salvation by Jesus Christ, and the other principal Heads of our Religion. But he was obliged to tell them, that there was no particular Virtue in the material Book itself, but only in the Doctrines, which it contained. For they paid their Kind of Adoration to the Book, by handling, hugging, and kissing it, and by applying it to their Head and Breast, and stroking it over the other Parts of their Body.

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AND here, if it were an Imputation worthy of Notice, I might transiently remark the great Injustice, done to this learned Mathematician and pious Scholar. For as Sir *Walter Raleigh* was aspersed with holding atheistical Principles, so it has been said, that he imbibed them from this Mr. *Hariot*, whom he retained in his Service with a handsome Pension, to teach him the mathematical Sciences at his leisure Hours. But an orthodox Divine, Dr. *Richard Corbet*, afterwards a Bishop, tells us, that *Hariot's* deep Mine was without Dross. And Mr. *George Chapman*, another Contemporary, a grave and virtuous Author, says, That his Judgment and Knowledge in all Kinds were deep and incomparable, and as much to be admired, as his most blameless Life, and the right sacred Expence of his Time, were to be honoured and revered. To which might be added other Testimonies, which have been carefully collected by the diligent and industrious Mr. *Oldys*, in his accurate Life of Sir *Walter Raleigh*, lately prefixed to his History of the World; who likewise shews, that the famous *French* Philosopher, *Descartes*, borrowed much of his Light from this excellent Mathematician; and that the learned Dr. *Wallis* gave the Preference to *Hariot's* Improvements, before *Descartes's*, altho' he had the Advantage of coming after, and being assisted by him.

As to this groundless Aspersion, the Truth of it perhaps was, that Sir *Walter* and Mr. *Hariot* were the first, who ventured to depart from the beaten Tract of the Schools, and to throw off and combat some hoary Follies and traditional Errors, which had been riveted by Age, and rendered sacred and inviolable in the Eyes of weak and prejudiced Persons. Sir *Walter* is said to have been first led to this, by the manifest Detection, from his own Experience, of their erroneous Opinions concerning the *Torrid Zone*; and he intended to have proceeded farther in the Search after more solid and important Truths, 'till he was chid and restrained by the Queen, into whom some Persons had infused a Notion, that such Doctrine was against God. And this was sufficient Ground for Men, zealous without Knowledge, and stify orthodox, with a Charity usual to some such in all Ages, to brand him with the odious Names of *Atheist* and *Deist*; altho' he was an eminent Assertor of God and Providence, and has in many Parts of his Writings, especially in the History of the World, given stronger Evidences of his Christian Faith, than any of his Detractors ever did of theirs.

Mr. *Lane* and his Company carried home some Tobacco, which, *Cambden* thinks, was the first, that ever was brought

brought to *England*. And Sir *Walter Raleigh*, a Man of Gaiety and Fashion, readily gave into it, and by his Interest and Example, soon brought it into such Vogue at Court, that many great Ladies, as well as Noblemen, made no Scruple sometimes to take a Pipe. We are not informed, whether the Queen made Use of it herself; but it is certain, she gave great Countenance and Encouragement to it, as a Vegetable of singular Strength and Power, which might therefore prove of Benefit to Mankind, and Advantage to the Nation. So far, as Mr. *Oldys* well observes, was this wise Princess from the refined Taste of her Successor, who held Tobacco in such Abomination, that he not only refused the Use of it himself, but endeavoured to destroy and suppress it among his Subjects, and would thereby have robbed the Crown of what has since proved one of its noblest Jewels and most considerable Revenues, and the Nation of a very advantageous and important Branch of Trade.

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SIR *Walter Raleigh's* Tobacco-Box, with some of his Pipes, was lately extant, and laid up among the Rarities in the *Museum* of that curious Antiquarian, the late Mr. *Ralph Thoresby*, of *Leeds*, in *Yorkshire*. There are also some numerous Stories still remembred, concerning his first Use of Tobacco; particularly his Wager with the Queen, that he would determine exactly the Weight of the Smoke which went off in a Pipe of Tobacco. This he did by first weighing the Tobacco, and then carefully preserving and weighing the Ashes; and the Queen readily granted, that what was wanting in the prime Weight, must be evaporated in Smoke. And when she paid the Wager, she said pleasantly, that she had heard of many Labourers in the Fire, that turned their Gold into Smoke, but *Raleigh* was the first, who had turned his Smoke into Gold. It is also related, that a Country Servant of his, bringing him a Tankard of Ale and Nutmeg into his Study, as he was intently engaged at his Book, smoaking a Pipe of Tobacco, the Fellow was so frightened at seeing the Smoke reek out of his Mouth, that he threw the Ale into his Face, in order to extinguish the Fire, and ran down Stairs, alarming the Family, and crying out, His Master was on Fire, and before they could get up, would be burnt to Ashes.

BUT whilst Mr. *Lane* and the Colony were in the above mentioned Streights and Difficulties in *America*, Sir *Walter Raleigh* was not idle at home. He provided a Ship of an hundred Tons, and loaded her with Plenty of all things necessary for the Settlement; but it being *Easter* before she departed, Mr. *Lane* and his Company had shipped themselves

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selves for *England* in Sir *Francis Drake's* Fleet, a few Days before her Arrival. Having therefore spent some Time in seeking them up the Country without Effect, they returned that Summer to *England*, with all their Provision.

THOSE Authors who will have Sir *Walter Raleigh* to have been in *Virginia*, say, that he came upon this Voyage: But the Conduct of it was so weak and trifling, that I cannot be easily induced to believe it agreeable to a Person of his Sense and Resolution; who, had he been there, would certainly have made some vigorous Searches and Enquiries, and left some useful Remarks on the Country, as he did in his Voyage to *Guiana*. Indeed it does not appear, that Sir *Walter* was ever in his Colony himself. The only Authority of Weight for it, that I have met with, is the Translation of Mr. *Hariot's* Treatise, which mentions the Actions of those, *qui Generosum D. Walterum Raleigh in eam regionem comitati sunt*. But this, I am inclined to think, must be an Error of the Translator, who seems to have been a *Frenchman*, and might not therefore perfectly understand our Language; and I could never yet get a Sight of *Hariot's* original Discourse, which was written in *English*, but have been obliged to make Use of the *Latin* Translation, published by *De Bry*, at *Frankfort*, 1590. But if Mr. *Hackluyt* ever was in *Virginia*, as we are expressly told by *De Bry*, it must have been, I think, either in this Voyage, or that immediately following by Sir *Richard Greenville*, of which we have such brief and summary Accounts. For it is not to be supposed, that a Person of his Figure and Consideration, would have been entirely passed over in the full and particular Relations, that we have of all the other Voyages.

ABOUT a Fortnight after the Departure of this Ship, Sir *Richard Greenville* arrived with three Ships more, well provided; but he neither found that Ship, according to his Expectation, nor could hear any News of the Colony, which he himself had seated and left there the Year before. Therefore, after travelling in vain up and down to seek them, finding their Habitation abandoned, and being unwilling to lose the Possession of the Country, he landed fifty Men on the Island of *Roanoke*, plentifully furnished with all Provisions for two Years, and so returned to *England*.

THESE unlucky Crosses and Accidents gave Occasion to many Persons to discant on their Proceedings, to the Disparagement of Sir *Richard Greenville*. But their Censure was very unjust. For to plant Colonies abroad, and to diffuse and propagate our Nation and our Trade, is certainly a most princely and noble Enterprize, and highly worthy a Person

Person of his eminent and illustrious Family. And indeed he seems to have embarked in the Affair with great Heartiness and Resolution, and to have hazarded and exposed his Person very freely in the Prosecution of it. And it was upon Occasion of these Murmurs and Reports, that Mr. *Hariot* wrote and published his Discourse, before mentioned.

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THE next Year, three Ships were sent, under the Command of Mr. *John White*, who was appointed Governor of the Colony, with twelve Assistants, as a Council. To these Sir *Walter Raleigh* gave a Charter, and incorporated them by the Name of the Governor and Assistants of the City of *Raleigh* in *Virginia*, with express Directions to seat at *Chesapeake*; which, however useful and important, they nevertheless disobeyed and neglected. Having taken the old Route by the *West-Indies*, they had like to have been cast away upon *Cape-Fear*, through the Error or Design of *Simon Ferdinando*. He had been with Captain *Amidas* in the first Expedition; and being made Pilot in this, was suspected of a Design to ruin the whole Voyage. But being prevented by the Vigilancy of Captain *Stafford*, they arrived all safe at *Hatteras* the 22d of *July*.

THEY went immediately to *Roanoke*, to look for the fifty Men, left there by Sir *Richard Greenville*, but they found nothing but the Bones of a Man; and where the Plantation had been, the Houses were undestroyed, but overgrown with Weeds, and the Fort defaced. They refitted the Houses; and Mr. *George How*, one of the Council, stragling abroad, was slain by the *Indians*. Soon after, Captain *Stafford*, with twenty Men, and *Manteo*, who, I believe, had been again in *England* this Voyage, went to *Croatan*, to enquire, if they could hear any News of the Colony. There they understood, that Mr. *How* had been slain by some of *Wingina's* Men of *Dassamonpeake*; that the fifty, left the Year before, had been suddenly set upon by three hundred *Indians*, of *Secotan*, *Aquascogoc*, and *Dassamonpeake*; that after a small Skirmish, in which one *Englishman* was slain, they retired to the Water Side, and having got their Boat, and taken up four of their Fellows gathering Crabs and Oysters, they went to a small Island by *Hatteras*; that they staid there some time, but after departed they knew not whither. And with this Account, Captain *Stafford* returned to the Fleet at *Hatteras*.

HOWEVER, Mr. *White* endeavoured to renew and keep up a good Understanding with the several Nations of *Indians* on the Sea-Coast. But finding his Offers of Friendship not much regarded, he resolved no longer to defer his Revenge on those of *Dassamonpeake*. This Nation was seated right

1587. opposite to *Roanoke* Island, on the Main, in the Neck of Land, between the River now called *Allegator*, and the Narrows. About Midnight, Mr. *White* set forward, with Captain *Stafford*, and twenty four Men, whereof *Manteo* was one, who was their Guide, and behaved himself as a most faithful *Englishman*. They landed by Break of Day, and having got beyond the Town, they assaulted some *Indians* that were sitting by a Fire. One was shot through, and they hoped to have been fully revenged, but were soon undeceived, and found that they were their Friends of *Croatan*, come to gather their Corn, because they understood, that the *Dassamonpeake* *Indians* had fled after the Death of Mr. *How*. *Manteo*, their Countryman, was grieved at the Mistake; but however, imputed it all to their own Folly. And so having gathered what was ripe, and left the rest unspoiled, they returned to *Roanoke*.

ON the 13th of *August*, *Manteo*, according to Command from Sir *Walter Raleigh*, was baptized, and stiled Lord of *Roanoke* and *Dassamonpeake*, in Reward of his Fidelity. And on the 18th, the Governor's Daughter, Wife to *Ananias Dare*, one of the Council, was delivered of a Daughter, which, being the first Child born there, was called *Virginia*. And soon after, there arose a Dispute between the Governor and his Assistants or Council, concerning a Person to be sent to *England* to solicit Supplies. All refused, except one, who was thought very unequal to the Business. At last, they unanimously pitched upon the Governor, as the fittest Person; and having signed a Paper, testifying his Unwillingness to leave the Colony, they at length prevailed upon him, with much Importunity, to undertake it. Leaving therefore above an hundred Persons on one of the Islands of *Hatteras*, to form a Plantation, he departed, and after many Crosses and Difficulties, got first to *Ireland*, and from thence went to *England*.

AT this time, the Nation was in great Commotion and Apprehension of the *Spanish* Invasion and invincible *Armada*, as it was vainly called, and the Queen caused frequent Councils to be held, by the oldest and most experienced Commanders at Sea; and also appointed a Council of War, of such Persons as were in highest Repute for military Skill and Knowledge, in order to put the Land Forces of the Kingdom in the best Posture of Defence. For this Purpose were chosen the Lord *Grey*, Sir *Francis Knolles*, Sir *Thomas Leighton*, Sir *Walter Raleigh*, Sir *John Norris*, Sir *Richard Greenvil*, Sir *Richard Bingham*, Sir *Roger Williams*, and *Ralph Lane*, Esq; late Governor of *Virginia*, who were therefore all entirely taken up with those important Consultations.

How-



HOWEVER, having laid a Plan of Operations, and made proper Dispositions for the Defence of the Nation, Sir *Walter* found Leisure to fit out a small Fleet for the Relief of the Colony, at *Biddeford*, early the next Year, which was put under the Command of Sir *Richard Greenvil*, and only waited for a fair Wind. But the Alarm of the vast and formidable Armament, made by the King of *Spain*, encreasing, all Ships of Force, then in any Readiness, received Orders from the State to stay in their Harbours, for the Defence of their own Country; and Sir *Richard Greenvil* was personally commanded not to depart out of *Cornwall*, where Sir *Walter Raleigh* then was himself, mustering and training the Forces, and performing other Duties of his Office, as Lieutenant of that County. However, Governor *White* laboured so strenuously with them, that he obtained two small Barks, and put to Sea from *Biddeford*, the 22d of *April*, 1588. But these Vessels, tho' of little Force, being more intent on a gainful Voyage, than the Relief of the Colony, ran in Chace of Prizes; till at last, one of them, meeting with two Ships of War, was, after a bloody Fight, overcome, boarded, and rifled. In this maimed, ransacked, and ragged Condition, she returned to *England* in a Month's Time; and in about three Weeks after, the other also returned, having perhaps tasted of the same Fare, at least, without performing her intended Voyage, to the Distress, and as it proved, the utter Destruction of the Colony in *Virginia*, and to the great Displeasure of their Patron at home.

THESE Disappointments gave much Vexation to Sir *Walter Raleigh*, who had by this Time expended, as we are authentically assured, not less than forty thousand Pounds, upon the Enterprize. He had also, not long before, received, as a Reward for his great Services in the *Irish* Wars, a very large Grant, out of the Earl of *Desmond's* Lands there; the Terms of which he fairly and honestly endeavoured to fulfil, by planting those Lands with *English*, and made Use of none of the Arts and Frauds, which others of those Grantees were charged withal. So that this great Bounty of the Queen was at present rather a Burthen and Charge to him, than any real Profit or Advantage. Besides which, he was among the foremost of the military Geniuses of that time, who were fired with the *Spanish* Invasion, and prosecuted the War against them with great Cost and Industry, and with an incredible Courage and Success. For all these Reasons, Sir *Walter Raleigh* made an Assignment, by Indenture, bearing Date the 7th of *March*, 1588-9, to *Thomas Smith*, (afterwards Sir *Thomas Smith*, and a Person

1588.

1589.

1589.

son of Note in the Sequel of this History) with other Merchants and Adventurers of *London*, and to Governor *White*, and other Gentlemen, for continuing the Plantation of *Virginia*. By this Indenture, he grants to the said *Thomas Smith*, *John White*, and the rest, according to a Charter, formerly granted for the City of *Raleigh*, free Liberty to carry to *Virginia*, and there inhabit, such of her Majesty's Subjects, as would willingly accompany them; as also to them, their Heirs, or Assigns, free Trade and Traffick to and from *Virginia*, or any other Part of *America*, where the said Sir *Walter*, his Heirs, or Assigns, did, or might claim any Interest, Title, or Privilege. And he did farther, for their Encouragement, and for the common Utility, freely and liberally give them one hundred Pounds, to be employed for planting the Christian Religion in those barbarous and heathen Countries.

AND thus Sir *Walter Raleigh*, having disengaged himself for the present from this burthenome and expensive Affair, gave a Loose to his martial Genius, and bent his whole Thoughts against the *Spaniards*, which soon became the fixed and ruling Passion of his Nature; as abasing the exorbitant Power of *France*, and preventing its ill Consequences on the Liberties of *Europe*, did, in later Times, engross all the Thoughts and Inclinations of King *William*, and was the principal Aim of most of his Steps and Actions. And altho' this Comparison may be thought very unequal with Relation to the Power and Dignity of the two Persons, yet it will, I think, be found just and exact with Respect to their Inclinations and Designs. For no Man of that Age was more deeply sensible of the pernicious Consequences of the *Spanish* Power and Aims, or was more eager and assiduous in speaking, writing, and acting against them, than Sir *Walter Raleigh*.

1590.

BUT these new Assignees were not so diligent and careful of the Business, as they ought to have been. For it was a Year after, *March*, 1589-90, before any thing was undertaken by them for the Relief of the Colony. Then Mr. *White*, with three Ships, set Sail from *Plimouth*; and passing by the *West-Indies*, they staid some time there, to perform some Exploits, as they call them, which was to attack and plunder the *Spaniards*, among whom they got a considerable Booty. On the 3d of *August*, they fell in with some low sandy Islands, to the *Westward* of *Wococon*. From thence they went to *Croatan*, and so to *Hatteras*. There they descried a Smoke, at the Place, where the Colony had been left three Years before. The next Morning, they discharged some Cannon, to give Notice of their Arrival; and

and having fitted out two Boats, Captain *Cooke* and Captain *Spicer* went ashore, but found no Man, nor the Sign of any, that had been there lately. The next Day, they prepared to go to *Roanoke*; but the Wind being hard at North-East, one of the Boats, in passing a Bar, was half filled with Water, and the other overfet. Captain *Spicer*, with six more, were drowned; but four, who could swim a little, and did not trust themselves to their Legs on the Shoals, but kept in deep Water, were saved by the Care and Dexterity of Captain *Cooke* in the other Boat. This Accident so difcomfited the Sailors, that they could hardly be prevailed upon to make any farther Search for the Colony. But indeed, considering the Shoals and Dangers, with their Ignorance and Inexperience of the Coast, which they unfortunately happened upon in this their first Attempt towards a Settlement, it is rather to be wondered, that they met not with more Accidents and Misfortunes, than they really did.

THE Sailors being at length encouraged by the Forwardness and Readiness of their Captains, two Boats more were fitted out for *Hatteras*, with nineteen Men. When Mr. *White* left the Colony three Years before, they talked of going fifty Miles up into the Main; and it had been agreed between them, that if they left the Place, where they then were, they should write the Name of the Place, to which they went, on some Tree, Door, or Post; and if they had been in any Distress, they should signify it, by making a Cross over it. When they landed therefore, they sounded a Trumpet, but received no Answer; and going up to the Fire, they found, it was nothing but the Grass and some rotten Trees burning. Then searching up and down the Island, they at last found three fair Roman Letters carved, C. R. O. but without any Sign of Distress; and looking farther, they saw CROATAN, carved in fair Capital Letters on one of the chief Posts, but still without the Cross, as a Sign of Distress. Their Houses were taken down; and an high Palifado built, after the Manner of a Fort. They likewise found, where their Goods had been buried; but many of them had been dug up, and scattered about, and all were spoiled; yet Mr. *White* knew and distinguished several of his own among them. With this joyful Discovery, as they hoped, of where they were, they returned to their Ships; but had like to have been cast away by a violent Storm, that continued all that Night.

THE next Morning, weighing Anchor for *Croatan*, which was an Indian Town on the South Part of Cape *Look-out*, one of their Cables broke, and carried off another

1590. ther Anchor with it. But letting go their third, the Ship went so fast adrift, that she was very near stranding. Discouraged with these Misfortunes, and having but one Anchor left, and their Provisions near spent, they gave over all Thoughts of farther Search for the present, and determined to go to the *West-Indies*, to winter and refresh themselves (chiefly perhaps with more *Spanish* Plunder) and to return in the Spring, to seek their Countrymen. But the Vice-Admiral was obstinately bent upon going directly for *England*; and the Wind being contrary, the rest were obliged, within two Days, to make for the *Western-Islands*, where they arrived the 23d of *September*, 1590, and met with many of the Queen's Ships, their own Confort, and divers others. But many suspected, that private Interest was the chief Occasion of their Failure in this Undertaking; and that the Riches, gotten from the *Spaniards* in the *West-Indies*, was the true Reason of their Return, for which the Storm only furnished them with a colourable Pretext. However it is certain, that the Assignees made no farther Search, nor gave themselves any other Trouble about the Matter; but these poor Souls were basely deserted by them, and left a Prey to the barbarous Savages, neither were they ever seen or heard of afterwards.

1591. THE following Year 1591, Sir *Richard Greenvil* was sent, by the Queen, Vice-Admiral to the Lord *Thomas Howard*, with seven Ships of War, and a few other small Vessels, to intercept the *Spanish* Plate-Fleet. At the *Azores*, this small Squadron was surpris'd by fifty three capital Ships, purposely sent from *Spain*; and Sir *Richard Greenvil*, who was unwilling to leave a great Part of his Men, then on Shore for Water and other Necessaries, to the Insolence and Barbarity of the Islanders, staid so long in getting them off, that he was hemmed in between the Enemy's Fleet and the Island of *Flores*. In this dangerous Situation, he scorned to shew any Signs of Fear, or to owe his Safety to Flight; but he bravely bore down upon the Enemy, and endeavoured to break through them, in which Attempt he maintained a gallant and obstinate Fight, with the best of the *Spanish* Ships, for fifteen Hours together. He was at once laid aboard by the *St. Philip*, a Ship of fifteen hundred Tons and seventy eight large Pieces of Ordinance, and four other of the stoutest Ships in the *Spanish* Fleet, full of Men, in some two hundred, in some five hundred, and in others eight hundred Soldiers, besides Mariners; and he never had less than two large Galleons by his Side, which, from time to time, were relieved by fresh Ships, Men, and Ammunition. Yet he behaved himself with such uncommon Bravery

very and Conduct, that he disabled some, sunk others, and obliged them all to retire. Neither did he ever leave the Deck, tho' wounded in the Beginning of the close Fight, till he received a dangerous Wound in the Body by a Musket Bullet. When he went down to have it dressed, he received another Shot in the Head, and his Surgeon was killed by his Side. By this time also most of his bravest Men were slain, his Ship much disabled, his Deck covered with Dead, and Wounded, and scattered Limbs, and his Powder spent to the very last Barrel. Yet in this Condition he ordered the Vessel to be sunk, but it was prevented by the rest of the Officers; tho' many of the Crew joined with him, and the Master-Gunner, if he had not been restrained, would have killed himself, sooner than fall into the Hands of the *Spaniards*. When the Ship, or rather Wreck, was surrendered, Sir *Richard* was carried on board the *Spanish* Admiral, where he died within two Days, highly admired by the very Enemy, for his extraordinary Courage and Resolution. And when he found the Pangs of Death approach, he said to the Officers, that stood round him, in the *Spanish* Tongue: *Here die I, Richard Greenville, with a joyful and quiet Mind, having ended my Life like a true Soldier, that fought for his Country, Queen, Religion, and Honour*: Thus summing up, in short, all the generous Motives, that fire the Breasts of the truly Brave and Great, to exert themselves beyond the common Pitch of Humanity.

AND such was the gallant End of this noble Gentleman, who, next to Sir *Walter Raleigh*, was the principal Person concerned in this first Adventure of *Virginia*. He was a Man eminently fitted to serve his Country, in Peace or War, by Land or Sea, and was so deeply rooted in the Affection and Esteem of his illustrious Kinsman, Sir *Walter Raleigh*, that he honoured his Death with a particular Relation of the Action by his own excellent Pen, which he caused to be immediately printed the latter End of the same Year 1591, to obviate some Aspersions, cast upon him by some of the *Spaniards*. The rest of the *English* Ships having Sea-Room, fought bravely, and did every thing, that could be expected from valiant Men, whilst they had the Advantage of the Wind. The Lord *Howard* was for even hazarding the whole Fleet in the Rescue of Sir *Richard Greenville*, and for charging up to the Place, where he was engaged. But he was over-ruled by the other Officers, whose Prudence is commended even by Sir *Walter Raleigh*; altho' no Person can certainly say, I think, what might have been the Event, had six Ships of War more besides the

1591.

the Privateers, fallen upon an Enemy, whom one Ship alone had for so long a time kept in such warm Action. When the Night parted them from the Enemy, they all went off safe, and in their Way home took several rich Prizes. Sir *Richard's* Ship too, the *Revenge*, of 500 Tons Burthen, and about 20 Iron Guns, made good her Name. For a few Days after she foundered at Sea, and drowned two hundred *Spaniards*, who had been put aboard to carry her to *Spain*.

BUT Sir *Walter Raleigh*, being, by the above-mentioned Assignment, eased in some Measure of the Undertaking of *Virginia*, was soon engaged by his active and enterprising Genius in other Adventures and Discoveries. He contributed generously towards the Discovery of the *North-West* Passage, and other things of the like Nature. But having lost his Royal Mistress's Favour, by debauching one of her Maids of Honour, whom he afterwards married, he undertook in Person, in the Year 1595, the Voyage and Discovery of *Guiana*, a rich Country up the River *Oronaque*, in *South America*. After his Return, he wrote a most excellent Discourse upon his Expedition, in which his chief Aim was to engage the Queen and Nation in the Prosecution of the Enterprize, and Settlement of the Country. But all his Reasons were overpowered by the Envy of some great Men to his Person and Merit; and altho' he was restored to the Queen's Favour, yet he could never get any thing done to Effect in this important and judicious Design. However he never quitted it himself, but sent twice immediately after, to make farther Discoveries, and to keep up the good Dispositions of the Natives towards the *English*. Even after his Fall, and when he was in the Tower, he found Means to continue this Design; and his last Voyage thither, after his Release, with the fatal Consequences of it, is too well known, to need a particular Relation here. Neither was he, notwithstanding the Assignment, negligent or forgetful of the Colony, which had been seated in *Virginia* upon his Account. For he sent five several Times, to search after, and relieve them; and last he dispatched *Samuel Mace*, of *Weymouth*, in *March* 1602. But he, like all the rest, performed nothing, but returned with idle Stories and frivolous Allegations.

HOWEVER, these Efforts of Sir *Walter* were only intended to recover and bring off those poor People, and no ways in Prosecution of his first Design of settling a Colony. So that all Thoughts of *Virginia* were abandoned, and the Project lay dead for near twelve Years, when it was revived by Captain *Bartholomew Gosnold*, who undertook a Voyage thither, and set Sail from *Dartmouth*, on the

the twenty sixth of *March* 1602, in a small Bark, with thirty two Men. He kept as far North as the Winds would permit, and was the first that came in a direct Course to *America*.

1602.

On the 11th of *May*, being about the Latitude of forty three, they made Land, on the Coast of *New-England*, as it hath been since called. But as all this Continent bore the Name of *Florida*, till the Discovery of the *English* in 1584, so afterwards all that Tract of Country, from 34 to 45 Degrees of Northern Latitude, was called *Virginia*, till from different Settlements it got different Names. The Land was low; the Shore white Sand, and rocky, yet overgrown with fair and stately Trees. Coming to an Anchor, eight *Indians*, in a Shallop, with Mast and Sail, came boldly on board them. By their Signs, and by the Shallop and other things, which they had, they judged, that some *Biscayneers* had been fishing there. But finding no good Harbour, they weighed, and stood to the Southward into the Sea. The next Morning, they found themselves embayed with a mighty Head-land; and going to the neighbouring Hills, they perceived it to be Part of the Continent, almost environed with Islands. Here, in a few Hours, they caught more Cod, then they knew, what to do with; from whence the Place obtained the Name of *Cape-Cod*. And they thence also concluded, that a good Fishery might be found there, in the Months of *March*, *April*, and *May*.

SOON after they went to the Islands, and anchored near one of them. They found it four Miles in Compass, without House or Inhabitant. In it was a Lake, near a Mile in Circuit; and the rest so overgrown with Vines, which covered all the Trees and Bushes, that they could scarce pass through them. They likewise found Plenty of Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, and divers other Fruits in Bloom, and therefore called the Island *Martha's Vineyard*. They then visited the rest of the Isles, and found them replenished with the like Products. One they named *Elizabeth's Island*, in Honour to their ancient Sovereign, in which they planted Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Pease, which sprung up nine Inches in fourteen Days. From hence they went to the Main, where they stood for some time ravished at the Beauty and Delicacy of the Country. But soon after returning to *Elizabeth's Island*, they spent three Weeks in building a House, in a small Island of about an Acre of Ground, which stood in the Midst of a large Lake of fresh Water, about three Miles in Circumference.

THEY saw several of the Natives, with whom they made mutual Presents, and had some small Traffick. They were

1602. were of an excellent Constitution of Body, active, strong, healthful, and very ingenious, as divers of their Joys testified. The baser Sort would steal, but those of better Rank were very civil and just. Not one of the *English* was affected with any Sickness; but they rather grew more healthy and strong, notwithstanding their bad Diet and Lodging. Twelve had resolved to stay; but, considering how meanly they were provided, they were at last all obliged to leave this Island, not without much Sorrow and Reluctancy, and arrived at *Exmouth* the 23d of *July*.

1603. THE Beginning of the next Year, died that ever-memorable and glorious Princess, Queen *Elizabeth*, and was succeeded by King *James VI.* of *Scotland*. He was scarce warm in his Throne, before, as a Preface of his future weak and inglorious Reign, he confined Sir *Walter Raleigh* in the Tower, for a most mysterious and inextricable Plot. This great Man, as he was the first Undertaker and Mover of these Discoveries, is usually looked upon as the Founder and Father of our Country. And indeed we are proud to own for such, a Person of his distinguished Merit and Parts, who was one of the brightest Ornaments of his Age and Country, highly in the Favour and Esteem of Queen *Elizabeth*, and afterwards the Sacrifice of her mean and pusillanimous Successor. But yet it must be confessed, that his Adventurers touched but once, and then slightly, on our Country; but still kept on in the same unfortunate Tract, on the shoaly and importuous Coast of *North-Carolina*. Altho' his Judgment soon distinguished from the Accounts, he received, the Advantages of *Chesapeake* for seating his Capital City of *Raleigh*; and had his Orders been followed, it might perhaps have given a quite different Turn to the Affairs of the Colony. For it would not only have freed them from the Hazards and Difficulties, they encountered on that dangerous Coast, and every where have supplied them with safe and convenient Harbours, but would have naturally led them to the Search and Discovery of one of the most commodious Countries perhaps in the World, for Shipping and Vessels.

THE same Year 1603, by the Persuasions of Mr. *Richard Hackluyt* (a curious and inquisitive Gentleman, and soon after a Prebend of *Westminster*, who published the noted Collection of Voyages and Travels) the Mayor and Aldermen, with most of the Merchants of *Bristol*, raised a Stock of a thousand Pounds, and fitted out two Vessels. But first they obtained the Leave and Permission of Sir *Walter Raleigh*, as Proprietor of the Country, to make Discoveries in *Virginia*. *Martin Pring* was made Captain, an



an understanding Gentleman and able Mariner; and *Robert Saltern*, who had been with Captain *Gosnold* the Year before, was appointed his Assistant and Pilot. But as, for the most Part, they followed Captain *Gosnold's* Course, their Discoveries were nothing extraordinary or different from his.

1603.

BUT another Bark was this Year sent from *London*, under the Command of Captain *Bartholomew Gilbert*, who had likewise been with Captain *Gosnold*. After some small Trade in the *West-Indies*, they fell in with the Coast of *America* in about 37 Degrees of Northern Latitude; and some Authors say, they run up into *Chesapeake Bay*, where the Captain, going ashore, was killed with four of his Men. This struck such a Damp and Discouragement into the rest, that they immediately weighed Anchor, and returned to *England*, without any further Attempt or Discovery.

TWO Years after, Captain *George Weymouth* was sent by the Earl of *Southampton* and the Lord *Arundel* of *Warder*, to make Discoveries on the Coast of *Virginia*. He intended to the *Southward* of 39; but was forced by the Winds farther *Northward*, and fell among some Shoals in 41 Deg. 20 Min. But having happily disengaged themselves, on the 18th of *May* they made Land. It appeared to be a main high Land, but they found it an Island of six Miles in Compass. From thence they could discern the Continent and very high Mountains; and coasting among the Islands, adjoining to the Main, they found an excellent Harbour. They dug a Garden the twenty second of *May*; and among their Seeds, they sowed Barley and Pease, which grew up eight Inches in sixteen Days; altho' they judged the Mould much inferior to what they found afterwards on the Main. On the 30th of *May*, the Captain with thirteen more, went to view and discover the Continent; and having found a fair River, running up into the Country, they returned back to bring in the Ship. What River this was, and what Part of the *American* Coast they fell upon, is difficult to determine exactly. For their neglecting to tell us what Course they steered, after they were disengaged from the Shoals, renders it doubtful, whether they fell in with some Part of the *Massachusetts Bay*; or rather farther *Southward*, on the Coast of *Rhode-Island*, *Naraganset*, or *Connecticut*; altho' I am most inclined to believe, this River was either that of *Naraganset* or *Connecticut*; and the Island, what is now called *Block-Island*. However it is certain, that *Oldmixon*, (the Author of the Book, entitled, *The British Empire in America*) according to his usual Custom, is here

1605.

1605.

most egregiously bewildered and lost. For after having, injudiciously enough, determined the small Island they first made, of six Miles in Compass, to be *Long-Island*, on the Coast of *New-York*, he immediately after, with still greater Absurdity and Grossness, calls this the River of *Powhatan*, now *James River*, to the *Southward*, as he says, of the Bay of *Chesapeake*.

WHEN Captain *Weymouth* returned aboard, he found, that the *Indians* had contracted an Acquaintance with his Crew; that they had had some small Trade together; and that there was much outward Shew of Kindness and Civility between them. For as the *English* intended to inhabit their Country, and as it was the chief Design of the noble Adventurers, who had sent them, to propagate Christianity among those barbarous People, they used them very kindly; and exchanging Hostages, would sometimes lie ashore with them, and they sometimes aboard with the *English*. At last they were very pressing with the Captain, to go to the Main, to trade with their *Bashabes*, or chief Lord. He accordingly manned his Boat with fourteen Hands, and attended them. But having plainly discovered their Treachery, and that it was only a Stratagem to cut them off, he seized five, and ever afterwards treated them with great Civility, but never more trusted them.

HAVING spent some time in founding all the Isles, Channels, and Inlets, and found four several Ways of bringing a Ship into the Bay, they at last ran theirs twenty six Miles up the River. They found, it flowed eighteen Feet, was a Mile wide forty Miles from the Mouth, had a bold Channel from six to ten Fathom deep, and every half Mile beautiful Coves and Harbours, some of them to contain an hundred Sail of Vessels. The Land was very rich, trending all along in an equal Plain, neither mountainous nor rocky, but verged with a green Border of Grass; and the Woods were large and tall, and delightfully watered with many fresh Springs and Rivulets. Leaving their Ship, they went seven Miles higher than the salt Water flowed, and then marched towards the Mountains. But the Weather was so hot, and the Fatigue so great, that having erected a Cross, they willingly returned to their Ship. Soon after, they sailed for *England*, and arrived at *Dartmouth* the 18th of *July*; carrying with them the five *Indians*, taken by the Captain, whereof one was a *Sagamo*, or Commander, and three others, Persons of Figure and Distinction in their own Country.