

license of the said Walter Raleigh, shall attempt to inhabite within the said Countreis, or within the space of two hundred leagues neere to the place or places within such Countreis, where the saide Walter Raleigh, shall within six yeeres make their dwellings. And for uniting in more perfect league and amitie, of such Countreis, landes, and territories so to bee possessed and inhabited as aforesaide with our Realmes of Englande and Ireland, and the better encouragement of men to these enterprises: we do declare that all such Countreis, so hereafter to be possessed and inhabited as is aforesaide, from thenceforth shall bee of the allegiance of us, our heires and successors. And wee doe graunt to the saide Walter Raleigh, and to all and every of them, that they being either borne within our saide Realms of Englande, shall and may have all the privileges of free Denizens, and persons native of England.

And we do give and graunt to the said Walter Raleigh, that he shall, within the said mentioned remote landes have full and meere power and authoritie to correct, punish, pardon, governe, and rule by their and every or any of their good discretions and pollicies, as well in causes capital, or ciminal, as civil, all such our subjects as shall from time to time adventure themselves in the said journies or voyages, or that shall at any time hereafter inhabite any such landes, countreis, or territories as aforesaide, according to such statutes, lawes and ordinances, as shall bee by him the saide Walter Raleigh devised, or established, for the better government of the said people as aforesaid. So always as the said statutes, lawes, and ordinances may be as neere as conveniently may be agreeable to the forme of the lawes, statutes, government, or pollicie of England....

Provided alwayes, and our will and pleasure is, and wee do hereby declare to all Christian kings, princes and states, that if the saide Walter Raleigh, his heires or assignes, or any of them, or any other by their licence or appointment, shall at any time or times hereafter, robbe or spoile by sea or by lande, or do any acte of unjust or unlawful hostilitie, to any of the subjects of us, our heires or successors, or to any of the subjects of any the kings, princes, rulers, governors, or estates, being them in perfect league and amitie with us, our heires and successors, and that upon such injury, or upon such injury, or upon just complaint of any such prince, ruler, governor, or estate, or their subjects, wee, our heires, and successors, shall make open proclamation within any the

portes of our Realme of England, that the saide Walter Raleghe, his heirs and assignes, and adherents, or any to whome these our letters patents may estende, shall within the termes to be limited, by such proclamation, make full restitution. and satisfaction of all such injuries done, so as both we and the said princes, or other so complaying, may holde us and themselves fully contented. And that if the saide Walter Raleigh, his heires and assignes, shall not make or cause to be made satisfaction accordingly, within such time so to be limited, that then it shall be lawfull to us our heires and successors, to put the saide Walter Raleigh, his heires and assignes and adherents, and all the inhabitants of the said places to be discovered (as is aforesaide) or any of them out of our allegiance and protection, and that from and after such time of putting out of protection the said Walter Raleigh, his heires, assignes and adherents, and others so to be put out, and the said places within their habitation, possession and rule, shal be out of our allegiance and protection, and free for all princes and others, to pursue with hostilitie, as being not our subjects, nor by us any way to be avouched, maintained or defended, nor to be holden as any of ours, nor to our protection or dominion, or allegiance any way belonging, for that expresse mention of the cleer yeerely value of the certaintie of the premises, or any part thereof, or of any other gift, or grant by us, or any our progenitors, or predecessors to the said Walter Raleigh, before this time made in these presents be not expressed, or any other grant, ordinance, provision, proclamation, or restraint to the contrarye thereof, before this time given, ordained, or provided, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever, in any wise notwithstanding. In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witnesse our selves, at Westminster, the 25th day of March, in the sixe and twentieth yeere our Raigne.

Struggling to settle Jamestown

JOHN SMITH

An intrepid explorer and entrepreneur, John Smith played an instrumental role in settling the first permanent English settlement in North America at Jamestown and encouraging the Pilgrims to locate in New England. Smith accompanied the initial settlers of Jamestown who arrived at the Virginia

colony in the spring of 1607. The 105 colonists quickly succumbed to disease—almost half were dead by September. The gracious intervention of nearby Native Americans and Smith's vigorous leadership rescued the colony from disaster.

Relations with local tribes, however, did not always go smoothly. Conflicts emerged. In a now-legendary moment, Smith was captured by the Native Americans in 1608 and was about to be executed when the young princess Pocahontas intervened on his behalf. Smith returned to England after being injured in an accidental explosion and actively promoted the new colony. He sailed back to America to explore New England in 1614 and subsequently wrote two books about the experience.

Although historians question whether the Pocahontas incident actually occurred, Smith undoubtedly played a major role in saving the disorganized and despondent Jamestown colony from annihilation, ignited widespread interest in America through his writings, and played a direct role in the settling of Massachusetts. The following two excerpts describe the deplorable status of Jamestown in its first few months and then Smith's account of the Pocahontas incident, which he did not include in his original writings about his role in Jamestown.

After many crosses in The Downs by tempests, we arrived safely upon the southwest part of the great Canaries; within four or five days after we set sail for Domineca, the 26th of April. The first land we made, we fell with Cape Henry, the very mouth of the Bay of Chesapeake, which at the present we little expected having by a cruel storm been put to the northward. Anchoring in this bay, twenty or thirty went ashore with the Captain, and in coming aboard they were assaulted with certain Indians which charged them within pistolshot, in which conflict Captain Archer and Mathew Morton were shot. Whereupon Captain Newport, seconding them, made a shot at them which the Indians little respected, but having spent their arrows retired without harm. And in that place was the box opened wherein the Council for Virginia was nominated. And arriving at the place where we are now seated, the Council was sworn and the president elected...where was made choice for our situation and a very fit place for the erecting of a great city. All our provision was brought ashore, and with as much speed as might be went about fortification....

Captain Newport, having set things in order, set sail for England the 22d of June, leaving provision for thirteen or fourteen weeks. The day before the ship's departure, the king of Pamaunkee sent the Indian that had met us before, in our discovery, to assure us of peace. Our fort being then palisaded round, and all our men in good health and comfort,

albeit that through some discontented humors it did not so long continue. God (being angry with us) plagued us with such famine and sickness that the living were scarce able to bury the dead—our want of sufficient good victuals, with continual watching, four or five each night at three bulwarks, being the chief cause. Only of sturgeon had we great store, whereon our men would so greedily surfeit as it cost many lives.... Shortly after it pleased God, in our extremity, to move the Indians to bring us corn, ere it was half ripe, to refresh us when we rather expected they would destroy us. About the 10th of September there were about forty-six of our men dead....

Our provisions being now within twenty days spent, the Indians brought us great store both of corn and bread ready-made, and also there came such abundance of fowls into the rivers as greatly refreshed our weak estates, whereupon many of our weak men were presently able to go abroad. As yet we had no houses to cover us, our tents were rotten, and our cabins worse than nought. Our best commodity was iron, which we made into little chisels. The president and Captain Martin's sickness constrained me to be cape merchant, and yet to spare no pains in making houses for the company, who, notwithstanding our misery, little ceased their malice, grudging and muttering.

As at this time most of our chiefest men were either sick or discontented, the rest being in such despair as they would rather starve and rot with idleness than be persuaded to do anything for their own relief without constraint, our victuals being now within eighteen days spent, and the Indian trade decreasing, I was sent to the mouth of the river, to Kegquouhtan and Indian town, to trade for corn and try the river for fish; but our fishing we could not effect by reason of the stormy weather. With fish, oysters, bread, and deer they kindly traded with me and my men.

II

And now, the winter approaching, the rivers became so filled with swans, geese, ducks, and cranes, that we daily feasted with good bread, Virginia peas, pumpkins, and putchamins fish, fowl, and divers sorts of wild beasts as far as we could eat them: so that none of tuftaffety humorists desired to go for England.

But our comedies never endured long without a