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Relation of Virginia

by Henry Spelman

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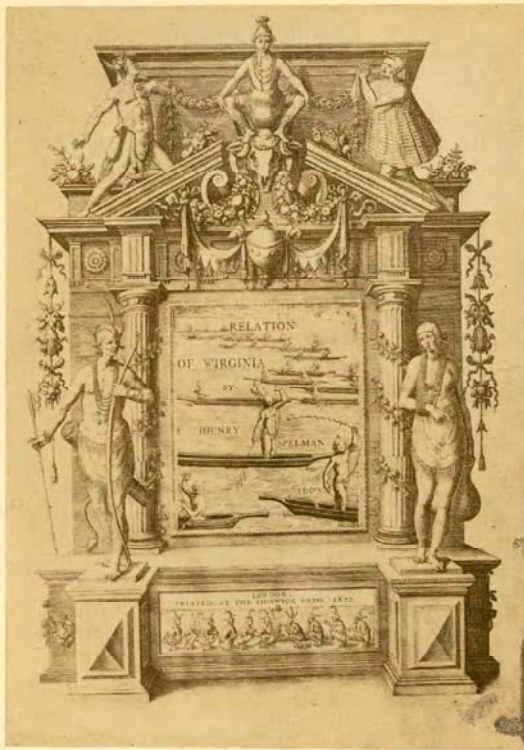


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RELATION OF VIRGINIA.





RELATION OF VIRGINIA

BY

HENRY SPELMAN

1609.



LONDON :


PRINTED FOR JAS. F. HUNNEWELL

AT THE CHISWICK PRESS.

1872.

One hundred' copies.

To the Reader.

 HE following RELATION OF VIRGINIA, which is here given to you and the rest of the world, it is believed, for the first time in type, has until recently been preserved among "things lost upon earth." It happily turned up in the late Dawson Turner's library of manuscripts, dispersed by auction in London by Messrs Puttick and Simpson in 1859, being N^o 444 of the catalogue, and was on the ninth of June knocked down to Mr Joseph Lilly, the bookseller,

for the very moderate sum of five pounds, as our countryman, Mr Henry Stevens of Vermont, who was there for the purpose of securing it, was caught napping, as he says, and missed it. Mr Lilly, on being subsequently applied to by several Americans, failed to produce the manuscript, but not long after announced it in an advertisement in one of his catalogues as already in the press and soon to be issued. This announcement of the Relation caught the quick eye of Mr Allibone, who very naturally transferred the pith of it to his "Dictionary of British and American Authors," 1870, volume two, page 2197, where it appears in this form: "SPELMAN, Henry, third son of the preceding, came to Virginia in 1609. Relation of Virginia, London, 1861. Now first printed from the MS formerly in the collection of the late Daw-

son Turner." On inquiry it appears that Mr Lilly handed the manuscript, in the summer of 1860, to his printer, Mr Norman, of Maiden Lane, who set it up in type and gave a proof of it to Mr Lilly, by whom it was either mislaid or lost. It was never found. After many months, the type of one of the forms having accidentally fallen into pie, the printer distributed the rest, placing the manuscript in his desk ready to be reset whenever Mr Lilly should order it. For ten years it remained here forgotten. Mr Lilly died and his stock of books and manuscripts passed under the hammer of Messrs Sotheby. Our Relation was remembered just in time to find its way into the Catalogue of the second portion of Mr Lilly's stock, N^o 4790, and was secured by Mr Stevens for the writer, on the seventh of July, 1871, after

lying dormant a dozen years. Left it sleep another sleep of ages, the writer at once committed the manuscript to the world-renowned Chifwick Press, under the care of his friend Mr Stevens, with instructions to see it clothed in a garb befitting its birth and destination.

The writer adds a few suggestions in regard to its author.

Henry Spelman was the third son of the distinguished antiquary, Sir Henry Spelman, of Congham, Norfolk, who was married in 1581. Without the exact date of this son's birth, we may conjecture that he was not over twenty-one years old, when, in 1609, "widely diffused enthusiasm" for colonizing in America, enabled the London Company "to despatch a fleet of nine vessels, containing more than five hundred emigrants,"¹ to settle

¹ Bancroft, Hist. U. S. i. 137.

in Virginia. He was among them. Captain John Smith informs us that they were "footmen and such as they that were Adventurers brought to attend them," "that never did know what a dayes worke was." * * * "For all the rest were poore Gentlemen, Tradfmen, Serving-men, libertines, and such like, ten times more fit to spoyle a Commonwealth, than either begin one, or but helpe maintaine one."¹

The account of the fleet, and of its arrival, given in the Narrative, generally agrees with recognized history. According to Spelman, however, not far from the 20th October, 1609, he was taken by Smith to the little Powatan. Stith states² that Smith left Virginia about the end of September. Spelman wrote that he went to England soon after he was de-

¹ Gen. Hist. p. 94.

² Hist. Vir. 107.

livered from captivity on the Patomac by Captain Argall, whose visit there is said by Stith¹ to have occurred in April, 1613. Stith's relation² of Spelman's detention by the Indians is not very unlike that in the Narrative. Of the latter's rescue he says, "Only one Man of the Company escaped; and *Pocahontas* saved a Boy, one Henry Spelman, who lived many Years, by her Means, among the *Patowmack*s."

Smith's relation³ of the rescue differs from that by Stith, and is as follows: "Vpon the 15, of June [1610] accompanied with Captaine *Samuel Argall*, hee [Sir George Somers] returned in two Pinaces vnto the *Bermudas*, promising (if by any meanes God will open a way to that Island of Rocks) that he would soone re-

¹ Hist. Vir. 129.

² lb. 1.

³ Gen. Hist. 108.

turne with six moneths prouifion of flefh ; with much croffe weather at laft hee there fafely arriued, but Captaine *Argall* was forced backe againe to *Jamestowne*, whom the Lord *De la Warre* not long after fent to the Riuer of *Patawomeke*, to trade for Corne ; where finding an *Engliſh* boy, one *Henry Spilman*, a young Gentleman well deſcended, by thoſe people preferued from the furie of *Powhatan*, by his acquaintance had ſuch good vſage of thoſe kinde Saluages, that they fraughted his ſhip with Corne, wherewith he returned to *Jamestowne*.”

Smith in his *General Hiſtory*, page 161, gives the following account of the fate of Spelman : “ In the latter end of this laſt yeare, or the beginning of this [1623], Captaine *Henrie Spilman*, a Gentleman, that hath liued in thoſe Countries thirteene or fourteene

yeares, one of the best Interpreters in the Land, being furnished with a Barke and six and twentie men, hee was sent to trucke in the River of *Patawomek*, where he had liued a long time amongst the Saluages, whether hee presumed too much vpon his acquaintance amongst them, or they sought to be reuenged of any for slaughter made amongst them by the English so lately, or he sought to betray them, or they him; are all feeral relations, but it seemes but imaginary: for then returned report they left him ashore about *Patawomek*, but the name of the place they knew not, with one and twentie men, being but fve in the Barke, the Saluages ere they suspected anything, boarded them with their Canowes, and entred so fast, the English were amazed, till a Sailer gave fire to a peece of Ordnance onely at randome; at the

report whereof, the Salluages leapt ouer-boord, so diftractedl with feare, they left their Canowes and fwum a shore; and presently after they heard a great brute amongst the Saluages a shore, and saw a mans head throwne downe the banke, whereupon they weighed Anchor and returned home, but how he was surprisid or slaine, is vncertaine."

Henry Spelman, when he went to Virginia, was probably young, a boy, as stated by Smith and by Stith. His manuscript occupies thirty-three pages on nineteen leaves that are seven and three-quarters inches high, and six and one-eighth inches wide. It appears to be the work of an inexperienced person. His narrative, agreeing in many particulars with historical authorities, has value by its date and contents, and as an addition to the scanty records of the earliest

English successful attempts to colonize the territory of the United States, is presented by the writer.

J. F. H.

Charlestown, 1872.



*Henry Spelmans Relation
of Virginea.*

BEINGE in displeasur of my frendes, and desir^{ous} to see other cuntryes, After [*sum weekes*] three momeths sayle we cum w^t prosperus winds in sight of Virginia wher A storme sodenly arisinge seauered our [*shipp*] fleete, (w^{ch} was of x sayle) euery shipp from other, puttinge us all in great daunger for vij or viij dayes togither. But y^e storme then ceasing our shipp called y^e vnitye cam y^e

next morning safly to an anker at Cape Henry, y^e daye of Oçtober 1609, Wher we found thre other of our fleete, and about a fenight after thre more cam thether also. The refidew [*still remayned*] Amongst w^{ch} was S^r Thomas Gates and S^r George Summers Knights [*who*] wear not [*being*] hard of many monthes after our ariuall.

From Cape Henry we sayled up y^e Riuer of Powáhtan & w^t in 4 or 5 dayes ariued at James toune, wher we weare ioyfully welcomed by our cuntrymen beinge at that time about 80 persons under the gouerment of Capt Smith, The Præfidant. Hauinge heare unladed our goods & bestowed sum fenight or fortnight in vieinge of the cuntry. I was caried By Capt Smith our Prefidant to y^e Fales, to y^e litell Powhatan wher vnkowne to me he fould me to him for a towne caled Powhatan and leauinge me wth him y^e

litle Powhatann, He made knowne to Capt weste how he had bought a toune for them to dwell in [*Wher-uppon Capt weste growiinge angrye (Bycause he had bestowred cost to begine a toune in another place) Capt Smith &c.*] desiring that captaine West would come & settle himself there, (but captaine Weste hauing) bestowed cost to begine a toune in another place (misliked it: and vnkindnesse thereupon arising betweene them) Capt Smith at that time [*saying*] repliede litell [*ye*] but afterward [*wrought*] conspired w^t the Pohawtan to kill Capt weste, w^{ch} Plott tooke but smale effect, for in y^e [*interim*] meanē time Capt Smith was Apréhended, and sent aboard for England, my self hauenge binn now about vij or viij dayes w^t the litell Powhatan who though he made very much of me giuinge me such thinges as he had to winn me to live w^t him. [*When*] Yet I desired

to see our english and therefore made signes unto him to giue me leaue to goe to our ship to feach such thinges as I leaſte behind me, w^{ch} he agreed unto and ſettinge himſelfe doune, he clapt his hand on the ground in token he would ſtay ther till I returned. But I ſtaying ſum-what to long, at my cumminge [*backe*] to y^e place wher I leaſt *him* I found him departed whervppon I went backe to our ſhipp beinge ſtill in y^e Fales and ſayled w^t them to James toune, wher not beinge long ther, Before one Thomas Sauage w^t 4. or 5 Indians cam from the great Powhatan w^t veniſon to Capt : Percy who now was preſident. After the deliuey therof and that he muſt returne he was loith to goe w^t out ſum of his cuntrymen went w^t him, wher uppon I was apoynted to goe, w^{ch} I the more willinglie did, by Reaſon y^t vitals were ſcarſe w^t us, cariinge w^t me

sum copper and a hatchet [*w^t me*]
w^{ch} I had gotten. [*And*] Cumminge
to the Great Powetan I presented
to him such thinges as I had w^{ch}
he tooke, vsinge me verry kindly,
[*settinge this Sauage and me at his
oune Table messe*], And After I had
bin w^t him about 3 weekes he sent
me backe to our English bidding
me tell them, that if they would
bring ther ship, and sum copper, he
would fraught hir backe w^t corne,
w^{ch} I hauing reported to our English
and returning ther answer to y^e
Kinge, He before ther cumminge
layd plotts to take them, w^{ch} in sum
sort he affected, for xxvj or vij they
killed w^{ch} cam towards land in ther
long boate, and shott many arrows
into y^e shipp, w^{ch} our men perseyuing
and fearinge the worst, wayed anker
and returned. Now whil this bu-
fines was in [*doinge*] action y^e Pow-
hatã sends me and one Samwell a
Duchmã To a toune about xvj miles

of, caled Yawtanoone willinge us
ther to stay [*till*] for him, At his
cumminge thether we understood
how althinges had passed by Tho-
mas Sauage, as before is related, the
Kinge in shew made still much of
us yet his mind was much declined
from us w^{ch} made vs feare the worst,
and hauing now bin w^t him about
24 or 25 weekes, it happned that the
Kinge [of Pasptan] of Patomeck cam
to visitt the great Powetan, wher
beinge a while w^t him, he shewed
such kindnes to Sauage Samuell and
my self as we determined to goe
away w^t him, when the daye of his
departure was cum, we did as we
agreed and hauenge gone a mile or
tow on the way, Sauage fayned sum
excufs of stay & unknowne to us
went backe to the Powetan and ac-
quaynted him w^t our [*leing*] de-
parting wth y^e Patowomeck. The
Powetan preferly sends after us
cōmandinge our returne: w^{ch} we

[*not beleuinge*] refusing went still on our way: and thos that weare sent, went still on w^t us. till one of them findinge oportunity on a funden strooke Samuell w^t an axe and killed him, w^{ch} I seinge ran a way from a monge the cumpany, they after me, the Kinge and his men after them, who ouertake them heald them, till I shifted for my self and gott to the Patomeckes cuntry, W^t this Kinge Patomecke I liued a year and more at a towne of his called Pasptanzie, untill such time as an worthy gentelman named Capt: Argall ariued at a towne cald Nacottawtanke, but by our english cald Camocacocke, wher he understood that ther was an english boy named Harry, He desiringe to here further of me cam up the riuier w^{ch} the Kinge of Patomeck hearinge sent me to him and I goinge backe agayne brought the kinge to [*him*] y^e shipe, wher

Xatauahane.

capt: Argoll gaue the Kinge
[*sum*] copper for me, [*and he*]
w^{ch} he receyued Thus was
I fett [*free*] at liber-
tye and brought
into Eng-
land.



*[Another version of this passage is
given in the last leaf of the Manu-
script, which may be the original
draught.]*

[fraught hir backe corne w^{ch} I
hauing reported to our English,
and returneing their answere to
y^e Powhatan. Captaine Ratclyff
came wth a shipp wth xxiiij or xxv
men to Orohpikes, and leauing his
shipp there came by barge wth six-
teen men to y^e Powhatan to Pow-
munkey where he very curtuously
in shew receiued y^{em} by sending
them bread and veinfon in reward

whereof Captaine Ratcliff sent him
copper and beades and such like
Then Powhatan appointed Cap:
Ratcliff a house for him and his
men to lye in during the time that
y^e should [*traff*] traffique, not far
from his owne but aboue half a mile
from the barge, and himself in the
euening comeing to the [*ther*] house
slenderly accompanied welcomed
him thither, And [*after Cap. Rat*]
returned leauing the dutch man,
Savage, and my self behinde him.
The next day the Powhatan wth a
company of Saluages came to Capt:
Ratcliff, and caried our English to
their storehouse where their corne
was to traffique wth them. giueing
them peices of copper and beades
and other things According to y^e
proportions of y^e basketts of corne
w^{ch} they brought but the Indians
dealing deceitfully by pulling or
beareing vpp the botttom of y^e
baskets wth their handis soe y^e

lesse corne might [*searue to*] fill
them The English men taking ex-
ceptions against it and a discon-
tentment riseing vppon it y^e king
[*conveied himself and*] departed
taking me and y^e dutchman wth
him[and] his wiues hence, And pre-
sently a great number Indians y^t
lay lurking in y^e woods & corne
about began wth an oulis and whoop-
ubb and whilest our English men
were in hast carieing their corne
to their shippes the Indians y^t weare
hidden in y^e corne shott the men
as they passed by them and soe
killed them all saueing one Wil-
liam Russell and one other
whoe being acquaint-
ed wth y^e cuntry es-
caped to James
towne by
land.]





Of ther seruis to ther gods

TO giue sum satisfactiō to my frends and contentment unto others, w^{ch} wish well to this viage, and are desirus to heare y^e fashions of that cuntrye: I haue set doune as well as I can, what I obserued in y^e time I was amonge them. And therefore first concerninge ther gods, yow must understand that for y^e most part they worship y^e diuell, w^{ch} y^e couniurers who are ther preests, can make apeare unto them at ther pleafuer, yet neuer y^e leff in euery cuntry they haue a feuerall Image whom they call ther god. As w^t the great Pawetan he hath an

Caukewis
Manato.
Taukinge
souke Quia-
uaſack.

Image called Cakeres w^{ch} moſt
comonly ſtandeth at Yaughtaw-
noone [*in one of y^e Kinges houſes*]
or at Oropikes in a houſe for that
purpoſe and w^t him are ſett all
the Kings goods and preſents y^t
are ſent him, as y^e Cornne. But
y^e beades or Crowne & Bedd w^{ch}
y^e Kinge of England ſent him
are in y^e gods houſe at Oropikes,
and in their houſes are all y^e Kinge
anceſters and kindred commonly
Buried [*commonly*], In y^e Pato-
mecks cuntry they haue an other
god whom they call Quioquaſ-
cacke, and unto ther Images
they offer Beades and Copper
if at any time they want Rayne
or haue to much, and though they
obſerue no day to worſhipe ther
god: but uppon neceſſitye, yet
onc in the yeare, ther preeſts w^{ch} are
ther coniuers w^t y^e [*people*] men
weomen and children doe goe into
the woods, wher ther preeſts makes

a great cirkell of fier in y^e w^{ch} after
many obseruanſes in ther coniura-
tions they make offer of 2 or 3
children to be giuen to ther god if
he will apeare unto them and shew
his mind whome he [*will haue*] de-
fier. Vppon w^{ch} offringe they heare
a noyſe out of y^e Cirkell Nomina-
tinge ſuch as he will haue, whome
preſently they take bindinge them
hand and footte and caſt them into
y^e circle of the fier, for be it the
Kinges ſonne he muſt be giuen
if onc named by ther god, After
y^e bodies w^{ch} are offered are
conſumed in the fier and
ther cerimonees perform-
ed the men depart me-
rily, the weamen
weaping.





Of the cuntry of Virginia

THE cuntry is full of wood
[and] in sum partes, and wa-
ter they haue plentifull, they
haue marish ground and smalefields,
for corne, and other grounds wher
on ther Deare, goates and stages
feedeth, ther be in this cuntry Lions,
Beares, woulues, foxes, muske catts,
Hares *fleinge squirells, and other
squirells beinge all graye like conyes,
great store of foule only Peacockes
and common hens wanting: fish
in abundance wher on they liue
most part of the Summer time
They haue a kind of wheat cald lo-
cataunce and Peafe and Beanes,

* cald af-
sapameek.

Great store of walnuts growing in
euery place, They haue no or-
chard frutes, only tow kind of
plumbes the one a sweet and luffius
plumbe long and thicke in forme
and liknes of A Nutt Palme.
the other refemblinge a med-
ler But fūmwhat fwearer
yet not Atable till
they be rotten as
ours are,





Of the Townes & buildinges

PLACES of Habitation they haue but few for y^e greatest townes haue not aboue 20 or 30 houses in it, The Buildinge are made like an ouen w^t a litell hole to cum in at But more spatius w^t in hauinge a hole in the midst of y^e house for smoke to goe out at, The Kinges houses are both broader and longer then y^e rest hauinge many darke windinges and turnings before any cum wher the Kinge is, But in that time when they goe a Huntinge y^e weomen goes to a place apoynted before, to build houses for ther husbands to lie in att night carienge matts w^t

them to couer ther houses w^t all,
and as the men goes furthur a
huntinge the weomen [*goes before*]
follows to make houles,, always
carrienge ther mattes w^t them ther
maner of ther Huntinge is thiss
[*wher*] they meett sum 2 or 300
together and hauinge ther bowes
and arrows and every one w^t a fier
[*sti*] sticke in ther hand they besett a
great thikett round about, w^{ch} dunn
every one sett fier on the ranke
graff [*and*] w^{ch} y^e Deare feinge
fleeth from y^e fier, and the menn
cumminge in by a litell and litle
incloseth ther game in a narrow
roome, so as w^t ther Bowes and
arrowes they kill them at ther
pleafuer takinge ther skinnis
w^{ch} is the greatest thinge
they desier, and sume
flesh for ther
prouifion.





The maner of mariing

THE custum of y^e cuntry is to haue many wiues and to buye them, so y^t he w^{ch} haue most copper and Beads may haue most wiues, for if he taketh likinge of any woman he makes loue to hir, and seeketh to hir father or kindfolke to sett what price he must paye for hir, w^{ch} beinge one agreed on the kindred meett and make good cheere, and when y^e sume agreed on be payd she shall be deliuered to him for his wife, The cerimony is thus The parents bringes ther daughter betwene them

(if hir parents be deade then sume of hir kinsfolke, or whom it pleaseth y^e king to apoynt (for y^e man goes not unto any place to be married But y^e woman is brought to him wher he dwelleth) At hir cumminge to him, hir father or cheefe frends ioynes the hands together and then y^e father or cheef friend of y^e man Bringeth a longe stringe of Beades and meafuringe his armes leangth therof doth breake it ouer y^e hands of thos y^t are to be married while ther handes be ioynned together, and giues it unto y^e womans father or him y^t brings hir, And so w^t much mirth and feastinge they goe together, When y^e Kinge of y^e cuntry will haue any wiues he acquaintes his cheef men w^t his purpose, who sends [*for*] into all partes of y^e cuntry for y^e fayrest and cumliest mayds out of w^{ch} y^e Kinge taketh his choyse giuen ther parents what he pleaseth. If any of y^e

Kings wiues haue onc a child by him, he [*neuer lieth w^t hir more*] keepes her no longer but puts hir from him giuinge hir fuffitient Copper and beads to mayntayne hir and the child while it is younge and then is taken from hir and mayntayned by y^e King[*s charge*], it now beinge lawfull for hir beinge thus putaway to marry w^t any other, The Kinge Poetan hauinge many wiues when he goeth a Huntinge or to visitt another Kinge vnder him (for he goeth not out of his owne cūtry) He leaueth them w^t tow ould men who haue the charge on them till his returne.

This Pasptanfe was brother to Pa-toomsk.

It was my happ to be leaft at one of y^e Kings Pasptanfes Howfes when he went to uisitt another Kinge and two of his wiues wear ther also, after the Kings departure, one of them would goe visitt hir father, [*whos*] hir name was Pau-pauwiske and feinge me, willed me

to goe w^t hir and to take hir child
and carye him thether in [*his*] my
armes, beinge a [*long*] days iouyr-
nye from y^e place wher we dwelt,
[*but*] w^{ch} I refusing she strook me
3 or 4 blows, but I beinge loith to
beare to much gott to hir and puld
hir doune giuing hir sum blows a-
gayne w^{ch} y^e other of y^e Kings wiues
perseyuinge, they both fell on me
beatinge me so as I thought they
had lamd me, Afterwarde when
y^e Kinge cam home: in ther pre-
sents I acquainted him how they
had used me, The King w^t out
furthur delay tooke vp a *courwasco-*
hocan, w^{ch} is a kind of paringe
Iron, and strooke at one of them
w^t such uiolenc, as he feld her to
the ground in manor deade. I
feinge y^t, fled to a Neyghburs house,
for feare of y^e Kings displeasuer,
But his wife cumming againe to
hir self: sumwhat apeased his anger
so as understandinge wher I was

by his brother, he sent me his
younge child to still, for none could
quiet him so well as my selfe. and
about midnight he sent for him
again, The next day morninge
the King was erlye vpp, and came
to the house wher I was: loith I
was to see him, yet being cum to
him instead of his anger, I found
him kind to me, asking me how I
did, and whether I was affrayd of
him last night, bycause I rann away
from him, and hidd my selfe, I
being by his speeches sumwhat
boulder, Asked him for his Queene,
He answered all was well and that
I should goe home w^t him tellinge
me he loued me, and none [*should*]
should hurt me. I though loith went
w^t him, wher at my cumminge y^e
Queene looked but discontentedly
on me, But hoping on the Kinges
promise, I car^d y^e less for others
frownes, knowinge well y^t y^e
Kinge made y^e more of me in

hope I should heale him to sum
copper, if at any time our english
cam into thos parts. w^{ch} I often
had promised him to doe,
and which was by Capt :
Argoll Bountifully
performed.





How the name ther children

AFTER the mother is deliuered of hir child w^t in sum feaw dayes after the kinffolke and neyburs beinge intrated ther unto, cumms unto y^r houfe : wher beinge affembled the father, takes the child in his armes : and declares that his name shall be, as he then calls him, so his name is, w^{ch} dunn y^r rest of y^r day is spent in feastinge, and dauncinge.





*The maner of uisitinge the sicke
w^t y^e fation of ther buriall
if they dye,*

WHEN any be sicke among
them ther preestes cumms
unto the partye whom he
layeth on the ground uppon a
matt And hauing a boule of water,
fett betwene him and the sicke
partye ; and a Rattle by it, The
preest kneelinge by the sick mans
side dipps his hand into y^e boule,
w^{ch} takinge up full of watter, he
supps into his mouth, spowtinge it
out againe, uppon his oune armes,
and brest, then takes he the Rattle,
and w^t one hand shakes that, and

w^t the other, he beates his brest,
makeinge a great noyes, w^{ch} hauinge
dunn he easilye Riset (as loith to
wake the sicke bodye, first w^t one
legge, then w^t the other, And be-
inge now gott up, he leayfuerly go-
eth about y^e sicke man shakinge his
Rattle uery [*easily*] softly ouer all his
bodye : and w^t his hand he stroketh
y^e greaued parts of the sicke, then
doth he besprinkell him w^t water
mumlinge certayne words ouer him,
and so for that time leaue him,
But if he be wounded after thes
cerimonyes dunn unto him he w^t
a litle flint stone gasheth the wound
makeinge it to runn and bleede w^{ch}
he settinge his mouth unto it suckes
out, and then applies a certayne
roote betten to powter unto y^e
Sore If he dies his buriall is thus
ther is a scaffould built about 3 or
4 yards hie from the ground and
the deade bodye wraped in a matt
is brought to the place, wher when

he is layd ther on, the kinfolke falles a weopinge and make great sorrow, and instead of a dole for him, (the porer people beinge gott together) sum of his kinfolke flinges Beades amonge them makinge them to scramble for them, so y^t many times diuers doe breake ther armes and legges beinge pressed by the cumpany, this finished they goe to y^e parties house wher they haue meat giuen them w^{ch} beinge Aeten all y^e rest of the day they spend in singinge and dauncinge vsing then as much mirth as before sorrow more ouer if any of y^e kindreds bodies w^{ch} haue bin layd on y^e scaffould be so confumed as nothing is leaft but bonns they take thos bonns from y^e scaffould and puttinge them into a new matt, hangs them in ther howses, wher they continew while ther house falleth and then they are buried in the ruinges of y^e house what goods

the party leaueth is deuided a-
monge his wiues and chil-
dren. But his houfe he giu-
eth to the wife he liketh
best for life: after her
death, unto what
child he most
loueth,





The Justis and gouerment

CONCERNINGE ther lawes my years and understandinge, made me the less to looke after bycause I thought y^t Infidels wear lawless yet when I saw sum put to death I asked the cause of ther offence, for in the time I was w^t y^e Patomecke I saw 5 executed 4 for murther: of a child (id est) y^e mother and tow other y^t did the fact w^t hir amd a 4 for confcaling it as he passed by, beinge bribed to hould his peace. and one for robbinge a traueler

of coper and beades for to steale
ther neyburns corne or copper is
death, or to lye one w^t a-
nothers wife is death if
he be taken in
the manner,





The manor of execution

THOS that be conuicted of
capitall offences are brough
into a playne place before
y^r Kinges house wher then he laye,
w^{ch} was at Pomunkeye the cheifest
house he hath wher one or tow
apoynted by the Kinge did bind
them hand and foote, w^{ch} being
dunn a great fier was made, Then
cam the officer to thos that should
dye, and w^t a shell cutt of ther
long locke, w^{ch} they weare on the
leaft side of ther heade, and hangeth
that on a bowe before the Kings
house Then thos for murther wear
Beaten w^t staues till ther bonns

weare broken and beinge aliue
weare flounged into the fier, the
other for robbing was knockt
on y^e heade and beinge
deade his bodye
was burnt





*The manor of settinge ther corne
w^t y^e gatheringe & Dressing*

THEY make most commonly a place about ther howses to sett ther corne, w^{ch} if ther be much wood, in that place the cutt doune the great trees sun. half a yard about the ground, and y^e smaller they burne att the roote pullinge a good part off barke from them to make them die, & in this place they digg many holes w^{ch} before the English brought them scauels and spades they vsed to make w^t a crooked peece of woode being scraped on both sides in fation of a gardiners paring: Iron. they

put in to thes holes ordenarily 4
or 5 curnels of ther wheat and 2
beaneslike french beanes, w^{ch} when
the wheat doe growe vp hauinge a
straw as bigg as a canne reede the
beanes runn vp theron like our
hopps on poles, The eare of y^e
wheat is of great bignes in lenght
and cumpace and yet for all the
greatnes of it euery stalke hath
most commonly fowr or fiue
eares on it, Ther corne is fett
and gathered about the time we
vse, but ther maner of ther ga-
theringe is as we doe our [*aple*]
Apells first in a hand basketts
[*putti*] emtiinge them as they are
filled into other bigger basketts
wherof sum are made of the barkes
of trees sume of heampe which
naturally groweth ther and some
of the straw wheron y^e wheat grow-
eth, Now after y^e gatheringe,
they laye it uppon matts agood
thicknes in the sonn to drye &

every night they make a great pile of it, coueringe it ouer w^t matts to defend it from the dewe, [w^{ch}] and when it is sufficiently weathered they pile it up in ther howses dayly as occation serueth wringing the eares in peises betwene ther hands, and so rubbinge out ther corne do put it in to a great Baskett w^{ch} taketh upp the best parte of sum of ther howses, and all this is cheefly the weomens worke for the men doe only hunt to gett skinns in winter and doe teue or dresse them in summer.

But though now out of order yet let me not altogether forgett the settinge of y^e Kings corne for w^{ch} a day is apoynted wherin great part of y^e cuntry people meete who w^t such diligence worketh as for the most part all y^e Kinges corne is sett on a daye After w^{ch} setting the Kinge takes the crowne w^{ch} y^e Kinge of England sent him beinge

brought him by tow men, and
setts it on his heade w^{ch} dunn the
people goeth about the corne in
maner backwardes for they going
before, and the king followinge
ther faces are always toward the
Kinge expectinge when he should
flinge sum beades amonge them
w^{ch} his custum is at that time to
doe makinge thos w^{ch} had wrought
to scramble for them But to sume
he fauors he bids thos y^t carry his
Beads to call such and such unto
him unto whome he giueth beads
into ther hande and this is the
greatest curtesey he doth his people,
when his corne is ripe the cuntry
people cums to him againe and
gathers drys and rubbes out
all his corne for him, w^{ch}
is layd in howses
apoynted for
that pur-
pose.





The settinge at meat

THEY sett on matts round about y^e house y^e men by them selues and y^e weomen by ther selues y^e weomen bringe to euery one a dish of meat for the better sort neuer eates together in one dish. when he hath eaten what he will, or that w^{ch} was giuen him, for he looks for no [*meat*] second corse he setts doune his dish by him and mumleth ceartayne words to himself in maner of [*a saying grace*] giuinge thanks, if any leaft y^e weomen gather it up & ether keeps it till y^e next meall, or giues it to y^e porer sort, if any be ther.





The differences amonge them

THE King is not know by any differenc from other of y^e [better] chefe fort in y^e cuntry but only when he cums to any of ther howses they present him wth copper Beads or Vitall. and shew much reuerence to him

The preest are shauen on y^e right side of ther head close to the scull only a litle locke leaft at y^e eare and sum of thes haue beards But y^e common people haue no beards at all for they pull away ther hares as fast as it growes And they also cutt y^e heares on y^e right side of ther heade that it might not hinder them by flappinge about ther bow

stringe, when they draw it to shoot,
But on y^e other side they lett it
grow and haue a long locke
hanginge doune ther
shoulder,





*The Armour and wepon w^t the
disipline in war*



AS for Armour or disipline
in ware the haue not any.
The weopons they vse for
offence are Bowes and Arrowes w^t
a weapon like a hammer and ther
Tomahaucks for defence w^{ch} are
shilds made of the barke of a tree
and hanged on ther leaft shoulder
to couer that side as they stand
forth to shoote

They neuer fight in open fields
but always ether amonge reede or
behind trees takinge ther oportu-
nitie to shoot at ther enimies and

till they can nocke another arrow
they make the trees ther defence

In y^e time that I was ther I
fawe a Battell fought betwene the
Patomeck and the Mafomeck, ther
place wher they fought was a marish
ground full of Reede Being in
the cuntry of the Patomecke the
peopel of Mafomeck weare brought
thether in Canoes w^{ch} is a kind of
Boate they haue made in the forme
of an Hoggs trowgh But sumwhat
more hollowed in, On Both sides
they scatter them selues sum litle
distant one from the other, then
take they ther bowes and arrows
and hauinge made ridie to shoot
they softly steale toward ther eni-
mies, Sumtime squattinge doune
and priinge if they can spie any to
shoot at whom if at any time he
so Hurteth that he can not flee
they make hast to him to knock
him on the heade, And they that
kill most of ther enimies are heald

the cheefest men amonge them ;
Drums and Trumpetts they haue
none, but when they will gather
themselues together they haue a
kind of Howlinge or Howbabub
so differinge in sounde one from
the other as both part may uery
aefely be distinguished. Ther was
no great slawter of nether side But
y* maffomecks hauing shott away
most of ther arrows and
wantinge Vitall,
[was] weare
glad to re-
tier ;





The Pasimes

WHEN they meet at feasts or otherwise they vse sports much like to ours heare in England as ther daunsinge, w^{ch} is like our darbysher Hornepipe a man first and then a woman and so through them all, hanging all in a round, ther is one w^{ch} stand in the midst w^t a pipe and a rattell w^t w^{ch} when he begins to make a noyes all the rest Gigetts about wringe ther neckes and stampinge on y^e ground

They vse beside football play, w^{ch} wemen and young boyes doe much play at. The men neuer They make ther Gooles as ours

only they neuer fight nor pull one
another doune

The men play w^t a litel balle let-
tinge it fall out of ther hand
and striketh it w^t the tope
of his foot, and he that
can strike the ball fur-
thest winns that
they play
for.





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