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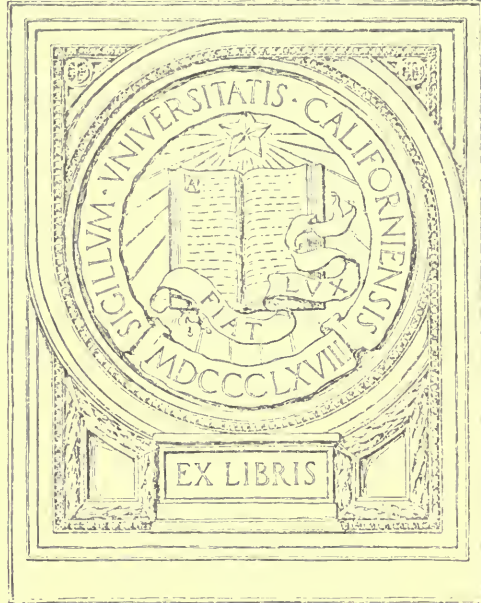
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*Historical Series, No. II*

BRERETON'S "RELATION," 1602

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

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

By JOHN BRERETON

Reproduced in *Facsimile* from the First  
Edition of 1602

*With an Introductory Note by*

LUTHER S. LIVINGSTON

NEW YORK  
DODD, MEAD & COMPANY  
1903



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## Introductory Note

**T**HE little book reproduced on the succeeding pages is the account, by one of the men of the expedition, of the first voyage of Englishmen to the shores of New England. Captain Gosnold and thirty-two others set sail from Falmouth on Friday, March 26, 1602, and made their first landing on Cape Cod, which they so named on account of the great abundance of fish found there. This was the first English name given to any part of the New England coast. They also discovered and named the Island of Martha's Vineyard. The small number in the party made the establishment of a colony impossible, and no extensive explorations were undertaken. They set out on their return on June 18, again on a Friday, and arrived safely in the harbor of Exmouth on July 23. This hasty voyage was the true beginning of New England.

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

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

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## Introductory Note

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Introductory Note

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

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

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

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

L. S. L.





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

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

*Written by M. Iohn Brereton  
one of the voyage.*

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

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

LONDINI,  
*Impensis Geor. Bishop.*  
1602.





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

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

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

They fell with  
 S. Marie, one of  
 the Açores.

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

They discouered land the 14. of May.

Six Indians come aboard of them.

The description of them.

Their first landing.

Another Indian.

An excellent Cod fishing.



bers of them over-board againe : and surely, I am persuaded that in the moneths of March, April, and May, there is vpon this coast, better fishing, and in as great plenty, as in Newfound-land : for the sculles of Hakerell, herrings, Cod, and other fish, that we dayly saw as we went and came from the shoze, were wonderfull ; and besides, the places where we toke these Cods (and might in a few daies haue laden our ship) were but in seven saddome water, and within lesse than a league of the shoze ; where, in Newfound-land they fish in fortye or fiftie sadome water, and farre off. From this place, we sailed round about this headland, almost all the points of the compasse, the shoze very bolde : but as no coast is free from dangers, so I am persuaded, this is as free as any ; the land somewhat lowe, full of goodly woods, but in some places plaine: at length we were come amongst many faire Ilands, which we had partly discerned at our first landing ; all lying within a league or two one of another, and the outermost not above sixe or seven leagues from the maine : but coming to an anchor vnder one of the, which was about thre or foure leagues from the maine, captaine Gosnold, my selfe, and some others, went ashore, & going round about it, we found it to be foure English miles in compasse, without house or inhabitant, sauing a little old house made of boughes, couered with barke, an olde piece of a weare of the Indians, to catch fish, and one or two places, where they had made fires. The chiefest trees of this Iland, are Waches and Cedars ; the outward parts all ouergrown with lowe bushie trees, thre or foure foot in height, which beare some kinde of fruits, as appeared by their blossomes ; Strawberies, red and white, as swæt and much bigger than ours in England, Kalberies, Goseberies, Hurtleberies, and such ; an incredible shoze of Vines, as well in the wooddie part of the Iland, where they run vpon euery tree, as on the outward parts, that we could not goe for treading vpon them : also, many springs of excellent swæt water, and a great standing lake of fresh water, nere the sea side, an English mile in compasse, which is maintained with the springs running exceeding pleasantly thoroow the wooddie grounds which are very rockie. Here are also in this Iland, great shoze of Deere, which we saw, and other beasts, as appeared.

A great head-land.

Many faire Ilands.

The first I-land called Marthas vine-yard.

Beeches.. Cedars.

Vines in abundance.

Springs. A Lake.

Deere. Other beasts.

## A true relation of the discoverie

Cranes.  
Herrings.  
Witers.  
Geese.  
Hallards.  
Teales.

peared by their tracks; as also diuers fowles, as Cranes, Herrshawes, Bitters, Gæsc, Hallards, Teales, and other fowles, in great plenty; also, great Hoze of Peale, which grow in certeine plots all the Island ouer. On the South side of this Island we found many huge bones and ribbes of Whales. This Island, as also all the rest of these Islands, are full of all sorts of Stones fit for building; the sea-sides all covered with Stones, many of them glistering and shining like minerall Stones, and very rockie: also, the rest of these Islands are replenished with these commodities, and vpon some of them, inhabitants; as vpon an Island to the Southward, and within two leagues of this; yet we found no townes, nor many of their houses, although we saw manie Indians, which are tall big boned men, all naked, sauing they couer their priuy parts with a blacke felued skin, much like a Black-Smithes apron, tied about their middle and betwene their legs behinde: they gaue vs of their fish readie boiled (which they carried in a basket made of twiggess, not unlike our ossier) whereof we did eat, and iudged them to be fresh water fish: they gaue vs also of their Tabacco, which they drinke greene, but dried into powder, very strong and pleasant, and much better than any I haue tasted in England: the necks of their pipes are made of clay hard dried (whereof in that Island is great Hoze both red and white) the other part, is a peece of hollow copper, very finely closed and segmented together: we gaue vnto them certeine trifles, as knives, points, and such like, which they much esteemed. From hence we went to another Island, to the South-west of this, and within a league or two of the maine, which we found to be greater than befoze we imagined, being 16 English miles at the least in compasse; for it containeth many pieces or necks of land, which differ nothing from severall Islands, sauing that certeine banks of small bredth do like byldges ioyne them to this Island: on the outsidés of this Island are many plaine places of grassie, abundance of Strawberies & other berries befoze mentioned: in mid May we did sowe in this Island (as for a triall) in sundry places, Wheat, Barley, Dats, and Pease, which in fouretene daies were sprung by nine inches and moze: the soile is fat and lustie; the vpper crust, of gray colour.

Tabacco.

Elizabeths  
Island.

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

colour; but a foot or lesse in depth, of the colour of our hempe-lands in England; and being thus apt for these and the like graines; the sowing or setting (after the ground is cleaned) is no greater labour, than if you should set or sowe in one of our best prepared gardens in England. This Island is full of high timbered Oaks, their leaves thise so broad as ours; Cedars, Strait and tall; Beech, Elme, Hollie, Walnut trees in abundance, the fruit as bigge as ours, as appeared by those we found vnder the trees, which had lien all the yere vngathered; Walenut trees, Cherry trees, the leafe, barke and biggnesse not differing from ours in England, but the skalle beareth the blossomes or fruit at the end thereof, like a cluster of Grapes, forty or fifty in a bunch; Sassafras trees great plenty all the Island ouer, a tree of high price and profit; also, diuers other fruit trees, some of them with strange barks, of an Orange colour, in feeling soft and smooth like Meloc: in the thickest parts of these woods, you may see a furlong or more round about. On the North-west side of this Island, nere to the sea side, is a standing Lake of fresh water, almost three English miles in compasse, in the middelt whereof stands a plot of wooddie ground, an acre in quantitie or not aboue: this Lake is full of small Toztoises, and exceedingly frequented with all sorts of fowles befoze rehearsed, which breed, some lowe on the banks; and others on lowe trees about this Lake in great abundance, whose yong ones of all sorts we toke and eat at our pleasure; but all these fowles are much bigger than ours in England. Also, in euery Island, and almost in euery part of euery Island, are great store of Ground nuts, forty together on a string, some of them as bigge as hennes egges; they grow not two inches vnder ground: the which nuts we found to be as good as Potatoes. Also, diuers sorts of shell-fish, as Scallops, Pulletes, Cockles, Lobsters, Crabs, Mussels, and Milks, exceeding good and very great. But not to cloy you with particular rehearsal of such things as God & Nature hath bestowed on these places, in comparison wherof, the most fertile part of all England is (of it selfe) but barren; we went in our light-horsman-ship this Island to the maine, right against this Island some two leagues off, where coming ahoze, we stode a while like men ravished at the

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

Sassafras trees.  
Diuers other trees.

A lake three miles about.

Small Toztoises.

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

Shellfish.



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

Seuen In-  
dians.

A broad river.

A good har-  
bour.

The English  
house.

Fine canoas  
with fiftie In-  
dians in them.

Their cap-  
taine.

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



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

Seuerall sorts  
of Furrer.

Red Copper  
in abundance.

Chaines.

Collars.

Drinking  
cups of  
Copper.

Mines of  
Copper.

Minerall  
stones,  
Emerie  
stones.

Flaxe.

Indians apt  
for service.

Sassafras.

A goodly peo-  
ple, & of good  
conditions.

much like our boare-speare blades, all which they so little esteeme, as they offered their fairest collars or chaines, for a knife or such like trifle, but we seemed little to regard it; yet I was desirous to vnderstand where they had such store of this mettall, and made signes to one of them (with whom I was verie familiar) who taking a piece of Copper in his hand, made a hole with his finger in the ground, and withall, pointed to the maine from whence they came. They strike fire in this maner; euery one carrieth about him in a purse of sewed leather, a Minerall stone (which I take to be their Copper) and with a flat Emerie stone (wherewith Glasiers cut glasse, and Cutlers glasse blades) tied fast to the end of a little sticke, gently he striketh vpon the Minerall stone, and within a stroke or two, a sparke falleth vpon a piece of Touchwood (much like our Spunge in England) and with the least sparke he maketh a fire presently. We had also of their flaxe, wherewith they make many strings and cords, but it is not so bright of colour as ours in England: I am perswaded they haue great store growing vpon the maine, as also Mines and many other rich commodities, which we, wanting both time and meanes, could not possibly discover. Thus they continued with vs thzee daies, euery night retiring themselves to the furthestmost part of our Island two or thzee miles from our fort: but the fourth day they returned to the maine, pointing five or six times to the Sun, and once to the maine, which we vnderstood, that within five or six daies they would come from the maine to vs againe: but being in their cano wes a little from the shore, they made huge cries & shouts of ioy vnto vs; and we with our trumpet and cornet, and casting by our cappes into the aire, made them the best farewell we could: yet five or seuen of them remained with vs behinde, bearing vs company euery day into the woods, and helpt vs to cut and carie our Sassafras, and some of them lay aboord our ship. These people, as they are exceeding courteous, gentle of disposition, and well conditioned, excellling all others that we haue sene; so for shape of bodie and louely fauour, I thinke they excell all the people of America; of stature much higher than we; of complexion or colour, much like a darke Olive; their eye-browes and haire blacke, which they

swear

weare long, tied vp behinde in knots, whereon they picke feathers of fowles, in fashion of a crownet: some of them are blacke thin bearded; they make beards of the haire of beasts: and one of them offered a beard of their making to one of our sailers, for his that grew on his face, which because it was of a red colour, they iudged to be none of his owne. They are quicke eied, and stedfast in their looks, fearelesse of others harmes, as intending none themselves; some of the meaner sort giuen to fitching, which the very name of Saluages (not weighing their ignorance in good or euill) may easily excuse: their garments are of Deere skins, and some of them weare <sup>Their apparell.</sup> Furrer round and close about their necks. They pronounce our language with great facilitie; for one of them one day sitting by me, vpon occasion I spake smiling to him these words: How now (sirha) are you so fancie with my Tabacco? which words (without any further repetition) he suddenly spake so plaine and distinctly, as if he had bene a long scholar in the language. Many other such trials we had, which are here needlesse to repeat. <sup>Their women.</sup> Their women (such as we saw) which were but three in all, were but lowe of stature, their eie-browes, haire, apparell, and maner of wearing, like to the men, fat, and very well fanoured, and much delighted in our companie; the men are very dutifull towards them. And truely, the holsonesse and temperature of this Climat, doth not onely argue this people to be answerable to this description, but also of a perfect constitution of body, actiue, strong, healthfull, and very wittie, as the sundry toles of theirs cunningly wrought, may easily witnes. <sup>The goodnesse of the Climat.</sup> For the agreeing of this Climat with vs (I speake of my selfe, & so I may iustly do for the rest of our companie) that we found our health & strength all the while we remained there, so to renew and increase, as notwithstanding our diet and lodging was none of the best, yet not one of our companie (God be thanked) felt the least grudging or inclination to any disease or sickness, but were much fatter and in better health than when we went out of England. But after our barke had taken in so much Sassafras, Cedar, Furrer, Skinnes, and other commodities, as were thought conuenient; some of our companie that had promised captaine Gosnold to stay, hauing nothing but a sa-  
ning



## A true relation of the discouerie

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

Your Lordships to command,  
*John Brereton.*

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

*Trees.*

**S**assafras trees, the roots  
wherof at 3.s.the pound  
are 33 6.l. the tunne.  
Cedars tall and straight, in  
great abundance.  
Cypres trees.  
Oakes.  
Walnut trees great store.  
Elmes.  
Beech.  
Hollie.  
Hallenut trees.  
Cherry trees.  
Cotten trees.  
Other fruit trees to vs vñ-  
known.

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

*Fowles.*

**E**Agles.  
Hernshawes.  
Cranes.  
Bitters.  
Mallards.  
Teales.  
Geese.  
Pengwins.  
Ospreis and Hawks.  
Crowes.  
Rauens.  
Mewes.  
Doves.  
Sea-pies.  
Blacke-birds with carnation  
wings.

*Beasts.*

**D**eere in great store, very  
great and large.  
Beares.

Beares.

Luzernes.

Blacke Foxes.

Beavers.

Otters.

Wilde-Cats, vetie large and great.

Dogs like Foxes, blacke and sharpe nosed.

Conies.

*Fruits, Plants, and Herbs.*

**T**Abacco, excellent sweet and strong.

Vines in more plenty than in *France*.

Ground-nuts, good meat, & also medicinable.

Strawberries.

Raspeberries.

Gooseberries.

Hurtleberries.

Pease growing naturally.

Flaxe.

Sorrell, & manie other herbs wherewith they made sallets.

*Fishes.*

**W**Hales.  
Tortoises, both on land and sea.

Seales.

Cods.

Mackerell.

Breames.

Herrings.

Thornbacke.

Hakes.

Rockefish.

Doggefifh.

Lobsters.

Crabbes.

Mufcles.

Wilks.

Cockles.

Scallops.

Oifters.

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

*Mettals and Stones.*

**C**opper in great abundance.

Emerie stones for Glasiers & Cutlers.

Alabaster very white.

Stones glistering and shining like Minerall stones,

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

Stones of all sorts for buildings.

Cley, red and white.



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



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



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



The voyage which we intend, is to plant *Chin* Temperate  
Climats. *stan* people & religion vpon the North-west countreys of America, in places temperat and well agreeing with our constitution, which though the same do lie betwæne 40 & 44 degrees of latitude, vnder the Paralels of *Italie* & *France*, yet are not they so hot; by reason that the suns heat is qualified in his course ouer the Ocean, befoze he arriueth vpon the coasts of America, attracting much vapour from the sea: which mitigation of his heat, we take for a benefit to vs that intend to inhabit there; because vnder the Climat of 40 degrees, the same would be too vehement els for our bodies to endure.

These lands were neuer yet actually possessed by any *Chin* Her Maiesties  
title. *stan* prince or people, yet often intended to be by the French nation, which long sithence had inhabited there, if domesticall warres had not withheld them: notwithstanding the same are the rightfull inheritance of her Maiestie, being first discovered by our nation in the time of King *Henrie* the seventh, vnder the conduct of *John Cabot* and his sonnes: by which title of first discovery, the kings of *Portugall* and *Spaine* doe holde and enioy their ample and rich kingdomes in their *East* and *West*; and also lately planted in part by the Colonies sent thither by the honourable knight, *Sir Walter Raleigh*.

The course vnto these countreys, is thow the Ocean, al- A commodi-  
ous and safe  
course. together free from all restraint by fozen princes to be made; whereunto other our accustomed trades are subiect; apt for most winds that can blow, to be perfozmed commonly in 30



- or 35 daies. The coast faire, with safe roads and harbours for  
 Rivers. Ships: Many rivers.
- Fertile lands. These lands be faire and pleasant, resembling France, in-  
 termedled with mountaines, valleys, medowes, woodlands,  
 and champians. The soile is exceeding strong, by reason it  
 was neuer manured; and will be therefore most fit to beare  
 Rape-seeds, Hempe, Flax, and whatsoeuer els requir-  
 eth such strong soile. Rape-oiles, and all sorts of oiles, will  
 be very commodious for England, which spendeth oiles a-  
 bundantly about Clothing and Leather-dressing. In like  
 sort, Hempe and Flax are profitable, whether the same be  
 sent into England, or wrought there by our people; And also  
 will grow there aswell or better then in Terçera.
- Dies. The Salvages weare faire colours in some of their attire,  
 whereby we hope to find rich dies and colours for painting.  
 The trees are for the most part, Cedars, Pines, Spruce,  
 Firre, and Oaks to the southward. Of these trees will be  
 drawn Tarre and Pitch, Rosen, Turpentine, and Soap-  
 ashes. They will make masts for the greatest shippes of the  
 world Excellent timbers of Cedar, and woods for curious  
 buildings.
- Minerals. The cliffes upon the coasts and mountaines every where  
 shew great likelihood of Minerals. A very rich mine of Cop-  
 per is found, whereof I haue sene proofe; and the place de-  
 scribed. Not farre from which there is a great hope also of a  
 Silver mine. There be faire quarries of stone, of beautifull  
 colours, for buldings.
- Grapes. The ground bringeth forth without industrie, Pease, Ro-  
 ses, Grapes, Hempe, besides other plants, fruits, herbs and  
 flowers, whose pleasant view and delectable smells, doe de-  
 monstrate sufficiently the fertilitie and sweetnesse of that  
 soile and aire.
- Beasts. Beasts of many kindes; some of the bignesse of an Ore,  
 whose hides make good Wolfe: Deere, both red and of other  
 sorts in abundance: Luzerns, Martens, Sables, Beavers,  
 Beares, Otters, Molees, Foxes, and Squirrels, which to  
 the southward are blacke, and accounted very rich furs.
- Fowles. Fowles both of the water and land, infinit sorte and vari-  
 etie; Watks both short and long winged, Partridges in a  
 abundance,



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

Fish, namely, Codds, which as we encline moze unto the South, are moze large and vendible for England and France, than the Newland fish. Whales and Seales in great abundance. Diles of them are rich commodities for England, whereof we now make Soape, besides many other vles. Item, Tunneys, Anchoues, Bonits, Salmons, Lobsters, Diflers hauing Pearle, and infinit other sorts of fish, which are moze plentifull vpon those Southwest coasts of America, than in any parts of the knowen world. Salt is reported to be found there, which els may be made there, to serue sufficiently for all fishing.

So as the commodities there to be raised both of the sea and land (after that we haue planted our people skillfull and industrious) will be, Fish, Whale and Seale oiles, Soape as Oles and Soape, Tarre and Pitch, Rosen and Turpentine, Mastis, Timber and booyds of Cedars, Firres, and Pines, Hemp, Flaxe, Cables and Ropes, Saile-clothes, Grapes, and Raisens and Wines, Cozne, Rape-seeds & oiles, Hides, Skinnes, Fures, Dies and Colours for painting, Pearle, Mettals, and other Minerals.

Commodities  
in generall.

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

Imploiment  
of our people,  
and repairing  
decaied ports.

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

The trade to  
Newfound-land  
shalbe reuio-  
ued to vs.

## A Treatise touching the planting

**Spanish commodities.** and many commodities besides, of good importance & value. Then will the Spaniards and Portugals bring unto vs in exchange of such commodities before mentioned, Wines, Sweet oiles, fruits, Spices, Sugars, Silks, Gold and Silver, or whatsoever that Europe yieldeth, to supply our necessities, and to increase our delights.

**English commodities.** For which Spanish commodities and other sorts likewise, our merchants of England will bring unto vs againe, Cloth, Cattell, for our store and breed; and every thing else that we shall need, or that England shall haply exchange for such commodities.

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

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

**In commodities in the Newfoundland trade.**

**Commodities by having trade with vs.** Contrariwise, by trading with vs at our intended place, the course shall be in a maner as short; into a more temperate and healthfull climat; at all times of the yeere to be traded; harbors fortified to secure ships and goods; charges abridged of salt, victualling and manning ships double: because lading shall be provided vnto their hands at a more easie rate than themselves could make it. They shall carry freight also out-  
ward

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

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

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

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

An easie enterprise, and great reward.

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

The English nation most fit for discoveries.

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



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The Saluages  
are unable to  
defend or  
offend.

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

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

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

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

Overlight in  
choise of a new  
habitation.

A matter of  
importance  
for England.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



on the North part of *Virginia*.

Upon the South side, at the head and fall of the riuer; and two others on the South side, at the head and fall also of that other Riuer.

Provided, that ships may passe by those riuers vnto the Staples, so farre as the same be nauigable intg the land; and after wards, that boats with flat bottomes may also passe so high and nere the heads of the riuers vnto the Staples, as possibly they can, euen with lesse than two foot water, which can not then be far from the heads; as in the riuer of Chagre.

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

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

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

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

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

F I N I S.















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