

## 1: Amazons, Savages, and Machiavels: Travel and Colonial Writing in English - Google Books

*George Peckham, from A True Report of the Late Discoveries In , Sir Humphrey Gilbert led an expedition to Newfoundland, with the hope of establishing an English colony.*

There are occasions in the history of individuals and of parties, when the usual methods of friendly address are felt to be insufficient. The common means of communicating and exchanging opinions, by private conversation or public debate, however well they are suited to ordinary times, are not adapted to a great emergency, when either the subject to be considered, or the person to be addressed, is of such importance that it becomes necessary to use the largest means at our command. In the present instance, both these circumstances combine. The subject to be considered is of vital importance to the country and to the world. Your relations with it, and your present position in political affairs, make you the proper persons to be addressed. It needs no apology for the step I am taking. Nothing but an irrepressible sense of duty, compelling me to speak, whether I will or no, could induce me to take the trouble to address you. I am not in the way of such things. My course of life is out of the reach of political affairs. I can have nothing to hope and nothing to fear from your deliberations, except as I am interested in the general good, and expect to share in a general misfortune. It does not suit my habits to temporize at such times. I see an open and direct road before me, leading to the result, I desire to accomplish; I may fail of reaching it - I may err in my judgment -but I am prepared for either event. It is perfectly well known to the electors of this union, that General Zachary Taylor, has been named as a candidate for the first office in the gift of the people. It is perfectly well known, also, to all intelligent persons in the North, what has been done, and how it has been done, to bring this name into the prominence it now occupies. I shall not at this time speak of the means used, here or elsewhere, to influence your determinations at Philadelphia. I am concerned only with results. I somewhat admire the skill and activity which has been displayed in arranging the preliminaries for the contest in the convention. Courage and success, even in a bad cause, command a sort of respect, provided the cause is not too bad, and the success is not attended with disgrace to its heroes, disaster to their friends, and ruin to their country. It is on this subject that I propose to address you. It involves, in my apprehension, more serious consequences to this country, to the North, and to yourselves, than any question which has arisen since the adoption of our Constitution. We are on the eve of a crisis in the history of this government. In the heat and turmoil of the battle, individual considerations and zeal for party success may blind many to the true situation of affairs. Personal ambition may dazzle and confound the judgment, and lead away patriotism and duty captive; but there are some facts and considerations that must have arrested the attention of every one, however much he may be concerned in the issue of the contest. The approaching Presidential Election will probably decide the future character of our government. Upon it hang, in some sort, the issues of life and death. Minor topics like these have sunk out of sight. It cannot be disguised, and it ought not to be. This is to be the great issue in the next Presidential campaign: It is to battle for victory in this contest that the political hosts are now marshaling themselves. We may attempt to conceal the fact from ourselves at the North, and try to keep it out of sight by all sorts of political subterfuges; but the South is more bold and more honest. She sees, and admits that she sees, that it is necessary for her purposes, that a Southern Slaveholding whig, who is also in favor of the extension of Slavery, should be thrust upon the North, and that we should be required with our own hands, to set a man over us who will achieve our political subjection, or at least secure the political supremacy of the South. It is required, in this struggle for existence, that the North should commit a political suicide, in order that the South may become her heir at law. It would not answer to nominate a Slaveholder "that would not serve her turn - besides it would be useless. This pitch of infamy was left to the free North. It has been reserved, as the last degree of cowardice and subjugation, for us, after forging our own chains, during several years of wicked legislation upon Texas, Mexico, and Slavery, to fasten them upon our supple limbs, with our own willing hands. And all for what? I blush to say for what- for party success -for personal aggrandisement. What will the intelligent whig party be able to say for itself, when it is inquired of by the lovers of Constitutional liberty at home, and by the friends of Humanity everywhere, what hand it had in perpetuating Slavery and increasing the

Slave Power? What answer will the free North give, when it is asked what disposition it has made of the rich legacy of the Revolution? I am full of the burnt-offerings of rams and the fat of-fed beasts, and I delight not in the blood of bullocks or of lambs or of hl-goats. I am weary to bear them. It is not believed that there is any sincerity, on the part of Southern gentlemen, in the proposition to nominate Mr. Clay for the Presidency. The mention of his name, at the South, and the appearance of an organization in his favor, can be intended for no other purpose than to deceive the Whigs of the North. When the Southern delegates meet in the Convention, they will present an undivided front in support of one man. Clay himself undoubtedly is sincere in his attempts to thrust himself on the country again; but he is a mere tool in the hands of Gen. We have no words to characterize properly Mr. If he were the gentleman he takes himself to be, he would imitate the generosity of his northern rival in , withdraw his name from the canvass, and set himself heartily to secure the election of Mr. But recent events have taught us that the " chivalry of the sunny south," if it ever existed except in a rhetorical: Burke so eloquently lamented. Everything, at least in politics, is selfish, grasping, mean; and it is so as much as anything because we submit to it, and oftentimes aid and abet it. Clay can be beaten at this election more easily and surely than he was in , with the same weapons, and on the same ground. Taylor, however, the case is different. Here the opposition to free principles is firm and decided. This man is held up by the slave holders of the South as a master for the North during the next presidential term. No measure of arrogance and insolence is spared to oblige us to take him. Are we curious to know his opinions on questions, long considered of vital importance in the administration of our government, and upon which every man of ordinary intelligence in the country, who has reached his majority, has formed a judgment, more or less determined - we are slightly informed that Gen. Taylor has no opinions on any subject; or does not choose to express them, On the great questions of Slavery and the Wilmot Proviso " which more than any others excite the public mind - Gen. Taylor, when respectfully solicited to give an opinion, is dumb. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Taylor, as a candidate for the Presidency. And here I wish to disclaim any personal feeling against this gentleman. I am ready to accord him all the praise that is due for his military skill. I cannot speak of his general abilities, of his knowledge and experience in the conduct of affairs, of his information in any of the subjects which form what is called the science of govern. I wish I could. If we are to believe his own statement, he is profoundly ignorant on all these topics of prime importance in the administration of affairs. He knows nothing but how to carry on war. His experience is confined to the camp. As for his principles, they are of that easy sort which will probably permit him to administer the government, should he get the opportunity, according to the Constitution as he understands it. These principles, and this ignorance, may suit those who are in a condition to follow blind leaders and this kind of party or no-party tactics may be agreeable to those who are only anxious to find an opportunity of deserting the principles they have hitherto professed, and of betraying the cause of the North into the hands of its enemies. To such, if there be any, I have nothing to say. The North has been prolific of political Judases of both parties, and the stock is probably not by any means exhausted. I shall be able to address myself to these persons, should there be any such, after their treachery has become known in the proceedings of the Convention. But the objections to Gen. Taylor take a more definite shape than his principles " they are not as vague as his knowledge. He is a Military Chieftain " and he is a Slave owner, and in favor of the Extension of Slavery over new territories. On this last point his friends have distinctly spoken for him. He is not in favor of what is called the Wilmot Proviso. They are familiar to you all, and will immediately suggest themselves to those of you who were engaged in the canvass of I shall not take this time to call your particular attention to them. Clay gave utterance to the following sentiment, which ought never to be forgotten. Will you, Gentlemen, subject us to the rule of a military man, not like Gen. Jackson, long retired from the camp to private life, but now in the field, at the head of an army, with banners crowned with recent bloody victories? But the nomination of Gen. Taylor, at this time, is liable to more serious objections, than were ever brought against the nomination of Gen. This gentleman was something more than a mere soldier. He had certain fixed opinions, and considerable knowledge and experience of public affairs. He was bred to the bar. He had sat on the bench. He had administered a government. Though a considerable part of his life had been spent in the

public service, only a few years had been passed in the camp. Taylor, however, it is different. He is a mere warrior. It is not known that he possesses any knowledge whatever beyond what he has acquired in the military service. He is, confessedly, selected as the candidate of a certain portion of the WWhig party, for no other reason than because he is a military hero, and therefore available. It is an awful consideration. You are under a responsibility above and beyond what belongs to your official duties. You are responsible to your successors, to posterity, to the world.

**2: The Norton Anthology of English Literature: The 16th Century: Topic 2: Texts and Contexts**

*Peckham's true Report of the late discoveries functioned as a bid to respark interest in a previously unsuccessful project; to expedition west and claim million acres of land. This work with Sir Humphrey Gilbert was subsequently halted at Gilbert's death in*

A true report of the late discoveries, and possession taken in the right of the Crowne of England of the Newfound lands, By that valiant and worthy Gentlemen, Sir Humfrey Gilbert, Knight, by Sir George Peckham The seuenth Chapter sheweth that the planting there, is not a matter of such charge or difficultie, as many would make it seeme to be. Now therefore for prooffe, that the planting in these parts is a thing that may be done without the ayde of the Princes power and purse, contrary to the allegation of many malicious persons, who wil neither be actors in any good action themselues, nor so much as afoord a good word to the setting forward thereof: I say and affirme that God hath prouided such meanes for the furtherance of this enterprise, as doe stand vs in stead of great treasure: Moreouer, things in the like iourneyes of greatest price and cost as victuall whereof there is great plentie to be had in that countrey without money and powder, great artillery, or corselets are not needefull in so plentifull and chargeable maner, as the shew of such a iourney may present: Also the peculiar benefit of archers which God hath blessed this land withall before all other nations, will stand vs in great stead amongst those naked people. Another helpe we haue also, which in such like cases is a matter of marueilous cost, and will be in in this iourney procured very easily that is to say to transport yeerely as well our people, as all other necessaries needfull for them into those parts by the fleet of merchants, that yeerely venture for fish in Newfound-land, being not farre distant from the countrey meant to be inhabited, who commonly goe with emptie vessels in effect, sauing some litle freight with salt. And thus it appeareth that the souldier, wages, and the transportation may be defrayed for farre lesse summes of money then the detractors of this enterprise haue giuen out. Againe, this intended voyage for conquest, hath in like maner many other singular priuiledges wherewith God hath, as it were, with his holy hand blessed the same before all others. For after once we are departed the coast of England, wee may passe straight way thither, without danger of being driuen into any the countries of our enemies, or doubtfull friends: Also the passage is short, for we may goe thither in thirtie or fortie dayes at the most, hauing but an indifferent winde, and returne continually in twentie or foure and twentie dayes at the most. And in the same our iourney, by reason it is in the Ocean, and quite out of the way from the intercourse of other countreyes, we may safely trade and traffique without peril of piracy: Besides, in this voyage we doe not crosse the burnt line, 4 whereby commonly both beuerage and victuall are corrupted, and mens health very much impayred, neither doe we passe the frozen seas, which yeelde sundry extreame dangers but haue a temperate climate at all times of the yeere, to serue our turnes. And lastly, there neede no delays by the way for taking in of fresh water and fewell, a thing vsually done in long iournies because, as I sayd aboue, the voyage is not long, and the fresh waters taken in there, our men here in England at their returne home haue found so wholesome and sweete, that they haue made choise to drinke it before our beere and ale. Behold heere, good countreyemen, the manifold benefits and commodities and pleasures heretofore vnknown, by Gods especiall blessing not onely reueiled vnto vs, but also as it were infused into our bosomes, who though hitherto like dormice haue slumbred in ignorance thereof, being like the cats that are loth for their prey to wet their feet: And may it not much encourage vs to hope for good successe in the countrey of the Sauages, being a naked kinde of people, voyde of the knowledge of the discipline of warre, seeing that a noble man, being but a subiect in this realme in the time of our king Henry the second by name Strangbow, then earle of Chepstow in South Wales, by himselfe and his allies and assistants, at their owne proper charges haue passed ouer into Ireland, and there made conquest of the now countrey, and then kingdome of Lynester, at which time it was very populous and strong, which History our owne chronicles do witnesse: And why should we be dismayed more then were the Spanyards, who haue bene able within these few yeeres to conquer, possesse, and enioy so large a tract of the earth, in the West Indies, as is betweene the two tropikes of Cancer and Capricorne, not onely in the maine firme land of America, which is English miles at the least, that the king of Spaine hath there in actuall

possession, besides many goodly and rich Islands, as Hispaniola, now called S. Domingo, Cuba, Iamaica, and diuers other which are both beautifull and full of treasure, not speaking any whit at all, how large the said land is from East to West, which in some places is accounted to be English miles at the least from East to West, betweene the one Sea and the other. Canoa is a kind of boat. About the yere of our Lord Or why should our noble nation be dismaid, more then was Vasques Nunnes de Valboa, a priuate gentleman of Spaine, who with the number of Spaniards at Tichiri, gaue an ouerthrow vnto that mighty king Chemaccus, hauing an armie of an hundred Canoas and Conquest of the West Indies. Likewise Hernando Cortes, being also but a priuate gentleman of Spaine, after his departure from the Islands of Cuba and Acuzamil, and entring into the firme of America, had many most victorious and triumphant conquests, as that at Cyntla, where being accompanied with lesse then Spanish footmen, thirteene horsemen and sixe pieces of Ordinance only, he ouerthrew The same Cortes with his sayd number of Spanyolds, tooke prisoner that mighty Emperour Mutezuma in his most chiefe and famous citie of Mexico, which at that instant had in it aboue the number of Indians at the least, and in short time after obtained not onely the quiet possession of the said citie, but also of his whole Empire. And in like maner in the Countrey of Peru, which the king of Spaine hath now in actuall possession, Francisco Pysarro, with the onely ayd of Diego de Almagro, and Hernando Luche, being all three but priuate gentlemen, was the principall person that first attempted discouerie and conquest of the large and rich countrey of Peru, which through the ayd of the almighty, he brought to passe and atchieued in the Tambo of Caxamalca, which is a large place of ground, enclosed with walles in which place he tooke the great and mightie prince Atabalipa prisoner, midst the number of Indians his subiects, which were euer before that day accounted to bee a warlike kind of people, which his great victorie it pleased God to grant vnto him in the yeere of our Lord God Spaniards, whereof there were not past threescore horsemen in all: And the sayd prince caused the same hall to be marked round about at the sayd height, which ransome Pyzarro granted to accept. And after when as this mighty prince had sent to his vassals and subiects to bring in gold and siluer for the filling of the hall, as aforesaid, as namely to the cities or townes of Quito, Paciacama and Cusco, as also to the Calao of Lima, in which towne, as their owne writers doe affirme, they found a large and faire house, all slated and couered with gold: And comming to make perfect Inuentorie of the same, as well for the Emperour then king of Spaine, his fift part, as otherwise, there was found to be already brought in into the sayd hall, the number of Euery souldier had Euery Captaine had some Francis Pizarro as their generall, according to his decree and calling proportionally, had more then any of the rest, ouer and besides the massie table of gold which Atabalipa had in his Letter, which waighed This is to be seene in the generall historie of the West Indies, where as the doings of Pizarro, and the conquest of Peru is more at large set forth. To this may I adde the great discoueries and conquests which the princes of Portugall haue made round about the West, the South, and the East parts of Africa, and also at Callicut and in the East Indies, and in America, at Brasile and elsewhere in sundry Islands, in fortifying, peopling and planting all along the sayd coastes and Islands, euer as they discovered: All which as I thinke should not a little animate and encourage vs to looke out and aduenture abroad, vnderstanding what large Countreys and Islands the Portugals with their small number haue within these few yeeres discovered, peopled and planted, some part whereof I haue thought it not amisse, briefly in particular to name both the Townes, Countreys, and Islands, so neere as I could vpon the sudden call them to remembrance: First, they did winne and conquere from the princes of Barbary the Island of Geisera and towne of Arzila, not past an And in the yeere of our Lord, Alouis de Cadomosta 5 a Gentleman Venetian, was hee that first discovered for their vse Cape Verd, with the Islands adioyning, of which he then peopled and planted those of Bonauista and Sant Iago discovering also the riuer Senega, otherwise called Niger, and Cape Roxo and Sierra Leone, and in few yeeres after they did discover the coast of Guinea, and there peopled and built the castle of Mina: Thomas vnder the Equinoctiall line, which they peopled, and built in the said Island of S. Thomas the hauen towne or port of Pauosan. After that, about the yeere of our Lord, Laurence, otherwise called of the ancients, Madagascar, he discovered to the harbor named the Riuer of the Infant. Ceffella accompted to be the place where the noble and wise king Salomon did fetch his gold. After that since the yeere of our Lord God, Laurence at which port of Ceffala, diuers doe affirme that king Salomon did fetch his gold as also vpon the said East side of Africa, they did afterward discover people, and plant at Mozambique, Quiola, Monbaza, and

Melinde, two degrees of Southerly latitude, and so vp to the Streight of Babellâ€™Mandell at the entring of the red sea, all vpon the East coast of Africa, from whence they put off at the Cape Guarda Fu, and passed the great gulfe of Arabia and the Indian Sea East to Sinus Persicus, and the Island of Ormus, and so passing the large and great riuer Indus, where he hath his fall into the maine Ocean, in These are the furthest parts of the world from England. At these Islands hath sir Francis Drake bene, where the fame of the Queenes most excellent Maiestie was renowned. And from the Island of Zeilam aforesayd they all discouered more East in passing the gulfe of Bengala, and so passed the notable and famous riuer of Ganges, where hee hath his fall into the maine Ocean, vnder the tropike of Cancer, and to the Cape of Malaca, and vnto the great and large Islands of Sumatra, Iaua maior, Iaua minor, Mindanao, Palobane, Celebes, Gilolo, Tidore, Mathin, Borneo, Machian, Terenate, and all other the Islands of Molucques and Spiceries, and so East alongst the coasts of Cathaia, to the portes of China, Zaiton and Quinsay, and to the Island of Zipango and Iapan, situate in the East, in These are their noble and worthie discoueries. Here also is not to bee forgotten, that in the yeere of our Lord. I doe greatly doubt least I seeme ouer tedious in the recitall of the particular discoueries and Conquests of the East and West Indies, wherein I was the more bold to vrge the patience of the Reader, to the end it might most manifestly and at large appeare, to all such as are not acquainted with the histories, how the king of Portugall, whose Countrey for popularity and number of people, is scarce comparable to some three shires of England, and the king of Spaine likewise, whose natural Countrey doth not greatly abound with people, both which princes by means of their discoueries within lesse then To conclude, since by Christian dutie we stand bound chiefly to further all such acts as do tend to the encreasing the true flock of Christ by reducing into the right way those lost sheepe which are yet astray: And that we shall therein follow the example of our right vertuous predecessors of renowned memorie, and leaue vnto our posteritie a diuine memoriall of so godly an enterprise: Let vs I say for the considerations alledged, enter into iudgement with our selues, whether this action may belong to vs or no, the rather for that this voyage through the mighty assistance of the omnipotent God, shall take our desired effect whereof there is no iust cause of doubt. Then shal her Maiesties dominions be enlarged, her highnesse ancient titles iustly confirmed, all odious idlenesse from this our Realme vtterly banished, diuers decayed townes repaired, and many poor and needy persons relieued, and estates of such as now liue in want shail be embettered, the ignorant and barbarous idolaters taught to know Christ, the innocent defended from their bloodie tyrannical neighbours, the diabolicall custome of sacrificing humane creatures abolished. All which no man doubteth are things gratefull in the sight of our Sauour Christ, and tending to the honour and glory of the Trinitie. Bee of good cheere therefore, for he that cannot erre hath sayd: That before the ende of the world, his word shall bee preached to all nations. Which good work I trust is reserued for our nation to accomplish in these parts: Wherefore my deere countrey men, be not dismayed: Shall wee then doubt he will be lesse ready most mightily and miraculously to assist our nation in this quarell, which is chiefly and principally vndertaken for the enlargement of the Christian faith abroad, and the banishment of idlenes at home, then he was to Columbus, Vasques, Nunnes, Hernando Cortes, and Francis Pizarro in the West: Let vs therefore with cheerefull minds and couragious hearts, giue the attempt, and leaue the sequell to Almightye God: Thus leauing the correction and reformation vnto the gentle Reader, whatsoever is in this treatise too much or too little, otherwise vnperfect, I take leaue and so end. In a second voyage, in , he pushed as far as the Saint Dominic River. On his return to his native land in , he published an account of his travels. Died at Cochin, 24th December As Viceroy of the East Indies, his justice and chivalrous nature won the love and respect of all, and many years after his death, which happened in , the natives used to make pilgrimages to his tomb to pray for justice against his cruel successors. This web edition published by:

*Get this from a library! True report of the late discoveries.. [George Peckham, Sir].*

*Aratinga auricapillus* golden-capped parakeet A fossil parrot, designated *Conuropsis fratercula*, was described based on a single humerus from the Miocene Sheep Creek Formation possibly late Hemingfordian, c. The majority of the plumage was green with lighter green underparts, a bright yellow head and orange forehead and face extending to behind the eyes and upper cheeks lores. The shoulders were yellow, continuing down the outer edge of the wings. The primary feathers were mostly green, but with yellow edges on the outer primaries. Thighs were green towards the top and yellow towards the feet. Male and female adults were identical in plumage, however males were slightly larger than females sexually dimorphic. The legs and feet were light brown. They share the zygodactyl feet of the parrot family. The skin around the eyes was white and the beak was pale flesh colored. These birds weigh about 3. Young Carolina parakeets differed slightly in coloration from adults. The face and entire body was green, with paler underparts. They lacked yellow or orange plumage on the face, wings, and thighs. Hatchlings were covered in mouse-gray down, until about 39–40 days when green wings and tails appear. Fledglings had full adult plumage at around 1 year of age. Distribution and habitat[ edit ] Photo of a live pet specimen, The Carolina parakeet had the northern-most range of any known parrot. It has also had a wide distribution west of the Mississippi River, as far west as eastern Colorado. Its range was described by early explorers thus: The species may have appeared as a very rare vagrant in places as far north as Southern Ontario. A few bones, including a pygostyle found at the Calvert Site in Southern Ontario, came from the Carolina parakeet. The possibility remains open that this specimen was taken to Southern Ontario for ceremonial purposes. It built its nest in a hollow tree, laying two to five most accounts say two 1. It mostly ate the seeds of forest trees and shrubs including those of cypress, hackberry, beech, sycamore, elm, pine, maple, oak, and other plants such as thistles and sandspurs *Cenchrus* species. It also ate fruits, including apples, grapes and figs often from orchards by the time of its decline. Therefore, details of its prevalence and decline are unverified or speculative. There are extensive accounts of the pre-colonial and early colonial prevalence of this bird. The existence of flocks of gregarious, very colorful and raucous parrots could hardly have gone unnoted by European explorers, as parrots were virtually unknown in seafaring European nations in the 16th and 17th centuries. Audubon commented as early as on the decline of the birds. The bird was rarely reported outside Florida after The last reported sighting east of the Mississippi River except Florida was in in Kentucky. By the turn of the century it was restricted to the swamps of central Florida. The last known wild specimen was killed in Okeechobee County, Florida, in, and the last captive bird died at the Cincinnati Zoo on February 21, This was the male specimen, called "Incas", who died within a year of his mate, "Lady Jane". The IUCN has listed the species as extinct since In, three parakeets resembling this species were sighted and filmed in the Okefenokee Swamp of Georgia. However, this sighting was doubted by most other ornithologists. Reasons for extinction[ edit ] Play media Turnaround video of a mounted skeleton, Naturalis The evidence is indicative that humans had at least a contributory role in the extinction of the Carolina parakeet, through a variety of means. Minor roles were played by capture for the pet trade and, it was hypothesized[ by whom? Vigorous flocks with many juveniles and reproducing pairs were noted as late as, and the birds were long-lived in captivity, but they had virtually disappeared by Sufficient nest sites remained intact, so deforestation was not the final cause. American ornithologist Noel F. Snyder [3] speculates that the most likely cause seems to be that the birds succumbed to poultry disease, although no recent or historical records exist of New World parrot populations being afflicted by domestic poultry diseases. The modern poultry scourge Newcastle disease was not detected until in Indonesia, and only a subacute form of it was reported in the United States in Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, S. Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, W.

**4: MADOC AP OWAIN GWYNEDD**

*Newfoundland - Essays Sir George Peckham and his True Reporte. by R. Wesley Atkinson (January ) (1) Sir George Peckham's A True Reporte of the Late Discoveries of Newfound Land () is a prime and comprehensive example of Elizabethan literature of colonization justification.*

This man is the power of the great and mighty GOD. The other in the person of some of the Corinthians, who by the feigned zeale of the counterfeite Apostles, were bewitched, and carried from S. Paule, the true and blessed Apostle of our Sauour Christ. These two witching powers haue many yeeres since combined and vnited themselues in the Pope of Rome, and his disciples, who take vpon them the soueraigne power of our sauour Christ, with authority to commaund vncleane spirits, and to make them obey: These are mighty powers to sway your iudgements, and affections from vs vnto them. Paule, who wished himselfe Anathema for his kinsmen according to the flesh: Who doth not bewaile the sely doating Indian Nation, that falls downe and performes diuine adoration to a rag of red cloth: Peter, not to the asse, but to Isis. What people, but you, were euer so bewitched, as to be borne in hand, that a house was carried in the ayre from Palestina to Loretto: Frauncis stripes, the tayle of our Sauours Asse, the milke of our blessed Lady are this day to be seene: He that sits in the heauens, Almighty God, with his Angels, and Saints, do laugh these mishapen monsters to scorne. But admit as you conceiue that they died for the credit of their conceited superstition: What doe the Indian-priests at this day, but sacrifice themselues for the countenauncing of theyr diabolicall incantation. It is no new, nor strange thing for the authors, and maintainers of sects, and factions in all kindes, to die with seeming shew of glorious resolution. Whose seuerall confessions, and contestations the parties beeing yet liuing are heere published in print, that the world may be a witnesse of our integrity herein. If I haue wittingly falsified or feigned any thing out of that booke of wonders, God doe so to me, and more, for dooing them so much wrong: And so I leaue you to the protector of all truth, and the reuenger of all falshood, and hypocriticall dissimulation. Yours in Christ S. ABOUT some three, or foure yeeres since, there was found in the hands of one Ma. Which treatise when we had perused vpon this holy inuitation, we found it a holie fardell of holy reliques, holy charmes, and holy consecrated things, applied to the casting out of many thousands of deuils, out of six young persons, 3. Ballard, and some other besides, that were daily commers, and goers. Barnes at Fulmer, of Ma: Marwood, and Trayford, cannot yet be found, it is thought they are conueyed beyond seas, as some other of theyr play-fellowes should haue beene for telling of tales. Her Highnesse was no sooner come to the Crowne, but Marie then wife to the K. Crownes towards the same: Forces were promised to be sent ouer with all speede from beyond seas, to the ayde of the saide Duke, vnder the leading of Vitelli, appointed to that office by name from the king of Spaine, the comming of which forces, Neither was it long time ere this vigilant champion had gained time againe, by obtaining of his Holinesse, men, mony, and munition, with which hee came with open armes into Ireland, like a Furie from Hell: The wise espying, and circumspect impliyng of the aduantage of these times: Ours is the time, when his Holi: How Frauncis Throgmorton plyed his time at the instigation of Mendoza, in busily sounding of Hauens, for the safe arriual of the Guisian forces. How Doctor Parry plyed his time, in enforming his conscience, for the suddaine, and desperate murthing of the Queene: Wherein hee bestirs himselfe so spritely, and playes such a deuill-prize at the L. Tyrrell newly come from beyond seas, and vaunts with a bigge looke, that Fa: And the same Array, was so full fraught with hope, and confidence, in the Spanish, and Guisian attempt then in hand, as his first congee was in Maister Tirrels eare at theyr entring into Paules, bidding him to be of good cheere, for that all things now went very well forwards. Ballard the bloodie Priest is dealt withall to pricke on Babington, Tilney, As is lately confessed by Fa: Wherefore the Maisters of the Art, haue so warily deuised theyr rules, and canons, as a man may see they labour to preoccupate mens minds for feare of suspition, which giues the greater occasion to suspect them the more. Mengus his caueat of declaring places not meete for exorcisme is this: Praecauere debet Exorcista quantum potest, Cap. His positieue rule for the place appointed is, Sed debet exorcizare in Ecclesia, vel in alio loco Deo dicato vel alicui sancto. His reasons against priuate houses, and for Churches, or at least consecrated places are first, that beeing doone publiquely, the weaker sort may haue no [Page 9] occasion to suspect the

action of fraude. And what need these cautious rules, to auoyde suspicion of iugling, turpitude, and women, if nothing were amisse? Sure all is not well in this exorcising craft, that iugling, turpitude, and women, must be so precisely auoided. Indeed wheras in his Mengus disputes, that though exorcising ought to be done in the church, yet the doores of the Church may be close shut about them: See the practise heereof in the iugling Exorcists at Paris, anno , who to make a shew of auoyding of that, which they onely intended, iugling deceit,Page. Wherefore yee see it was very wisely prouided of Mengus, to haue an eye to the doore: I see this dealing is abhominable: Now let vs looke in a little amongst our twelue holy Exorcistes, or rather twelue holy disciples, and Fa: First, it doth not appeare that they acted any of theyr wonderous dispossessions in any Church, Chappell, or consecrated place, as F. But it appeares not as I said that they met in any chappel, or holy place at all: Vaux his house at Hackney, was the prime grand miracle performed, by the grand Maister of the craft, Fa: Weston, at the very first encounter with the deuill, stunted the deuils wits, and the deuill being once put out, could neuer hit in againe, but vntrusses, and cries out, O me stultum, insanum, et infaelicem: O foolish, In his owne tract. Trayford cries out by the way water, water, as the Frier did that by Absolon in Chawcer was scalded in the toote. And thus were theyr Journalls towards Denham, where the Court stayed: And this shall suffice touching their places in generall: VIno vendibili non opus est hedera. Where it is to be obserued, that whilst the chiefe of the Popish holy body heere in England had their heads, harts, and hands full of practises of treason; some other Priests there were that bestirred themselues. The names of the discoverers, or seers, were these: Smith, Rickston, Goodgame, and Iames Phiswick. The names of the deuill-coniuring priests, for some reasons I forbear: And concerning Fulmer, the same Gentleman tells vs also, that the impostors afore-said, departed from his house to Fulmer. But the penner of these miracles, remembers more distinctly, both the yeere, moneth, and day, when they went thither. The 22 of October, anno Sara Williams, one of their patients, saith, That shee had not beene long at Fulmer, but she heard say, that the house was troubled with spirits. The penner of the miracles, as if he meant to scare vs with the very noyse, reports vs the manner of the Hobgoblins in a very tragicall stile. The whole house saith he was haunted in very terrible manner, molesting all that were in the same, See the booke of miracles. And further, that these ill mannered vrchins, did so svvarme about the priests, in such troupes, and thronges, that they made them sometimes to sweat, as seemes, with the very heate of the fume, that came from the deuils noses. Maynie [Page 15] a pittifull possessed, doth affirme, that within a day, or two after his comming to Denham, the maid-cooke told him, that there was great walking of spirits about the house, and that diuers had beene greatly affrighted by them. And if you will not beleeeue these, beleeeue the deuill himselfe in his Dialogue with Dibdale, Page, 25, of the book of miracles. Where by the way you are to obserue out of learned Thyraeus his 70 Chapter De locis infestis: Which must be performed by these 5 holy works: By calling vpon God, the blessed virgin Mary, and the Saints: Iohn, concerning Zacchaeus climing vp into a tree: These be the fiue holy scare-deuils, which our Exorcists should haue vsed, to haue driuen the deuils from the house. And heere I must needes shame my selfe, and lay open vnto you, the shallownesse of my wit, that is not able to diue into the bottom of this sacred mysterie: Iohn, touching Zacchaeus climbing into a tree, should haue such a potency to fright a deuill out of a house. One doubt I haue more, wherein I must craue your gentle assistance. Some curious head, more nice then needes, may pick at a moate, and aske mee two or three questions out of this narration. A simple doubt God wote. This simple questionist must vnderstand, that God hath tied the spirit of holines with so sure a chaine to S. And vpon this will be questioning, how it happened heere, that our haunting spirits at Denham, and Fulmer, raysed by the blacke Art, did not ruffle and rage in the world, as those coniured spirits vse to do, but did put theyr heads in a bench-hole for a twelue month together, till these holy good men came to theyr work? And so these quiddities being satisfied, I hope I may proceed. And so was it with our cunning Comaedians; they had a world of deuises, to get themselues patients, readie coyned in their budget. Trustie Roger the Leno, Edm: And if one should kindly aske Fa: This actor played his part extempore there on the stage with a verie good grace; and if hee had now the good hap to be conferred with-all, I doubt not but he could, and would relate as other his cue-fellowes haue done how hee came to that facility in his part, who were his prompters, his directors, his teachers, and who did help him put on the deuils vizard on his face. It may suffice, that it is said, he was Anthony Babington his man. Trayford the young Gentleman

forsooth, was of Ma: Peckhams priuities, or priuie counsell if ye will, the Leno his owne Hypodromos, sworne true to the Pantofle, young maister of the Maydens, seruing in the nature of a refresher, to furbush ouer his maisters brayed wares: Dibdale his chamber alone. But you shall heare her owne confession. Friswood Williams, sister to Sara, a mayde when shee came to the league about 16 yeeres old: Vnder whom shee was admitted to be attendant in a place of reuersion; who had not been long within the compasse of that holy circle, but shee was discovered to haue a tang of possession. Shee kept her scene at her cue with her fellow play-deuils, so long as at the last she got such a pinch of Tom Spanner in the darke one of the haunting crue that the markes of it, were many dayes after to be seene. We might now proceede towards the presenting of some of our Actors vpon the stage, but that old doating Mengus, vpon pure spight to hinder our sport, hath dropped out a dry thred-bare rule, forged in his own braine: A caueat of auoyding suspition forsooth: We must not exorcise a woman, except she be old. To this Canon wee aunswer, that Mengus speakes like an olde worne Exorcist, whose marke is out of his mouth:

## 5: Carolina Parakeet " Ornithology

*A true report of the late discoveries, and possession taken in the right of the Crowne of England of the Newfound lands, By that valiant and worthy Gentlemen, Sir Humfrey Gilbert, Knight.*

Many maniacs presented themselves at our office, imploring an engagement, the amount of emolument to remain with ourselves, as in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it would most decidedly have done, for very few of them appeared worth their cell. All were harmless, all were willing to be confined, all had lucid intervals. But one bright afternoon an individual presented himself so incoherent, so impatient of contradiction, so restless in his movements, so dangerous to approach, that we were only too happy to rush up to the first- door landing and arrange with him about terms over the banisters. Our liberal offer he laughed at; we doubled it, and he smiled; we trebled it, and with a howl of gorilla-like inharmoniousness, he seized a pen and signed his engagement. He then commenced a frightful solo, seemed to be strongly inclined for a round with somebody, but eventually retired from our office in a mad-wriggle. This maniac is a great traveller, and promises to give us the benefit of his wanderings weekly. We shall devote a half-column to him hebdomadally, and he will never be admitted to see his proof on any account whatever. Advertisers, purchasers, contributors, artists, and others, need be under no alarm; he will never be encountered on the premises, and his salary will be flung to him down the front area of his lodgings in Mad-dox Street every Saturday. Adapted for the fvrst time to Aristocratic Oircles. What there are the flunkeys in liveries new, The bells from the church gaily sound; His heart beats in terror, he seeks for a clue, From one of the crowd standing round, round, round, From one of the crowd standing round. Absurd rumours are abroad, year any news from the seaside must but as yet I do not feel justified in expressing an opinion. By the S be welcome to the oppressed brows next post I may be enabled to send you some further information. Ho says the English it will be surprising when he gets it. We have heard that some of anaes puzzle him, and why should they not? I am suro the Welsh them are already investing boldly in buff slippers and wide-awakes on names puzzle is. A plato-glass window has boon the strength of it. One proud person has gone so far as to hire a substituted for the old-fashioned arrangement of panes in the shop of horse for the season ;-ah! No, gentle, but slightly too sharp reader, he is not our Ryde open tarts, and imitation moulds of jolly, really look elegant. The gentleman who promised to send us Worthing in- ahvourite cat, of uncertain age, has not, at present, boon able to adapt telligence does such fearful things with his native tongue that we have itself to this improved state of things, and has an unpleasant knlck been obliged to send him a second-hand copy of LINDLEY MU: However, the gentleman those articles. An enterprising character, of the name of BIlloo! Ns, at Broad-stares has promised to keep his eyes open, and we have has started some bathing machines, and MI. One has added the The Caxtons and The Roeimnnc of War to his some- valued friend, whose style of writing was remarkable for terseness, what sparsely furnished shelves, under the impression that they promised to send us short tales from Cowes, but we regret to say that are the latest works of fiction out. The big hotel on the cliff is not he has changed his manner of writing and his residence; lie has patronized at all. They ay that the landlord lies in bed all dny, lately gone too talkey. We shall now let methodical and melancholy manner imaginable. The Liverpool boat our correspondents speak for themselves, which-as they are paid by has just arrived. We are obliged to cut down a good deal of their copy," at which the writers, we have no doubt, are proportionately "cut up. He was once the writer of the. Stocks exhibited a decided rise ; landladies were firm in the extreme; but we are ashamed to say that, though bathers exhibited considerable buoyancy at an early hour, extreme unsteadiness was nrailested as the day advanced. We are somewhat excited here just at present, and if this letter exhibits some slight incoherency, a generous British public will please to attribute it to the confusing circumstances by which I am sur- rounded. There has been a robbery of an unexampled nature in the annals of Walton-on-the-Naze crime. The place is in a ferment, the thief has not been captured, and is, in all probability, roaming about the neighbourhood,-nay, possibly mixing with the unconscious visitors and inhabitants, and contaminating the atmosphere with his polluting presence. Suspicion is abroad, no man trusts his neigh- bour. The burglarious entrance-for such it is-appears to have been effected through the medium of a broken pane of

glass in the SQy. In this old chair my father sat, lie was a man of might; The owl sits by the tree, the bat In happy moments quite, Sings tra, la, la, all round my hat, My native land, good night. THAr talented professor of the art of legerdemain, the Wizard of the We are grieved to say, however, that our liberal offer has not been North, has frequently succeeded in galvanizing an apathetic public received in exactly the proper spirit, and we have been reluctantly into a temporary excitement by offering a prize for the best original compelled to act in a severe manner, not at all pleasant to ourselves conundrum. We have often pictured to ourselves the Wizard sur- or our contributors. These are the riddles sent to us: What sleepless nights, what dreadful days must that man pass,- Why is the Brompton omnibus, when it has arrived at Sloane-street, for wizards are but men, no matter from which quarter of time globe like one of Mit. We can fancy him wildly waking up in the night we at last, in a Draconic spirit, determined to exercise our authority after a fearfiil iniaginar struggle with a relentless fiend, who refused to the utmost, and paid his fare back to Scotland. Yes, anxious write for FuR, that they may go too far.

### 6: Carolina parakeet - Wikipedia

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He had then been for some time in the service of Princess Elizabeth; after her accession to the throne she continued to remember him. On his return he began to study academic geography in order to see whether or not there was a water passage by the northwest of America to Asia. He petitioned the queen late in to allow him and his brothers to try to find such a passage. His geography, if learned and often ingenious, was mostly preposterous. However, he put forward proposals not only for trading with Asia, but also for utilizing North America on his way. Gilbert served as an officer in Ireland for three and a half years, being an M. Gilbert was deeply involved with Sidney in planning a large-scale settlement of Ulster by Devonshire gentlemen and their dependents and in making colonizing proposals for Munster. Although Ulster and Munster were not in fact planted at this time, the idea of exploiting unlimited land remained with Gilbert and reappeared later in his American plans. He returned to England in and married Anne Aucher, an heiress of a Kent county family, by whom he was to have no less than six sons and a daughter. He was elected M. With more significance, he led the first English force, a thousand men, to the assistance of the Dutch sea-beggars in their attack on Spanish power in the Netherlands. Michael Lok and Martin Frobisher consulted him about their plans from onwards to establish a company to exploit the supposed passage. From onwards Gilbert is regarded as an authority on America and he does his best to become one. He turned in to the making of extreme anti-Spanish plans-to seize a major island in the West Indies, to capture the foreign fishing vessels at Newfoundland his first known association with the island , and to convert them into a privateering fleet-for which he failed to get support at court. It is clear from the fact that he was authorized to expel any intruders who planted within miles of him, that the coast of eastern North America was his objective. He himself could hold land there and convey it to others, but all would in turn be held from the Crown, while his colony was to be governed by laws agreeable to those of England. Gilbert now prepared to take advantage of his newly granted rights by planning an ambitious expedition across the Atlantic. He received advice from the learned Dr. It is also probable that he heard about the possibilities of settlement in Newfoundland from Anthony Parkhurst. There is little doubt that Gilbert expected to rob and plunder any Spanish ships he encountered, and that he favoured working round by the Caribbean and up the North American coast, but we cannot say where he had finally decided to settle. By mid-November Gilbert had assembled a fairly powerful squadron at Plymouth, consisting in all of ten vessels, heavily armed and manned guns, men. Many of the men were pirates and some had been reprieved from execution to go with Gilbert. Henry Knollys took off three ships for a purely piratical cruise one or more of the remaining ships joining him later. Stores also were apparently quite inadequate. She failed, however, to get there and had to return to Plymouth in May. The failure of the expedition was complete. The mishaps to his venture had the negative effect of turning him away from southeastern North America to New England and Newfoundland. He equipped his tiny 8-ton frigate, the Squirrel, for an American reconnaissance, and she sailed under the command of Simon Fernandez, with a crew of ten, to North America and back within three months-a fine achievement. We have no specific evidence where she made her landfall, but her reports of the country were clearly encouraging. By this time Dr. Lawrence valley, Labrador, and the northwest passage as shown on his map of This appealed especially to loyal English Roman Catholic gentlemen, who were now subject to crippling fines as recusants as long as they refused to conform to the Church of England, but who did not want to go into exile amongst her enemies on the continent. The main settlements would be knit into a single proprietary polity under his personal government, while a commercial corporation was to be founded to control trade and provide the mechanism for continuing the flow of settlers after Gilbert had departed for America. However, the Catholic group was badly weakened during by attempts of their clergy and by Spanish agents to dissuade settlers on the grounds of religious disloyalty or danger. Consequently, no expedition under Catholic auspices sailed early in , as had been originally planned. Carleill, however, proved willing to let Gilbert get away first. In the meantime a great deal of news-gathering about North America had been done.

David Ingram, Simon Fernandez, and a certain John Walker, who had made a voyage in to an inlet, which was either the Penobscot or the Bay of Fundy, were interviewed in August and September by Walsingham, Peckham, and others. North America was therefore much in evidence. Both had some influence on his geographical conceptions. Dee believed particularly in the existence of a passage through North America in temperate latitudes by way of the St. Lawrence or the River of Norumbega. He was also supplied with an elaborate set of instructions to enable mapping of the coast to be developed and a survey made of natural resources, including flora and fauna, and of Indian peoples with pictures to be in the charge of a man, Thomas Bavin otherwise unknown. Roanoke voyages Quinn, I, 49â€” Gilbert had to choose from a number of alternatives in planning his voyage. They then separated in fog and the Golden Hind had to work down from what Capt. Although the port admiral was an Englishman, he had mobilized the crews of the 36 ships, Portuguese, Basque, and French as well as English, to deny passage to Gilbert. Gilbert flourished his royal commission evidently his patent and the English fishermen gave way, so that his little squadron entered the same day. Gilbert had already fully formed the plan of taking possession of Newfoundland for the English Crown. This was not Precisely forecast in any earlier pronouncements, though it was envisaged as a possibility by Anthony Parkhurst in To make such sovereignty effective he would need an armed shore establishment, which could issue licences to fishermen and assign shore stations. What Gilbert did was to issue to each of the 36 vessels in the harbour a certificate authorizing it to continue fishing a version of one of these has recently been found in Seville, Archivo de Indias, Patronato, ramo 40, while, in return, he levied a contribution in kind from the fisheries for the supply of his own ships, poorly provisioned to begin with and worse off for having been over seven weeks at sea instead of the normal three or four. To all these his audience assented, being unable to do otherwise, and, no doubt, glad to get off so lightly. Further, he assigned drying stages in perpetuity to certain fishermen previously the first corners had obtained them. All this presupposed continuous occupation and was almost meaningless without it. After the 5<sup>th</sup> he went out with the parties which tried to enter the almost impassable forest and examined the shore and inland hills for signs of minerals. His Saxon mineral expert, Daniel, collected iron ore and what he said was silver. Gilbert made a great show of secrecy about the latter. Hayes and Parmenius made some observations of the land and of its potentialities. They had had a course worked out for them by a Portuguese fisherman at St. The voyage was slow but uneventful until the 28<sup>th</sup>. Then Gilbert, sailing in the Squirrel, quarrelled with Richard Clarke about his course, and made him change from westsouthwest to northwest; William Cox, master of the Golden Hind, disapproved of the change. Although George Patterson argued that the traverses given by Hayes would have brought them to Gabarus Bay, not Sable Island, this is not established as the courses are open to several interpretations. It appears probable, however, that if the men were correct in their calculations, they had in fact passed to the north of Sable Island and were caught on the shoal the West Bar which stretches out to the west behind the island. The loss demoralized both the remaining crews: The wind was now in their favour and they sped back to Cape Race in two days and were soon clear of land. He refused to leave the Squirrel, and the vessels set out on the Atlantic crossing. After a sharp storm, they had a spell of good weather and made fair progress: Gilbert came aboard the Golden Hind again, talked and made merry with Hayes, and insisted once more on returning to the frigate, even though Hayes maintained she was over-gunned and unsafe for sailing. The basis for this belief seems to have been his confidence that he could assure her, in spite of the loss of the ore samples on the Delight, that there was silver to be mined in Newfoundland. Or else, perhaps, he was letting his obsessive fancy take hold of him. He was an able soldier, but evidently more an ingenious tactician than an organizer or strategist. He had some appreciable intellectual ability. He was physically brave and had considerable determination. Clearly, he spoke with authority to his men on land or sea. He was liable to break out into violent rages when he would inflict physical violence on his dependents. He was vain and, one suspects, sometimes pompous. His American plans and dreams became something of an obsession. His vision of a transplanted English gentry exploiting vast new American lands in a feudal setting was not wholly unrealistic it was to be realized later, to some extent, in Maryland but his plans were far too wide-ranging for his resources and there was some lack of scruple in his easy disposal in bulk of lands which he had never seen. He did not realize the slow, painful, and expensive character of colonization in temperate climates. His impatience

is also shown in his dealings with Newfoundland. Control of the fishery had superficial attractions, but it would need an expensive shore establishment and settlers proved hard to keep on Newfoundland in the 17th century and even then, since the French and other foreigners might well keep away from the English-dominated areas or even arm posts of their own, it would not necessarily pay its way. Gilbert seems to have been far too optimistic, on too little evidence, about the value of Newfoundland minerals. His ventures, however, focussed attention sharply on the possibilities of North American colonization and helped greatly to make it a continuing English objective. But, although he was trying to collect subscribers early in , he was making so little headway that the authorities sent him back to prison as a recusant and he passes out of the colonizing story. His objective was land to the southwest of Cape Breton and perhaps the St. He had reports of French activity there and received further news in the spring of through the younger Richard Hakluyt, now attached to the Paris embassy. Later he returned to his plan made with Edward Hayes, which was a fresh scheme for settling in the region of the Atlantic Provinces and the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1594 [see Hayes ]. From this sprang the masterly explorations of John Davis , 1593 From Gilbert, then, derived the attempts to settle the Roanoke Island colonies and also the most fruitful northwestern voyages of the 16th century. He also, by annexing Newfoundland, though this remained a formality until 1583, gave Englishmen a continuing interest in what went on in the fishing industry and provoked subsequent plans by Hayes and others to control the fishery, leading in the end to the Jacobean colonies. He attracted attention to New England and the region of the Atlantic Provinces as possible sites for English settlements, and, by his elaboration of the concept of proprietorial colonization, influenced later events in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Maine, and Maryland. BM, Lansdowne MS 1016, f. 101. Voyages of Gilbert Quinn include almost all the Gilbert documents and a biography. Index to administrations in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, ed. Rudge British Record Soc. Peckham, A true report. Furnivall Early English Text Soc.

**7: Hawkins preface to Peckham**

*A true reporte of the late discoveries and possession taken in the right of the crowne of Englande, of the Newfound landes: by that valiaunt and worthy gentleman, Sir Humfrey Gilbert, knight.*

Written as a reaction to uncertainties in the ethical and spiritual ramifications of colonization, A True Reporte attempts to rationalize North American military conquest by synthesizing English discourses on the economic and spiritual necessity of colonization with Spanish discourse on the right of Christian mercantile nations to attack, subdue, and exploit non-Christian lands. It is interesting to note that the sequence of major documents on colonization in English begins with an outline for military action, followed by an economic treatise, and then a religious rationalization before Peckham provides political grounds. This can be taken as a reflection of Elizabethan priorities. Convincing the English merchants that this war could be profitable is the second priority of colonizers. Appeasing the consciences of dissenting religious voices comes next, while justifying the initiation of hostile conflict in terms of international relations is the last topic considered. I find it interesting that plans for action and actual colonization attempts begin before any rationale is pondered. I then describe the voyage and failed colonization attempt by Gilbert. Still, he does understand that the Natives might have some objection to an English land grab: Now admit that we might not be suffered by the savages to enjoy any whole country or any more than the scope of a city, yet if we might enjoy traffic and be assured of the same, we might be much enriched, our Navy might be increased, and a place of safety might there be found, if change of religion or civil war should happen in this realm. Quinn It is interesting to note that Hakluyt considers that land might be gained in first economic and then militaristic terms. The first "colonizing" voyage of Gilbert, undertaken with Raleigh and Hayes, resulted in nothing but privateering against commercial Spanish vessels. If these English settlers were able to steal so much from fellow Christians and countrymen without hesitation, it is no wonder they were also eager to appropriate land and resources from Native Americans. Nothing is more to be endeavored with the inland people than familiarity. Once these are known, "familiarity" has performed its function and exploitation can begin. In fact, he leads his "Notes" with fortification considerations: That the first seat be chosen on the seaside so as [ Quinn His ultimate objective was conquest through violence. Like Gilbert, his questionable ethics did not begin in the New World indeed, Carleill never made it to America. Carleill took it upon himself to approach the Muscovy Company, a trading company traveling between Russia and England, to finance a settlement of his own in the New World. Carleill lists the shortness of the voyage; the quantity of fish, furs, and lumber; the potential for agriculture; and the lack of foreign tariffs and red-tape as sufficient reasons for trade Quinn The country people being made to know, that for wax and honey, we will give them such trifling things as they desire of us, and showing them once the means how to handle and provide the same, the labor thereof being so light, no doubt but in short time they will earnestly care to have the same in good quantity for us. Quinn The Natives are now producers of goods, and producers to be had only at the cost of "trifling things. The like will be also of many other things, over many to be reckoned, which are made here by our artificers and laboring people, and of necessity must be provided from hence. Quinn So that their consumption might not be limited to body coverings, upon further contact with civilized Europeans, It is to be assuredly hoped, that they will daily by little and little forsake their barbarous and savage living, and grow to such order and civility with us, as there may be well expected from thence no less quantity and diversity of merchandize than is now had out of Dutchland, Italy, France or Spain. His hope of good relations with Natives is undying, and he projects "reducing the savage people to Christianity and civility" Quinn Samuel , the Swallow and the Squirrel. Because the island of Newfoundland was the closest landmass of the Americas to England, Gilbert planned on anchoring there to establish his claim. He arrived in good time about two months at sea , although the Raleigh had turned back after two days at sea. After assembling the fishermen from various countries twenty Spanish and Portuguese ships, sixteen from France and England Quinn 85 who sailed the coast of Newfoundland, Gilbert went ashore on August 5 to claim that island and all land within leagues for the English crown. The General had his tent set up, who being accompanied with his own followers, summoned the merchants and masters, both English and

strangers to be present at his taking possession of those countries. Before whom openly was read and interpreted unto the strangers his commission: From whom Gilbert takes this possession is left unsaid, although we can be sure it is from the "Savages," who have not the authority to relinquish the land they have lived on for centuries. Of course, both Gilbert and Hayes were royal subjects and considered their authority of divine origin, via the divine right and patent of Queen Elizabeth. When it came to conquering enemies for personal gain, Gilbert considered all fair in war. While this may be the sign of true military genius, it introduces the plausibility of the bold-faced lie, a tactic that would be used frequently in New World colonizing discourse. He writes, "The safety of Principates, Monarchies, and Common Wealths rest chiefly in making their enemies weak, and poor, and themselves strong and rich" Quinn He argues that forcibly taking resources, land, and labor from Native Americans would benefit both Europeans and Natives. This will be discussed further in the next section. Sir George, I departed from Plymouth on the eleventh of June with five sails, and on the thirteenth the Bark Raleigh ran from me in fair and clear weather, having a large wind. I pray you solicit my brother Raleigh to make them an example of all knaves. Of the Newfound Land I will say nothing, until my next letters. Be of good cheer, for if there were no better expectation, it were a very rich domains, the country being very good and full of all sorts of victual, as fish both of the fresh water and sea fish, deer, pheasants, partridges, swans, and diverse fowls else. I am in haste, you shall by every messenger hear more at large. On the fifth of August, I entered here in the right of the Crown of England; and have engraven Arms of England, diverse Spaniards, Portuguese, and other strangers, witnessing the same. I can stay no longer; fare you well with my good Lady: Yours wholly to command, no man more, Hum. English colonizers and investors had always presumed the protecting hand of Providence would be with them. While the conquest and economic hopes of England were still very much alive, the spiritual implications of the enterprise were called into question. Hayes was faced with not only promoting colonization but justifying it as well. To Hayes, Providence would only protect and encourage those who were committed to the spreading of the gospel and not those who had motives of personal gain. It behooveth every man of great calling, in whom is any instinct of inclination unto this attempt, to examine his own motions: Quinn Edward Hayes indirectly and rightly accuses Sir Humphrey Gilbert of being motivated not by religious fervor but by personal ambition and avarice. Hayes predicts wild success for any colonizer who is of a Virtuous and heroical mind, preferring chiefly the honor of God, [has] compassion of poor infidels captivated by the devil, tyrannizing in most wonderful and dreadful manner over their bodies and souls [ This distinction in intent is a key element of English literature of justification and is derived from Calvinist religious dogma. You could recognize "the elect" by their success. Calvin validated an uneven distribution of wealth and power by claiming that the wealthy and the powerful were the good guys. Thus, while Gilbert may have been less than good, other colonizers could be sure of their success if they had "honorable purposes. The seeds of commerce germinated by this divinely predestined endeavor were derivative but fortunate by-products of the seeds of faith planted by the English. By pursuing commercial gain with a heart for God, English farmers, fishermen, and soldiers could plant seeds of faith merely by proximity with Native Americans. And they could measure their degree of godliness by the wealth derived from exploitation. Sir George Peckham was to provide this justification and present it in a comprehensive treatise on colonization in the New World. Having been imprisoned at least once for involvement with the Catholic Church Quinn, he found the notion of a distant and unregulated colony appealing. Williams lays out the conditions of the eventual agreement: Gilbert was to be lord proprietor and governor of any colony established by Gerrard and Peckham. The two Catholic organizers were each to be lords paramount of separate American seignories, with power to assign lands out of their grants from Gilbert at a rent of 1 shilling per acres. This blending of corporate and feudal forms recalls the basic organizing models pioneered by Sidney and Smith for Irish colonization. Apparently Gerrard was unable to do so, as he drops from the picture and plans immediately after the initial agreement Quinn I will now speak of the lawful and adequate titles whereby the Indians might have come under the sway of the Spaniards. And hereon let my first conclusion be: In other words, free trade is a natural law. If this natural law is violated, then the victim nation is justified in enforcing its right with violence, even to the point of subjugation and destruction of the perpetrating nation. While his economic and religious arrangements were by then familiar, his extensive

treatment of the rights and benefits of Natives and his legal justifications of England as the particular nation to exploit them were the most engaging and complete of his day. His Elizabethan mindset, which made allowance for taking land from a foreign people without their consent, did not allow him to do so without royal English permission. As a frustrated Catholic, he was not allowed to practice his religion without persecution from the Church of England. Popular opinion of English colonization was skeptical, at best. Commercial prospects were not good, as the first batch of speculators received no returns on their investments. In desperation, Peckham called together the arguments of all of the justification of colonization and conquest literature he could muster. In fact, because Franciscus de Victoria was both Spanish and catholic, Peckham was in a singular position to access his arguments. Peckham clearly wishes to retain the favor of Walsingham in order to secure another patent in the New World. Sir William Pelham concludes the leading poem with this verse: Then England thrust among them for a share, Since title just, and right is wholly thine: For where the attempt, on virtue doth depend: No doubt but God, will bless it in the end. Peckham briefly writes, "but of Sir Humphrey as yet, we hear no certain news" Quinn Aristides, Peckham tells us, informs the Greeks that while it may be profitable for them to do so, it is ultimately wrong because it is dishonest. The use of this tale performs two important rhetorical acts. The first effect of this story is to separate himself, if only a little, from Sir Humphrey Gilbert. It was Gilbert, critics would have known, who ransacked Irish villages for profit. Peckham writes, "I drew myself into a more deeper consideration, of this late undertaken voyage, whether it were as well pleasing to almighty God, as profitable to men? As well grateful to the Savages, as gainful to the Christians" Quinn Here Peckham sets up his central justifications. He opens with religious rationalization, moves onto economic validation, suggests a legal foundation, and closes with the mutual benefit to Savages and Christians. And to plant in their Countries. And divideth planting into two sorts" Quinn In this chapter, Peckham offers his uniquely catholic contribution to the literature of justification. A thing so commonly and generally practiced, both in these our days, and in times past, beyond the memory of man, both by Christians and Infidels, that it need no further proof. Quinn Instead, Peckham relies on the Law of Nations to justify violent conquest. Peckham goes on to discuss war with the "Savages" against the seemingly omnipresent Cannibals in the next twenty lines, and then spends over lines rationalizing battle against even non-combatant "Savages" themselves. He refers to the Biblical conquests of Joshua, the conquests of Alexander the Great, and other nation-enriching heroes as Godly and legal models for Elizabethan behavior.

### 8: Peckham, George Sir [WorldCat Identities]

*Sir George Peckham, A true Report of the late discoveries and possession, taken in the right of the Crown of England of the Newfound Lands: by that valiant and worthy gentleman, Sir Humphrey Gilbert knight.*

### 9: The Political Garden

*[Commendary verse prefacing Sir George Peckham's A True Report of the Late Discoveries of the New-Found Lands ()]. If zeal to God, or country's care, with private gain's access.*

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