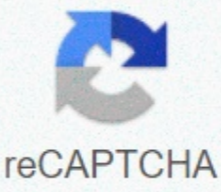




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The general history of virginia summary john smith

Captain John Smith, General History of Virginia, New England and the Summer Islands (1624) Names of them, who were the first planters, were the following. Kunsel. Mr Edward Maria Wingfield captained Bartholomew Gosnoll captain John Smith captain John Ratliff to captain George Kendall Gent. (Gentlemen) 47 gentlemen on the list. Carpenters. Four carpenters listed Labour's 12 workers, including one named Old William (Traders) James Reed, Mint Jonas Profit, Syler Thomas Cowper, Hairdresser William Garrett, Bricklayer Edward Brinto, Mason William Love, Taylor Nick Scott, Drum William Wilkinson, Surg. with divers others among 100. Chapter II What happened before the first supply, thus left on our condition, he estimated that within ten days of the meagre ten among us could either go or stand well, such extreme weaknesses and diseases oppressed us. And don't be surprised if they consider the cause and reason that was this: while the ships remained, our allowance was somewhat better on the daily share of cookies that sailors would steal to sell, give, or exchange with us for money, sassafras, fur, or love. But when they left, there was no tavern, no beer hall, no place of relief, but a common kettle. If we were free from all sins like gluttony and drunkenness, we could be canonized for the saints. But our president would never have been allowed, for fascinating his private use of oatmeal, bag, butter, aquavit, beef, eggs, or not, but a common kettle. It is, indeed, allowed to be equally distributed, and it was half a pint of wheat, and so much barley boiled with water for humans a day. And it, after roasting about 26 weeks in the ship's hold, contained as many worms as grains, so we could really call it bran rather than corn. Our drink was water, our apartment locks in the air. With this shelter and diet, our extreme labor in bearing and planting The Pallisadoes so tense and bruised us, and our constant labor in the limbs of the heat so weakened us as were the reason enough to make us miserable in our home country or anywhere else in the world. From May to September, the escapees lived on sturgeon and sea crabs. Fifty during that time we buried. The rest of seeing the president's designs to avoid this misery in our pinnace flight (which all this time felt neither wanted nor sick), so moved our dead spirits that we toppled him and created Ratcliffe in his place (Gosnold is dead), Kendall deposed. Smith had recently recovered from the disease, Martin and Ratcliffe had his care preserved and released, and most of the soldiers recovered with the skillful diligence of master Thomas Watton, our surgeon general. But now it was all our security was spent, Sturgeon was gone, all helping abandoned. Every hour waiting for the fury of savages, when God, all good beginnings, in this desperate limb so changed the hearts of savages, that they brought so much of their fruit and provisions that no one wanted. And now that some have confirmed that it was poorly done by the Council to send men so badly provided, this unconfirmed reason will show them clearly that they are too ill recommended to nourish such sick vanity. First, the fault of our going was our own. What one might think is appropriate or necessary we had; but what we should find or want, or where we should be, we were all ignorant; and assuming to make our passage for two months with virtual live and the benefit of spring to work, we were at sea for five months where we both spent our virtual and lost the opportunity of time and season to land on the unqualified presumption of our ignorant carriers who did not realize at all what they had taken over. Such actions have been subjected to such accidents in the world from the outset, and everything that stands is full of difficulties; but there is nothing so difficult to create a commonwealth still removed from people and means, and where people's minds are as bad as being well behaved or suffering from others. But keep going. The new president and Martin, being little loved, weak judgments in the dangers and less industry in the world, committed to managing all things abroad Captain Smith; who by his own example, good words, and fair promises to set some mow, others bind thatch, some build houses, others thatch them, itself always carries the greatest task for his own share, so that in a short time he provided most of them housing, neglecting any for himself. This is done by seeing how the superfluous savages begin to diminish (with some of the workers) sent themselves to the south to search the country for trade. Lack of language, knowledge to manage his boat without sails, lack of sufficient strength (knowing a lot of savages), clothes for his people and other necessary were endless obstacles, but without disappointment. Being only six or seven in company, he went down the river to Kekoathan, where at first despised him as a hungry man, and in a mockery offered him a handful of corn, a piece of bread for his swords and muskets, and such as proportions also for their clothes. But seeing trade and civility was nothing to be done, he made a bold wish to try conclusions such as the need for a violent, albeit contrary to his commission. He allowed to fly on his muskets, drove his boat on the shore, where they all fled into the woods. So marching to their homes, they can see large piles of corn: many ceremonies he had to keep his hungry soldiers from presently making it, expecting, as it happened, that the savages would attack them; how soon after they did with disgusting noise. Sixty or seventy of them, some black, some red, some white, some some came into square order, singing and dancing from the woods, with their Okee (who was an idol of skins stuffed with moss, all painted and hung with chains and copper) bear in front of them. And so, well armed with batons, targets, bows and arrows, they charged the English that so kindly took them with muskets, loaded with a pistol shot that down fell their god and divers lay on the ground. The rest fled again into the woods and the era long sent one of Kiyoukasuk to offer peace and redeem them Okee. Smith told them that if only six of them would come unarmed and load his boat, he would not only be their friend, but would also restore them okee, and give them beads, copper and axes, besides: that on both sides was their content fulfilled, and then they brought him venison, turkey, wild birds, bread, and what they, singing and dancing as a sign of friendship until they left . . . Thus, God with his limitless power, made them so kind, will devour us. Smith's perceiving (despite their late suffering) is not addressed, but from hand to mouth (the company is well restored), caused pinnace to be given things suitable for getting a position over the next year. But at the same time he made three or four journeys and discovered the people of Chickahamania. However, what he carefully provided the rest was carelessly spent. Wingfield and Kendall living in disgrace, seeing all things at random in Smith's absence, the company's dislike of their president's weakness, and their small love of Martin's illness never chiding, stepped with sailors and other confederates to restore their former credit and authority, or at least such means on board the pinnace (being fit to sail as Smith appointed for trade) to change her course and go for England. Smith would suddenly return if the plot had been discovered by him. A lot of trouble he had to prevent it, until with the storage of the sakeer and musket shot he made them stay or drown in the river; what actions cost Captain Kendall's life. These fights are as abhorrent as some will say they have been better forgotten, but all people in a good sense will conclude that better their undergene should manifest themselves in the world than business to bear the contempt and share of their justified upsets. The president and Captain Archer soon after also intended to leave the country, the project of which was also reined in and suppressed by Smith. The Spaniard has never more eagerly desired gold than he (Smith) virtual; nor his soldiers more to leave the country than he did to save him. But he found a lot of corn in the Chikahominy River, where hundreds of savages in different places stood with baskets, waiting for him to come. And now winter is approaching, the river has become so covered with swans, geese, ducks and cranes that we feast daily with good bread, Virginia peas, and putchamins persimmons, fish, poultry, and a variety of wild beasts as fat as we could eat them, so none of our tuffaffaty stupid comedians wanted to go to England. But our comedies have never endured for long without tragedy. Some idle exceptions muttered against Captain Smith for failing to find the head of the Chikahomini River and taxed the council to be too slow in such a dignified attempt, the next journey (in December) he proceeded so far that with great difficulty, cutting trees into the sunder he made his pass, but when his barge could not pass on, he left it in a wide bay out of danger of a shot Commanding no one should go ashore until his return. Himself, with two Englishmen and two savages, climbed higher in the canoe. But he was not long absent, but his men went ashore, whose want the government gave both an excuse and an opportunity for savages to surprise the one George Kassent, whom they killed, and much failed not to cut off the boat and everything else. Among the colonists on the next ship arriving included the following merchants. Daniel Stallings, jeweler. Richard Belfield, Goldsmith. William Dawson, recycler. Abram looted, an oil refinery. Post Jinnut, surgeon William Johnson, Goldsmith. John Lewis, Cooper. Peter Keffer, gunsmith. Robert Cotton, tobacco pipe manufacturer. Rob: Alberton, perfumer. Richard Dole, blacksmith. Chapter B. The accidents that occurred in the opening of the Chesapeake Bay fornication of the president's state went so deep into our small shop that Smith and Skrivner tied him and his parasites to the rules of proportion. But now Smith is to leave, the power of the president so overruled by the discretion of Master Scrivener that our shop, our time, our strength and labors have been idly consumed to fulfill their fantasies. On June 2, 1608, Smith left the fort to perform his discovery with this company of Six Gentlemen and Seven Soldiers, and one doctor these being in an open barge about three tons of burden, leaving Phoenix at Cape Henry, they crossed the bay on the east coast and fell from islands called Smith Island, after the name of our captain. The first people we saw were two gloomy and thick savages at Cape Charles, with long poles like spears, headed with bone. They bravely demanded who we were and what we would be, but after many circumstances they seemed very kind and guided us to Accomac, to the home of their werowance, where we were kindly begged. This king was the most faithful, correct, civilian savage we faced. His country is a pleasant fertile clay soil, a few small streams, good harbors for shallow bark, but not for ships. He told us about a strange accident that had recently happened to him, and it was: Two children dead, some extreme passion or dreaming vision, fantasy, or love moved their again back to their dead carcasses, whose offended body of the body to the eyes of the beholders such delightful faces, as if they had regained their vital spirits. It is like a miracle attracted many to contemplate them, all of whom, being a large part of their people, soon after death, and few fled. They spied the language of Powhatan, in which they made such descriptions of the bay, islands, and rivers that often made us excess pleasure. Passing along the coast, we searched for every entrance and bay suitable for harbors and dwellings. Seeing many islands in the middle of the bay, we fought for them, but we could get them such a strong gust of wind, rain, thunder and lightning that with great danger we escaped the immoderate raging that ocean water. The highest land on the main, but it was but low, we called the hill of Beale, and these uninhabited islands, the island of Russell. The next day, in search of fresh water, we were unable to find a single defect that forced us to follow the next eastern canal that led us to the Vigkokomoko River. People at first with great fury seemed to attack us, but finally with songs and dances and a lot of fun became very compliant. But in search of our shelter for water, we could fill but three barricos (kegs) and that such a puddle (water) that never before we never knew we wanted good water. We dug and searched in many places, but before two days expired, we would have given up two baricos of gold for one of this puddle of water Wighcocomoco. Being past these islands, which are many in quantity but all nothing to shelter, falling from the high ground on the main, we found a large freshwater pond but so exceeding the hot we assumed it was some bath. This place we named Point Plover in honor of the very honorable house of Moussaier in Brittany, who in the extreme limb once freed our captain. From Wighcocomoco to this place the entire coast of the low broken morap islands is swamp, grown a mile or two wide and ten or twelve in length, well cut for hay in summer and catching fish and poultry in winter; but the land beyond is all covered with wood, like the rest of the country. Being so refreshed, as we transitioned from the main to the other islands we found the wind and water so much increased with thunder, lightning and rain that our mast and sail blew overboard and such mighty waves overracked us in that small barge that with great difficulty we kept it from sinking, freeing rescue from the water. For two days we had to inhabit these uninhabited islands, which for a limb of gusts, thunder, rain, storms and bad weather we called Limbaugh. Repairing our sail with our shirts, we sailed to the main and fell from a fairly comfortable river to the east called Kuskarawaok Nanticoke. People fled as startled in the troops from place to place and a variety of hit the tops of trees. They spared no arrows. The greatest passion they could express with their anger. For a long time they were shooting, we were still riding at anchor without their reach, making all the signs of friendship we could. The next day they came unarmed with all the basket, dancing in the ring to bring us ashore. But seeing that there was nothing in them but a villainous case, we fired a volley of muskets loaded with a pistol shot; whereat they all lay tumbling on the ground, creeping someone to one side, some others in a large cluster of reeds hard where their company lay in the ambuscado. Later in the evening we weighed the anchor and, coming to the shore, unloading five or six shots among the reeds, landed where there were many baskets and a lot of blood, but saw no savages. Smoke appears on the other side of the river, we rowed to where we found two or three houses, in each fire. There we left a few pieces of copper, beads, bells and glasses, and then went into the bay; but when it was dark, we came back again. Early in the morning, four savages came to us in a canoe, which we used to do with such politeness. They are not knowing what we were and did not, being in the bay fishing, bade us to stay and ere long they will return that they and a few more twenty with them; with anyone after a small conference, two or three thousand men, women and children came clustering about us, each presenting us with something that little ball would be so good props that we became such friends, they would fight who should bring us water, stay with us hostage, hold our men any whither, and give us better content. It is home to the people of Sarapin, Naus, Arsec and Nantakwijk, the best merchants of all other savages. They extolled a great nation called Massawomekes, in search of which we returned to Limbaugh. This river, but only at the entrance, is very narrow, and people of short stature as they wighcocomoco; land, but low, but it can turn out to be very marketable, because it is just a ridge of land betwixt bay and the main ocean. Finding this eastern shore of shallow broken islands, and for the most part without fresh water, we passed the Straits of Limbaugh for the west coast. So wide the bay here we could scarcely perceive large high rocks on the other side. Beneath them we anchored that night and called them Rickard's cliffs. Thirty leagues we swam more north without finding the inhabitants, leaving all the eastern shores, low islands, but overgrown with wood, as all the coast behind them as far as we could see. The West Bank on which we swam we found all together well watered, but very mountainous and barren, the valleys are very fertile, but extreme dense small forests as good as trees and many often with wolves, bears, deer and other wild animals. We passed many small creeks, but first we found a shipping ship for the ship we called Bolus (Patapasco), for clay in many places under the rocks of the high mark of water grew in red and white knots, like a rubber band from trees; and in some places so involved together, as if they were all of the same nature, except for color; the rest of the land on both sides is hard sandy gravel which made us think it's bole-armeniatic and terra sigillata. When we first sailed some of our gallant doubted anything other than that our captain would do too much of a rush home. But, lying in this little barge no higher than twelve or fourteen days, oft tired on oars, our bread spoiled wet so much that it was rotten (until so well had their stomachs that they could digest it) they did with constant complaints so importune it now to return as caused him to bespake them in this way: Gentlemen, if you remember the memorable story of

Sir Ralph Lane as his company importuned him to continue in the opening of Moratico, claiming that they are still a dog that boiled with the leaves of sassafras will richly feed them in their return; then what a shame would it be for you (who were so suspicious of my tenderness) to make me come back with such a position as we have and scant able to say where we were, nor have we heard of what we were sent to look for? You can't tell, but I shared with you at the worst of that in the past; and for having to come from housing, dieting, or generally I'm content with you finding out the worst part for yourself. As for your fears that I will lose myself in these unknown large waters or absorb in some stormy impulse, to give up these childhood fears, for worse, than passed is unlikely to happen. And there is just as much danger to come back to continue. Restore, therefore, your old spirits, for the return I will not (if God, please) until I have seen the Massawomekes and found the Potomac or head of this water you vanity be infinite. Two or three days we waited for experienced wind and weather, the unfavorable limbs of which added such frustration that three or four fell ill, whose pathetic complaints forced us to return, leaving the bay about nine miles wide at nine and ten to understand the water. On June 16, we fell off the Potomac River. The fear disappeared and our people recovered, we were all content to take some effort to know the name of this seven-mile wide river. Thirty miles of sail we couldn't see the inhabitants. We were then led up a small bay creek to Onawmaniant (Nomini Bay), where all the woods were laid with an ambuscado of three or four thousand savages, so strangely painted, gloomy and camouflaged, screaming, screaming and crying as so many spirits from hell could not have been more horrible. Many of the bravados they have made, but to soothe their fury our captain prepared with a seeming willingness (as they) to meet them. But grazing bullets on the water (many of them shot at on they could see them) with the echo of the woods so struck them as down went their bows and arrows; and exchanging hostages, James Watkins was sent six miles up the forest to his king's residences. We kindly used those savages whom we understood that they had been led to betray us, at the direction of Pouhatan; and he's so sent out of disaffected in Jamestown because our captain did get them to stay in his country against their will. (As meetings we found in Potomac, Cecocawonce and various other places, but in Moyaones, Nacotchtant, and Toags people did their best to keep us.) Having passed as high as we could with the boat, we met a variety of savages in a canoe well loaded with flesh bears, deer and other beasts; where we had a part. Here we found mighty rocks growing in some places above the ground higher than shrubby trees and a variety of other solid careers of diverse tinctures; and a variety of places where the water fell from the high mountains, they left a tincture spangled scurf that made many bare places seem gilded. Digging the ground above in the highest cliffs, we saw that it was clay sand, so mixed with yellow swords, as if it were half pin dust. In turn, asking more for this matchqueen (as the Indians called this spangled pin-dust), King Potomac gave us guides to guide us up a small river called Kiyou Akia Creek, to which we rowed as high as we could. Leaving the boat, with six shots and a variety of savages he walked seven or eight miles before they came to the mine. He led the bound hostages along a small chain that they had to have for their pain, being proud so ornate as to be decorated. Mine is a large rocky mountain, like an antimonium in which they dug a big hole with a shell and axes. And it's its runneth fair creek of crystal-like water where they wash off the slag and keep the residue they put in little bags and sell it all over the country to paint their bodies, faces, or idols, making them look like blackamoors dusted over with silver. With the way we could bear we returned to our boat, kindly requismsing this good king and all his kind people. The reason for this discovery was the search for this mine, which Newport really assures us that the little bags we gave him in England he was trying to keep half the silver; but everything we got proved no value. Also, to find what fur is best of which is found in Kuskarawaok, where so many roanoke shells or white beads are made, that cause so much controversy among savages like gold and silver among Christians. And what other minerals, rivers, rocks, nations, forests, fishing, fruit, victual, and what other land goods affordeth. And whether the bay was endless or how far it stretched. Of we were all ignorant but a few beavers, otters, bears, martinis and mink minks Found. And in various places, that abundance, the fish lying so thickly with their heads above the water that as a lack of nets (our barge driving among them) we tried to catch them with a frying pan, but we found it a bad tool to catch fish with. No better fish, more abundance, no more variety for small fish had none of us ever seen anywhere so swimming in the water, but they don't have to be caught with pans. Some small cod also we saw swim near the shore on the Smith Islands, and some higher than the cliffs of Ricard. And some of us found dead on the shore. To express all our quarrels, suffering and encounters between these savages, I must be too tiresome. But in short, at all times we have come across them so much and curbed their audacity that they have made gifts to buy peace; But we didn't lose a man. At our first meeting our captain ever followed this order: to demand their bows and arrows, swords, robes and furs, with some child or two for hostages; which we could quickly perceive when they are intended of any villainy. Finish this discovery (although our victual was near spent) he intended to see his imprisoned acquaintances on the Rappahannock River, many called Tappahannock. But our boat due to the ebb of chancing on the ground on many shoals lying in the porches, we spied a lot of fish hiding in the cane. Our captain sporting himself by nailing them to the ground with a sword has put us all fishing this way. So we took more in one hour than we could eat in a day. But it is by chance our captain taking the fish out of his sword (not knowing its condition), being a big part of the fashion turnback, but a long tail like riding a rod in which the middle is the most poisoned sting two or three inches long, bearded-like saw on each side, which she hit in the wrist of her hand about an inch and a half. No blood, no wound could be seen except for some blue spot. But the torment was instantly so extreme that four hours later his hand, arm and shoulder were so swollen that we all ended his funeral with great sorrow and prepared his grave on the island as he had ordered himself. However, he pleased God with the precious oil Dr. Russell first applied to him when he sounded it with a probe (at night) his excruciating pain was so well soothed that he ate fish for dinner, which gave no less joy and content to us than ease for ourselves. For which we named Stingray Island after the name of the fish. With no surgeon, no surgery, but that preservative oil, we are now setting sail for Jamestown, passing the mouth of the Plankatank and Pamunkey rivers. The next day we arrived safely in Kekoutan. Simple savages seeing our captain hurt and another bloody, smashing his skin, our number of bows, arrows, mantles and furs need to imagine that we were at war. Teh Teh of these accidents would not satisfy them, but impatiently importuned us to know with whom. Having discovered their accuracy to believe, we were unable (as a big secret) to tell them all that can affright them, what spoil we got and made of Massawomekes. This rumor went faster up the river than our barge, which arrived in Warraskoyack on July 20, where trimming it with painted stretch marks and devices like we could we made them in Jamestown jealous of the suspicious being a Spanish frigate where we all, thank God, arrived safely on July 21. There we found that the last sentence (the new settlers) were all sick, the rest some lame, some bruising-all unable to do anything, but to complain about the pride and unreasonable unnecessary cruelty of a stupid president who violently consumed the shop and performed his folly about building his unnecessary building for his pleasure in the woods led them all to this misfortune that if we hadn't arrived they were just as strangely tormented by his vengeance. But the good news of our discovery and the good hope we had towards the savages that our bay stretched into the South Sea or a few near it, soothed their fury. But it is conditional that Ratcliffe should be deposed, and that Captain Smith will take over his government, as of course he belongs. Their request is carried out, he replaced Master Scrivener, his dear friend, in the presidency, equally distributing these private provisions another absorbed, appointing more honest officers to assist Master Scrivener (who then lay exceeding the sick from calenture). And due to the weakness of the company and the heat of the year, they could not work, he left them to live quietly to recover their health, but proceeded to himself to finish his discovery . . . So sailing to the south bank, we sailed up a narrow river up the country of Chesapeake. It's hath good channel, but a lot of shoeds about the entrance. By the time we sailed six or seven miles, we saw two or three small garden plots with their houses, shores overgrown with the greatest pine trees and spruce trees we've ever seen in the country. But without seeing or hearing people, and the river is very narrow, we went back to the great river to see if we could find any of them, the shore to Nansemond which is basically oyster banks. At the mouth of this river we espied six or seven savages making them weirs that are being fled. On the shore we went and where they wrought we threw a variety of toys and so left. We did not go far, they came again and began to sing and dance and remember us. And so we began our first acquaintance. At last one of them wished us to go to his house up the river. He came to our boat voluntarily; the rest ran after us on the shore with all the show of love that could have been. seven or eight miles we sailed up this narrow on the west bank we saw large cornfields; in the middle of (the river) is a small island, and it had an abundance of corn. People, he told us, were all hunting, but on the island was his home, to which he invited us with great kindness. We gave him, his wife and children things that seemed very pleased to them. Others come wanting us to go too, but a little higher to see their homes. Here our host left us, the rest rowed us in a canoe until we were still past the island the river became very narrow. Here we wanted some of them to come aboard us where, stopping a bit they told us they would but bring their bows and arrows and go all with us. But being on the shore and thus armed, they convinced us to go forward, but we could neither convince them of the canoe nor in our boat. It gave us a reason to ensure the worst. Far we went not ere seven or eight canoes full of armed men appeared after us, staying to see the conclusion. Now on each side of the river came arrows as fast as two or three hundred could shoot them, in which we returned to get open. They in the canoe let fly also so fast, but among them we gave so many shots that most of them jumped over the board and swam ashore; but two or three ran on rowing. Being against their plains (open, flat ground), our muskets they found shot further than their bows, because we did not twenty-shot ere they all retired beyond the following trees. Being thus out of our trap, we captured on all their canoes and moored them in the midst of the open. More than a hundred arrows are stuck in our targets and about the boat. However, no one was hurt; only Anthony Bagnall was shot in a hat and another up his sleeve. But seeing their set, and suspecting as it was that both the Nansemonds and Chesapeakees were together, we thought it best to ride their canoes for a while, to think if it was better to burn everything on the island or draw them to the composition of the world until we were given to take everything they had that was enough to feed all our colonies. But to burn the island at night he was imprisoned. At the same time we started cutting into pieces their canoes and they are now folding bows, making signs of peace. The world, we told them, we will accept it, whether they will bring us the bows and arrows of their king with a chain of pearls, and when we arrive again, give us four hundred baskets full of corn; otherwise we would break all their boats and burn their houses and corn and all they had. To accomplish all this they claimed only want a canoe. So we put one adrift and bade them to swim to bring it, and until they fulfilled their promise we would, but only break their canoe. They shouted at us not to do more; everything should be the way we would that's the time they run. Away went their bows and arrows and tags and rag came with their baskets. As much as we could carry we took, and so so good friends we returned to Jamestown where we arrived safely on September 7, 1608. There we found the master Scrivener and a variety of others well recovered; many dead, some sick; the late President is imprisoned for mutiny; the most honest diligence of master Scrivener harvested, but the situation in the store was greatly spoiled by the rain. So it was that summer (when little wanted) consumed and spent, and did nothing (so was Captain Ratcliffe's government), but only this discovery. In which to express all the dangers, accidents, and faced with this small number passed in that small barge, on a scale of proportion about three thousand miles with such a water diet in these great waters and barbaric countries (still any Christian completely unknown) I, and their merit in condemning a polite and experienced reader than I would be tiresome or partial being a party. No sooner had we landed, but the president dissipated as much as we could, some behind the glass, others for resin, pitch, and soap-ash, leaving them with a fort overseen by the Council. But thirty of us he led down the river about five miles from Jamestown to learn how to do Clapboard, cut down trees, and lay in the woods. Among the rest he chose Gabriel Beadle and John Russell, only two gallant of this last sentence, and both proper gentlemen. These pleasures to their conditions were strange; but housing, food and drink, work or game they were, but do as the president did himself. All these things were held as nicely as during the week they became hosts, making it their delight to hear the thunder of the trees as they fell. But axes so often blister their gentle grins that many times every third blow was a loud vow to drown the echo. To correct what sin, the President has figured out how to have the oaths of every man's omemera... and at night for every oath to have can water poured up the sleeve with which every criminal was so washed (himself and all) that man should hardly hear the oath of office in a week It let no one think that the president and these gentlemen spent their time as common wood-haggers when cutting down trees or such as labors; or that they were pressed against him as hired or common slaves. For what they did after they were, but once a little inured, it seemed, and some conceived it, only as fun and rest, but 30 or 40 of such voluntary gentlemen would do more per day than a hundred others who must be pressed against it by coercion. But twenty good workers were better than all of them. Master Scrivener, Captain Waldo and Captain Wynn in the fort, each in the same way carefully considered their charge. The President, returning from the woods, seeing the time, and no position got (and the ship lay idle on a great charge and did nothing) now proceeded to open the barge, order the Council to send Lieutenant Percy after him with the next barge that arrived at the fort. He had two barges himself and eighteen people. But, arriving in Chikahomini, this stubborn nation was all too familiar with our desires, refusing to trade with as much contempt and arrogance as they could express. The President, abducting that Pouchan's policy was to starve, told them that he had come not so much for their corn, but for revenge for his imprisonment and the death of their people. And so landing their men, and ready to charge them, they immediately fled; and now after sent their ambassadors with corn, fish, poultry, and what they had to do to their world. Their corn that year, but badly, they complained extremely of their own desires, but cargo our boats with a hundred bushels of corn and in the same way Lieutenant Percy that soon after arrival. And after doing everything we could to make us happy, we broke up with good friends and went back to Jamestown... All the while our old tavern made as many of them as possible who had either money or utensils as one might wish. This time they became so perfect on all sides (I mean soldiers, sailors and savages) as there were ten times more cars to maintain their damned and private trade than to provide the colony with the things that were needed. There was little policy in Newport and sailors to report in England we ha so many and bring us so many men without victuals when they had so many private factors in the fort that for six or seven weeks (out) two or three hundred axes, chisels, hoes, and picks of meager twenty could be found. And for pike-heads, shot, powder, or anything they could steal from their comrades that was vendible, they knew as well (and as secretly) how to pass them off for trade with savages for fur, baskets, mussanecks, young beasts, or such as goods like exchanging them with sailors for butter, cheese, beef, pork, vitae, beer, and then to simulate everything was sent to them by their friends. And although Virginia didn't provide fur for the store, but one master in one hut flight got so much of this indirect remedy as he admitted he sold it in England for 30 pounds. These are the saints, the seeming virtues of Virginia (who, despite all this meat, drink and wages), but now they are beginning to wash, their trade perceived and prevented. No hut was in Virginia that Huth watched anything that didn't know it was true. And yet the loss, contempt, suffering and shame were the poor officers, gentlemen, and careless governors who were all thus bought and sold, the adventurers couzened, and the actions toppled their false excuses, information, and directions. So let all the men judge how this business can thus abusing such cases of theft. And not Captain Newport cried Peccavi, Peccavi. The president would free the ship and force him to stay for one year in Virginia to learn to talk about his own experience. Master Scrivener was sent with barges and tweezers to Verojoco, where he found savages more ready to fight than trade. But his vigilance was such as preventing their projects, and with the help of Namontack (he) got three or four corn hogsheads; and so much puccoon, which is a red root, which was then revered by an excellent dye. Captain Newport, having been sent off with test pitch, pitches, glass, incense, soap ashes, together with this clapboard and wainscot that can be afforded, met with Master Scrivener at The Point of Comfort, and therefore returned to England. There are about two hundred left. A COPY OF A LETTER SENT TO THE TREASURER AND THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL FROM CAPTAIN SMITH, THEN PRESIDENT OF VIRGINIA. Right Honorable, etc. I received your letter in which you write that our minds are so tuned to factions and idle vanity in the division of the country without your consent, and that we feed you, but with ifs and ands, hope, and some few evidence, as if we would keep the business secret for ourselves. And that we should directly follow your instructions, Ambassador Captain Newport, whose charge is about two thousand pounds, which, if we can not cover the return of the ship, we would like to remain as exiled people. To this data, I humbly implore you for clemency if I offend you with my rude response. For our factions: If you would run me away and leave the country, I can not prevent them because I do a lot of stay that would still fly any whether. For the idle letter sent to my Lord Salisbury by the President (Ratcliffe) and his accomplices about the division of the country, etc.: What I do not know, for you have not seen my hand to him, and have never dreamed of any such question. What we feed you hopes, etc.: Although I am not a scientist, I am past a schoolboy and I want to, but know that either you and these here know, but that I have learned to tell you the constant danger of my life. I have not hidden from you anything that I know, but I am afraid that some make you believe much more than it is true. Straight follow your instructions to Captain Newport, though they will be executed I was directly against him; but, according to our commission, I was pleased that most of the Council was rejected. I am afraid of the danger to all of us, which now tend to confess when it is too late. Only Captain Wynn and Captain Waldo I swore an oath to the Council and crowned Powhatan according to your instructions. For the charge of this flight of two to three thousand pounds: We did not receive a cost of one hundred pounds. And for a quarter of the boats that would carry the soldiers over the waterfall: Newport had one hundred and twenty best men he could choose. If he had burned it to the ground it could have been her in the bag, but as she five hundred could not navigable place over the waterfall. And for him at the time to find a gold mine in the south sea or any of them sent by Sir Walter Raleigh: at our consultation I told them it was just as likely as the rest. But during this great discovery of thirty miles (which could also have been made by one man and much more for the value of a pound of copper in seasonal times) they pinnacle and all the boats with them, but the one that stayed with me to serve the fort. In their absence I have followed the new started works of resin and resin, glass, soap ash and clapboard; of some small quantities we sent you. But if you rightly consider that endless labor is in Russia and Swethland (Sweden), where forests are appropriate for scratch yet, and although there will be help for both man and beast in those ancient commonwealths that have many hundred years used it; however, thousands of these poor people are unlikely to receive the necessary living conditions, but from hand to word. And while your factors there may buy as much a week as will be fraught for you ship or as much as you please, you should not expect from us any such question which, but many of the ignorant, unhappy souls who are unlikely to be able to get the means to live and defend themselves from unstuffly savages; find, but here and there the tree is suitable for this purpose, and want all the rest of the Russians. For the coronation of Powhatan: On whose advice you sent him such gifts I do not know, but it gives me a vacation to tell you: I am afraid that they will confuse us all as we hear from you again. Upon the arrival of your ship the harvest of savages was recently harvested and we are going to buy it, our own is not twice enough for such a large number. As for loading the two corn ships Newport promised to provide us from Powhatan, he brought us but four teenage bushels, and from the Monacans nothing but most men are sick and almost hungry. Since your ship we have not had a pro vision in victuals worthy of twenty pounds, and we have more than two hundred to live on this: one half sick, the other a little better. For sailors: I confess they make a good mood every day, but our diet has a little food and water, and not enough of that. Although there are fish in the sea, birds in the air, and beasts in the forest, their borders are so great, they are so wild and we are so weak and ignorant, we can not much bother them. Captain Newport we are very much suspected to be the author of these inventions. Now that you should know that I made you the same great discovery as he is for less than he spends on you every meal, I sent you this map of the bay and rivers, with the annexed attitude of the countries and peoples that inhabit them, as you can see in general. Also, two barrels of stones and such as I take to be good iron ore at least so as by their notes, you can see where I found found Soldiers say that many of your officers support their families from what you send us, and that Newport Hut is a hundred pounds a year to conduct news. For every master you've sent you can find a way as well as he is, so that a hundred pounds can be spared that more than we have anything that helps pay him a salary. Captain Ratcliffe is now called Serpmore, the poor fake self-name. What he can now tell you. If he and Archer come back again, they'll be enough to keep us in factions. When you send again I beg you to rather send, but thirty carpenters, husbands, gardeners, fishermen, blacksmiths, masons and diggers to the trees. roots, well provided than a thousand such as we have. For, except we can both feed them and feed them, most will consume with no need before hey can be done well for nothing. So if you please consider this bill and the unnecessary salary of Captain Newport or his ships for so long lingering and staying here (despite his boasting to leave us victuals for twelve months, even though we had eighty-nine to this discovery lame and sick, and but a pint of corn a day for the man, we were limited to give him three hogsheds that wickualed it home) or not yet send to Germany for glass blowers and the rest until we can support ourselves and relieve them when they come. It is better to give five hundred pounds per ton - for those gross raw materials in Denmark than to send for them so far until more necessary things are provided. For in overworking our weak and unskilled bodies to satisfy this desire for real profit we can scant ever recover from one sentence to another. And I humbly implore you in the future to let us know what we should receive, not stand by the courtesy of the sailors, to leave us what they please, otherwise you can accuse us of what you will be, but we are not you with nothing. These are the reasons that kept us in Virginia from laying such a foundation that ere it may have given much better content and satisfaction, but as lucrative returns. So I humbly rest. Source: John Smith, General History of Virginia, New England and Summer Islands . . . (Glasgow, 1907). Some spelling has been modernized. Back in History 41 Sillabus Sillabus