

- How does this relate to the list of commodities

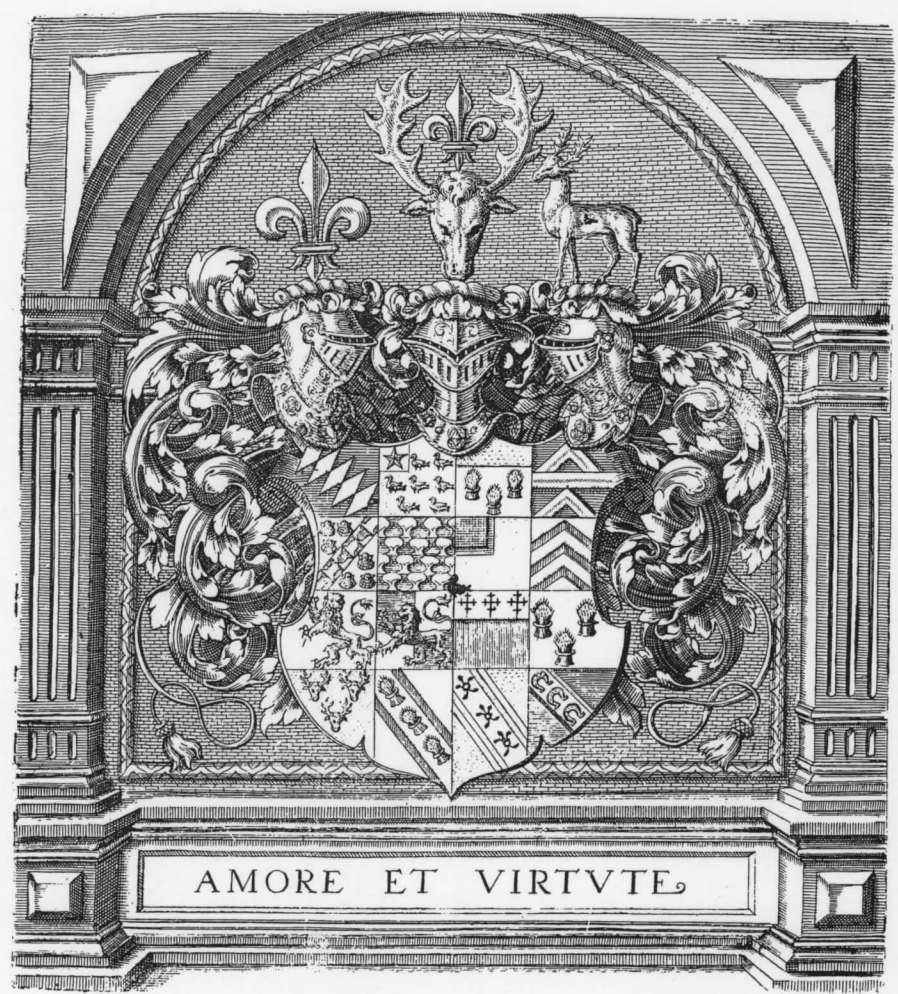


A briefe and true report
of the new found land of Virginia.
of the commodities and of the nature and man
ners of the naturall inhabitants. Discouered by
the English Colony there seated by Sir Richard
Greinville Knight In the yeere 1585. Which Rema
ined Vnder the gouernement of twelue monethes,
At the speciall charge and direction of the Honou
rable SIR WALTER RALEIGH Knight lord Warlen
of the stanneries Who therein hath bene fauoured
and authorised by her MAIESTIE
:and her letters patents:
This fore booke Is made in English
By Thomas Hariot seruitt to the abouenamed
Sir WALTER, a member of the Colony, and there
imployed in discouering
CVM GRATIA ET PRIVILEGIO CÆS. MA^{TIS} SPECIA^{LIS}

FRANCOFORTI AD MOENVM
TYPIS IOANNIS WECHELI, SVMTIBVS VERO THEODORI
DE BRY ANNO MD IX.
VENALES REPERIVNTVR IN OFFICINA SIGISMVNDI FEIRABENDII

- Columns of Hercules

TO THE RIGHT
 WORTHIE AND HONOV-
 RABLE, SIR VVALTER RALEGH,
 KNIGHT, SENESCHAL OF THE DVCHIES OF
 Cornewall and Exeter, and L. Warden of the stannaries in Deuon
 and Cornewall, T.B. wisheth true felicitie.



SIR, seeing that the parte of the Worlde, which is betwene the
 FLORIDA and the Cap BRETON nowe nammed VIRGI-
 NIA, to the honneur of yours most souueraine Layde and Quee-
 ne ELIZABETZ, hath ben descouerd by yours meanes. And
 great chardges. And that your Collonye hath been theer estab-
 lished to your great honor and prayse, and noe lesser proffit vnto the common

well: It ys good raison that euery man euentwe him selfe for to shoue the bene-
 fit which they haue receue of yt. Therefore, for my parte I haue been allwayes
 Desirous for to make you knowe the good will that I haue to remayne still your
 most humble seruant. I haue thincke that I cold faynd noe better occasion to
 declare yt, then takinge the paines to cott in copper (the most diligent ye and well
 that wear in my possible to doe) the Figures which doe leuelye represent the for-
 me and maner of the Inhabitants of the same countrye with theirs ceremonies,
 sollemne, feastes, and the maner and situation of their Townes, or Villages.
 Addinge vnto euery figure a brief declaration of the same, to that ende that eu-
 ery man cold the better vnderstand that which is in liuelye represented. Moreo-
 uer I haue thincke that the afore said figures wear of greater commendation, Jf
 somme Histoire which traitinge of the commodites and fertillitye of the said cou-
 trye weare Ioyned with the same, therefore haue I serue miselfe of the rappid
 which Thomas Hariot hath lattely sett foorth, and haue cause them booth tog-
 ther to be printed for to dedicated vnto you, as a thinge which by reight dooth
 allreadye apparteyne vnto you. Therefore doe I creauethat you will accept this
 little Booke, and take yt In goode parte. And desiringe that fauor that you will
 receue me in the number of one of your most humble seruants, beseechinge the
 lord to blesse and further you in all yours good doinges and actions, and allso to
 preserue, and keepe you allwayes in good helthe. And soe I comitt you vnto
 the almyghtie, from Franckfort the first of Aprill 1590.

cut into covers

John White's daughter gives birth to 1st child of Ey
 in New World → Virginia Dare
 ↳ lost at Roanoke

Manteo + Uanchose

↳ back to England, teaches Hariot some Algonquin

Your most humble seruant,

Roanoke

- Drake takes back initial colony
- Leaves 15 of his own men, ~~90 ♂, 17 ♀, 9 children (1587)~~
- who are never heard from again
- 1587 -- 90 ♂, 17 ♀, 9 children form Roanoke colony
- ↳ 1590, came up missing
- "Croatan" carved on a post

THEODORVS de BRY.

TO THE ADVENTURERS, FAVORERS, AND WELWILLERS OF THE ENTERPRISE FOR THE INHABITTING and planting in VIRGINIA.



INCE the first vndertaking by Sir Walter Raleigh to deale in the action of discouering of that Countrey which is now called and known by the name of VIRGINIA; many voyages hauing bin thither made at sundrie times to his great charge; as first in the yeere 1584. and after wardes in the yeeres 1585. 1586. and now of late this last yeere of 1587. There haue bin diuers and variable reportes with some flaunderous and shamefull speeches bruited abroade by many that returned from thence. Especially of that discouery which was made by the Colony transported by Sir Richard Greinuile in the yeare 1585. being of all the others the most principal and as yet of most effect, the time of their abode in the countrey being a whole yeare, when as in the other voyage before they staid but fixe weekes; and the others after were onelie for supply and transportation, nothing more being discouered then had been before. Which reports haue not done a litle wrong to many that otherwise would haue also fauoured & aduentured in the action, to the honour and benefite of our nation, besides the particular profite and credit which would redound to them selues the dealers therein; as I hope by the sequelle of euents to the shame of those that haue auouched the contrary shalbe manifest: if you the [aduenturers, fauourers, and welwillers] do but either encrease in number, or in opinion continue, or hauing bin doubtfull renewe your good liking and furtherance to deale therein according to the worthinesse thereof alreadye found and as you shall vnderstand hereafter to be requisite. Touching which woorthines through cause of the diuersitie of relations and reportes, manye of your opinions couldie not bee firme, nor the mindes of some that are well disposed, bee settled in any certaintie.

I haue therefore thought it good being one that haue bene in the discouerie and in dealing with the naturall inhabitantes specially imployed; and hauing therefore seene and knowne more then the ordinarie: to imparte so much vnto you of the fruites of our labours, as that you may knowe howe iniuriously the enterprise is flaundered. And that in publike manner at this present chiefelie for two respectes.

First that some of you which are yet ignorant or doubtfull of the state thereof, may see that there is sufficiēt cause why the cheefe enterpriser with the fauour of her Maiestie, notwithstanding suche reportes; hath not onelie since continued the action by sending into the countrey againe, and replanting this last yeere a new Colony; but is also readie, according as the times and meanes will affoorde, to follow and profecute the same.

Secondly, that you seeing and knowing the continuance of the action by the view hereof you may generally know & learne what the countrey is, & ther vpon consider how your dealing therein if it proceede, may returne you profit and gaine; bee it either by inhabitting & planting or otherwise in furthering thereof.

And least that the substance of my relation should be doubtful vnto you, as of others by reason of their diuersitie: I will first open the cause in a few wordes wherefore they are

Harriot wrote a longer Chronicle of which this is an abstract -- the chronicle was never published and is 1

April 9 1585 →
 June 26
 North Carolina's
 - Pamlico Sou
 - June 26^m
 - Roanoke Isle
 - Richard Greu
 if voyage ↓
 - Ralph Lan
 - Sir Francis Drake Res on June 7
 After sacke
 Spanish col
 hurricane they go
 → St. August

entre-pret
 - prenter to
 Ent
 Enterprise

prof. 10

414

To the Gentle Reader.

so different; referring my selue to your fauourable constructions, and to be adiudged of as by good consideration you shall finde cause.

Of our companie that returned some for their misdemeanour and ill dealing in the country, haue beene there worthily punished; who by reason of their badde natures, haue maliciously not onelie spoken ill of their Gouvernours; but for their sakes flaudered the countrie it selfe. The like also haue those done which were of their confort.

Some beeing ignorant of the state thereof, notwithstanding since their returne amongst their friendes and acquaintance and also others, especially if they were in compaigne where they might not be gaineaide; woulde seeme to knowe so much as no men more; and make no men so great trauailers as themselues. They stood so much as it maie seeme vpon their credite and reputation that hauing been a twelue moneth in the country, it woulde haue beene a great disgrace vnto them as they thought, if they coulde not haue saide much wheter it were true or false. Of which some haue spoken of more then euer they saw or otherwise knew to bee there; other some haue not bin ashamed to make absolute deniall of that which although not by the, yet by others is most certainly ad there plétifully knowne. And other some make difficulties of those things they haue no skill of.

The cause of their ignorance was, in that they were of that many that were neuer out of the Iland where wee were feated, or not farre, or at the leastwise in few places els, during the time of our aboade in the country; or of that many that after golde and siluer was not so soone found, as it was by them looked for, had little or no care of any other thing but to pamper their bellies; or of that many which had little vnderstanding, lesse discretion, and more tongue then was needfull or requisite.

Some also were of a nice bringing vp, only in cities or townes, or such as neuer (as I may say) had seene the world before. Because there were not to bee found any English cities, nor such faire houses, nor at their owne wish any of their olde accustomed daintie food, nor any soft beds of downe or fethers: the country was to them miserable, & their reports thereof according.

Because my purpose was but in brieft to open the cause of the varietie of such speeches; the particularities of them, and of many enuious, malicious, and flauderous reports and deuises els, by our owne country men besides; as trifles that are not worthy of wise men to bee thought vpon, I meane not to trouble you withall: but will passe to the commodities, the substance of that which I haue to make relation of vnto you.

The treatise where off for your more readie view & easier vnderstanding I will diuide into three speciall parts. In the first I will make declaration of such commodities there already found or to be raised, which will not onely serue the ordinary turnes of you which are and shall bee the pláters and inhabitants, but such an ouerplus sufficiently to bee yielded, or by men of skill to bee provided, as by way of trafficke and exchange with our owne nation of England, will enrich your selues the providers; those that shal deal with you; the enterprisers in general; and greatly profit our owne country men, to supply them with moit things which heretofore they haue bene faine to provide, either of strangers or of our enemies: which commodities for distinction sake, I call *Merchantable*.

In the second, I will set downe all the commodities which wee know the country by our experience doeth yeld of it selfe for victuall, and sustenance of mans life; such as is vsually fed vpon by the inhabitants of the country, as also by vs during the time we were there.

In the last part I will make mention generally of such other commodities besides, as I am able to remember, and as I shall thinke behoofull for those that shall inhabite, and plant there to knowe of; which specially concerne building, as also some other necessary vses: with a brieft description of the nature and maners of the same.

Commodity

Com -- together
modus -- pleasure

Commodity

Merchantable



THE FIRST PART,
OF MARCHAN-
TABLE (COMMO-
DITIES.)

Silke of grasse or grasse Silke.



Here is a kind of grasse in the country vppon the blades where of there groweth very good silke in forme of a thin glittering skin to bee stript of. It groweth two foote and a halfe high or better: the blades are about two foot in length, and halfinch broad. The like groweth in *Perfia* which is in the selfe same climate as Virginia, of which very many of the silke workes that come from thence into Europe are made. Here of if it be planted and ordered as in *Perfia* it cannot in reason be otherwise, but that there will rise in shorte time great profite to the dealers therein; seeing there is so great vse and vent thereof as well in our country as els where. And by the meanes of sowing & plating in good ground, it will be farre greater, better, and more plentifull then it is. Although notwithstanding there is great store thereof in many places of the country growing naturally and wilde. Which also by proof here in England, in making a piece of silke Grogran, we found to be excellent good.

Worme Silke.

In manie of our iourneyes we found silke wormes fayre and great; as bigge as our ordinary walnuttes. Although it hath not beene our happe to haue found such plentie as elfew here to be in the coutrey we haue heard of, yet seeing that the country doth naturally breede and nourish them, there is no doubt but if art be added

Logic of the List
vs "Gold" has in Colward
- investment
- speculation

English amrich vs - a - vs Spain
1588 Armada

silk worms like walnut

in plantig of mulbery trees and others fitte for them in commodious places, for their feeding and nourishing; and some of them carefully gathered and husbanded in that sort as by men of skill is knowne to be necessarie: there will rise as great profite in time to the Virginians, as there of doth now to the Persians, Turkes, Italians and Spaniards.)

Flaxe and Hempe.

The trueth is that of Hempe and Flaxe there is no great store in any one place together, by reason it is not planted but as the soile doth yeeld it of it selfe; and howloeuver the leafe, and stemme or stalke doe differ from ours; the stuffe by the iudgemēt of men of skill is altogether as good as ours. And if not, as further proofe should finde otherwise; we haue that experience of the soile, as thas there cannot bee shewed anie reason to the contrary, but that it will grow there excellent well; and by planting will be yeelded plentifully: seeing there is so much ground whereof some may well be applied to such purposes. What benefite heereof may growe in cordage and linnens who can not easily vnderstand:

Allum.

There is a veine of earth along the sea coast for the space of fourtie or fiftie miles, whereof by the iudgement of some that haue made triall heere in England, is made good Allum, of that kinde which is called Roche Allum. The richnesse of such a commoditie is so well knowne that I neede not to saye any thing thereof. The same earth doth also yeelde White Copresse, Nitrum, and Alumen Plumeum, but nothing so plentifully as the common Allum; which be also of price and profitable.

Wapeih:

Wapeih, a kinde of earth so called by the naturall inhabitants; very like to terra sigillata: and hauing beene refined, it hath beene found by some of our Phisitios and Chirurgeons to bee of the same kinde of vertue and more effectuell. The inhabitants vse it very much for the cure of sores and woundes: there is in diuers places great plentie, and in some places of a blewe sort.

Pitch, Tarre, Rozen, and Turpentine.

There are those kindes of trees which yeelde them abundantly and great store. In the very same Iland where wee were seated, being fiftene miles of length, and five or sixe miles in breadth, there are fewe trees els but of the same kind; the whole Iland being full.

Sassafras.



THE SECOND PART,
 OF SVCHE COMMO-
 DITIES AS VIRGINIA IS
 knowne to yeelde for victuall and sustenance of mans
 life, vsually fed vpon by the naturall inhabitants:
 as also by vs during the time of our aboad.

And first of such as are sowed
 and husbanded.

PAGATOWR, a kinde of graine so called by the inhabitants; the same in the West Indies is called MAYZE: English men call it Guinney wheate or Turkie wheate, according to the names of the countreys from whence the like hath bene brought. The graine is about the bignesse of our ordinary English peaze and not much different in forme and shape: but of diuers colours: some white, some red, some yellow, and some blew. All of them yeelde a very white and sweete flowre: beeing vsed according to his kinde it maketh a very good bread. Wee made of the same in the countrey some mault, whereof was brued as good ale as was to bee desired. So likewise by the help of hops therof may bee made as good Beere. It is a graine of marueilous great increase; of a thousand, fifteene hundred and some two thousand fold. There are three sortes, of which two are ripe in an eleuen and twelue weekes at the most: sometimes in ten, after the time they are set, and are then of height in stalke about sixe or seuen foote. The other fort is ripe in fourteene, and is about ten foote high, of the stalkes some beare foure heads, some three, some one, and two: euery head containing fiue, sixe, or seue hundred graines within a fewe more or lesse. Of these graines besides bread, the inhabitants make victuall

Mayze

A briefe and true report,

fowen but fallen casuall in the worst sort of ground, and yet to be as faire as any we haue euer seene here in England. But of wheat because it was musty and hat taken salt water wee could make no triall: and of rye we had none. Thus much haue I digressed and I hope not vnneccessarily: nowe will I returne againe to my course and intreate of that which yet remaineth appertaining to this Chapter.

There is an herbe which is fowed a part by it selfe & is called by the inhabitants Vppowoc: In the West Indies it hath diuers names, according to the severall places & countries where it groweth and is vsed: The Spaniards generally call it Tobacco. The leaues thereof being dried and brought into powder: they vse to take the fume or smoke thereof by sucking it through pipes made of claie into their stomacke and heade; from whence it purgeth superfluous fleame & other grosse humors, openeth all the pores & passages of the body: by which meanes the vse thereof, not only preferueth the body from obstructiōs; but also if any be, so that they haue not bene of too long continuance, in short time breaketh them: wherby their bodies are notably preferued in health, & know not many greuous diseases wherewithall wee in England are oftentimes afflicted.

This Vppowoc is of so precious estimation amongst them, that they thinke their gods are maruelously delighted therewith: Wherupon sometime they make hallowed fires & cast some of the powder therein for a sacrifice: being in a storme vpon the waters, to pacifie their gods, they cast some vp into the aire and into the water: so a weare for fish being newly set vp, they cast some therein and into the aire: also after an escape of danger, they cast some into the aire likewise: but all done with strange gestures, stamping, sometime dauncing, clapping of hands, holding vp of hands, & staring vp into the heauens, vttering therewithal and chattering strange words & noises.

We our selues during the time we were there vsed to suck it after their maner, as also since our returne, & haue found maine rare and wonderful experiments of the vertues thereof; of which the relation woulde require a volume by it selfe: the vse of it by so manie of late, men & women of great calling as else, and some learned Phisitions also, is sufficient witnes.

And these are all the commodities for sustenance of life that I know and can remember they vse to husband: all else that followe are founde growing naturally or wilde.

Of Rootes.

OPENAVK are a kind of roots of round forme, some of the bignes of walnuts, some far greater, which are found in moist & marish grounds growing many together one by another in ropes, or as thogh they were fastened with a string. Being boiled or sodden they are very good meate.

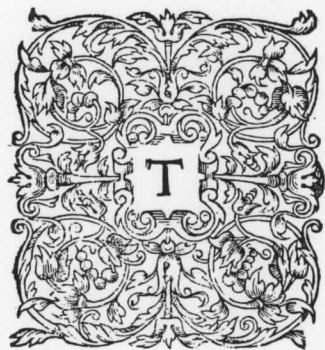
OKEEPENAVK are also of round shape, found in dry grounds: some are of the

obacco
powur



THE THIRD AND
LAST PART,
OF SVCH OTHER
THINGES AS IS BE HOO-
full for those which shall plant and inhabit to
know of; with a description of the nature
and manners of the people of
the countrey.

*Of commodities for building and other
necessary uses.*



Hofe other things which I am more to make rehear-
fall of, are such as concerne building, and other mecha-
nicall necessarie vses; as diuers sortes of trees for house
& ship timber, and other vses els: Also lime, stone, and
brick, least that being not mentioned some might ha-
ue bene doubted of, or by some that are malicious re-
ported the contrary.

Okes, there are as faire, straight, tall, and as good
timber as any can be, and also great store, and in some
places very great.

Walnut trees, as I haue saide before very many, some haue bene seen excellent
faire timber of foure & fiue fadome, & aboute fourescore foot streight without
bough.

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

Rakiock,

A brieve and true report,

In the meane time vntill there bee discouerie of sufficient store in some place or other cōuenient, the want of you which are and shalbe the planters therein may be as well supplied by Bricke: for the making whereof in diuers places of the countrey there is clay both excellent good, and plentie; and also by lime made of Oyster shels, and of others burnt, after the maner as they vse in the Iles of Tenct and Sheppy, and also in diuers other places of England: Which kinde of lime is well knowne to bee as good as any other. And of Oyster shels there is plentie enough: for besides diuers other particular places where are abundance, there is one shallowe founde along the coast, where for the space of many miles together in lenght, and two or three miles in breadth, the grounde is nothing els beeing but halfe a foote or a foote vnder water for the most part.

This much can I say further more of stones, that about 120. miles from our fort neere the water in the side of a hill was founde by a Gentleman of our company, a great veine of hard ragge stones, which I thought good to remember vnto you.

Of the nature and manners of the people

It resteth I speake a word or two of the naturall inhabitants, their natures and maners, leauing large discouerie thereof vntill time more conuenient hereafter: now we onely so farre foorth, as that you may know, how that they in respect of troubling our inhabiting and planting, are not to be feared; but that they shali haue cause both to feare and loue vs, that shall inhabite with them.

They are a people clothed with loose mantles made of Deere skins, & aprons of the same rounde about their middles; all els naked; of such a difference of statures only as wee in England; hauing no edge tooles or weapons of yron or steele to offend vs withall, neither know they how to make any: those weapōs that they haue, are onlie bowes made of Witch hazle, & arrowes of reeds; flat edged trunchions also of wood about a yard long, neither haue they any thing to defend themselves but targets made of barcks; and some armours made of sticke wickered together with thread.

Their townes are but small, & neere the sea coast but few, some cōtaining but 10. or 12. houses: some 20. the greatest that we haue seene haue bene but of 30. houses: if they be walled it is only done with barks of trees made fast to stakes, or els with poles onely fixed vpright and close one by another.

Their houses are made of small poles made fast at the tops in rounde forme after the maner as is vsed in many arbories in our gardens of England, in most townes couered with barks, and in some with artificiall mattes made of long rushes; from the tops of the houses downe to the ground. The length of them is commonly double to the breadth, in some places they are but 12. and 16. yardes long, and in other some wee haue seene of foure and twentie.

- feare
+ love

Of the new found land of Virginia.

25

In some places of the country one onely towne belongeth to the gouernment of a *Wiróans* or chiefe Lorde, in other some two or three, in some sixe, eight, & more; the greatest *Wiróans* that yet we had dealing with had but eightene townes in his gouernmēt, and able to make not aboute seven or eight hundred fighting men at the most: The language of euery gouernment is different from any other; and the farther they are distant the greater is the difference.

Their maner of warres amongst themselues is either by sudden surprising on an other most commonly about the dawning of the day, or moone light; or els by ambushes, or some suttle deuises: Set battels are very rare, except it fall out where there are many trees, where eyther part may haue some hope of defence, after the deliuerie of euery arrow, in leaping behind some or other.

If there fall out any warres betwē vs & them, what their fight is likely to bee, we hauing aduantages against them so many maner of waies, as by our discipline, our strange weapons and deuises els; especially by ordinance great and small, it may be easly imagined; by the experience we haue had in some places, the turning vp of their heeles against vs in running away was their best defence.

In respect of vs they are a people poore, and for want of skill and iudgement in the knowledge and vse of our things, doe esteeme our trifles before thinges of greater value: Notwithstanding in their proper manner considering the want of such meanes as we haue, they seeme very ingenious; For although they haue no such tooles, nor any such craftes, sciences and artes as wee; yet in those thinges they doe, they shewe excellencie of wit. And by howe much they vpon due consideration shall finde our manner of knowledges and craftes to exceede theirs in perfection, and speed for doing or execution, by so much the more is it probable that they shoulde desire our friendships & loue, and haue the greater respect for pleasing and obeying vs. Whereby may bee hoped if meanes of good gouernment bee vsed, that they may in short time be brought to ciuilitie, and the imbracing of true religion.

Some religion they haue alreadie, which although it be farre from the truth, yet beyng at it is, there is hope it may bee the easier and sooner reformed.

They beleue that there are many Gods which they call *Mantóac*, but of different sortes and degrees; [one onely chiefe and great God,] which hath bene from all eternitie. Who as they affirme when hee purposed to make the worlde, made first other goddes of a principall order to bee as meanes and instruments to bee vsed in the creation and gouernment to follow; and after the Sunne, Moone, and Starres, as pettie goddes and the instruments of the other order more principall. First they say were made waters, out of which by the gods was made all diuersitie of creatures that are visibie or inuisibie.

For mankind they say a woman was made first, which by the woorking of one of the goddes, conceiued and brought foorth children: And in such sort they say they had their beginning.

Wiróans

ruley smother

ADVANTAGE IN WARRES

|| = civility
- "true religion"

✓

✓

A briefeant true report,

But how manie yeeres or ages haue passed since, they say they can make no relation, hauing no letters nor other such means as we to keepe recordes of the particularities of times past, but onelie tradition from father to sonne.

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

They belecue also the immortalitie of the soule that after this life as soone as the soule is departed from the bodie according to the workes it hath done, it is eyther carried to heauē the habitacle of gods, there to enioy perpetuall blisse and happinesse, or els to a great pitte or hole, which they thinke to bee in the furthest partes of their part of the worlde towarde the sunne set, there to burne continually: the place they call *Popogusso*.

For the confirmation of this opinion, they tolde mee two stories of two men that had been lately dead and reuiued againe, the one happened but few yeeres before our comming in the countrey of a wicked man which hauing beene dead and buried, the next day the earth of the graue beeing seene to moue, was takē vp againe; Who made declaration where his soule had beene, that is to saie very neere entring into *Popogusso*, had not one of the gods saued him & gaue him leaue to returne againe, and teach his friends what they should doe to auoid that terrible place of torment.

The other happened in the same yeere wee were there, but in a towne that was threescore miles from vs, and it was tolde mee for straunge newes that one beeing dead, buried and taken vp againe as the first, shewed that although his bodie had lien dead in the graue, yet his soule was aliue, and had trauailed farre in a long broad waie, on both sides whereof grewe most delicate and pleasaunt trees, bearing more rare and excellent fruites then euer hee had seene before or was able to expresse, and at length came to most braue and faire houses, neere which hee met his father, that had beene dead before, who gaue him great charge to goe backe againe and shew his friendes what good they were to doe to enioy the pleasures of that place, which when he had done he should after come againe.

What subtilty soeuer be in the *Wiroances* and Priestes, this opinion worketh so much in manie of the common and simple sort of people that it maketh them haue great respect to their Gouvernours, and also great care what they do, to auoid torment after death, and to enioy blisse; although notwithstanding there is punishment ordained for malefactours, as stealers, whoremoongers, and other sortes of wicked doers; some punished with death, some with forfeitures, some with beating, according to the greatnes of the factes.

And this is the summe of their religion, which I learned by hauing special familiarity

Of the new foundland of Virginia.

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miliarity with some of their priestes. Wherein they were not so sure grounded, nor gaue such credite to their traditions and stories but through conuersing with vs they were brought into great doubts of their owne, and no small admiratio of ours, with earnest desire in many, to learne more than we had meanes for want of perfect vtterance in their language to expresse.

→ Native admiratio of Christianity

language as barrier

Most things they sawe with vs, as Mathematicall instruments, sea compasses, the vertue of the loadstone in drawing yron, a perspectiue glasse whereby was shewed manie strange sightes, burning glasses, wilde fire woorkes, gunnes, bookes, writing and reading, spring clocks that seeme to goe of themselues, and manie other things that wee had, were so straunge vnto them, and so farre exceeded their capacities to comprehend the reason and meanes how they should be made and done, that they thought they were rather the works of gods then of men, or at the leastwise they had bin giuen and taught vs of the gods. Which made manie of them to haue such opinion of vs, as that if they knew not the trueth of god and religion already, it was rather to be had from vs, whom God so specially loued then from a people that were so simple, as they found themselues to be in comparifon of vs. Whereupon greater credite was giuen vnto that we spake of concerning such matters.

→ Technology of compass, etc

Manie times and in euery towne where I came, according as I was able, I made declaration of the contentes of the Bible; that therein was set foorth the true and onelie GOD, and his mightie woorkes, that therein was containned the true doctrine of saluation through Christ, with manie particularities of Miracles and chiefe poyntes of religion, as I was able then to vtter, and thought fitte for the time. And although I told them the booke materially & of it self was not of anie such vertue, as I thought they did conceiue, but onely the doctrine therein cõtained; yet would many be glad to touch it, to embrace it, to kisse it, to hold it to their brefts and heades, and stroke ouer all their bodie with it; to shewe their hungrie desire of that knowledge which was spoken of.

The *Wiroans* with whom we dwelt called *Wingina*, and many of his people would be glad many times to be with vs at our praers, and many times call vpon vs both in his owne towne, as also in others whither he sometimes accompanied vs, to pray and sing Psalmes; hoping thereby to bee partaker of the same effectes which wee by that meanes also expected.

→ Wingina eventually executed; head chopped off

Twife this *Wiroans* was so grieuouly sicke that he was like to die, and as hee laie languishing, doubting of anie helpe by his owne priestes, and thinking he was in such daunger for offending vs and thereby our god, sent for some of vs to praie and bee a meanes to our God that it would please him either that he might liue or after death dwell with him in blisse, so likewise were the requestes of manie others in the like case

On a time also when their corne began to wither by reason of a drouth which happened extraordinarily, fearing that it had come to passe by reason that in

A brieueant true report,

some thing they had displeas'd vs, many woulde come to vs & desire vs to praie to our God of England, that he would preferue their corne, promising that when it was ripe we also should be partakers of the fruite.

There could at no time happen any strange sicknesse, losses, hurtes, or any other crosse vnto them, but that they would impute to vs the cause or meanes thereof for offending or not pleasing vs.

One other rare and strange accident, leauing others, will I mention before I ende, which moued the whole countrey that either knew or hearde of vs, to haue vs in wonderfull admiration.

There was no towne where we had any subtile deuise practis'd against vs, we leauing it vnpunished or not reuenged (because wee fought by all meanes possible to win them by gentlenesse) but that within a few dayes after our departure from euerie such towne, the people began to die very fast, and many in short space; in some townes about twentie, in some fourtie, in some sixtie, & in one sixe score, which in trueth was very manie in respect of their numbers. This happened in no place that wee could learne but where wee had bene, where they vsed some practise against vs, and after such time; The disease also so strange, that they neither knew what it was, nor how to cure it; the like by report of the oldest men in the countrey neuer happened before, time out of minde. A thing specially obserued by vs as also by the naturall inhabitants themselues.

In so much that when some of the inhabitants which were our friends & especially the *Wiroans* *Wingina* had obserued such effects in foure or fise townes to follow their wicked practises, they were perswaded that it was the worke of our God through our meanes, and that wee by him might kil and slai whom wee would without weapons and not come neere them.

And thereupon when it had happened that they had vnderstanding that any of their enemies had abus'd vs in our iourneyes, hearing that wee had wrought no reuenge with our weapons, & fearing vpon some cause the matter should so rest: did come and intreate vs that we would bee a meanes to our God that they as others that had dealt ill with vs might in like sort die; alleaging howe much it would be for our credite and profite, as also theirs; and hoping furthermore that we would do so much at their requests in respect of the friendship we professe them.

Whose entreaties although wee shewed that they were vngodlie, affirming that our God would not subiect him selfe to anie such praers and requestes of me: that in deede all thinges haue bene and were to be done according to his good pleasure as he had ordain'd: and that we to shew our selues his true seruants ought rather to make petition for the contrarie, that they with them might liue together with vs, bee made partakers of his truth & serue him in righteousnes; but notwithstanding in such sort, that wee referre that as all other thinges, to bee done according to his diuine will & pleasure, and as by his wisdome he had ordain'd to be best.

Yet

God of
England

"- sickness -"
"disease" as
a weapon

Of the new foundland of Virginia. 29

Yet because the effect fell out so sodainly and shortly after according to their desires, they thought neuerthelesse it came to passe by our meanes, and that we in vsing such speeches vnto them did but dissemble the matter, and therefore came vnto vs to giue vs thanks in their manner that although wee satisfied them not in promise, yet in deedes and effect we had fulfilled their desires.

This maruelous accident in all the countrie wrought so strange opinions of vs, that some people could not tel whether to think vs gods or men, and the rather because that all the space of their sicknesse, there was no man of ours knowne to die, or that was specially sicke: they noted also that we had no women amongst vs, neither that we did care for any of theirs.

whether to think
us gods or men.

Some therefore were of opinion that wee were not borne of women, and therefore not mortall, but that wee were men of an old generation many yeeres past then risen againe to immortalitie.

Some woulde likewise seeme to prophesie that there were more of our generation yet to come, to kill theirs and take their places, as some thought the purpose was by that which was already done.

Those that were immediatly to come after vs they imagined to be in the aire, yet inuisible & without bodies, & that they by our intreaty & for the loue of vs did make the people to die in that fort as they did by shooting (inuisible bullets) into them.

inuisible bullets

To confirme this opinion their phisitions to excuse their ignorance in curing the disease, would not be ashamed to say, but earnestly make the simple people beleue, that the strings of blood that they sucked out of the sicke bodies, were the strings wherewithal the (inuisible bullets) were tied and cast.

Some also thought that we shot them our selues out of our pieces from the place where we dwelt, and killed the people in any such towne that had offended vs as we listed, how farre distant from vs soeuer it were.

And other some saide that it was the speciall woorke of God for our sakes, as wee our selues haue cause in some sorte to thinke no lesse, whatsoeuer some doe or maie imagine to the contrarie, specially some Astrologers knowing of the Eclipse of the Sunne which wee saw the same yeere before in our voyage thitherward, which vnto them appeared very terrible. And also of a Comet which beganne to appeare but a few daies before the beginning of the said sicknesse. But to exclude them from being the speciall an accident, there are farther reasons then I thinke fit at this present to bee alleadged.

God's will

These their opinions I haue set downe the more at large that it may appeare vnto you that there is good hope they may be brought through discreet dealing and gouernement to the imbracing of the trueth, and consequently to honour, obey, feare and loue vs.

A brieft and true report,

And although some of our companie towards the ende of the yeare, shewed themselues too fierce, in slaying some of the people, in some towns, vpo causes that on our part, might easily enough haue been borne withall: yet notwithstanding because it was on their part iustly deserued, the alteration of their opinions generally & for the most part concerning vs is the lesse to bee doubted. And whatsoeuer els they may be, by carefulnesse of our selues neede nothing at all to be feared.

The best neuerthelesse in this as in all actions besides is to be endeuoured and hoped, & of the worst that may happen notice to be taken with consideration, and as much as may be eschewed.

The



Of the new foundland of Virginia.

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The Conclusion.

Now I haue as I hope made relation not of so fewe and smal things but that the country of men that are indifferent & wel disposed maie be sufficiently liked: If there were no more knowen then I haue mentioned, which doubtlesse and in great reason is nothing to that which remaineth to bee discouered, neither the soyle, nor commodities. As we haue reason so to gather by the difference we found in our trauails: for although all which I haue before spoken of, haue bin discouered & experimented not far from the sea coast where was our abode & most of our trauailing: yet somtimes as we made our iourneies farther into the maine and country; we found the soyle to bee fatter; the trees greater and to growe thinner; the grounde more firme and deeper mould; more and larger champions; finer grasse and as good as euer we saw any in England; in some places rockie and farre more high and hillie ground; more plentie of their fruites; more abundance of beastes; the more inhabited with people, and of greater pollicie & larger dominions, with greater townes and houses.

Why may wee not then looke for in good hope from the inner parts of more and greater plentie, as well of other things, as of those which wee haue already discouered? Vnto the Spaniards happened the like in discouering the maine of the West Indies. The maine also of this country of *Virginia*, extending some wayes so many hundreds of leagues, as otherwise then by the relation of the inhabitants wee haue most certaine knowledge of, where yet no Christian Prince hath any possession or dealing, cannot but yeeld many kinds of excellent commodities, which we in our discouerie haue not yet seene.

"Christian Prince in possession or dealing"

What hope there is els to be gathered of the nature of the climate, being answerable to the Iland of *Iapan*, the land of *China*, *Persia*, *Jury*, the Ilandes of *Cyprus* and *Candy*, the South parts of *Greece*, *Italy*, and *Spain*, and of many other notable and famous countreis, because I meane not to be tedious, I leaue to your owne consideration.

"climate like China, Persia, e"

Whereby also the excellent temperature of the ayre there at all seasons, much warmer then in England, and neuer so violently hot, as sometimes is vnder & between the Tropikes, or nere them; cannot bee vnknowne vnto you without farther relation.

For the holsomnesse thereof I neede to say but thus much: that for all the want of prouision, as first of English victuall; excepting for twentie daies, wee liued only by drinking water and by the victuall of the country, of which some sorts were very straunge vnto vs, and might haue bene thought to haue altered our temperatures in such sort as to haue brought vs into some grieuous and dāgerous diseases: secondly the wāt of English meanes, for the taking of beastes, fishe, and foule, which by the helpe only of the inhabitants and their meanes, coulde not bee so suddenly

A briefe and true report,

and easily provided for vs, nor in so great numbers & quantities, nor of that choise as otherwise might haue bene to our better satisfaction and contentment. Some want also wee had of clothes. Furthermore, in all our trauailes which were most speciall and often in the time of winter, our lodging was in the open aire vpon the grounde. And yet I say for all this, there were but foure of our whole company (being one hundred and eight) that died all the yeere and that but at the latter ende thereof and vpon none of the aforesaide causes. For all foure especially three were feeble, weake, and sickly persons before euer they came thither, and those that knewe them much marueyled that they liued so long beeing in that case, or had aduentured to trauaile.

Seing therefore the ayre there is so temperate and holsome, the soyle so fertile and yeelding such commodities as I haue before mentioned, the voyage also thither to and fro beeing sufficiently experimented, to be performed thrise a yeere with ease and at any season thereof: And the dealing of *Sir Water Raleigh* so liberrall in large giuing and graunting lande there, as is alreadie knowen, with many helpes and furtherances els: (The least that hee hath graunted hath bene five hundred acres to a man onely for the aduenture of his person:) I hope there remaine no cause wherby the action should be misliked.

If that those which shall thither trauaile to inhabite and plant bee but reasonably provided for the first yere as those are which were transported the last, and beeing there doe vse but that diligence and care as is requisite, and as they may with ease: There is no doubt but for the time following they may haue victuals that is excellent good and plentie enough; some more Englishe sortes of carttaile also hereafter, as some haue bene before, and are there yet remaining, may and shall bee God willing thither transported: So likewise our kinde of fruites, rootes, and herbes may bee there planted and sowed, as some haue bene alreadie, and proue wel: And in short time also they may raise of those sortes of commodities which I haue spoken of as shall both enrich them selues, as also others that shall deale with them.

And this is all the fruites of our labours, that I haue thought necessary to aduertise you of at this present: what els concerneth the nature and manners of the inhabitants of *Virginia*: The number with the particularities of the voyages thither made; and of the actions of such that haue bene by *Sir Water Raleigh* there in and there employed, many worthy to bee remembered; as of the first discoverers of the Countrey: of our generall for the time *Sir Richard Greinuile*; and after his departure, of our Gouvernour there *Master Rafe Lane*; with diuers other directed and employed vnder theyr gouernement: Of the Captaynes and Masters of the voyages made since for transportation; of the Gouvernour and assistants of those alreadie transported, as of many persons, accidets, and thinges els, I haue ready in a discourse by

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fe by it self in maner of a Chronicle according to the course of times, and when time shall bee thought conuenient shall be also published.

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

1588.

F I N I S.

d 3



THE TRVE PICTVRES
AND FASHIONS OF
THE PEOPLE IN THAT PAR-
TE OF AMERICA NOV V CAL-
LED VIRGINIA, DISCOWRED BY ENGLISMEN

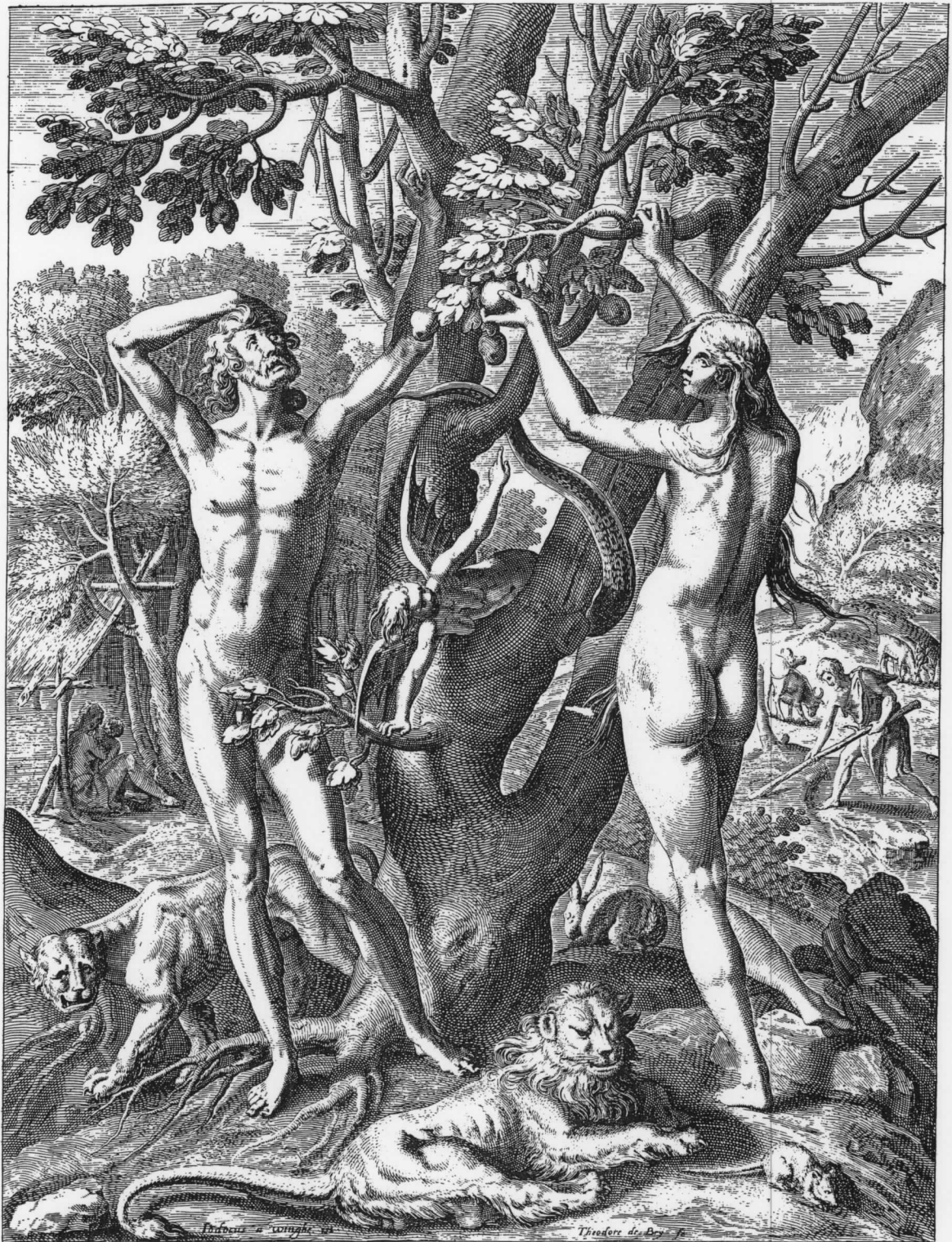
sent thither in the years of our Lorde 1585. att the speciall charge and direction of
the Honourable SIR WALTER RALEGH Knigt Lord Warden
of the stannaries in the duchies of Corenwal and Oxford who
therin hath bynne fauored and auctorised by her
MAAIESTIE and her let-
ters patents.

Translated out of Latin into English by
RICHARD HACKLVIT.



DILIGENTLIE COLLECTED AND DRAOW-
ne by I HON WHITE who was sent thiter speciall ye and for the same pur-
pose by the said SIR WALTER RALEGH the year abouesaid
1585. and also the year 1588. now cutt in copper and first
published by THEODORE de BRY att
his wone chardges.

Based on Ober



Why this image

Indian technology, know-how



Adam; Eve picture
existence of human wit, ingen
(which is proof of holy talk)

To the gentle Reader.

savage



Although (frendlye Reader) man by his disobedience, weare deprived of those good Gifts wher with he was indued in his creation, yet he was not berefte of wit to prouyde for hym selfe, nor discretion to deuise things necessarie for his vse, except suche as appartayne to his soules health, as may be gathered by this sauage nations, of whome this present worke intreateth. For. although they haue noe true

if savage nations

knowledge of God nor of his holye worde and are destituted of all lerninge, Yet they passe vs in many thinges, as in (Sober feedinge) and (Dexteritye of witte, in makinge without any instrument of mettall thinges so neate and so fine, as a man would scarfelye beleue thesame, Vnless the Englishemen Had made prooffe Therof by their trauailes into the contrye. Consideringe, Therefore that yt was a thinge worthie of admiration, I was verye willinge to offer vnto you the true Pictures of those people wich by the helpe of Maister Richard Hakluyt of Oxford Minister of Gods Word, who first Incouraged me to publish the Worke, I creaued out of the verye original of (Maister Ihon White) an English paynter who was sent into the contrye by the queenes Maiesty, onlye to draw the description of the place, lynelye to describe the shapen of the Inhabitants their apparell, manners of Liuinge, and fashions, att the speciall Charges of the worthy knight, Sir WALTER RALEGH, who bestowed noe Small Sume of monnye in the serche and Discouerye of tha countrye, From te yeers, 1584. to the ende of The yeers 1588. Morouer this booke which intreateth of that parte of the new World which the Englishemen call by the name of Virginia I heer sett out in the first place, beinge therunto requested of my Friends, by Raeson of the memorye of the fresh and (saue) performance ther of, albeyt I haue in hand the Historye of Florida wich should bee first sett foorthe because yt was discouered by the Frencheman longe befor the discouerye of Virginia, yet I hope shortlye also to publish thesame, A Victorie, doubtless so Rare, as I thinke the like hath not ben heard nor seene. I craued both of them at London, an brought, Them hither to Franckfurt, wher I and my sonnes hauen taken earnest paynes in grauinge the pictures ther of in Copper, seeing yt is a matter of noe small importance. Touchinge the stile of both the Discourses, I haue caused yt to be Reduced into verye Good Frenche and Latin by the aide of verye worshipfull friend of myne. Finallye I hartlye Request thee, that yf any seeke to Contrefaict thes my bookx, (for in this dayes many are so malicious that they seeke to gayne by other men labours)

witte

Hakluyt

(wh:)

worshipful friend
translates (reduces)
into French, Latin

thow wouldest giue noe credit vnto suche conterfaiet Drawghte. For dyuers secret marks lye hiddin in my pictures, which wil breede Confusion unless they bee well obserued.

Secret marks

"breed confusion"

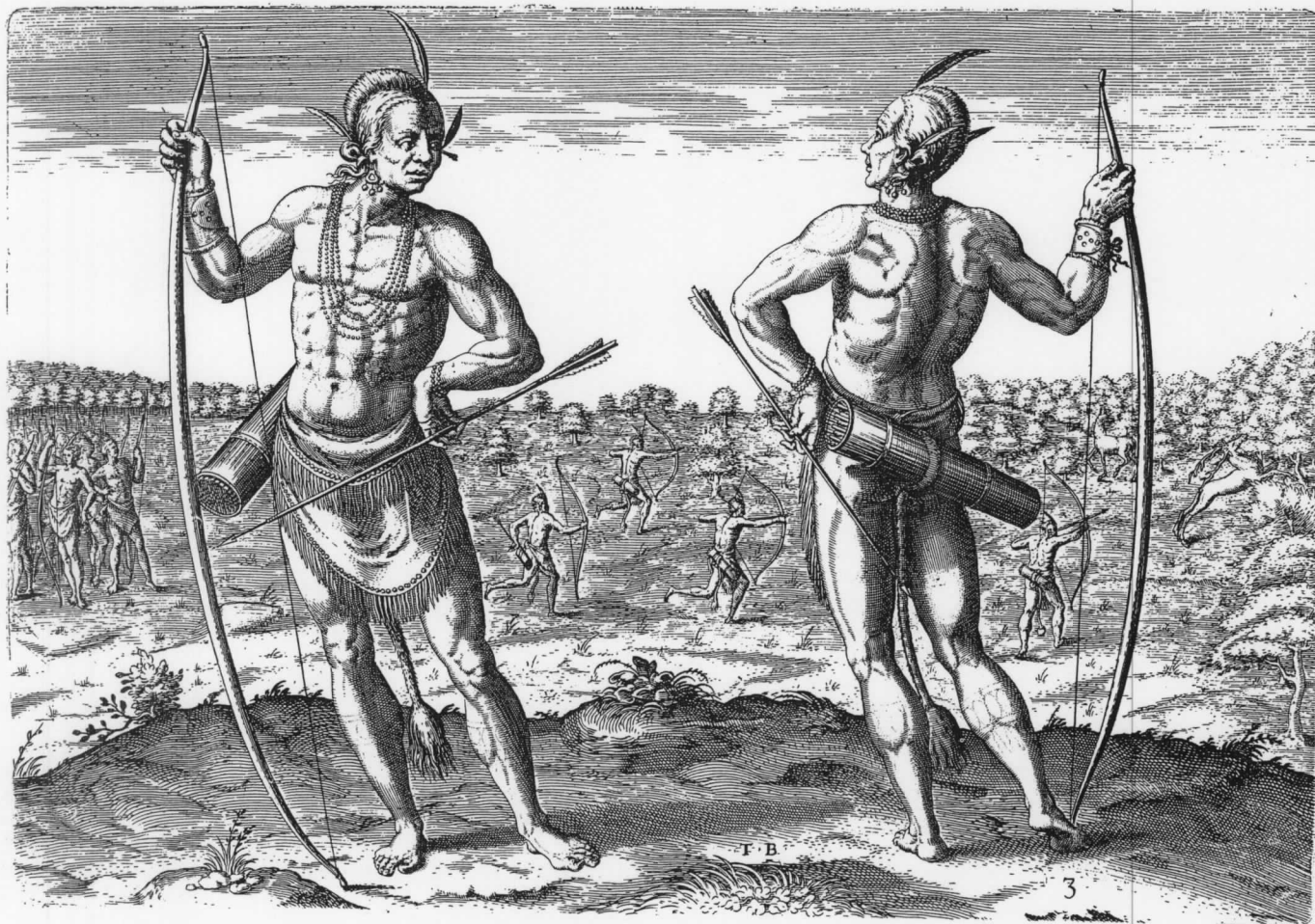
Sober
temperant
people

The arriual of the Englishemen II. in Virginia.



The sea coasts of Virginia are full of Ilands, where by the entrance into the maine land is hard to finde. For although they be separated with diuers and sundrie large Diuision, which seeme to yeeld conuenient entrance, yet to our great perill we proued that they were shallowe, and full of dangerous flats, and could neuer perceop into the maine land, vntill wee made trialls in many places with or small pinness. At length wee found an entrance vpon our mens diligent serche therof. After that wee had passed over, and sayled ther in for a short space we discovered a mightie riuer fallninge downe in to the sounde ouer against those Ilands, which neuertheless wee could not faile over any thinge far by Reason of the shallownes, the mouth ther of beinge annoyed with sands driuen in with the tyde therfore saylinge further, wee came vnto a Good bigg yland, the Inhabitate therof as soone as they saw vs began to make a great and horrible crye, as people which neuer befoer had seene men appalled like vs, and camme a way makinge out crys like wild beasts or men out of their wyts. But beinge gentlye called backe, wee offered the of our wares, as glasses, knives, babies, and other trifles, which wee thought they delighted in. Soe they stood still, and perceuinge our Good will and courtesie came fawninge vpon vs, and bade us welcome. Then they brought vs to their village in the island called, Roanoke, and vnto their Weroans or Prince, which entertained vs with Reasonable curtesie, although they were amazed at the first sight of vs. Such was our arriual into the parte of the world, which we call Virginia, the stature of bodie of wiche people, their attire, and maner of luyng, their feasts, and banketts, I will particullerlye declare vnto you.

A weroan or great Lorde of Virginia. III.



THe Princes of Virginia are attyred in suche manner as is expressed in this figure. They weare the haire of their heades long and bynde opp the ende of thesame in a knot vnder thier eares. Yct they cutt the topp of their heades from the forehead to the nape of the necke in manner of a cokscombe, stirkinge a faier lōge pecher of some berd at the Begininge of the creste vppun their foreheads, and another short one on bothe seides about their eares. They hange at their eares ether thicke pearles, or somewhat els, as the clawe of some great birde, as cometh in to their fansye. Moreouer They ether pownes, or paynt their forehead, cheeks, chynne, bodye, armes, and leggs, yet in another sorte then the inhabitantz of Florida. They weare a chaine about their necks of pearles or beades of copper, wich they muche esteeme, and ther of wear they also braselets ohn their armes. Vnder their brefts about their bellies appeir certayne spotts, whear they vse to lett them selues bloode, when they are sicke. They hange before thé the skinne of some beaste verye feinelye dressest in suche sorte, that the taylor hangeth downe behynde. They carye a quiuer made of small rushes holding their bowe readie bent in on hand, and an arrowe in the other, radie to defend themselues. In this manner they goe to warr, or tho their solemne feasts and banquetts. They take muche pleasure in huntinge of deer wher of theris great store in the contrye, for yt is fruit full, pleasant, and full of Goodly woods. Yt hath also store of riuers full of diuers sorts of fishe. When they go to battel they paynt their bodyes in the most terrible manner that thei can deuise.

A

On of the chieff Ladyes of Secota. IIII.



T
 He woemē of Secotam are of Reasonable good proportion. In their goinge they carrye their hāds danglinge downe, and air dadil in a deer skinne vrye excellētye wel dressed, hanginge downe frō their nauell vnto the mydds of their thighes, which also couereth their hynder partz. The reste of their bodies are all bare. The forr parte of their haire is cutt shorte, the rest is not ouer Longe, thinne, and softe, and fallinge downe about their shoulders: They weare a Wrrath about their heads. Their foreheads, cheeks, chynne, armes and leggs are powned. About their necks they wear a chaine, ether pricked or paynted. They haue small eyes, plaine and flatt noses, narrow foreheads, and broad mowths. For the most parte they hange at their eares chaynes of longe Pearles, and of some smooth bones.

Yet their nayles are not longe, as the woemen of Florida. They are also deligtted with walkinge in to the fields, and besides the riuers, to see the huntinge of deers and catchinge of fische.

On of the Religeous men in the V.
towne of Secota.



THe Priests of the aforesaid Towne of Secota are well stricken in yeers, and as yt seemeth of more experience then the comon sorte. They wear their heare cutt like a creste, on the topps of thier heades as other doe, but the rest are cutt shorte, sauinge those which growe aboute their foreheads in manner of a perriwigge. They also haue somwhat hanginge in their ears. They wear a shorte clocke made of fine hares skinned with the hayre outwarde. The rest of thier bodie is naked. They are notable enchaunters, and for their pleasure they frequent the riuers, to kill with their bowes, and catche wilde ducks, swannes, and other fowles.

A younge gentill woeman doughter VI. of Secota.



Virgins of good parentage are apparelled altogether like the woemen of Secota aboue mentionned, fauing that they weare hanging about their necks in steede of a chaine certaine thicke, and rownde pearles, with little beades of copper, or polished bones betweene them. They pounce their foreheads, cheeckes, armes and legs. Their haire is cutt with two ridges aboue their foreheads, the rest is trused opp on a knott behinde, they haue broade mowthes, reafonable fair black eyes: they lay their hands often vppon their Shoulders, and couer their brefts in token of maydenlike modestye. The rest of their bodyes are naked, as in the picture is to bee seene.

They deligt also in seeinge fishe taken in the riuers. // ✓

A cheiff Lorde of Roanoac.

VII.

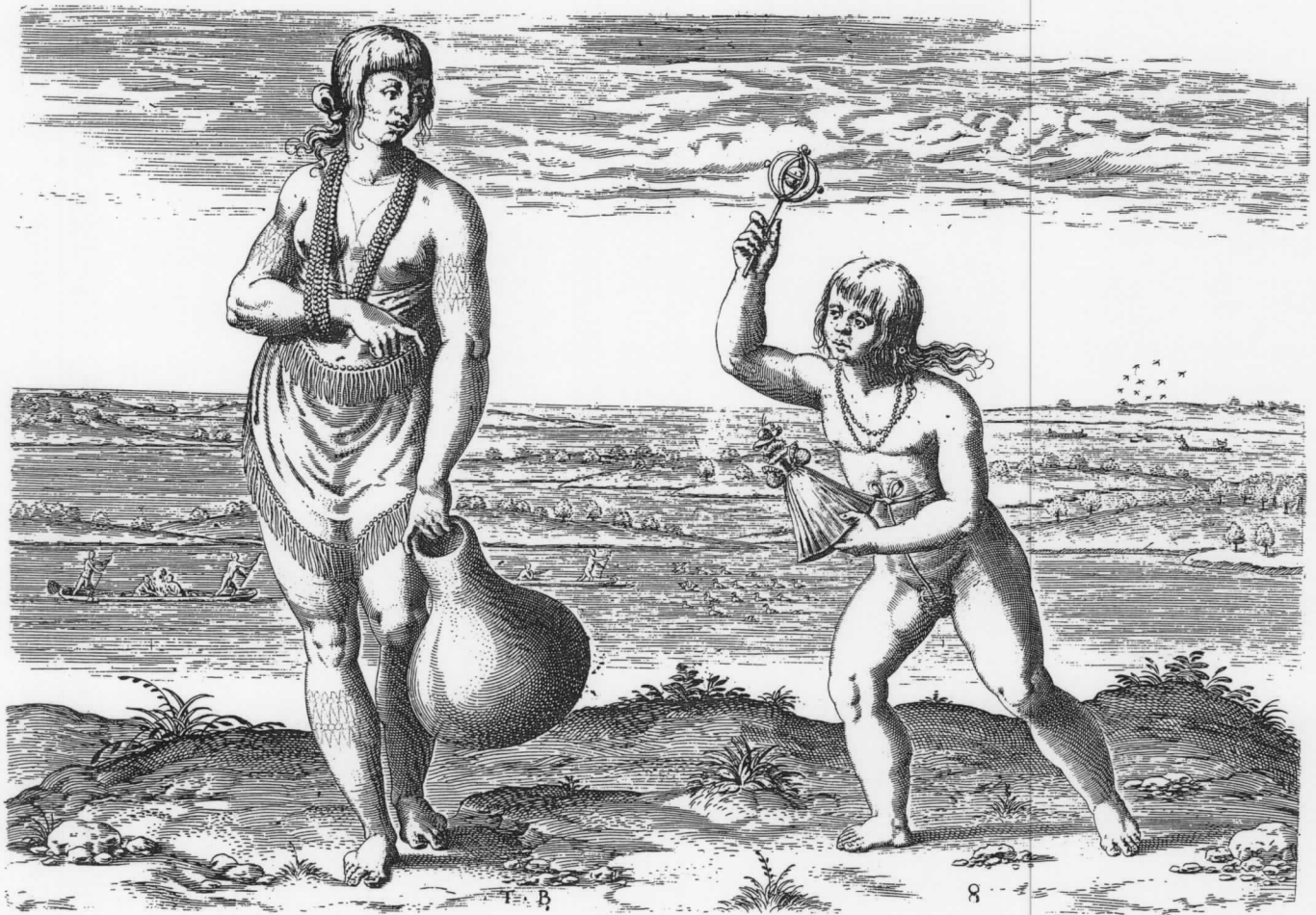


He cheefe men of the yland and towne of Roanoac reace the haire of their crownes of theyr heades cutt like a cokes cōbe, as the other doe. The rest they wear lōge as woemen and trufs them opp in a knott in the nape of their necks. They hange pearles stringe oppon a threed att their eares, and weare bracelets on their armes of pearles, or small beades of copper or of smoothe bone called minfal, nether painting nor powncings of them selues, but in token of authoritye, and honor, they wear a chaine of great pearles, or copper beades or smoothe bones abowt their necks, and a plate of copper hinge vpon a stringe, from the nauel vnto the midds of their thighes. They couer themselues before and behynde as the woemē doe with a deers skynne handfomley dressed, and fringed, More ouer they fold their armes together as they walke, or as they talke one wjth another in signe of wisdome.

The yle of Roanoac is verye pleisfant, ond hath plaintie of fishe by reason of the Water that enuironeth thefame.

A cheiff Ladye of Pomeiooc. VIII.

Child holds an ~~axe~~ astrol



about 20. milles from that Iland, neere the lake of Paquippe, ther is another towne called Pomeioock hard by the sea. The apparell of the cheefe ladyes of dat towne differeth but litle from the attyre of those which lyue in Roanaac. For they weare their haire trussed opp in a knott, as the maiden doe which we spake of before, and haue their skinned in the same manner, yet they wear a chaine of great pearles, or beades of copper, or smoothe bones 5. or 6. fold about their necks, bearinge one arme in the same, in the other hand they carye a gourde full of some kinde of pleasant liquor. They tye deers skinne doubled about them crochinge hygher about their breasts, which hange downe before almost to their knees, and are almost altogether naked behinde. Commonlye their yonge daughters of 7. or 8. yeares olde do waigt vpon them wearinge about them a girdle of skinne, which hangeth downe behinde, and is drawen vnder neath betwene their twiste, and bownde about their nauel with mose of trees betwene that and thier skinned to couer their priuiliers withall. After they be once past 10. yeares of age, they wear deer skinned as the older sorte do.

They are greatlye Diligted with puppetts, and babes which wear brought oute of England.

An aged manne in his winter IX.
garment.



He aged men of Pommeioocke are covered with a large skinne which is tyed vppon their shoulders on one side and hangeth downe beneath their knees wearinge their other arme naked out of the skinne, that they maye bee at more libertie. Those skynnes are Dressed with the hairr on, and lyned with other furred skinnes. The yongge men suffer noe hairr at all to growe vppon their faces but assoone as they growe they put them away, but when thy are come to yeeres they suffer them to growe although to saye truthe they come opp verye thinne. They also weare their haire bownde op behynde, and, haue a creste on their heads like the others. The contrye about this plase is soe fruit full and good, that England is not to bee compared to yt.

Their manner of careynge ther Chil- X.
 dern and a tyere of the cheiffe Ladyes of the
 towne of Dasamonquepeuc.



IN the towne of Dasamonquepeuc distant from Roanoac 4. or 5. milles, the woemen are attired, and pownced, in suche forte as the woemen of Roanoac are, yet they weare noe worathes vppon their heads, nether haue they their thighes painted with small pricks. They haue a strange manner of bearing their children, and quite contrarie to ours. For our woemen carrie their children in their armes before their brests, but they taking their sonne by the right hand, bear him on their backs, holdinge the left thighe in their lefte arme after a strange, and conuesnall fas hion, as in the picture is to bee seene.

"The Flyer" in John White's watercolor

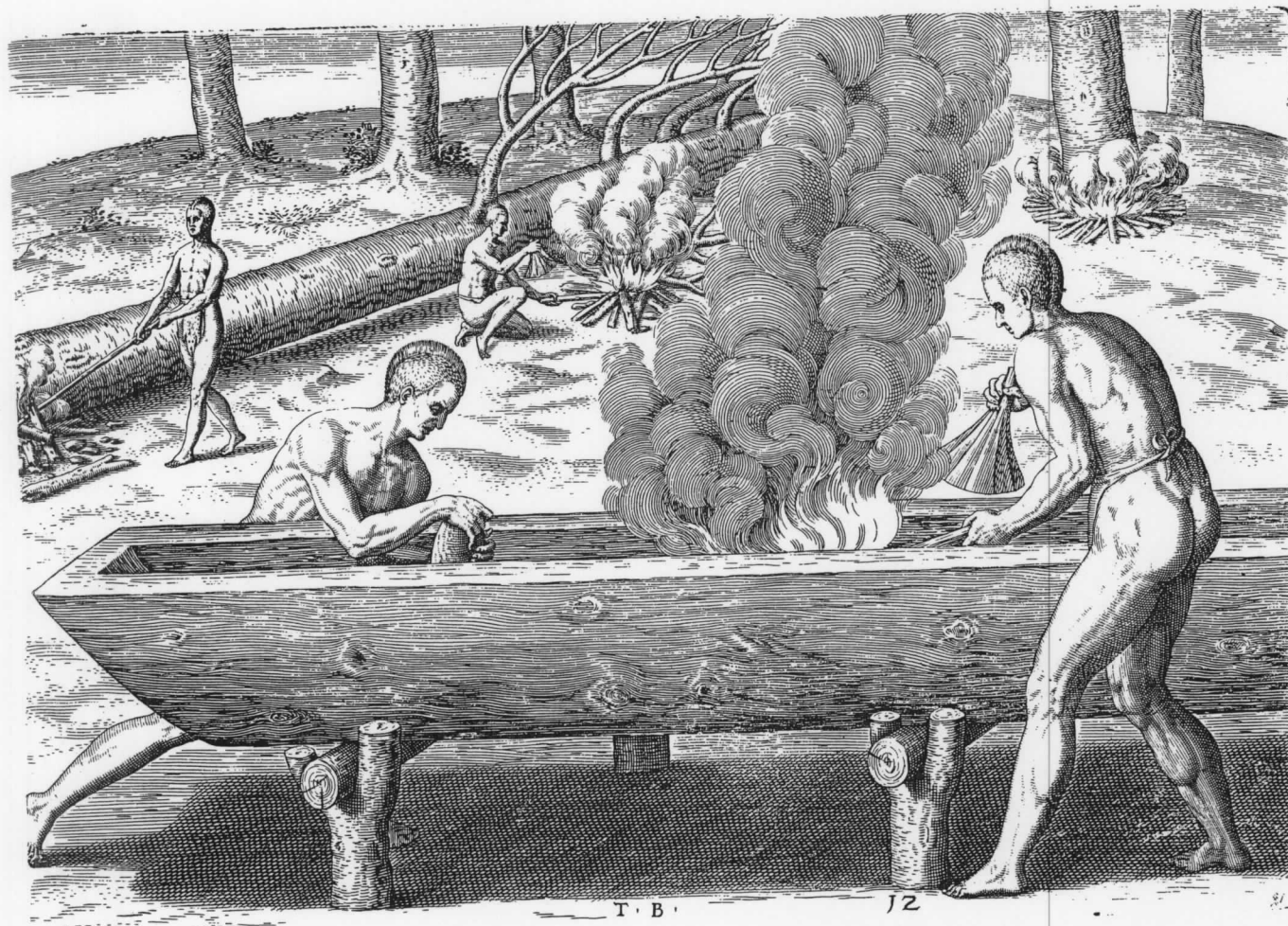
The Coniurer.

XI.



They haue comonlye coniurers or iuglers which vse strange gestures, and often cō-
trarie to nature in their enchantments: For they be veye familiar with deuils, of
whome they enquier what their enemys doe, or other suche thinges. They shaue
all their heads fauinge their cresse which they weare as other doe, and fasten a small
black birde aboue one of their ears as a badge of their office. They weare nothinge
but a skinne which hangeth downe from their gyrdle, and couereth their priuityes. They weare a
bagg by their side as is expressed in the figure. The Inhabitants giue great cre-
dit vnto their speche, which oftentimes they finde
to be true.

The manner of makinge their boates. XII.



THe manner of makinge their boates in Virginia is verie wonderfull. For wheras they want Instruments of yron , or other like vnto ours, yet they knowe howe to make them as handfomelye , to saile with whear they liste in their Riuers , and to fishe with all, as ours. First they choose some longe , and thicke tree, accordinge to the bignes of the boate which they would frame, and make a fyre on the ground about the Roote therof, kindlinge the same by little, and little with drie mosse of trees, and chipps of woode that the flame should not mounte opp to highe, and burne to muche of the lengte of the tree. When yt is almost burnt thorough, and readye to fall they make a new fyre, which they suffer to burne vntill the tree fall of yt owne accord. Then burninge of the topp, and bowghs of the tree in suche wyse that the bodie of thesame may Retayne his iust lengthe, they raise yt vppon potes laid ouer cross wise vppon forked posts, at suche a reasonable heighte as they may handfomlye worke vppō yt. Then take they of the barke with certayne shells: thy referue the, innermost parte of the lenneke, for the nethermost parte of the boate. On the other side they make a fyre accordinge to the lengthe of the bodye of the tree, sauinge at both the endes. That which they thinke is sufficientlye burned they quenche and scrape away with shells, and makinge a new fyre they burne yt agayne, and foe they continne somtymes burninge and sometymes scrapinge, vntill the boate haue sufficient bothowmes. This god indueth thise sauage people with sufficient reason to make thinges necessarie to serue their turnes.

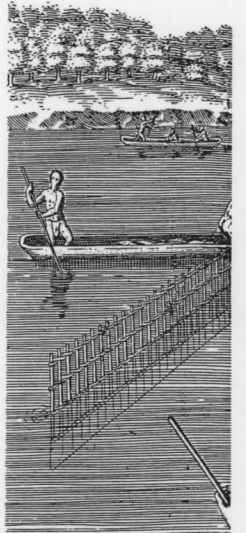
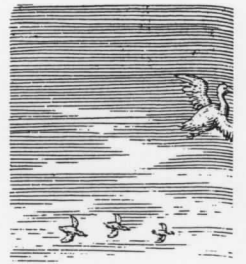
XIII.

Their manner of fishynge in Virginia.

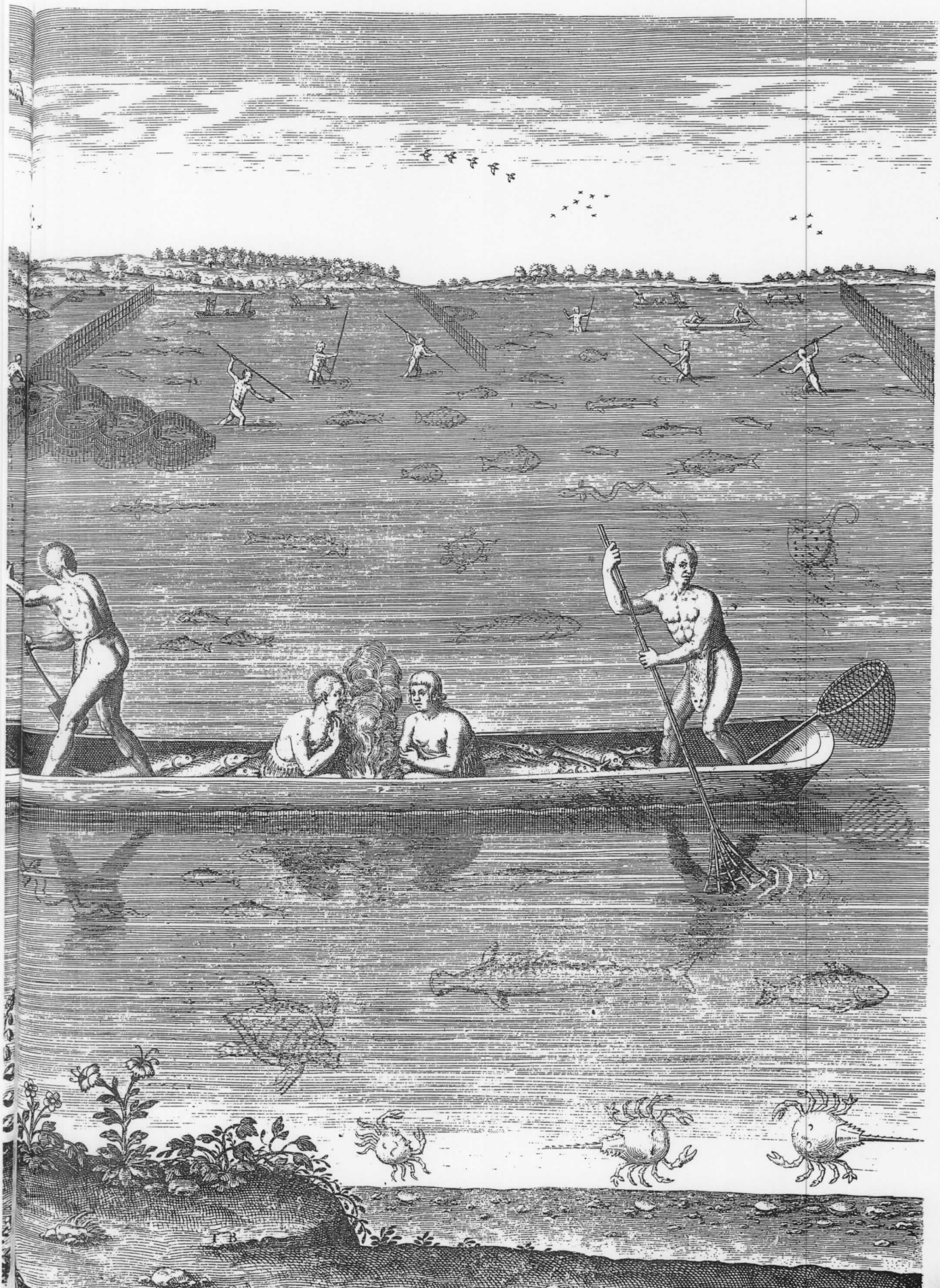


They haue likewise a notable way to catche fishe in their Riuers. for whear as they lacke both yron, and steele, they faste vnto their Reedes or longe Rodds, the hollowe tayle of a certaine fishe like to a sea crabb in steede of a poynte, wehr with by nighte or day they stricke fishes, and take them opp into their boates. They also know how to vse the prickles, and pricks of other fishes. They also make weares, with settinge opp reedes or twigges in the water, which they soe plant one within a nother, that they growe still narrower, and narrower, as appeareth by this figure. Ther was neuer seene amonge vs soe cunninge a way to take fish withall, wherof sondrie sortes as they fownde in their Riuers vnlike vnto ours. which are also of a verye good taste. (Dowbtles yt is a pleasant sighte to see the people, somtymes wadinge, and goinge somtymes sailinge in those Riuers, which are shallowe and not deepe, free from all care of heapinge opp Riches for their posterite, [content with their state,] and liuinge frendlye together of those things which god of his bountye hath giuen vnto them, yet without giuinge hym any thanks according to his desarte.)

|| So sauage is this people, and deprived of the true knowledge of god.
For they haue none other then is mentioned before in this worke.

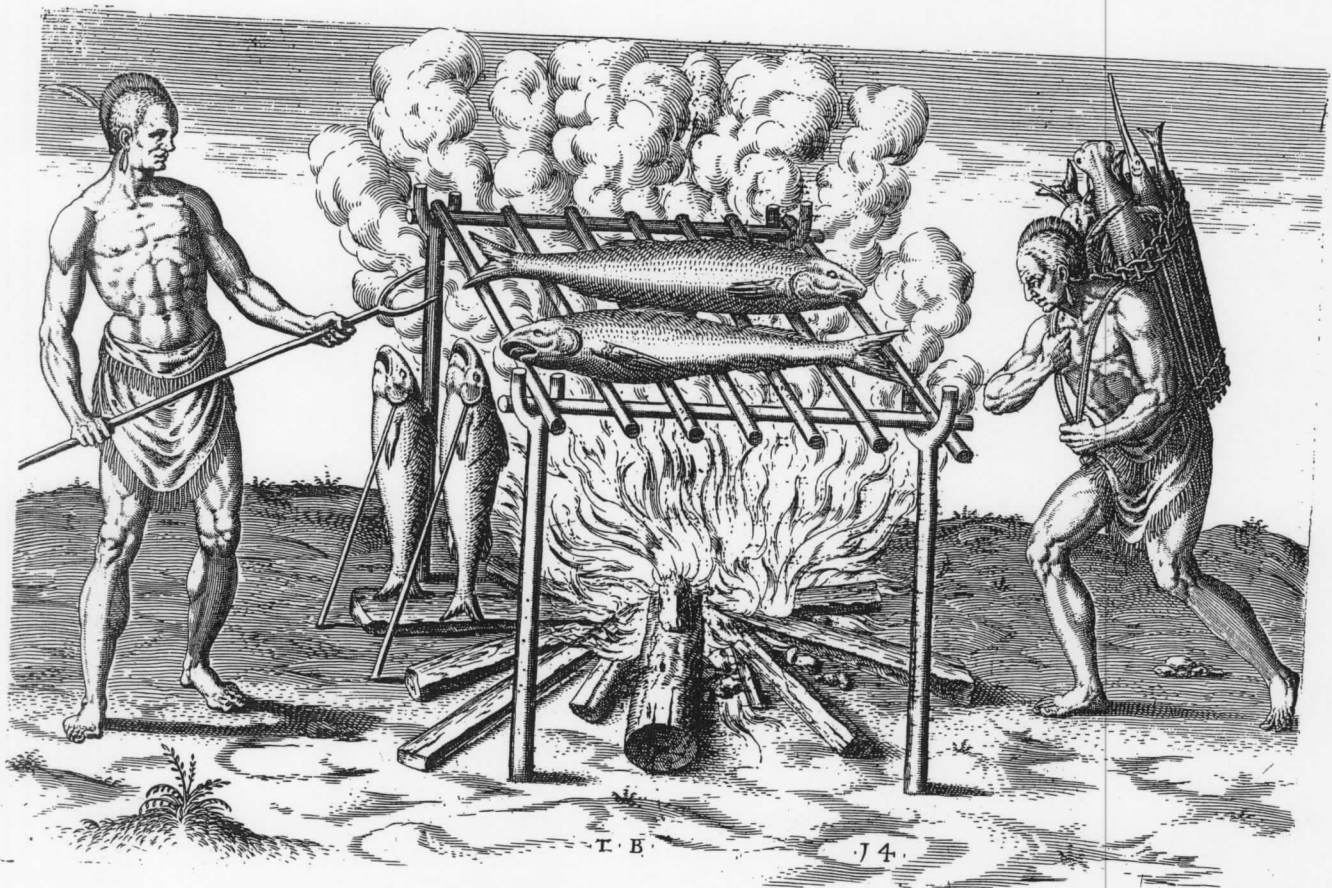


deprived of
true knowledge
of god.



The brovyllinge of their fishe
ouer the flame.

XIIII.



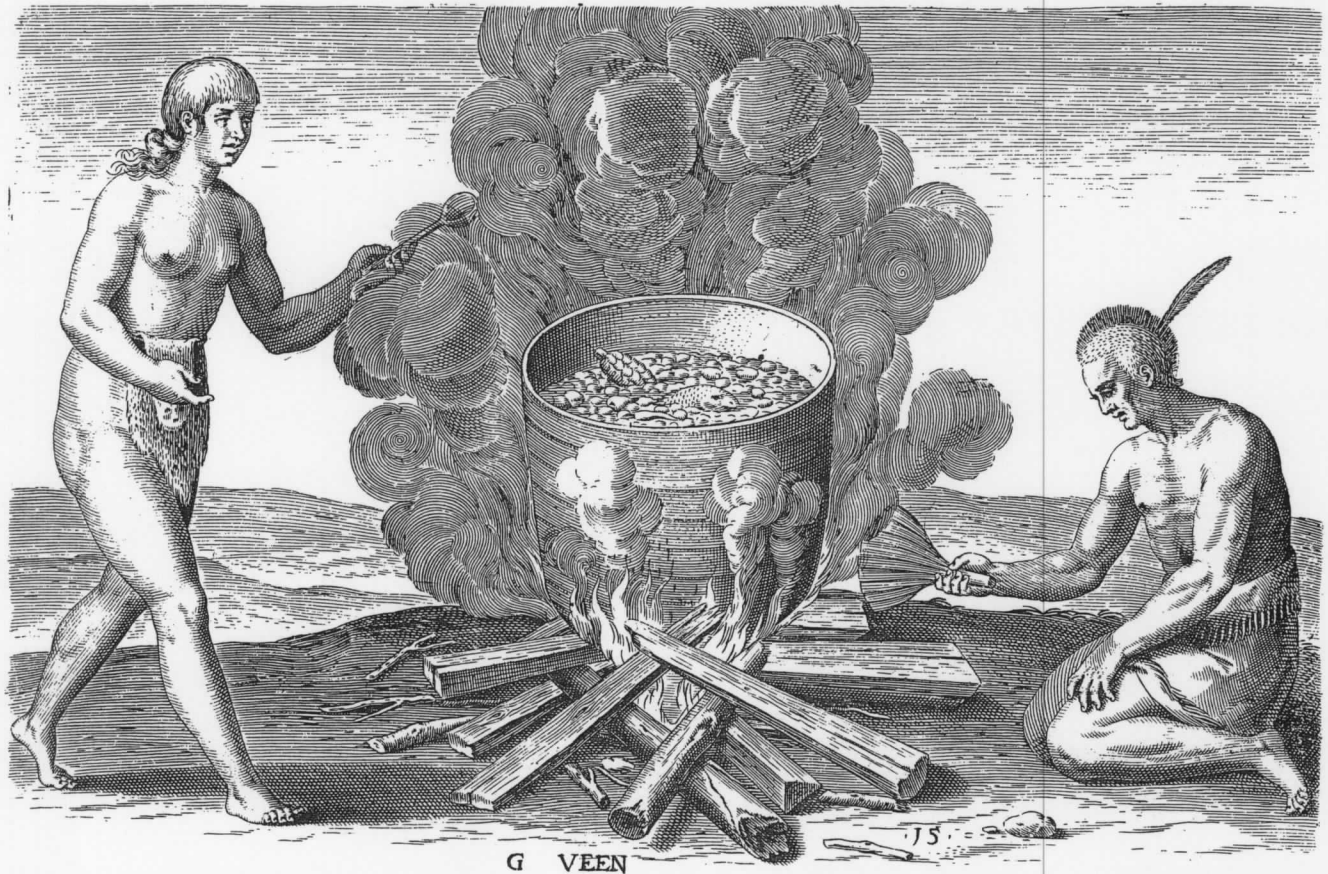
T. B.

74.

After they haue taken store of fishe, they gett them vnto a place fitt to drefs yt. Ther they sticke vpp in the grownde 4. stakes in a square roome, and lay 4 potes vppon them, and others ouer thwart thesame like vnto an hurdle, of sufficient heigthe. and layinge their fishe vppon this hurdle, they make a fyre vnderneathe to broile the same, not after the manner of the people of Florida, which doe but schorte, and harden their meate in the smoke onely to Referue thesame duringe all the winter. For this people reseruinge nothinge for store, thei do broile, and spend away all att once and when they haue further neede, they roste or see the fresh, as wee shall see heraffter. And when as the hurdle can not holde all the fishes, they hange the Rest by the fyres on sticks sett vpp in the grounde a gainst the fyre, and than they finishe the rest of their cookerye. They take good heede that they bee not burnt. When the first are broyled they lay others on, that weare newlye broughte, continuinge the dressinge of their meate in this sorte, vntill they thincke they haue sufficient.

Their seetheyng of their meate in
earthen pottes.

XV.



G VEEN



Heir woemen know how to make earthen vessells with special Cunninge and that so large and fine, that our potters with lhoie wheles can make noe better: ant then Remoue them from place to place as easelye as we candoe our brassen kettles. After they haue set them vppon an heape of erthe to stay them from fallinge, they putt wood vnder which being kyndled one of them taketh great care that the fyre burne equallye Rounde about. They or their woemen fill the vessel with water, and then putt they in fruite, flesh, and fish, and lett all boyle together like a galliemaufrye, which the Spaniarde call, olla podrida. Then they putte yt out into dishes, and sett before the companye, and then they make good cheere together. Yet are they moderate in their eatinge wher by they auoide sicknes. I would to god wee would followe their exemple. For wee should bee free from many kynes of diseafyes which wee fall into by sumptuous and vnseasonable banketts, continuallye deuisinge new sawces, and prouocation of gluttonnye to satisfie our vnfatiable appetite.

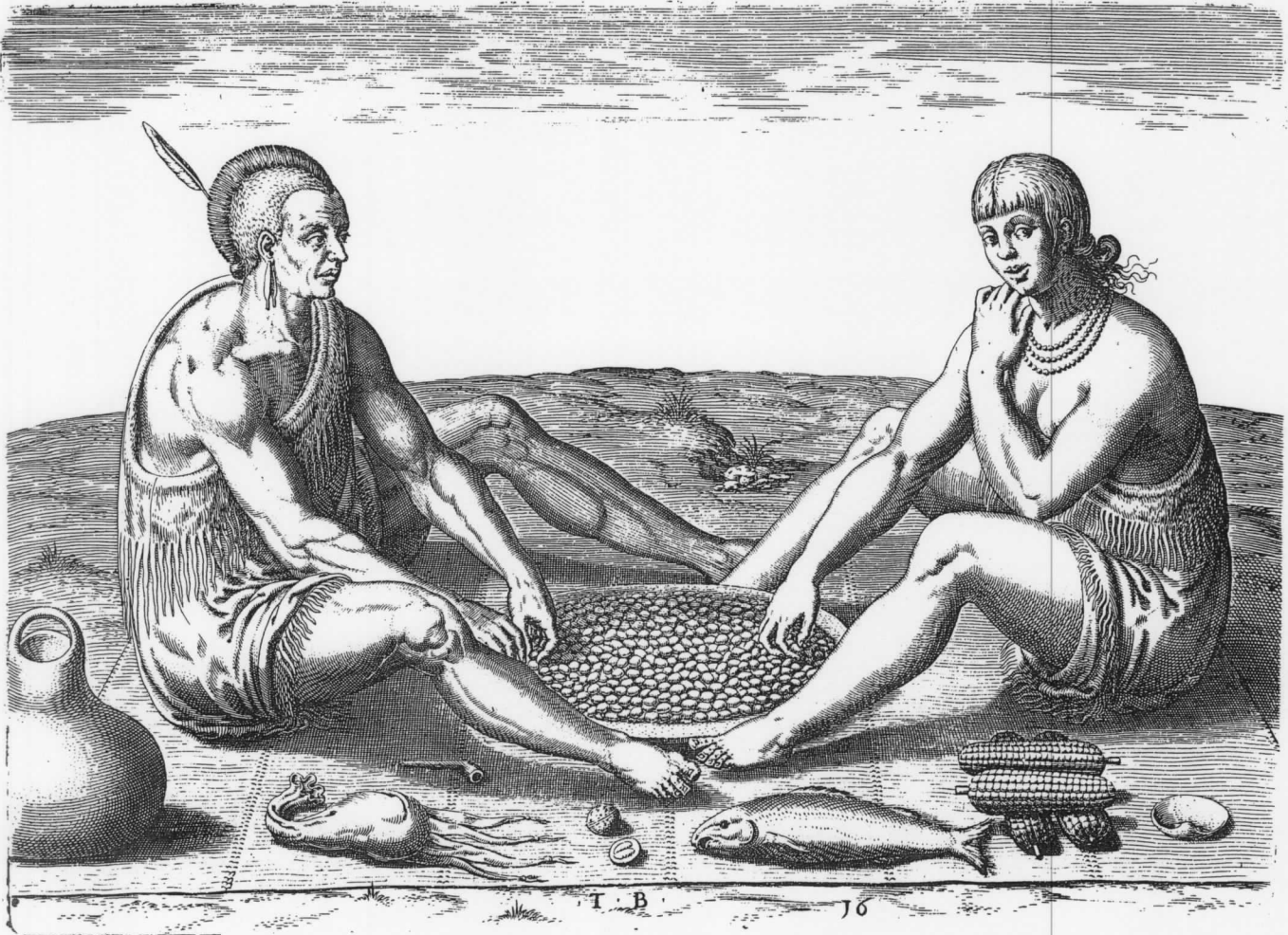
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xi
(11)




(pg xi)

Their sitting at meate.

XVI.



 tobacco pouch



Heir manner of feeding is in this wise. They lay a matt made of bents one the grownde and sett their meate on the mids therof, and then sit downe Rownde, the men vppon one side, and the woemen on the other. Their meate is Mayz sodden, in sliche sorte as I described yt in the former treatise of verye good taste, deers flesche, or of some other beaste, and fishe. They are verye sober in their eatinge, and trinkinge, and consequentye verye longe liued because they doe not oppres nature.)

C



XVII.

Their manner of prainge vvith Rattels about te fyer.

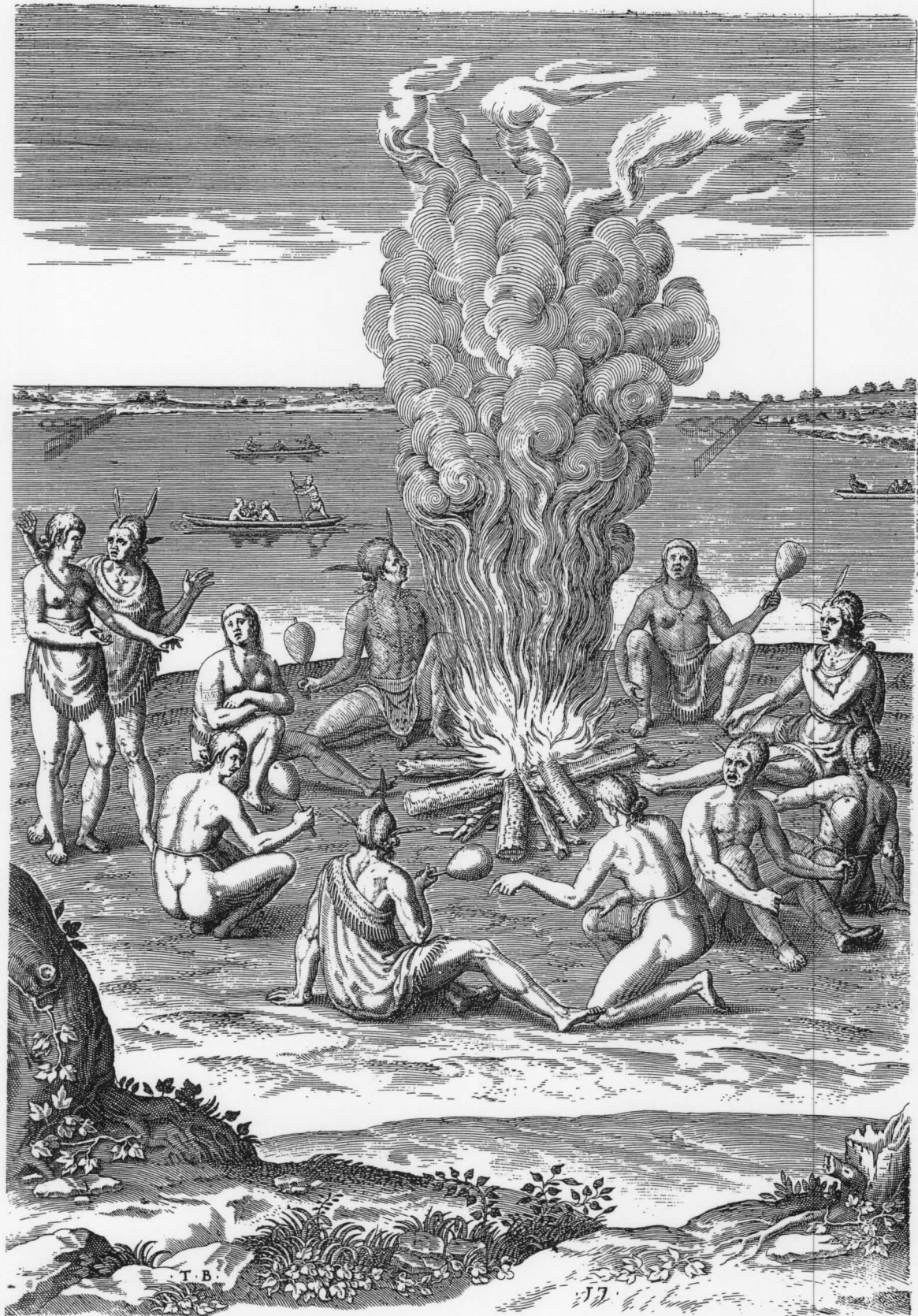


When they haue escaped any great danger by sea or lande, or be returned from the warr in token of Ioye they make a great fyer about which the men, and woemen sittest together, holdinge a certayne fruite in their hands like vnto a rownde pompió or a gourde, which after they haue taken out the fruits, and the seedes, then fill with smal stons or certayne bigg kernellt to make the more noise, and fasten that vppon a sticke, and singinge after their manner, they make merrie: as my selfe obserued and noted downe at my beinge amonge them.

[For it is a strange custome, and worth the obseruation.

- Worth the obseruation



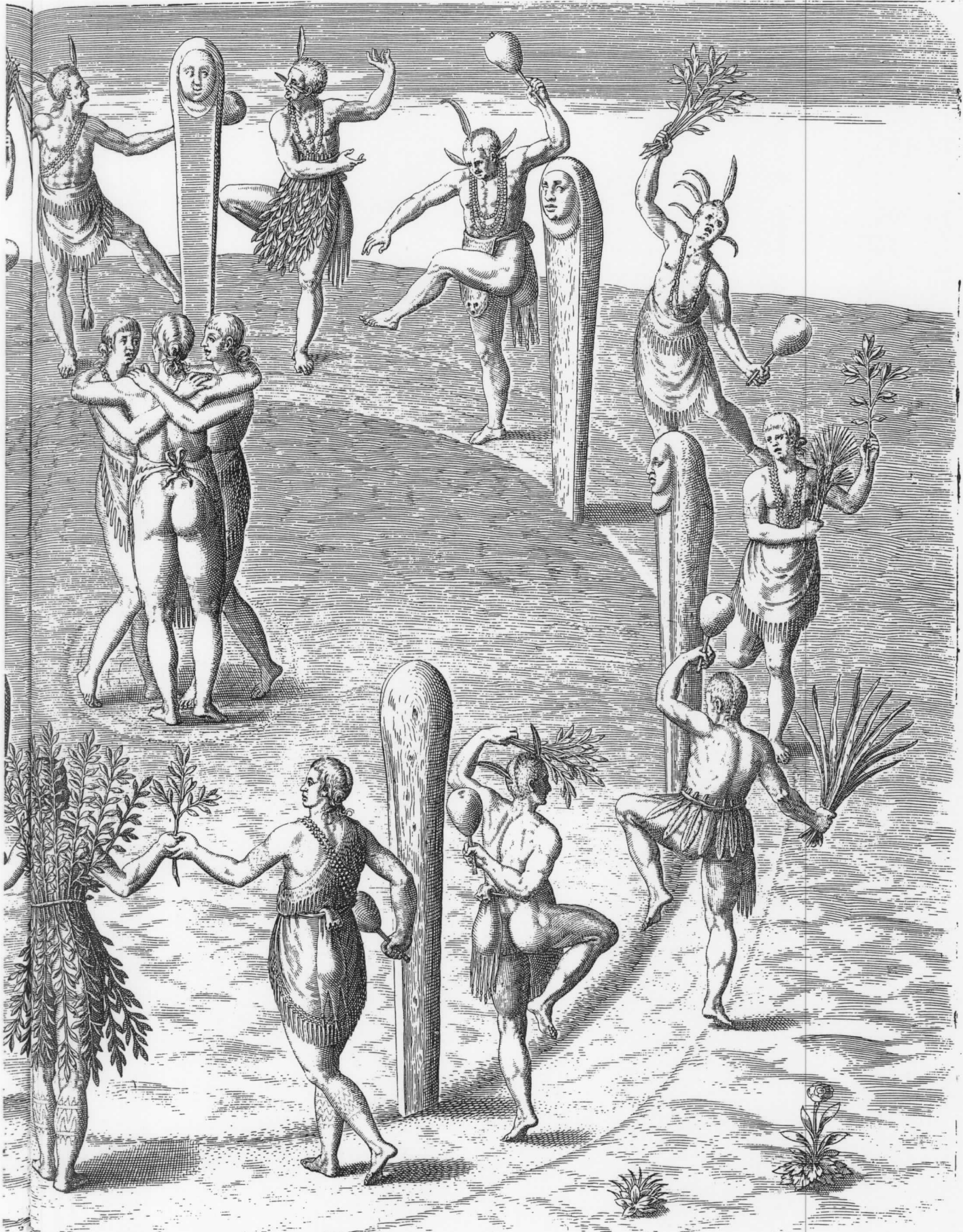


XVIII.

Theirdanfes vvhich they vse att their hyghe feastes.

AT a Certayne tyme of the yere they make a great, and solemne feaste wherunto their neighbours of the townes adioninge repayre from all parts, euery man attyred in the most strange fashion they can deuise hauinge certayne marks on the backs to declare of what place they bee. The place where they meet is a broad playne, abowt the which are planted in the grownde certayne posts carued with heads like to the faces of Nonnes couered with theyr vayles. Then beeing sett in order they dance, singe, and vse the strangest gestures that they can possiblye deuise. Three of the fayrest Virgins, of the companie are in the mydds, which imbrassing one another doe as yt wear turne abowt in their dancinge. All this is donne after the sunne is sett for auoydinge of heate. When they are weerye of dancinge. they goe oute of the circle, and come in vntill their dances be ended, and they goe to make merrye as is expressed in the 16. figure.

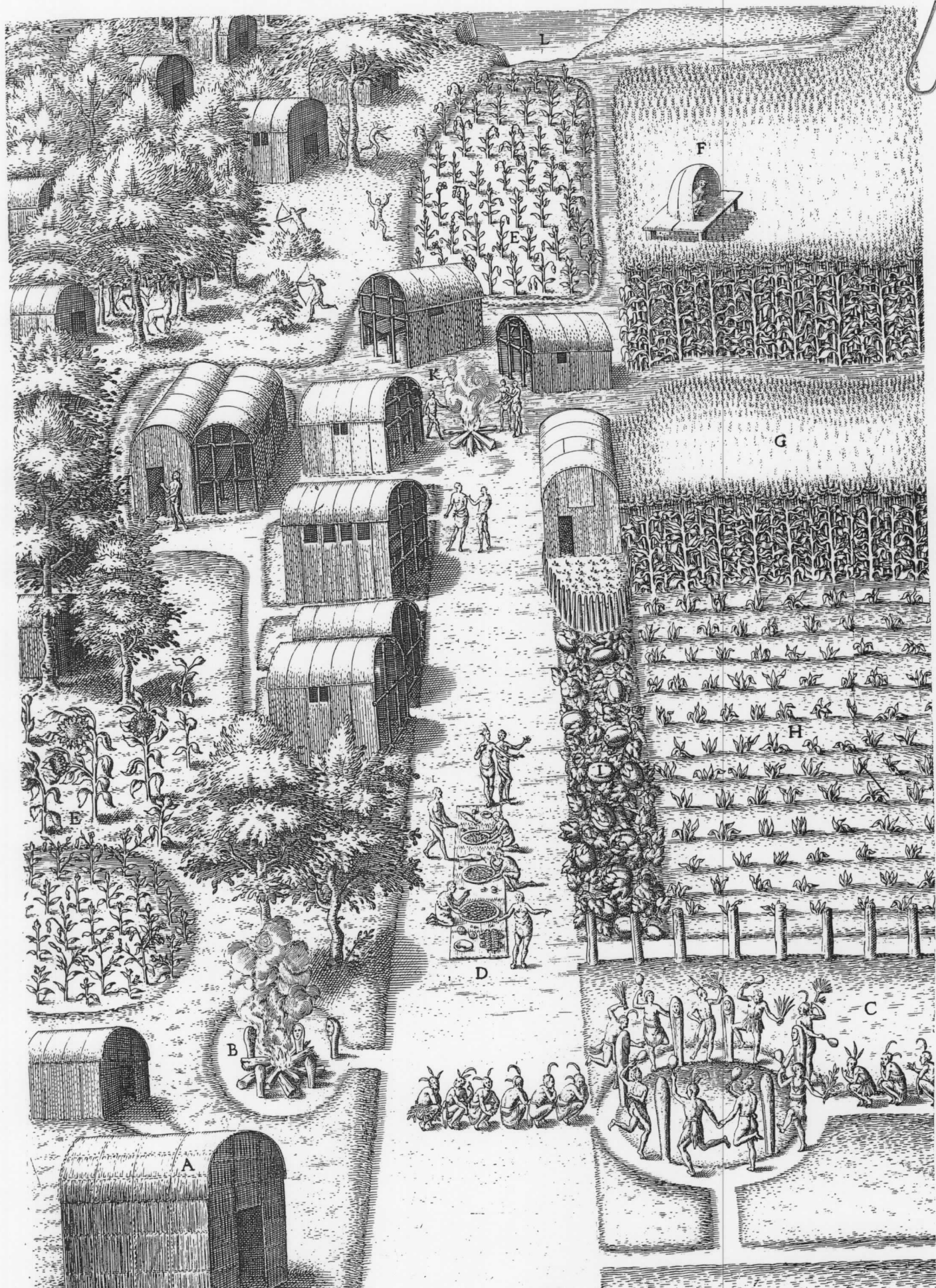




The Towne of Secota.



Heir townes that are not inclosed with poles aire commonlye fayrer. Then suche as are inclosed, as appereth in this figure which liuelye expresth the towne of Secotam. For the howses are Scattered heer and ther, and they haue garden expressed by the letter E. wherin groweth Tobacco which the inhabitants call Vppowoc. They haue also groaues wherin thei take deer, and fields vherin they sowe their corne. In their corne fields they bulde as yt weare a scaffolde wher on they sett a cottage like to a rownde chaire, signified by F. wherin they place one to watche. for there are suche number of fowles, and beasts, that vnles they keepe the better watche, they would soone deuoure all their corne. For which cause the watcheman maketh continual cryes and noyse. They sowe their corne with a certaine distance noted by H. other wise one stalke would choke the growthe of another and the corne would not come vnto his rypeurs G. For the leaues therof are large, like vnto the leaues of great reedes. They haue also a feuerall broade plotte C. wher they meete with their neighbours, to celebrate their cheefe solemne feastes as the 18. picture doth declare: and a place D. wher after they haue ended their feaste they make merrie together. Ouer against this place they haue a rownd plott B. wher they assembe themselues to make their solemne prayers. Not far from which place ther is a lardge buildinge A. wherin are the tombes of their kings and princes, as will appere by the 22. figure likewise they haue garden notted bey the letter I. wherin they vse to sowe pompions. Also a place marked with K. wherin the make a fyre att their solemne feasts, and hard without the towne a riuer L. from whence they fetche their water. This people therefore voyde of all couetousnes lyue cherfullye and att their harts ease. Butt they solemnise their feasts in the nigt, and therefore they keepe verye great fyres to auoyde darkenes, ant to testifie their Ioye.





He people of this cuntrie haue an Idol, which they call **KIWA SA**: yt is carued of woode in lengthe 4. foote whose heade is like the heades of the people of Florida, the face is of a flesh colour, the brest white, the rest is all blacke, the thighe are also spottet with whitte. He hath a chayne about his necke of white beades, betweene which are other Rownde beades of copper which they esteeme more then golde or siluer. This Idol is placed in the temple of the towne of Secotam, as the keeper of the kings dead corpses. Somtyme they haue two of thes idoles in theyr churches, and somtyme 3. but neuer aboue, which they place in a darke corner wher they shew terrible. The poore soules haue none other knowledge of god although I thinke them verye Desirous to know the truthe. For when as wee kneeled downe on our knees to make our prayers vnto god, they went about to imitate vs, and when they saw we moued our lipps, they also dyd the like. Wherfore that is verye like that they might easely be brongt to the knowledge of the gospel. God of his mercie grant them this grace.

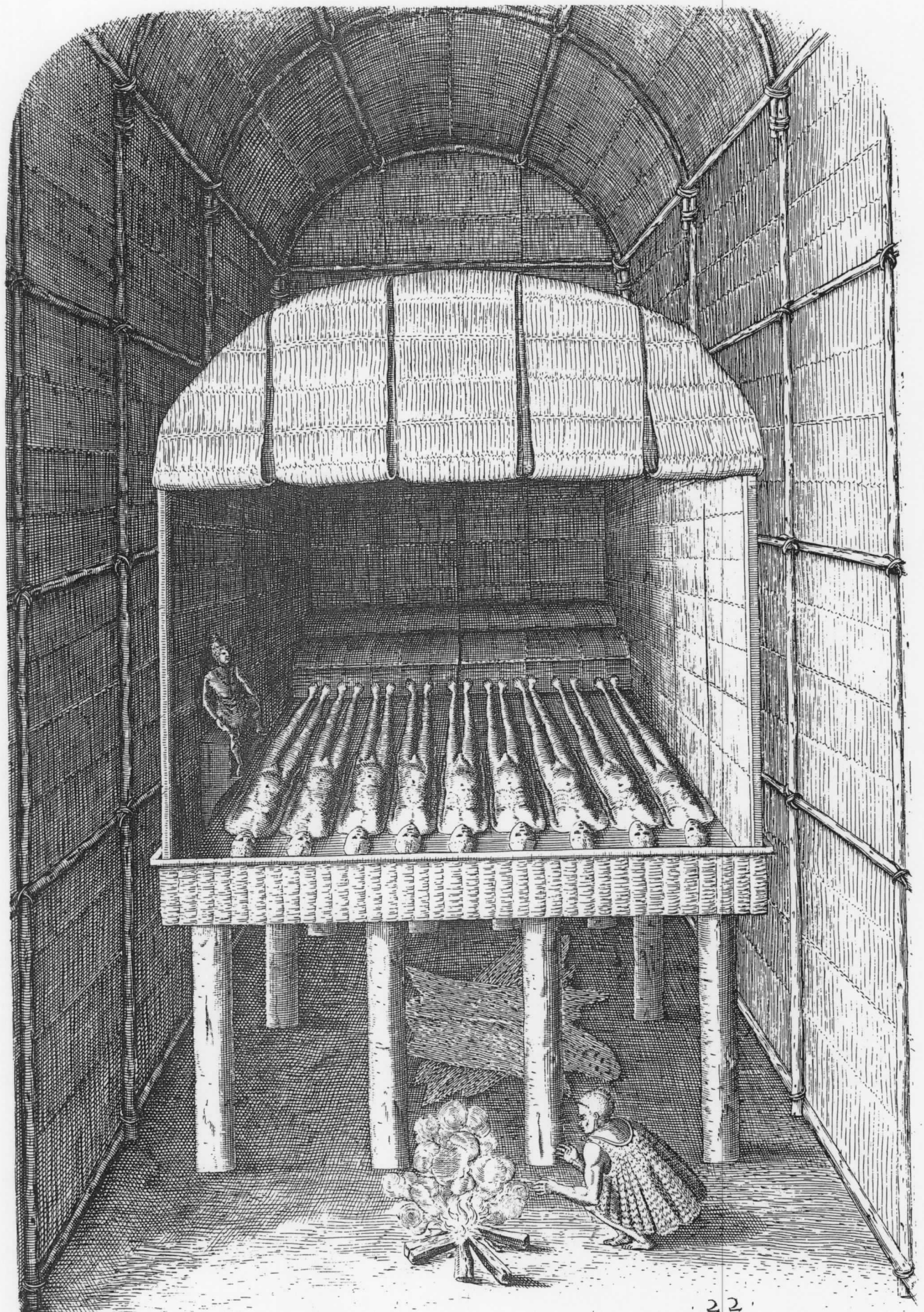
XXII.

The Tombe of their Werovvans or Cheiff Lordes.

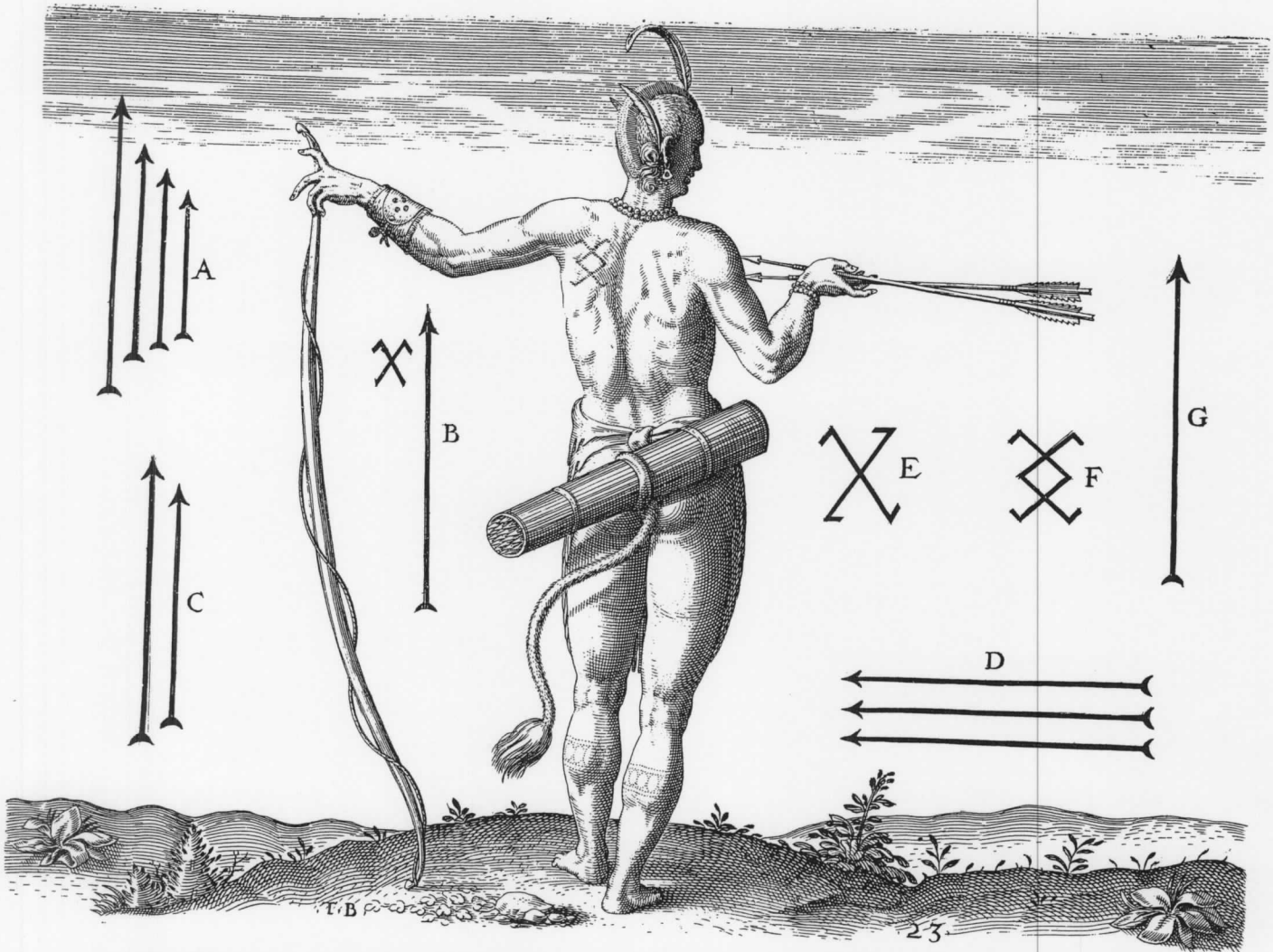


He builde a Scaffolde 9. or 10. foote hihe as is expresse in this figure vnder the tóbs of their Weroans, or cheefe lordes which they couer with matts, and lai the dead corpſes of their weroans theruppon in manner followinge. first the bowells are taken forthe. Then layinge downe the skinne, they cutt all the flesh cleane from the bones, which the drye in the sonne, and well dryed the inclose in Matts, and place at their feete. Then their bones (remaininge still fastened together with the ligaments whole and vn-corrupted) are couered a gayne with leather, and their carcase fashioned as yf their flesh wear not taken away. They lapp eache corps in his owne skinne after the same in thus handled, and lay yt in his order by the corpſes of the other cheef lordes. By the dead bodies they sett their Idol Kiwafa, wher of we spake in the former chapter: For they are perswaded that the same doth kepe the dead bodies of their cheefe lordes that nothinge may hurt them. Moreouer vnder the foresaid scaffolde some on of their preists hath his lodginge, which Mumbleth his prayers nighte and day, and hath charge of the corpſes. For his bedd he hath two deares skinnes spredd on the grownde, yf the wether bee cold hee maketh a fyre to warme by withall. These poore soules are thus instructed by natute to reuerence their princes euen after their death.





The Marckes of fundrye of the XXIII. Cheif mene of Virginia.



He inhabitants of all the cuntry for the most parte haue marks rased on their backs, wherby yt may be knowen (what Princes subiects they bee,) or of what place they haue their originall. For which cause we haue set downe those marks in this figure, and haue annexed the names of the places, that they might more easely be discerned. Which industrie hath god indued them withal although they be verye simple, and rude. And to confesse a truthe I cannot remember, that euer I saw a better or quietter people then they.

The marks which I obserued amonge them, are heere put downe in order folowinge.

The marke which is expressed by A. belongeth tho Wingino, the cheefe lorde of Roanoac.

That which hath B. is the marke of Wingino his sisters hus bande.

Those which be noted with the letters, of C. and D. belonge vnto diuerse chefe lordes in Secotam.

Those which haue the letters E. F. G. are certaine cheefe men of Pomeiooc, and Aquafogoc.



SOM PICTVRE,
OF THE PICTES
WHICH IN THE OLDE
tyme dyd habite one part of the
great Britainne.




*THE PAINTER OF WHOM I HAVE
had the first of the Inhabitans of Virginia, giue my allso thees 5. Figures
fallowinge, fownd as hy did assured my in a oold English cronicle, the which
I wold well sett to the ende of thees first Figures, for to shoue how that
the Inhabitans of the great Britannie haue bin in ti-
mes past as sauuage as those of
Virginia.*

E

Pids

The true picture of one Picte I.

 N tymes past the Pictes, habitans of one part of great Brittainne, which is nowe nammed England, wear sauages, and did paint all their bodye after the maner followinge. the did lett their haire growe as fare as their Shoulders, sauinge those which hange vpon their forehead, the which the did cutt. They shaue all their berde except the mustaches, vpon their breast wear painted the head of som birde, ant about the pappes as yt waere beames of the sune, vpon the bellye sum feere full and monstreus face, spreedinge the beames veye fare vpon the thighes. Vpon the tow knees som faces of lion, and vpon their leggs as yt hath been shelles of fish. Vpon their Shoulders griffones heades, and then they hath serpents about their armes: They caried about their necks one ayerne ringe, and another about the midds of their bodye, about the bellye, and the saids hange on a chaine, a cimenterre or turkie soorde, the did carye in one arme a target made of wode, and in the other hande a picke, of which the ayerne was after the manner of a Lick, whith tassels on, and the other ende with a Rounde boule. And when they hath ouercommme some of their ennemis, they did neuer felle to carye a we their heads with them.





Ps 01

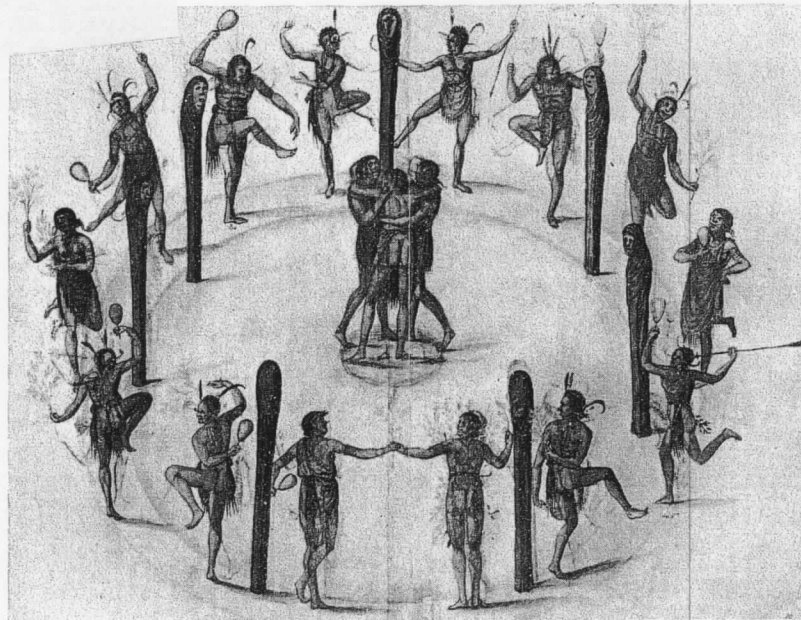


Fig. 1: Indians dancing. Original drawing by John White; see Plate XVIII. (Courtesy Trustees of the British Museum)



Fig. 2: "One of their Religious men." Original drawing by John White; see Plate V. (Courtesy Trustees of the British Museum)

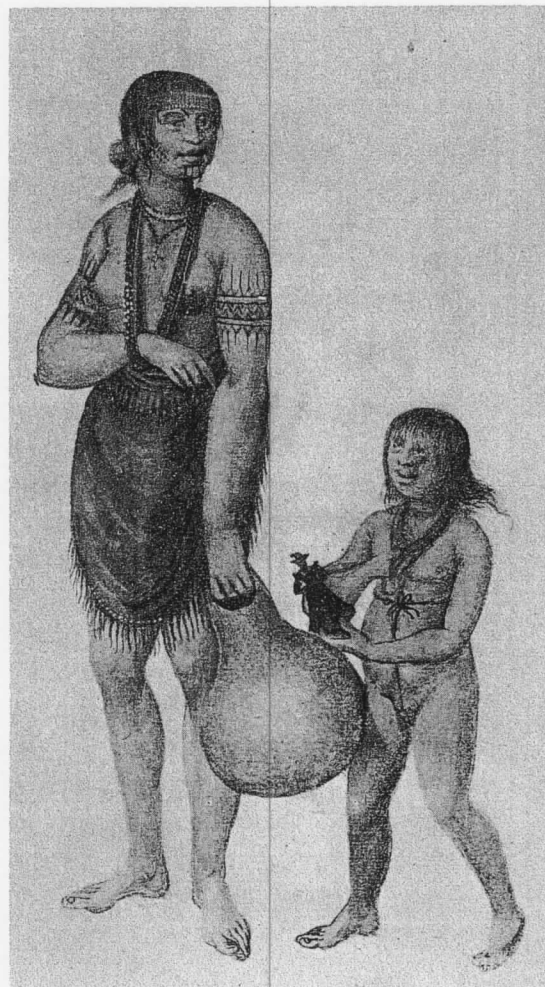
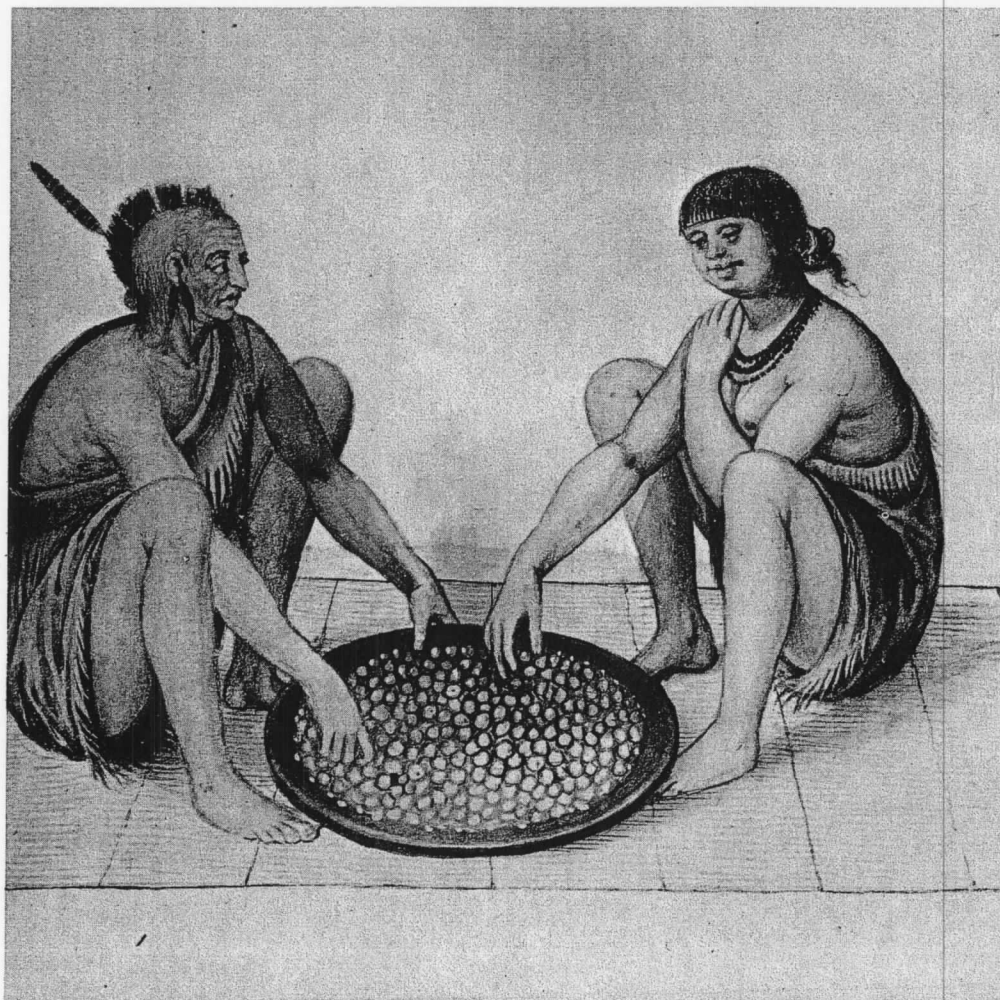


Fig. 3: "A cheife Herowans wyfe of Pomeoc and her daughter of the age of 8 or 10 years." Original drawing by John White; see Plate VIII. (Courtesy Trustees of the British Museum)

except in 1593, when he wrote to Richard Hakluyt from Raleigh's estate in Ireland, enclosing the account of his last voyage. No record of his death has so far been discovered.

We have no idea what training as an artist White received but he certainly possessed precisely the kind of graphic ability required—a quick eye and hand which complemented Harriot's analytical method. In addition to his Indian material he must have made many hundreds of drawings of every kind in the field—maps, topography, birds, beasts, reptiles, fishes and plants—and those which survive give us a clear idea of his range and skills. He worked speedily with the capacity to put on record every kind of detail required. The engravings will be seen to be generally faithful to the originals though De Bry often Europeanizes his Indian faces and postures. The engraving of the Indians dancing (Plate XVIII) makes an instructive comparison with the original drawing (Fig. 1); De Bry's tendency to idealize the features and soften the more awkward gestures is evident. White's portrait studies are engagingly straightforward (Figs. 2-4). It will be observed that the engraver was using other versions of White's originals,



(pg 61)

Fig. 4: "Theire sitting at meate." Original drawing by John White; see Plate XVI. (Courtesy Trustees of the British Museum)