

Allegation in 1644 that the Dutch had frequented the East Coast of North America (Between Connecticut and No. Carolina) as early as 1598 } 1598

Dutch in N. Neth.

F122 Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York;
D8 procured in Holland, England and France, by John Romeyn Brodhead...
v.1 Edited by E.B. O'Callaghan, M.D., LL.D....Vol.I. Albany, 1856.

p.149 Report of the Board of Accounts on New Netherland. 1644.

(From a MS. in the Royal Archives at the Hague; in the Loketkas of the States General; Rubric, West Indische Compagnie, No.30. 1st Division.)

Report and Advice on the Condition of New Netherland, drawn up from documents and papers placed by commission of the Assembly of the XIX., dated 15th Dec. 1644, in the hands of the General Board of Accounts, to examine the same, to make a digest thereof, and to advise the Assembly how the decay there can be prevented, population increased, agriculture advanced, and that country wholly improved for the Company's benefit.

1598 { New Netherland, situate in America, between English Virginia and New England, extending from the South river, lying in $34\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, to Cape Malabar, in the latitude of $41\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, was first frequented by the inhabitants of this country in the year 1598, and especially by those of the Greenland Company, but without making any fixed settlements, only as a shelter in the winter. For which purpose they erected on the North and South Rivers there, two little forts against the incursions of the Indians. A charter was afterwards, on the 11th October, 1614, granted by their High Mightinesses to Gerrit Jacobsz. Witsen, ancient burgo-master of the city of Amsterdam, Jonas Witsz, Symon Morrisen, Lambert van Tweenhuyzen, Wessel Schenck and associates, all inhabitants of these parts, to trade exclusively to the newly discovered countries, situate in America, between New France and Virginia, and now called New Netherland, to resort thither exclusively for the term of three years, without any other persons being able, during that time, to frequent that place from this country, on pain of confiscation of ships and goods, and a fine of fifty thousand Netherland ducats....

Dutchman New Neth/Virginia

F229
S56
1910

Travels and Works of Captain John Smith President of Virginia, and Admiral of New England 1580-1631. Edited by Edward Arber, F.S.A. A New Edition, with a Biographical and Critical Introduction, by A. G. Bradley. Part I. Edinburgh, 1910.

page ci.

Henry Spelman, "Relation of Virginia."

(1609)

p.ciii

....Now whil this busines was in action y^e Powhatan send me and one Samwell a Duchman To a toune about xvj miles of, called Yawtanoone willinge us ther to stay for him....

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The Proceedings of the English Colonie in Virginia since their first beginning from England in the yeare of our Lord 1606, till this present 1612....Oxford, 1612

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Chapter IX

How we escaped surprising at Pamavnke.

(1609)

"Wee had no sooner set saile, but Powhatan returned, and sent Adam and Francis (2. stout Dutch men) to the fort: who fained to Captaine VVinne that al things were well, and that Captaine Smith had vse for their armes: wherefore they requested newe (the which were giuen them). They told him their comming was for some extraordinary tooles and shift of apparell. By this colourable excuse, they obtained 6. or 7. more to their confederacie, such expert theefes that presently furnished them with a great many swords, pike-heads, peeces, shot, powder, and such like. They had Salvages at hand ready to carry it away. The next day, they returned vnsuspected, leaving their confederates to follow; and, in the interim, to convey them a competencie of all things they could: for which service, they should liue with Powhatan as his chiefe affected, free from those miseries that would happen [to] the colony.

Samuell their other consort, Powhatan kept for their pledge; whose diligence had prouided him [Powhatan] 300. of their kinde of hatchets; the rest, 50. swords, 8. peeces, and 8. pikes.

Brinton and Richard Salvage seeing the Dutch-men so strangelly

diligent to accommodate the Salvages [with] these weapons, attempted to haue got to Iames Towne; but they were apprehended...."

p.146
(1609)

....The maine occasion of our temporizing with the Salvages was to part friends, as we did, to giue the lesse cause of suspition to Powhatan to fly: by whom we now returned, with a purpose to haue surprised him and his provision. For effecting whereof, when we came against the towne, the President sent Master Wiffin and Master Coe a shore, to discover and make waie for his intended project.

But they found that those damned Dutchman had caused Powhatan to abandon his new house and werawocomoco, and to carrie awaie all his corne and provision: and the people, they found, by their means, so ill affected, that had they not stood well vpon their guard, they had hardlie escaped with their liues....

p.150
(1609)

....Yet the Dutchmens consorts so closely still conuai(e)d powder, shot, swords, and tooles; that though we could find the defect, we could not find by whom it was occasioned, till it was too late.

All this time, the Dutchmen remaining with Powhatan, received them, instructing the Salvages (in) their vse. But their consorts not following them as they expected, to know the cause, they sent Francis their companion, a stout young fellow, disguised Salvage like, to the glassehouse, a place in the woods neere a myle from Iames Towne, where was the randavus for all their vnsuspected villany. 40 men, they procured of Powhatan to lie in Ambuscadee for Captaine Smith; who no sooner heard of this Dutchman, but hee sent to apprehend him....

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The Dutchman ere long was also brought in, whose villany (though all this time it was suspected), yet he fained such a formall excuse that for want of language(i.e.,Dutch), Win(ne)

had not rightly vnderstood them: and for their dealings with Powhatan, that to saue their liues, they were constrained to accommodate [him with] his armes; of whome he extreamely complained to haue detained them perforce, and that hee made his escape with the hazard of his life, and meant not to haue returned but only walked in the woods to gather walenuts.

Yet for all this faire tale, there was so smal appearance of truth, hee went by the heeles[was put in irons].

The king also he put in fetters, purposing to regaine the Dutch-men, by the saving [of] his life....

p.158
(1609)

To reclaime the Dutchmen, and one Bentley an other fugitiue, we imploied one William Volda(a Switzer by birth), with pardons and promises to regaine them. Li(t)tle we then suspected this double villanie of anie villain, who plainly taught vs, in the most trust was the greatest treason. For this wicked hypocrit, by the seeming hate he bore to the lewd condition of his cursed countrimen, hauing this opportunitie, by his imploiment to regaine them, conueighed them everie thing they desired to effect their proiect to destroie the colonie.

With much devotion they expected the Spanyard, to whom they intended to haue done good service. But to begin with the first opportunitie, they seeing necessitie thus inforced vs to disperse our selues, importuned Powhatan to lend them but his forces, and they would not onlie destroie our hogs, fire our towne, and betraie our Pinnas: but bring to his service and subiection the most part of our companies. With this plot they had acquainted manie discontentes; and manie were agreed to their diuelish practise. But Thomas Douese and Thomas Mallard, whose christian harts much relenting at such an vnchristian act, voluntarily reuealed it to Captaine Smith: who did his best it might be concealed, perswading

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Douese and Malard to proceed in the confederacie, onlie to bring the irrecla(i)mable Dutch men and inconstant Salvages/ in such a maner amongst his ambuscadoes as he had prepared, as not manie of them shoulde ever haue returned from out (of) our peni(n)sula.

But this bru(i)te comming to the ears of the impatient multitude, they so importuned the President to cut of(f) those Dutchmen, as amongst manie that offered to cut their throates before the face of Powhatan, Master Wiffin and Iefra Ab(b)ot were sent to stab or shoot them.

But these Dutch men made such excuses, accusing Volday(whom they supposed had revealed their project), as Abbot would not; yet Wiffin would, perceiving it but deceipt....

1. Amst. merchants send ships to N. Neth in 1610 } 1609-1620
2. Dutch fort near junction of Hudson and Mohawk Rivers } (7) 20

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Dutch in New Neth, (General)

Joannes de Laet, Beschrijvinge van West

NIEUW-NEDERLANDT.

Het sevende Capittel.

Eerste ontdeckinghe ende ghegenerale beschrijvinghe van't
quartier welck by de onse Nieuw-Nederlandt wordt
ghenoemt.

In de voorgaende Capittelen hebben wy ghesproken van dat
ghedeelte van West-Indien legghende naer't noorden, welck de
Francoysen over eenighe jaren, als wy in't voorgaende boeck
hebben verhaelt, hebben naerder ontdeckt ende ondersocht; ende
welcke de Engelsche weynigh jaren herwaerts de naem van Neuw-
England hebben begonnen te gheven: ende zijn alsoo ghekomen en
Cap Cod, als de Engelsche die noemen; ende in't voorgaende boeck
tot Cap Malebarre, ende Port fortuné, volgens de ontdeckinghe
van de Francoysen: Van hier voorts heeft het vaste landt ghe-
lijck een groote in-wijck ofte bocht, welck by naer oost ende
west streckt tot aen een groote rievriere, van waer de kuste van
weder zuydt west ofte daer ontrent streckt tot het eynde van
Florida toe: dese kuste streckende als voren, met eenighe Ey-
landen ende twee seer groote rievieren, van welcke de zuydtlijkste
gheleghen is op de acht-en-dertich graden ende inde vijftich
minuten, ende de noordelijkste op veertich graden ende een half,
ende seer verre naer't noorden te landt-waert is in-loopende:

Hudson R.

(Dit quartier van West-Indien (segge ick) noemen de onse Nieuw-
Nederlandt, door dien't selve op de kosten van onse Neder-landers

Notice
"naerder"

Hudson's
voyage
1609

eerst naerder is ontdeekt, ende eenighe jaren achter den anderen bevaren, ende met een fortien ende woon-plaetse van de Nederlanders voor-sien, met speciael octroye en onder de autoriteyt van de Ho. Mog. Heeren Staten Generael van dese vereenighde Provincien. Wat de eerste ontdeckinghe belanght, in den jare 1609 sonden de Bewindt-hebbers van de gheoctroyeerde Oost-Indische compagnie het jacht de halve mane, daer voor schipper ende koop-man op voer Hendrick Hudson, om in't noordt-oosten een door-ganc naer China te soecken; dan sy veranderden van cours, ende staken over naer Nova Francia, ende de banck van Terreneuf ghepasseert hebbende op de 43 graden ende 23 minuten ghenaecken 't landt met een w.n.w. ende n.w. cours op de 44 graden ende 15 minuten, ende landen daer by sekere Wilden, by de welcke, soo sy verstonden, de Francoysen jaerlijckx komen handelen: van hier keerden sy zuydt-waert op tot datse met een **Z.Z.w.** ende **Z.w.** ten **Z.** gangh weder't landt ghewaer wierden op de 41 graden ende 43 minuten, welck sy meynden een Eylandt te wesen, ende gavent den naem van Nieuw-Hollandt, dan bevonden daer naer dat het Cap Cod was, ende dat het naer haer besteck wel vijf-en-seventich, mijlen westelijcker leght als in alle kaerten ghestelt wordt. Van hier vervielen sy tot de 37 graden ende 15 minuten, alwaer sy weder landtsaghen, ende streckte hem **Z.** ende n. Is een vlacke kuste, ende daer streckt een banck langhs de kuste henen, waer binnen het 8. 9. 10. 11. 7 ende 6 1/2 vadem diep is sandt-grondt: Sy noem-

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den dese plaetse de drooghe Caep. Daer naer noordt-waert aen loopende, ghenaeckten sy weder 't landt op acht-en-dertich graden en neghen minuten, ende was een wit sandt-strandt, ende binnen vol groene boomen, streckte daer n.n.o. ende ~~N.N.~~W. ontrent acht mijlen, ende dan ~~N.~~ ende n. seven mijlen, ende voort ~~N.~~O. ende n.w. vijf mijlen: zeylden al langhs de wal noorden aen, tot dat sy aen een punt quamen, ende 't landt streckte doen w.n.w. ende was een baye daer eenighe rievieren in quamen, van dese hoeck sagen sy landt naer't o.n.o. welck sy meynden een Eylandt te wesen, dan bevonden het vaste landt, ende den tweeden hoeck van die baye, op de hooghte van 38 graden ende 54 minuten; ende alsoo sy haer cours n.~~N.~~ ten n. aen stelden, vonden sy haer selven in een baye verseylt, ende ghemoeten veel barninghen, soo dat sy ~~N.N.~~O. weder uyt-stonden: sy vermoeden datter een groote rievier most uyt loopen, door de groote stroom die daer uyt-sette, ende dese sanden ende droogten veroorsaecte; hielent van hier voorts langs de wal, was wit sandt-strandt, ende binnen al verdroncken landt, ende 't binnen landt al vol boomen, streckte n.o. ten n. ende ~~N.~~W. ten ~~N.~~ daer naer streckte n. ten o. ende was hoogher landt als sy noch ghesien hadden, tot aen ~~ene~~ne hooghen hoeck, achter de welcke een baye ~~legh~~ht, alwaer sy op de reeden liepen, achter een leeghen sandt-hoeck, op de veertich graden ende achthien minuten; daer quamen twee Wilden by haer in elandts vellen gekleet, die haer alle teeckenen van vrientschap bethoonden, vonden daer aen't landt menichte van blauw pruymen, en de schoonste eycken van lenghte ende dicke

die men sien konde, poplieren, lonen, ende alderhande houdt dat van noode is tot de schepen te bouwen; voeren van hier n. ten o. aen, ende de rievieren op, tot by de 43 graden by noorden de linie, alwaer de rievier heel nauw werdt ende ondiep, soo dat sy te rugghe keerden. Naer alle 'tgene sy konden oordeelen ende bevinden, soo en waren in dit quartier noch noyt eenige schepen ofte Christenen geweest, soo dat sy de eerste waren die dese rievier ontdeckten, ende soo hooghe op voeren. Hendrick Hudson met dit raport weder ghekeert zijnde 't Amsterdam, soo hebben eenighe koop-lieden in den jare 1610 weder een schip derwaerts gesonden, te weten naer dese tweede rievier, de welcke sy den naem gaven van Manhatres; naer de naem van de Wilden die aen't begin van dese rieviere woonen: ende in de volghende jaren hebben de Ho. Mog. Heeren Staten Generael aen dese koop-lieden octroy verleent om alleen op dese rieviere te mogen varen ende den handel te drijven: waer over in den jare 1615 boven op de voornoemde rieviere een redoute ofte fortien wierdt geleght met een kleyn besettinghe, daer wy hier naer noch sullen van spreken; ende is dese vaert by de onse sints jaerlijcks ghecontinueert, ende door-gaens van ons volck daer blijven legghen om den handel met de Wilden te drijven; waer door dit quartier ten rechten den naem van Nieuw-Nederlandt heeft verkregghen.

*Amst. merchants
in 1610 send
Ship to
New Neth.*

*Charter to
Comp. of New
Neth [1614]*

*Fort near
Albany in
1615*

*Trade continued
year after
year, with
D. factors
stay to
trade with
Indians.*

** 1633ed. adds: "and our people wintered there."*

Het achte Capittel.

Gheleghentheydt van de kuste van Niew-Nederlandt, van de Pyebaye af tot aen de groote rievriere de Montaines.

Om de gheleghentheydt van de kuste als mede de ghestaltenis van dese landen wat beter te verstaen, soo sullen wy die wat hoogher naer't noorden beginnen, als wel de limiten haer zijn uytstreckende: namentlijk van de Pyebaye, soo by eenighe van onse schippers genoemt; ghelegen op de hoogte van twee-en-veertich graden ende dertich minuten; van de welcke (naer de bevindinge ende besteck van schipper Adriaen Block) tot de lenghte van Lysard zijn ses hondert ende negentich mijlen, ofte daer ontrent: om den hoeck van dese baye is de grondt wesigh sandt: daer woont seer veel volcks, welck seer aerdigh is van wesen, doch seer schreumende en schou voor de Christenen, soo dat sy door bequame handelingen dienen aenghelocht te werden. Van hier tot een punt (welck Adriaen Block voor-noemt, den naem heeft ghegheven van kape Bevechier, door diense soo goede gelijckenis heeft met Bevechier, wesende klevigh landt, ende niet seer hoogh) dwers over de Wyckbay, (een ander baye by de onse soo ghenoeemt, de welcke zuydt-oost op streekt) zijn twaelf mijlen, ende de kours is noordt-west ten westen ende zuydt-oost ten oosten. Van dese kape af streckt de kuste eerst n.w. ende 3.o. vijf mijlen, ende voorts tot een ander sandt-punt noordt ten oosten ende zuydt ten westen ses mijlen: Van waer tot kape Malebarre zijn neghen mijlen, ende de streckinghe is n.o. ten n. ende 3.w. ten 3. Dese kape wordt by de onse oock ghenoeemt de Vlackhoeck:

*De Laet
hes log
boek
Adriaen Block
before him.*

het brandt seer aen den hoeck van dese kape, evenwel soo heeftmen op't drooghste dry vadem waters, soo dat het een overval is van stroomen, ende vreeselijck om door tezeylen voor de ghene die het niet en weten: Onse Neder-landtsche schippers en zijn niet wel eens over de sanden die hier ontrent soudent legghen; want naer't segghen van eenighe, soo soudent daer sanden oft een riff 'tzeewaerts in-strecken wel dertich mijlen naer 't zuyden op, niet dat het soo verre droogh soude zijn, maer dat men soo verre van landt noch grondt werpt, ende wel acht oft neghen mijlen van landt, ende buyten 't ghesichte van de selve drooghte heeft, ende seer onessen gront, soo dat men somwijlen dertich vadem heeft met d'een werp, ende 'ander maer seven ofte acht: maer andere ter contraire segghen datter gheen sanden ofte riff by zuyden dese kape soo verre in zee en leght, maer wel oost waert van de baye ofte Port de Malebarre; wy sullen dit door naerder bevindinghe onder de schippers laten slichten. Dry mijlen by westen dese Cap Malebarre leght een Eylandt ontrent twee mijlen af, ende een mijle groot ofte daer ontrent; dan als men daer wat verre af is, soude men meynen dat het gheen Eylandt en waer; wordt by eenighe, soo ick giffe, Petockenock ghenoeemt; de streckinghe van't vaste landt in dit quartier, en vinde by de onse niet geteekent voor soo vele my noch ter handt is ghekomen; daer legghen noch eenighe Eylanden voor dese kust, als namentlijck een welck by onse Neder-landtsche schippers ghemeynlijcken wordt ghenaeemt Texel, ende by andere Cap Ack; dit is een groot Eylandt, ende doet hem wit ende klevich op, naer het segghen

van schipper Cornelis Jacobsz. May, ende ander-half mijle van den zuydt-west hoeck van dit Eylandt Texel, leght een ander Eylandeken welck by de onse wordt ghenoeemt Hendrick Christiaensz. Eylandt, ende by de Engelsche Marthaes Vyneard; de welcke segghen dat het ...

Dutch in N. Neth

George T. Hunt, The Wars of the Iroquois. A Study in Intertribal Trade Relations. Madison, Wis., [1940].

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"When the first white man, Jacques Cartier of St.Malo, ventured up the...St.Lawrence, he unwittingly intersected a phase of that slow flux of native population, that advance and recession of tribes and cultures, which is always found in... a large and thinly populated continent. Apparently he cut across the final recession of the Huron Iroquois from the St.Lawrence uplands into the position they assumed in the seventeenth century.

"Cartier's first voyage, in 1534, did not carry him beyond the mouth of the St.Lawrence. On his second, in 1535, he reached the native settlements of Stadacona and Hochelaga, at the present sites of Quebec and Montreal. Appended to his Brief recit is a vocabulary which, supplemented by archeological investigation and tradition, establishes the fact that the towns were Huron Iroquois. The loss of most of the manuscript of the third voyage, made in 1541, prevents certainty of anything more than the fact that the towns were still there at that time. When Champlain came up the river in 1603 they were gone, and Algonquin tribes were in possession and still advancing, having built forts up the River Richelieu.¹ [cites many excellent sources in note 1]

"Concerning the reasons for the Iroquois retreat, there have been many considered opinions... / ...

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"With the beginning in America of archeological science, scientific excavation and comparison of results, it was discovered that / the Iroquoian culture overlay a more ancient one, which was Algonquin, and that the whole of Iroquoian culture, not alone the use of the Zea maize, seemed predominantly southern....

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"The present view is that the Iroquois had a southern origin and pushed into the Lakes region from the southwest, following the line of the Ohio and splitting on Lakes Erie and Ontario. Those who later became Hurons passed north of the Lakes and established themselves in the Georgian Bay-Lake Simcoe region; the southern group followed the southern shore, the Susquehannah dropping off to the south. By 1535 they had advanced across the / St. Lawrence, and by 1603 had recoiled before the stiffened Algonquin resistance.

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"There is much in the genuine Iroquoian tradition to support

this view... David I. Bushnell's Tribal Migrations is the most ambitious attempt yet made to substantiate this opinion... On these maps the Iroquois are shown as originating in the general region of what is now southern Missouri and moving northeast, the Tuscarora and Cherokee breaking off in northeastern Kentucky and the remaining tribes displacing the Algonquin peoples of the eastern Lakes. They were there, an island in a veritable sea of Algonquin peoples, a disturbing cultural anomaly in the region, when Cartier came to their towns and when, three-quarters of a century later, Champlain slew their chiefs at Lake George [1609],

p.17 "Throughout the sixteenth century the coasting traders and fishermen of the intruding whites apparently did a considerable business with the natives, and the first Europeans to enter the continent found indications of widespread intertribal connections along well-established routes, which, with the impetus of European trade goods, would carry them swiftly throughout the region. Furthermore, they found that the supposedly simple natives were far from ingenuous in the technique of trade, understanding well the desirability of excluding trade rivals from a profitable connection. Donnacona, chief of the town of Stadacona, tried to keep Cartier from visiting Hochelaga by magnifying the dangers and difficulties of the route, hoping to keep the trade and the middleman's profit for himself, a tactic that was to be repeated thereafter as often as trader and Indian met. The Brief recit is the first written evidence of that motive which was, for more than two centuries, to determine the history of the Lakes region, perhaps eventually that of the continent.

1536 { "The trade between the Lakes region and the south can be traced by the wide use that was made of Lake Superior copper. Fontaneda found copper, probably from Lake Superior, in Florida. Cabeza de Vaca, in 1536, got a copper bell from Indians who told him that it had come from the north, where there were plates of it, and fixed habitations. Tonty found copper in the Illinois country, Smith found a huge trade in it in Virginia, and De Laet and Juet were impressed by the quantity of it that had been found in New Netherland... /...

p.18 "With the West there was a heavy trade in stone, both as artifacts and as raw material. Brown pipestone from the Chippewa River and red pipestone from the Minnesota came by way of the Lakes into Ohio and New York as far east as Onondaga and Oswego,

and thence north into Canada. Flint from Ontario went west in the shape of 'blanks'; and the finished points, traveling into Saskatchewan and Alberta, and north of Ontario, tipped the weapons of the Algonquin hunters. Obsidian from the Rocky Mountains, which was widely used in Ohio, was imported both as raw material and as artifacts; deposits of several hundred pounds have been found in the Hopewell mounds. There were evidently tribes who did nothing but manufacture even in that early day, for Tonty found that the Natchitoches and the Nasoui of the Red River 'did no work except making very fine bows, which they make a traffic with distant nations.' The trade of the Huron and Ottawa nations was so extensive, and with the impetus of European goods became so dominant a factor in intertribal relations, that it will be considered separately in succeeding chapters.

INTERTIBAL RELATIONS: WAR

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"Aside from commerce, the most important relation between nations, primitive or modern, is probably war, and the tendency of the general historian, when dealing with primitive peoples, to minimize / the one and overemphasize the other is not difficult to understand, particularly in North America. Here, as has been said, the European trade instantly divided the tribes into highly competitive groups, and the competition for trade was, or soon became, a struggle for survival. The native who had known and used the keen steel tools of the white man was unlikely to renounce them and was shortly unable to do so, so swiftly did the skills of the Stone Age vanish. 'The coveted tools or implements represented a value not measurable by any reach of wild territory. A metal kettle, a spear, a knife, a hatchet, transformed the whole life of a savage.' A tribe whose enemies had the weapons which it lacked had few alternatives, and all of them were unpleasant. It inevitably made war upon the competitor.

→ "So quickly did such hostilities arise after the entry of the European, and so fiercely did they continue, that observers were prone to consider war as the usual intertribal relationship, not knowing how they themselves had transformed these relations when they appeared with the precious tools and weapons. The progress of this transformation was very swift, and virtually as extensive as the intertribal trade, because the one accompanied the other. So swift was it, in fact, that it is doubtful whether first-hand observers ever saw intertribal relations exactly as

they had been before, even on the coast...

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} "In all five books of the Walum Olum there are only a dozen symbols connoting war, and most of these relate to a single invasion, yet the Walum Olum is the complete pictographic history of the Delaware tribe. Champlain, marching to 'war' with the / Montagnais and the Hurons in 1609, was under the impression that it was in some sense a national war, and was amused and disappointed to discover that what he considered a mere skirmish was truly intertribal war as it was understood by the people of the region... It was a fair average specimen, doubtless, of Stone Age warfare, 'a random fight, a few deaths on the field and a few more at the stake, and nothing definite accomplished.' While an Indian nation might be technically at 'war' with all nations not in actual alliance, the military enterprises were no more than private ventures, in which the chiefs tried to restrain rather than encourage the martial ardor of their warriors... Viewed as war at all, the expeditions were few, the operations always feeble, and much the greater number abandoned without an effective stroke.

"It was remarked by the Jesuits that a stray killing or insult was enough to set two tribes at each other's throats, but they record no illustrative instance, and many instances illustrative of the contrary...

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"Nicolas Perrot, who was, with the exception of Duluth, the greatest woods-rover of the French regime, and without question / the best authority of his century on Indian life, not excepting the Jesuits, wrote that 'although ambition and vengeance are two passions which imperiously possess the minds of the savages, selfinterest carries them still further, and has more ascendancy over them. There is no disgrace or injury which they do not overlook if those who have insulted them or injured them indemnify them with goods of sufficient value... self-interest corrupts them.... they make it their chief ideal as being that one in which they place all their confidence.'

"This self-interest, which most writers underrate and others discover far too late in Indian history, was operative from the moment of the arrival of the European ships, and it may be said, in anticipation of a development traced in later pages, that thereafter tribes fought only their direct competitors...

"In summary, it may be concluded that in prehistoric North

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America intertribal trade, particularly in the region of the Great Lakes, was extensive and was sufficiently well developed to absorb / immediately all the trade goods that could be sent from Europe. In the beginning intertribal rivalries were not keen, and intertribal was was a purely private and social enterprise. But before long the European trade was to creat new rivalries, and whet old ones to the point where the issue became one of survival. When that occurred, intertribal relations assumed an entirely different aspect, and in 1626 the long and bloody wars of the Iroquois began somewhere west of Fort Orange."

p.23

III. The Iroquois, 1609-1640.

"By most of the earlier writers the Iroquois were thought to have achieved, by the time the Europeans arrived, an aggressively dominant position among the tribes of the region they inhabited, and through them that view was unfortunately transmitted to the general historian... [cites and/or quotes Albert Gallatin, John Smith, Garrick Mallery, John Fiske]. It is true that the Mohawks became a terror to the Indians of New England, but not until many years after 1609... It is possible not only to limit considerably / the supposed Iroquois hegemony of that year, but to prove that it did not exist at all, and that the Iroquois of the year 1609 were a beaten people, on the defensive and raided with impunity by their enemies.... [presents his proof] ...Second, Radisson's Huron account shows that the Iroquois were recoiling from them upon the Susquehannah through necessity and not in any attempt at conquest, and according to the account for those years in the Jesuit Relations they were 'overthrown...and their nation humiliated' by the Susquehannah. /

p.24

p.25

The Iroquois upon the Hudson River, 1609-1626.

"We turn now to the area in which the Iroquois were supposed to have been mighty. There are three bases for the claim that the Dutch recognized their power by treaty before the French made a treaty with them in 1624. The first is the statement made by four of the Iroquois tribes to Governor Slaughter in 1691. In the council of that year Slaughter urged the Iroquois to attack Canada... During the debate an Iroquois spokesman said: 'We have been informed by our Forefathers that in former times a Ship arrived here in this Country... In that Ship were Christians, amongst the rest one Jaques with whom we made a Covenant of

friendship.' [Hunt refutes arguments that this referred to 17th c. or Dutch; thinks Cartier and 16th c. is more likely]

p.26

"The second basis for the claim that the Iroquois were in power on the Hudson is a supposed treaty of 1618 in 'the vale of Tawasentha' or Norman's Kill, a small stream flowing into the Hudson a few miles below the mouth of the Mohawk.... [Traces this back to a legend]

p.27

1642
1643 → "The Dutch had never heard of this treaty they are now supposed to have made. Arent van Curler, an expert in Indian relations, had not heard of it in 1642, and considered his informal agreement of 1643 to be the first definite understanding ever reached with the Mohawks. No mention of it is found in all the Holland Documents, and no contemporary historian or commentator, and there were several, seemed to have known of it, although it would have been of the utmost importance. Perhaps the best evidence that it never existed is the fact that the English, searching for some ground older than the French treaty of 1624 upon which to base a claim to the Iroquois co'ntry, knew nothing of any such treaty made by the Dutch, and based their claim upon a supposed treaty of 1623 (a most convenient date), which claim must now be examined... [Hunt tracks down, and demolishes this claim, which was based on a 1688 deposition by an 83-year old Dutch woman before the English governor of New York, meant to prove English prior claims to Iroquois country].

p.31.

"There is one more bit of evidence relative to the Iroquois status on the Hudson prior to 1626. In January, 1630, Kiliaen van Rensselaer wrote to his agent in America instructing him to purchase land from the Indians, and by August the purchase had been made and recorded. This purchase, a strip twenty-four miles wide, ran forty-eight miles west of the Hudson along the south bank of the Mohawk, and the names of the Indians selling it are not those of Iroquois but of Mahicans. Incidental confirmation of the Iroquois exclusion from the Hudson prior to 1626 is not lacking. In 1609 Champlain, on or near Lake George, asked his Indian companions where the Iroquois habitations might be found. They replied that after reaching the Hudson they were two days' journey beyond. The unknown author of the 'Narrative of a Journey, 1634-1635,' when returning to Albany in the spring of the latter year, passed a 'ruined castle' about fifty miles from Albany, and was told that it marked the farthest eastern advance of the Mohawks that precipitated the war, and that it had been burned

nine years before. The cause of the war had evidently been the expansion of the Mohawks eastward toward the Hudson. Wassenaer's location of the Mahicans in 1624, '25 leagues on both sides of the river' is scarcely needed to mark the eastern boundary of the Five Nations... /

p.32

The Iroquois and New England

"The first mention of the Mohawks in the New England area is in Wood's New England's Prospect, 1634. Bradford does not mention them until 1637, when they aided the English colonists in the Pequot War, and Hubbard mentions that in the same year they cut off the Narragansetts. It is true that they did lay the Mahicans under tribute, but an interesting glimpse of their former status is afforded by the 'Journal of New Netherland,' [in O'Callaghan's Documentary History of New York, 4:8] which as of the year 1641 says that the Indians as far as the seacoast were forced to pay them tribute, 'whereas, on the contrary, they were formerly obliged to pay tribute to these.'

"The intertribal status of the Iroquois prior to 1626 now begins to assume its proper proportions. On the defensive against the French Indians, as evidenced by the expeditions of Champlain and others, humiliated by the Susquehannah, staved off from the Hudson, and perhaps under tribute to the Mahicans, they were very far from holding the position of conquerors. Archeological evidence also supports this view; they had retreated even from the Lake Ontario shore to the densely wooded highlands, from which, says Baauchamp, their towns did not emerge until after 1620.

The Iroquois Trade to 1640.

p.33

"Unfortunately [most of] the records of the Dutch West India Company, which may have recorded detailed information about the early Hudson River trade, are lost. It is still possible, however, by putting / together what information can be gathered elsewhere, to arrive at a fair estimate of the volume of the trade...

Dutch trade

"The Iroquois-Mahican war, while it spoiled the trade of Plymouth, far to the east, had a most salutary effect on that of New Netherland. The trade of 1626 amounted to more than 7,250 beaver and 800 otter, as compared with 5,295 beaver and 493 otter of the year before. No figures are available for 1627 other than De Laet's statement that it was 'still more.' In 1628 Wassenaer puts the trade at 10,000 skins. By 1633 it was probably nearing

30,000.²³

23. On Plymouth see William Bradford's letter to Ferdinando Gorges, June 15, 1627, in New York Historical Collections, 2d series, I:367. For the year 1625 in New Netherland see De Laet, Jaerlyck Verhael, cited in Jameson, Narratives of New Netherland, 82n. The whole trade for 1624 had been only 4,700 skins. As a result of the increase in 1626 the price ~~went down~~ ~~it~~ ~~two-thirds~~. See Van Laer, Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts, 5ln. For 1626 there are three sources: De Laet and Wassenaer, in Jameson, Narratives of New Netherland, 82n, 83, and an estimate in New York Colonial Documents, I:37. These three are not identical, but they very nearly agree. For 1627 and 1628 see De Laet, op.cit., 82n; Nicolaes van Wassenaer, Historia van Europa [sic], in O'Callaghan, Documentary History of New York, 3:46. Regarding 1633, O'Callaghan's New Netherland, I:139-140, quotes De Laet as saying twenty thousand pounds, which at current prices would approximate twenty-eight thousand skins. O'Callaghan adds that shortly afterward the trade on the North River alone amounted to fifteen or sixteen thousand beaver. See also Mason's letter in New York Colonial Documents, 3:17.

} "This great and comparatively sudden increase in the trade indicates how important to the Dutch was the Iroquois seizure of the Hudson River trading center. It was also to be of great importance to the Iroquois, especially after their furs were gone, for the rapid increase in trade that enriched the Dutch traders was to exhaust the beaver of the Iroquois so much the sooner, and set them to carrying trade treaties and hatchets to the Canadian tribes. Although Lambrechtsen thought that their trade had from the first been largely in Canadian furs, it is certain that until about 1640 it consisted mostly of fur from their own territories. Interior New York, with its wooded highlands, was never an especially productive beaver ground, however, and the beaver, while probably fairly numerous about the lakes and in the small short streams running north into Lake Ontario, appeared to early observers to be an insignificant item in the fauna of the country. If the alarming pace set by the first decade of the Hudson trade continued, it / would not be long before the Iroquois country would be virtually exhausted of beaver.²⁴

p.34

24. Sir Nicolaas Cornelis Lambrechtsen, "A Short Description of the Discovery and Subsequent History of the New Netherlands," tr. from the Dutch by Francis A. Van der Kemp, in New York Historical Collections, 2d series, I:92 (N.Y., 1841). See also "The Representation of New Netherland, 1650," in Jameson, Narratives of New Netherland, 297; New York Colonial Documents, I: 271, 318;

...

"In 1640 the inevitable exhaustion of the Iroquois beaver occurred. In that year Kiliaen van Rensselaer wrote to Wilhelm Kieft, the director in New Netherland:

'I can not get over my surprise as to the changes which are said to have occurred in the fur trade at Fort Orange... That my people spoiled the fur trade can not by any means be true; they may have outbid and brought about the high price of the skins, but such outbidding... causes a greater supply. Now, as far as I can see, the trouble is not with the price of the skins but with the quantity, which is a great paradox to me that I can not understand.'

There must have been an ulterior motive behind Van Rensselaer's apparent lack of penetration, for he certainly understood the 'paradox' of high prices and no beaver very well. Seven years earlier he had written to the Council of New Netherland:

'Are not the contrary minded well aware that their course will never increase the trade because the savages, who are now stronger than ourselves, will not allow others who... live farther away and have many furs to pass through their territory. Yes, that the Maquaas, who will not allow the French savages who now trade on the river of Canada and who live nearer to us than to them to pass through to come to us, might through persuasion or fear sooner be moved to do so and that from these savages more furs could be obtained than are now bartered in all New Netherland?' [Van Laer, Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts, 483-484]

p.35

So Van Rensselaer was not entirely at a loss to understand, and had in fact known seven years before, the conditions which now limited the fur trade at Fort Orange. The Iroquois were out of fur, / and would not permit the other Lakes tribes to come through them to the Dutch traders, nor would they permit the Dutch traders to go through them to the farther tribes. The Iroquois were savages, but by no means simple. [Note that in note 24 Hunt quotes the Jesuits Relations, 8:57, to the effect that in 1635 the Huron country was out of beaver, "going elsewhere to buy the skins they bring," i.e., to the French]

"For the Mohawks the situation was much more pressing than for Van Rensselaer, and was becoming even desperate. They knew where the fur was, and for more than a decade had been angling for it by peaceful means. In the 1620's and again in 1633 they had tried to make a commercial treaty with the French Indians, particularly the Hurons, who held all the great trade of the north country and of the far Lakes, but both attempts had failed, the one having been foiled by Champlain's tactic, and the other by some unknown obstacle. Still a third treaty promised by the

Hurons in this very year of 1640 also failed to materialize. The fur of the eastern Iroquois was gone, and shortly it was to be absolutely necessary to find somewhere a new supply.²⁶

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26. On the treaty of the 1620's see Charlevoix, New France, 2:34-35. Charlevoix says that the Hurons would have joined the Iroquois in that year had it not been for Champlain's instant dispatch of priests, who broke for the agreement. The priests many times served as emissaries to keep these two tribes hostile. Le Jeune and the writer of the 'Narrative of 1634-1635,' mention the affair of 1633. The projected peace of 1640 is mentioned by Kiotsaeton in his great speech to the Hurons. See the Jesuit Relations, 6:57; 27:263; and Jameson, Narratives of New Netherland, 150. In that year the eastern Iroquois were coming west to trade with the western cantons for beaver. The supply of the western cantons was not yet exhausted, and they did not become aggressive until it was. Jesuit Relations, 27:77.

"From the maze of alternatives, and of ways and means, that need stood out constantly and insistently; they must have fur by one means or another. After fourteen years of uninterrupted trade, it had become a necessity; they could scarcely renounce it now. Lahontan realized the unfortunate position of the Iroquois when he wrote that 'by these means the Iroquese, being unprovided with Beaver-skins to be given in exchange for Guns, Powder, Ball and Nets, would be starved to death, or at least obliged to leave their country.' [New Voyages, I:227. These words written at a 'date later than 1640,' says Hunt, but the position of the Iroquois in relation to the Canadian trade had not yet changed.] Corn they had in plenty, and game could be procured, but the white man did not want corn, and had not wanted it since the first hard years. A treaty with the French would do them no / good; in fact, it would probably do them harm, since the French would not be party to any agreement which diverted the trade in northern furs, as Charlevoix clearly saw; yet to the Iroquois such a treaty was the only one worth having."²⁸

p.36

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28. "These Indians...could scarcely effect a reconciliation with us without excluding themselves from this precious mine of furs." Charlevoix, New France, 4:16.

"Van Rensselaer was thinking along the same line. 'I have not given up the hope,' he wrote Muysart in 1641, 'if the Lord will grant me a few years more, of diverting to the colony a large part of the furs of the savages who now trade with the

French in Canada... I hope that hereafter more attention will be paid to this.' [Van Rensselaer to Muysart, June 6, 1641, in Van Laer, Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts, 553]. Encouragement from the Dutch was hardly needed by the eastern Iroquois, who were already raiding and ambushing the trading fleets coming down the Ottawa. But these raids and ambushes, although they produced fur, produced only a meager supply, wholly insufficient for Iroquois needs. What they must have was a regular and peaceful commerce, and the wily Hurons refused to be snared by a treaty. ³⁰

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30. A trade treaty or agreement such as the Iroquois desired could hardly have been attractive to the Hurons, or indeed to any Indian nation. Even though the Dutch prices were higher, it would have resulted in the interposition of a middleman between themselves and the white man, and they were certain to come out of the transaction with less profit. They preferred to make their own deals with the whites and to deal with them directly, and could not have anticipated the disaster of 1649.

Another result of the raid and ambush procedure was that, paradoxically, the more effective these enterprises were the less they eventually yielded, for the Hurons and their allies of the Northwest could and did avoid them by using the safer though more circuitous route of the St. Maurice River, crossing to its headwaters far north and descending straight south to Three Rivers.

"Yet the Northwest seemed to be the only source of supply that they could tap. Northeast of them, in New England, there was no hope, for the New England Indians traded with the coastal settlements, and in any event their fur had been virtually exhausted long before. The Susquehannah, to the south, naturally traded with the near-by colony of New Sweden. Moreover, they were powerful / and well armed, even having small cannon in their forts and being instructed in their use and in the use of small arms by the Swedes. ³² And thirdly, they were in an excellent

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32. Clayton C. Hall, ed., Narratives of Early Maryland, 1633-1684 (N.Y., 1910), 155, 371; Thomas C. Holm, "A Short Description of the Province of New Sweden," tr. from the Swedish by Peter S. Du Ponceau, in Pennsylvania Historical Society Memoirs, vol. 3, pt. 1, 157-158; Ondaiaiondiont, quoted by Ragueneau, in the Jesuit Relations, 33:133; "Report of Governor Johan Printz, 1647," in Albert C. Myers, ed., Narratives of Early Pennsylvania, West New Jersey, and Delaware, 1630-1707 (Original Narratives of Early American History, New York, 1912), 123; Holm (op.cit.) describes the trade in small arms and the 'small iron cannon.' The reference to Swedish instruction of the Susquehannah, from Samuel Smith's History of the Colony of Nova-Caesaria, or New

Jersey, 1765), 24, is quoted by Robert Proud in his H istory of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, 1797-1798), I: 111, and by John L. Bozman in his History of Maryland (Baltimore, 1837), 2: 273. Smith cites a pamphlet published in 1648, which the writer has been unable to find...

position to cut the trade routes of the western Iroquois, should they be so minded. There was little to be gained from falling upon the Susquehannah.

"In the north and west there was, they knew, what appeared to be an inexhaustible supply of furs which came down the rivers in the summer and early fall in ever larger canoe brigades. To that empire of wealth the Hurons held the key."

p.38

IV. The Hurons and Their Neighbors

"The Hurons, probably the most numerous of the Iroquoian tribes, occupied in the early seventeenth century the Georgian Bay-Lake Simcoe region of present-day Ontario. Their two score villages clustered close to the bay and spread fanwise toward the south, the most advanced being perhaps a hundred miles from the frontiers of the Neutral Nation above Lake Erie. The Hurons had apparently formed the northern wing of the Iroquoian migration, which bifurcated on Lake Erie, the Huron tribes passing north of that lake and of Lake Ontario, and finding a hospitable land east of Nottawasaga Bay [really the southern part of Georgian Bay]. The Iroquois, as has been related, passed south of Lake Ontario, bifurcating again, perhaps, on the Susquehannah River, and pressing on across the St. Lawrence into the teeth of a consolidating Algonquin resistance. With the retreat from the Algonquins, the final division took place, the eastern end of Lake Ontario serving as a splitting wedge, the Algonquin warriors as a maul. Two tribes coasted the northern shore of Lake Ontario and finally moved into Huronia about 1589 and 1609 respectively, completing the four cantons identified there by Lalemant in 1639. What is significant historically is that the Hurons were older in culture than the Iroquois and longer established / in their locale, and that therefore their commercial economy, viewed in the next chapter, was a natural consequence not only of their environment but of their age and permanence as a separate and settled tribal entity."

p.39

"The name 'Huron' is a colloquialism made classical by time and repetition..." [called themselves Wendat, derived from their

word for 'island.' This word survives in Wyandot, the name of the descendants of the Petun or Tobacco Nation. Some early French soldiers dubbed the Wendat as hures, the French word for boars, because of their curious scalplock dressed in a ridge or roach down the middle of the scalp, one of many styles and not even peculiar to the Hurons, but from which developed the permanent name Hurons to designate this people].

[The larger Huron towns were heavily stockaded; Champlain found some with triple stockades 35 ft. high.]

p.40

"The number inhabiting Horonia has been a matter of great uncertainty and debate, but a compilation and fair estimate of the most reliable sources does not permit the Hurons to be calculated, previous to 1636, at less than thirty to thirty-five thousand. Champlain and all the Jesuits, including the observant Sagard, are in approximate agreement, and even conservative authors have ceased to question the Jesuit figures [In note 6 gives the various estimates, and the authorities]. During the decade [i.e., the 1630's] in which the plague raged in Huronia it is likely that this figure was cut in half..."[gives proof]. "... losses at the hands of the Iroquois did not begin until after the exhaustion of the fur supply of the Iroquois, about 1640" [i.e., up to that time Huron decimation owing to epidemic disease]. /

p.41

"The Huron economy, aside from trade, was almost purely agricultural, corn and fish being the principal articles of diet. They were extraordinarily provident, keeping on hand at all times a supply of corn sufficient for three or four years..."

"The Huron fraternal organization was not unlike that of the Iroquois, having, however, eleven gens and four phratries, and the tribe was not, as a whole, highly political. There were tribal councils and a national council, a crude standing army, and a police force, but the government, such as it was, was decentralized, and there was no absolute authority. Even at the solemn Feast of the Dead there was usually intratribal division and discord. There was no provision for the incorporation of conquered and immigrating peoples...The Huron government was engined chiefly for the purposes of preserving civil peace and, above, all, the precious trade.

"The Huron mental capacity was undoubtedly great, their cranial capacity exceeding that of all other American aborigines, not excepting the highly civilized tribes of Mexico and Peru.

p.42

Charlevoix characterized them as having a 'soldid, judicious, elevated mind, / capable of reflecting... the most sedentary and laborious of all the nations yet known on this continent'..."

"The Hurons, popular and powerful within their own region, were dominant over the Iroquois, their only enemies. Far from being fearful of them, they were so careless in their attitude as to excite the comment of the priests, who remarked that the Hurons did not fear surprise and therefore did not enclose their villages with palisades. The fortified towns...were no longer being built. The power and influence of the Hurons 'makes them more licentious,' complained Le Jeune in 1630, 'because they are better fed.'

p.43

"The Petuns, or Tobacco Hurons, lived just west of the Hurons proper, on the Bruce Peninsula [west shore of Georgian Bay, separating it in part from Lake Huron] and just east of the Blue Mountains, about twenty-five or thirty miles from the center of Huronia..." [known as Quieuenontatironons, or 'mountain people', but by the French as Petuns or 'tobacco people' because of their extensive cultivation of tobacco, but English knew them as Wyandot; had 9 or 10 villages, perhaps 15,000 population; raised much maize, hemp, and especially tobacco]. "They were held in complete economic subjection by the Hurons proper [to whom they were closely related by blood], through whom they had their sole commercial contacts and with whom, despite a former hostility, they lived in peace."

The Allumettes and Minor Ottawa River Tribes

p.44

"The early traveler to Huronia by way of the Ottawa [River] ...encountered several small tribes living on or near its banks before reaching the dangerous rapids of Allumette Island" [closest to mouth of Ottawa, where it runs into St.Lawrence, lived the Iroquets, who following outbreak of the Iroquois wars in 1640's were largely incorporated into the ranks of the Iroquois; also the Noquets and the 'Petite Nation' of Algonquins and a few other small tribes on lower Ottawa R. were unimportant, disintegrated, and largely vanished]. "Their language, as probably their blood, was a mixture of Algonquin proper and Montagnais. No statement can be made concerning their number, except that it was not large."

"On Allumette Island [in Ottawa R. but above modern city of Ottawa halfway to L.Nipissing almost]... lived the powerful and

turbulent 'Island Algonquins,' called after their island, Allumettes. Around the island the river was obstructed by dangerous rapids, and the passage involved a portage of canoes and goods, a circumstance of which the tribe took the utmost advantage. It was their custom to charge all nations desiring passage a heavy toll, and the volume of the river trade was sufficient to enable them to live exceedingly well. They boasted only four hundred warriors, yet the Hurons feared them, though perhaps outnumbering them more than ten to one. Feeling the power of their position, they were the haughtiest, most arrogant, of all the tribes known to the French, daring even, on several occasions, to capture and abuse the priests to extort payment. They desired to monopolize the trade of the upper nations, and to that end attempted constantly to drive a wedge between the French and the Hurons; they even tried to prevent Champlain from going on upriver to the Nipissings in 1613. All their trade extended south and/

p.45 east, as far as Tadoussac and the land of the Abenaki in Maine. The Iroquets and the Petite Nation were their satellites, and about 1620 they forced a peace upon the Iroquois. In 1636 they sought alliance with both the Hurons and the Nipissings, but because of their extortionate tactics on the river were refused by both. Feared by many, befriended by none, they were almost constantly in trouble with the French, and were not numerous enough to hold their own when their island was threatened by the muskets of the terrible Iroquois."

The Nipissings

"The route to Huronia followed the Ottawa River highway above Allumette Island to the point where the Mattawan flows in from the west. It was by no means a land route...but ascended the Mattawan by many portages..." [then through various lakes and around falls and more lakes to Lake Nipissing].

"The Nipissings, who inhabited the shores and islands of the lake, were the chief rivals of the aggressive Allumettes, with whom they were not at all friendly. Their trade contacts, unlike those of the Allumettes, extended north and west, the intermediate Mattawan River being the commercial watershed

p.46 between the St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay..../... [in 1637 inhabited nearly the whole coast of the lake; had abundance of fish, cultivated the land, but traded in all directions via the waterways

converging on the lake; traded west to Winnebagos on Green Bay, Wis., and north to Hudson Bay; were a tribe of Algonquin peoples; very friendly with all tribes except Allumettes and never waged war; were wealthy; lived close to Hurons and allies; also allied with Ottawa tribes.].

p.47

The Ottawas

[Probably origin on Atlantic; an Algonquin tribe called by French the 'Cheveux Relevés' or 'raised hairs' because of roached scalplock, ancestors of the great Pontiac. Long ago had moved west, forced by economic disaster and starvation; split into three: Ottawas remained in northern Michigan and lived on islands of northern Lake Huron; the Chippewa, who moved west on both shores of L. Superior; the Potawatomi who, as 'keepers of the fire' and the vanguard, pushed south into Michigan. Were agricultural but veteran traders who claimed trade relations 'four or five hundred leagues distant' in talking with Champlain west of L. Nipissing. Parent tribe of Ottawa on Manitoulin Is., which lies in northern L. Huron and west of Georgian Bay; certainly traded as far west as Green Bay, and worsted Winnebago in a commercial war to force them to take French trade goods.] "In 1633 a fleet of Ottawa canoes came to Quebec, the first of the peoples of the upper Lakes to visit the French habitations. Hence the whole of the upper Lakes country was known to the French as the Ottawa country, and 'Ottawa' became, incorrectly, a very inclusive name."

p.48

"After the fall of the Huron nation in 1649, the great fleets that came down the river were invariably manned by the Ottawa or other upper Lakes peoples, and the river which had been known as the Grand River and the River of the Prairies came to be known as the River of the Ottawa, the name which has persisted..."

"These Ottawa, though a clever people, adept at intrigue and business, bore among the white men who knew them a reputation for brutal ferocity and utter cowardice." [observers almost unanimous on this point]. "But if they were not brave they were very wise, having always an eye to the main chance; and with the fall of the Hurons they acquired a power out of all proportion to their military ability..."

p.49

"Closely associated with them were a few separate and subsidiary Ottawa bands, such as the Amikoue, or Beaver people, sometimes called the Nez-Perce..."

p.49

The Neutrals

p.50

"The Neutral Nation, so called because of its neutrality in the great war between the Hurons and the Iroquois, was located in southwestern Ontario. Its boundaries were, roughly, the Niagara / River on the east, Lake Erie on the south, Lake St. Clair on the west, and a hazy Huron-Neutral frontier on the north, about seventy-five miles from Huronia... They were an Iroquoian people who had, as the rear guard of the Iroquois migration, moved in from the south, and they remained affiliated with their brethren the Erie, with whom they were sometimes confused..." [Hunt uses estimates of Brébeuf, etc., to set population of Neutral Nation at 12,000; chief product of the Neutrals was tobacco, which they raised in great quantities for the trade with their neighbors. Plentiful food: fish, deer, fruits, bear, beaver; unskilled in making or use of canoes; sold beaver furs to Hurons usually]

p.51

"The intertribal relations of the Neutrals were an odd combination of neutrality and oppression. They were at war with the 'Fire Nation' of southern Michigan, in cooperation with the Ottawa, and friendly to the Hurons...

p.52

"Only one convincing reason has been advanced for this neutrality [in Huron-Iroquois wars], and that is that in the Neutral country lay the great flint beds / mentioned earlier, the source of the flint which they bartered to other nations. It is thought by many that since flint was necessary in aboriginal economy, both Huron and Iroquois preferred to have access to it on a basis of neutrality..." [Hunt thinks that the neutrality of the Neutrals was just common sense: why war on more numerous and more powerful people such as Hurons to north and Senecas to east, to no purpose].

p.53

V. The Huron Trading Empire

"...The great importance of the Hurons hinges upon their intertribal function, which neither required nor recognized political considerations; the function of intertribal commerce, in the course of which they gathered up and delivered to the French at Three Rivers and Montreal the entire accumulation of furs of an immense territory, reaching from the Saguenay and Lake St. John on the east to Lake Nipigon on the west, and from Lake Erie to James Bay. Before the fall of the Hurons there was a little independent trading down the Saguenay and across to

Tadoussac, and the Attikamegue or Whitefish nation traded down the Gatineau and St.Maurice rivers to the French, but for the most part the Hurons had it all...

p.54

"The motivation of the wars of the 1680's against the Illinois and the participation in King William's War is generally conceded / to have been commercial. But the characterization of the Iroquois as the 'furbearing Indians' dates from that point, by which time the real wars of the Iroquois were over. Pushed by necessity, they had played a desperate game for forty years, and lost the thing they had been striving to achieve, though influencing, it may be said parenthetically, the whole course of American history. The fall of the Hurons, the rise to affluence and power of the Ottawa, the depopulation of western Ontario and Michigan and the repopulation of Wisconsin, the conquest of Pennsylvania and Ohio—all these were the results of the efforts of the Five Nations to get furs and assume the position held by the Hurons before 1649. The Hurons had the furs,, they refused to give them up peaceably, therefore they were destroyed..."

p.55

"Champlain noted the Huron's penchant for trade and their extreme avarice, and remarked upon their commerce with the Algonquins of the north and the Nipissings, with whom they exchanged corn and meal for furs. He spent the winter of 1615 in the Huron towns and found that the season was largely given over to preparation for the summer trade... He had noticed that each tribe along the Ottawa had tried to prevent his passage to the one farther on... / ...The whole affair was a repetition of the situation that Cartier had found eighty years before at Stadacona, the desire of each tribe for the middleman status in relation to other tribes..."

"The Hurons at first distrusted the priests, fearing that they were interested in their castors et pelletàries (a fear that was not altogether unjustified), and hesitated to take them into Huronia lest they appropriate some share of the trade... Their [Hurons] occupation, Du Peron wrote to Joseph, was trading with neighboring nations, the Petuns, the Neutrals, the Ottawa, and even the Chippewa and the distant Winnebago. Brébeuf reported that an enemy would find no one at home in the Huron towns in the summer, 'as then the Country is stripped of the men, who have gone trading...' Bressani commented upon their skill with

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the birch canoe..., and added that 'because of their trade and excellent devisings' they were 'hardly Barbarians, save in name.' It is obvious / that a population so huge, in so small a territory, could hardly be supported without trade... Before considering the expeditions of the Hurons to distant nations, it may be profitable to observe their trade relations with the nations nearest to them, the Petuns and the Neutrals.

"The great Petun crops of corn, tobacco, and hemp were entirely monopolized by the Hurons, and so jealous were they of their control that the priests found it difficult to make any progress in the Mission of the Apostles. Garnier and Jogues were villified, abused, and endangered there because 'Hurons, who went thither from time to time to effect some trades, incensed minds against them...' [Petuns never went to the French settlements to trade], 'those who claim the trade for themselves not permitting it.'

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"An equally profitable monopoly of the great crops of the Neutrals was enjoyed by the Hurons, and they were equally reluctant to lose any of its profits..." [Huron traders among Neutrals slandered the missionaries, fearing the latter might hurt their commercial power; as far as known, no Neutrals ever visited the French settlements]. "The countries of the Neutrals and Petuns were little more than great Huron farms, carefully guarded against possible competitors..."

p.58
"Going farther afield, the Hurons had also a tremendously important trade connection with the Nipissings, who next to the Hurons were the greatest travelers and traders of the region. Champlain had noticed that they were not agricultural, and observation that was confirmed by the Jesuits, and that their chief business seemed to be trade rather than hunting--the exchange of the furs which they obtained somewhere in the north for the corn and meal of the Hurons, eliminating the necessity for food crops..." [Jesuits figured out the entire economy of the Nipissings: in middle or late winter they journeyed to Sault Ste. Marie, where the far tribes came to winter, attracted by the numberless whitefish which could be speared in the rapids; in spring the tribe divided, part continued fishing, a part to go to trade on Hudson Bay. The part of tribe that had continued fishing now returned to L.Nipissing to prepare for fall exped. to Huronia; in autumn

rest of tribe returned from Hudson Bay with northern furs. Now Nipissings trade dried fish and northern furs to Hurons for corn].

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"The enterprising Ottawa traders supplied the Hurons with the western fur, and the Hurons, with their allied tribes, forcibly imposed their trade upon the Winnebago of Green Bay. The Hurons themselves were well acquainted in the West, and traded with the Potawatomi of Michigan. It may be seen that the canny Hurons enjoyed an enviable position, merely exchanging / the products of the economically captive Petuns and Neutrals for the true riches of the region. In this position, it is not strange that they should have allowed their agricultural production and provision for the future to wane, that they should have come to depend less and less upon their own crops for a food supply and to put by less against a day of want. Such an economy would function very well so long as the complex and intimate tribal relationships upon which it depended were undisturbed, but the complexities of the mechanism made it fragile, and if it were to be shattered, the result would be catastrophic... such a fate awaited the Hurons in 1649 and 1650, when the finespun fabric of their commerce was torn apart by the storming Iroquois and, though losing few in battle, they starved by thousands.

"The independent trade of the Hurons in foreign territory was probably even more extensive than that brought to them in Huronia..." [traveled west and north and northeast, over the whole area from Nipigon L. to Green Bay to Saguenay in east]....

p.64-5

"It is interesting to note here that the situation was exactly the same south of the St. Lawrence among the Iroquois, where the Mohawks, by reason of their location not far west of Albany, held a monopoly of the Dutch trade and imposed onerous conditions upon the other four Iroquois nations desiring access to the Dutch. First they attempted to prevent commercial intercourse between the French and the upper (western) cantons for economic reasons, and it will be seen later not only that they were the most implacably hostile of all the Iroquois nations but that they tried to prevent peace and deliberately fractured negotiations for peace between the French and their [Iroquois] brethren. When the French appeared about to make a settlement among the Onondaga, they 'manifested a jealousy almost verging on fury, because we wished to dwell with those people, for it was

greatly to the benefit of their [i.e., Mohawk] trade, that the Onnontoeronnonns [Onondegas] should always be compelled to pass through their country... They... could not bear to see our alliance with those tribes.' So tense was the situation nearly a decade before those words were written that the Onondaga withdrew from the Huron war and even considered allying themselves against the Mohawks because of the indignities and disadvantage they suffered in the trade. The middleman status, in those years, very nearly disrupted the League of the Iroquois, which would not for a moment have survived a fundamental conflict of economic / interests. The situation was saved for the League by the fact that the economic clash of all the Iroquois cantons with the Hurons was far more serious than was the intratribal clash of Mohawks and Onondaga. The matter has been mentioned here only to illustrate again the universality of the economic basis in inter-tribal relations...

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"The Huron trading empire included all the nations of the north country above the St. Lawrence, from whom the Hurons extracted the furs which they poured, as through a funnel, into the French warehouses at Montreal and Three Rivers. Buffalo and beaver from the innumerable tributaries of the lakes and even seal from Hudson Bay floated in thousands down the Ottawa in the Huron fur brigades through the summers. Upon this wealth the Iroquois, lacking furs and being unable to supply the lack from any of the nations to the east, south, or west, looked with envious eyes. Furs they must have, and here were furs enough to satisfy their wildest desires."

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VI. Iroquois and Hurons

"The number of the Iroquois was never very large as compared with that of any of the tribes they conquered... The Jesuits never estimated them at more than 2,350 warriors, and other contemporary estimates fall between 2,000 and 2,150, of which a large proportion were adoptions. Parkman, Sulte, and Lloyd all agree upon 12,000 or thereabouts as the total population, and there appears to be no reason for increasing the figure.

"To the political organization of the five cantons, the celebrated League of the Iroquois, historians have in large measure ascribed the Iroquois ascendancy..."[Hunt points out that

the League as an effective, purposive union came into existence much later than used to be thought, between 1630 and 1660's]

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"The great advantages which the Iroquois had were their insistent motivation, already mentioned, and the fact that they occupied perhaps the best military position on the continent, a position that was not only strong in itself but admirable in relation to the French and their trade, lying as it did away from the French settlements and near the great water highways of the French to the interior, the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario. If New France was to preserve its communication with the interior, it must either exterminate the Iroquois, move them out, or placate them, all of which it failed to do. Throughout the century this was the fundamental weakness of the position of New France.

"The position of the Iroquois was equally strong for conquest in all directions. The Ohio and Susquehannah valleys led south and west away from their highland, offering easy access to enemy country and making possible the sudden assaults for which the Iroquois became notorious. The whole central Appalachian system, opening upon their southern borders, was in effect a great valley between the Blue Ridge and the Allegheny front, to which the lower waters of the Susquehannah gave access. The Potomac / led east from the upper valley, and the James farther down. West of the valley of Virginia, the 'Warriors Path' led from the homeland of the Iroquois through western Pennsylvania to the Cumberland... With Lake Ontario on their northern border they were fairly safe from attack.

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"Before the very definitive years of 1640 and 1641 the conflict was not, comparatively, serious; the issues were not clear to the Iroquois, and the French-Huron alignment against them was not necessarily permanent. The war, such as it was, went on much as in the days of Champlai, by sudden onfall and skirmish, with few or no predetermined plans and no noteworthy results. As late as 1617 eight hundred Hurons gathered at Three Rivers and contemplated cutting off the French, and in 1634 French traders were still journeying freely to the country of the Iroquois, doing business there, and offering serious competition to the Dutch. They were accompanied by French savages, who seem also to have come and traded independently. The lines of the conflict were not only undrawn, but hardly sketched.

p.70

"In those years the Iroquois, who were led later by the Mohawks, were not conquerors. Being at a disadvantage in intertribal warfare, they tried ceaselessly to make a permanent arrangement by treaty, and nothing could be farther from the truth than the ancient assumption that Champlain's skirmishes produced a lasting enmity. On June 2, 1622, Iroquois deputies arrived at Three Rivers to arrange a peace with the French, which was confirmed, after an interval to allow for its ratification in Iroquoia, in 1624. This peace was only with the Mohawks, for the upper nations were not yet interested. On the side of the French, the peace / seems to have included their Indian allies, and here may first be noticed what was to become their settled technique of negotiation, namely, that they would countenance no peace between their Indian allies and the Iroquois which was not made through French offices. Hearing, at about this time, that the Hurons were considering an independent arrangement for peace with the Iroquois, Champlain was obliged to send Father Joseph le Caron, who had accompanied him to Huronia in 1615, and with him Father Gabriel Sagard, to the Huron towns with instructions to break up any such negotiations. This appears to have been the occasion for the journey of Sagard to the Hurons which resulted in his books. The trip is particularly significant in view of Sagard's remark that he would have liked to arrange a peace, and could have done so had he not received instructions to the contrary. He was told that if such a peace were permitted, the Iroquois would divert the Huron trade in first to the Dutch. Thus the true situation appears: the Iroquois were eager for peace and the Hurons willing, but the possibility was frustrated by the intriguing French, who, with the priests as their envoys, put a stop to any negotiations that might divert the trade.

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"Nor is this the only time that the French prevented peace, or that the priests became their willing instruments in fostering intertribal war. On the orders of the governor they stirred up hatreds and prevented accord...As the priests well knew, French trade and French missions could hardly be separated, and the most effective way to serve the missions was to serve the trade./...
... it appears that the failure of the Hurons and the Iroquois to come to an agreement is to be explained in terms other than Iroquois ferocity, and that the distress of the Jesuits in later

years was over a situation that had been partly of their own making, and for their own purposes...

"There were some difficulties between the Hurons and the Iroquois in 1627, but the cause of it, as given by Champlain, involved not the Mohawks, who alone had made the treaty with the French, but the Onondaga, who had nothing whatever to do with it. The dispute took place in the Onondaga towns, and the whole affair is said by Faillon to have been the fault of the Hurons. The entire matter is incidental, however, and, as has been seen, did not affect the Algonquin and French commerce with either the Mohawks or the Onondaga in Iroquoia.

"During the brief English occupation for 1629 to 1632 the Hurons had little connection with Quebec, and that little was unpleasant. No record of intertribal negotiation for those years is available, but in 1633 the Iroquois were again seeking an alliance with the Hurons, which met with only partial success. In 1635 they did manage to effect a friendly understanding with the Montagnais, but Le Jeune, seeing in it 'a ruse... to divert, through their agency, the Hurons from their commerce with our French,' predicted, with an air of authority, that the understanding would not last long.

p.72

"Until 1637 there was a definite peace of some year's standing between the Hurons and the Seneca, the most westerly of the Iroquois cantons, the breaking of which seems to have been entirely the fault of the Hurons..." [Hunt refutes the claim of Charlevoix that there were Iroquois invasions and attacks of Huronia; quotes the very Jesuit relations to show this was not so, that instead such raiding as there was consisted of Hurons raiding Iroquois territory, that Hurons were contemptuous of Iroquois and confident of their superior strength, that Iroquois instead were the ones on the defensive. This continued to 1640, when the Iroquois again made advances to the Hurons in the matter of peace, and the Hurons were ready to go on the mission, but "some influence detained them and they never went." Hunt suggests Jesuit diplomacy may again have intervened.]

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"By 1641 the Iroquois were in straitened circumstances. The failure of their own beaver supply and the legislation of the Dutch against the sale of firearms put them in the unenviable position of having none of the material for a commerce that was

now necessary to them, and no means of getting it. The failure to negotiate a Huron treaty the previous year shut off all possibility of supply from that direction, and they came to the French settlements petitioning for peace.

"A band of five hundred Iroquois came to Three Rivers bringing a French captive, one Marguerie, as spokesman. Marguerie testified that they needed arms, for the whole Iroquois band had but thirty-six muskets. In fact, firearms seemed to be the one thing they wanted, and when negotiations opened with two exchanges of presents in which the French offered no arquebuses'they offered a third one... that...the French might present to them some arquebuses.' They wanted, moreover, a peace on their own terms. But their flint found steel in Montmagny [Fr.Gov.]. He not only insisted that the peace should include his Indian allies but that it be exactly such a peace as the French wanted, and his assurances of friendship toward the Iroquois was couched in terms so vague as to give the Iroquois no privileges at all." [After Iroquois reproach French for not giving them arquebuses, the council broke up], "nothing having been accomplished save further alienation, which was inevitable as the issues became more and more clearly understood. The next summer the / war broke out in earnest, the true beginning of the long and desolating wars of the Iroquois.

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"During this summer of 1642 the Iroquois raided the Iroquets on the Ottawa River, captured Father Jogues, and attacked what Lalemant called a frontier town of the Hurons, from which only a score escaped. Actually, the town was far separated from Huronia proper, and the reports of the priests in Huronia give no hint of an invasion. The incursions and onfalls along the Ottawa, though petty, were more numerous than before. On the other hand, the Hurons were almost equally successful. Lalemant described a Huron invasion of Iroquoia across Lake Ontario, and another occasion on which fifty Hurons put five hundred Iroquois to flight. Vimont wrote of another Huron invasion of the Iroquois country, and of fortifications begun by the French along the River Richelieu as a move toward relieving the annoying series of Iroquois ambushes. Vimont was impressed with the effectiveness of the Ottawa blockade [by the Iroquois], but the letters from Huronia were cheerful, even optimistic.

"In the following year, 1643, the Iroquois, reinforced by their first treaty with the Dutch, redoubled their efforts. It seemed to Vimont that they had changed their tactics, haunting the Ottawa River in small bands which relieved one another with such mechanical regularity that the river was never open. That this was a change in Iroquois policy is doubtful, however, for Vimont had described an almost identical policy the year before. In that same year Magapolensis, a Dutch preacher in New Netherland, observed that his Indians 'got great booty from the French on the River,' and the priests observed that Iroquois ambushes had increased and that the Huron parties going into Iroquoia were annihilated.²⁸./... In March, 1644, Lalemant wrote that the

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28. For the Dutch treaty see Arent van Curler to the Patroon, June 6, 1643, in New York Colonial Documents, 13:15; O'Callaghan, History of New Netherland, I, 463-4. See also Vimont, in the Jesuit Relations, 24:273..., 26:31-37...

river was completely closed as far up even as Quebec, and that summer only one Huron fleet out of four escaped capture. The Algonquins of the St.Lawrence, including the now dispossessed Iroquets, wintered among the Hurons for safety, and escaped prisoners said that ten Iroquois bands lurked on the St.Lawrence. Nevertheless a Huron chieftain rejected a new offer of peace from the enemy.

"The only effort ever made by the French to give military aid to Huronia was in 1644, when twenty soldiers ascended the river to the Huron towns, protesting to Vimont that they desired only to ply their trade for the good of the faith..." [but returned to French settlements with 30 to 40,000 franc's worth of beaver]. "One service they did perform, unwittingly. An Iroquois band which invaded Huronia, learning of the presence there of French soldiers, turned back without striking a blow. There were many small incursions around Montreal that winter, and Maisonneuve, governor of Montreal, killed an Iroquois captain with a pistolet. The Hurons captured a few Iroquois, whom they carefully preserved as possible trading stock in a peace, for which by now they were earnestly hoping. But the new fortifications on the River Richelieu were abandoned, and the future did not look encouraging./... Both the Hurons and the French were deeply worried and were in the proper frame of mind to

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receive proposals of peace, should they again be made, and the rumors of the spring of 1645 were auspicious of peace.

"The French, however, made the first move. In the spring seven Algonquins had routed a body of Iroquois on the river, killing eleven and bringing two captives to Quebec. The governor, ignoring the Hurons' pleas to be allowed to 'caress the prisoners a little,' released them with another captive Iroquois as messengers to their homeland, to carry word that the French would treat for peace with accredited representatives. They set out on May 18, and on July 5 returned with official deputies, including Kiotsaeton, the great Mohawk orator, and one Guillaume Couture, a Frenchman who had been captured with Jogues three years before and had since remained in Iroquoia. A week later Governor Montmagny arrived from Quebec, and French, Huron, Algonquin, Montagnais, Attikamegue, and Iroquois sat down to parley.

"The council blazed with Iroquoian rhetoric, and according to the accounts of the amazed spectators, Kiotsaeton made a great speech. He spoke for all the Iroquois, he said, but robbed his assertion of force by admitting that he had sent messengers to the upper nations only to stay their hatchets. He protested the love of the Iroquois for the French... Especially did Kiotsaeton appeal to the Hurons... /... After reminding them of the failure of 1640, he said: 'you had a pouch filled with porcelain beads and other presents, all ready to come and seek for peace. What made you change your minds?...'

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"The fourteenth belt was 'to urge the Hurons to make haste to speak,... and, after taking the resolution to go to the Iroquois country, ^[i.e., toward] to pass by that of the Algonquins and the French.' Another belt went to the Algonquins, with the closing words, 'This present invites you to hunt, we shall benefit by your skill.' In such plain words were the principal terms of the treaty set forth. They were, indeed, the only terms of the treaty other than the vague promises of amicability...The French and their allies were to reply the next day.

"On the surface the council had seemed serene, but the keen eyes of the Iroquois deputies had marked a certain diffidence on the part of the Algonquins... their lack of enthusiasm seemed more than suspicious to the Iroquois. That night, at a private conference with the governor, the Iroquois demanded that he make a peace ostensibly including the Algonquins but containing secret

articles, known only to himself and the Iroquois, abandoning them... When the governor refused, the Iroquois chieftain, evincing displeasure, made no further suggestion, and the conference ended.

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"The Jesuits Vimont and Le Jeune, however..., thought that 'the difficulty might be smoothed over,' and at a second secret conference the governor and the Jesuits forsook the Algonquins. With thoroughgoing / duplicity they abandoned, not all the Algonquins, but only the non-Christians, dismissing these lost souls as masters of their own actions and not, like the others, united with the French. On the question of how an Iroquois warrior was to tell a Christian from a non-Christian Algonquin they were silent. The affair was kept secret between Montmagny, Vimont, and Le Jeune, and was written into the 'Journal des Jésuites,' when the fact finally became public, in Latin.³⁶

36. The account is in the Jesuit Relations, 28:149-151. It first came to the attention of the other priests the following spring and was then put into the Journal. The Algonquins, of course, never knew of it.

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"The council was now perfectly serene, but all it could accomplish was preliminary work and terms, for the Iroquois insisted upon considering the terms in their own country, and promised to return with accredited representatives in September..." [Nine Iroquois ambassadors indeed arrive on Sept. 15 and 17, and council ran from 20th to 23rd. Peace made, and 2 Frenchmen, 2 Hurons, and 2 Algonquins left for Iroquoia with the Iroquois ambassadors. But formalities required French deputies now to go into the Iroquois country, which they did 3 weeks later, meeting in full council at the Mohawk towns, where the peace was convincingly confirmed, and French finally get back to Three Rivers in Feb. 1646. Algonquins, especially the chief of the Allumettes, suspicious of the peace although he did not know, naturally, of the disgraceful 'secret articles' whereby the French agreed to abandon the Algonquins to the Iroquois. But except for small incidents, the peace was kept and to have thus been made in earnest by the Mohawks, and in May, 1646 Father Jogues sent to them to establish a mission]. "He was also commissioned to persuade the Mohawks to discipline the upper Iroquois by denying them passage eastward to the Dutch trading center at Fort Orange until they should participate in the peace..."

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"Thus, to summarize the Iroquois-Huron relationship up to this point in 1646, it appears that the contention between them was from the first over the matter of trade, and that the Iroquois tried repeatedly to establish accord through the negotiation of treaties with the French, the Hurons, and the Algonquins. In this they / were unsuccessful because of the machinations of the French and the indifference of the French Indians, some of whom were uncooperative as late as 1645. It further appears that until after 1641 the Iroquois were far from aggressive; the Hurons and Algonquins invaded their country at pleasure, and felt carelessly secure in their own lands. Between 1640 and 1645 the Iroquois, finding it necessary to their own maintenance to acquire furs, and discovering that the Huron fur brigades were vulnerable, became increasingly aggressive, and their ambushes on the river became so numerous and so successful that the French hoped for relief through a peace. In the peace arranged in 1645 there appears to have been but one provision of importance, the one enunciated by Kiotsaeton to the Hurons and Algonquins, that both were to come to the Iroquois to trade. Otherwise the whole solemn negotiation is meaningless. Until the autumn of 1646 the peace was kept inviolate. The next chapter deals with the circumstances of its fracture. Should the renewal of the war also prove to have been concerned with the trade, it would seem to add post facto evidence of the nature of the treaty, if, indeed, any is needed.⁴²

42. Historians have overlooked the significance of this treaty, while noticing, sometimes at considerable length, the fact of its existence...[gives the important examples from Parkman and Charlevoix on]. Considering the prominence that all give to the renewal of the war and the martyrdom of Jogues, their lack of curiosity and uncritical acceptance of traditional reasons for those phenomena prevent an understanding of the true situation.

"Father Jogues arrived at the Mohawk towns on June 5, 1646, and was welcomed 'with every mark of sincere friendship and endless courtesy.' Feasts and councils followed one another, and Jogues did not hesitate to broach the principal object of his mission. The Mohawks, he said, if they were sincere in their... friendship, ought to further peace between the French and the upper nations, who used Mohawk territory as a war road to the

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St. Lawrence and Ottawa as well as to Fort Orange. Let the Mohawk land / as a highway, and all would be well. The council gave him grave attention, and promised to do all in their power to mend the matter..." [Jogues leaves June 16th for French settlements and arrives Ft. Richelieu on 27th]

"The French colonists were happy over another development. The year before the trade monopoly had been taken from the Company and trading privileges given to the habitants, who had enjoyed a good profit from the sixty or more boatloads of fur in 1645. The arrival of the fateful Huron fleet of 1646 was, then, an occasion for celebration, for more than eighty canoes, loaded with fur, beached at Montreal on September 12 and pulled away a fortnight later with a dozen bales of skins still unsold for want of merchandise. The greatest fur fleet in the history of New France left with the habitants skins to the value of 320,000 livres. More than that, they had come the whole way without once being challenged by the Iroquois. The Company monopoly was broken, the Mohawks were at peace with New France, the river was open, and the fur was coming through; the habitants could hardly contain their joy. What would have been their feeling could they have looked three weeks ahead! For within that time the peace was to be blasted and another war begun, this time a war of disaster. On September 24 Jogues left Montreal for the country of the Mohawks. Less than a month later he was dead.

"Before Jogues met the Mohawks they had sent deputies to rally the Seneca and Onondaga for war, and the first party he met was a party of four hundred on their way north, accoutered and painted for battle. Seizing him, they returned to the villages with their prisoner, who had been so highly honored in June..." [Jogues killed with an axe; French get the news over a year later via a letter from Gov. Kieft of New Neth. Jogues' death not planned and not part of Mohawk policy]

"The letters from New Netherland offered only one explanation for the breaking of the peace: Jogues had left among the Iroquois a little black box containing ritual material, and they thought that a disease which had broken out later, and the worms that had infested their corn, were the result of magic worked by him with that little black box. Therefore, according to this explanation, the Mohawk tribe painted and conspired for war, not

only upon Jogues because of his little black box, but upon Huron, Algonquin, and Frenchman. This explanation, considered in the light of the known facts, appears not only unlikely but practically impossible.

"The pertinent facts in the order of their occurrence seem to be these. First, a protracted struggle, fundamentally commercial, ends in a treaty, the only definite terms of which are commercial. The treaty, confirmed many times, is honored and is popular in the Mohawk country, and in the next year a French priest is overwhelmingly popular there, being shown every mark of honor and respect. The conduct of the Mohawks convinces veteran observers that they are perfectly honest in the matter, and content with the treaty terms for which they have so long striven. Presently, however, the treaty is broken, and out of the greatest fur fleet ever to descend the Ottawa the Iroquois get not so much as one skin. The priest, returning a month after the fleet has beached in Montreal, finds a state of war and is killed. The reason given is that disease and corn-worms had made the Mohawks antagonistic. That reason is much less than convincing. In view of the fact that the explanation for the breaking of the peace comes from the chief competitors of the French, and that they in turn / had it second-hand, the details of Jogues' death demand consideration.

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"Father Jogues left Montreal for the country of the Mohawks on September 24, 1646. On October 15, when two days' march from Osseronon, the Mohawk village, he was met by a Mohawk war party on its way to attack Fort Richelieu and was escorted back with blows and incidental torture. Of the three Mohawk clans, only one, the Bear clan, wanted to kill him; the Turtle and Wolf clans went so far as to offer their lives to save him, but to no avail. Jogues was stealthily killed, and the Wolf and Turtle clans were presented with un fait accompli. The features of his experience particularly worthy of notice here are these: that two large war parties were already under way when he arrived, that before he arrived the Mohawks had sent deputies to the other tribes to raise them in war, and that among the tribe as a whole his assassination was strongly disapproved.

"From this latter fact alone it seems evident that the Pandora's box which Jogues had left among them and the misfortune

they were said to have attributed to it could hardly have been the reason for the war, for as the supposed author of so much misfortune his death would have been popular. Considering the other facts, the war parties and the deputies sent to the other tribes, it appears certain that there was a more general and more important cause of war. Other tribes would hardly have been interested, or provoked to a general war, by worms in the corn of the Mohawks; this reason was advanced only by the Dutch, who, never having sat in an Iroquois council, would not have been in a position to know anything of their policy, and would have been unlikely to disclose it if they had been.

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"In the terms and circumstances of the treaty of 1645 and the great Huron trading fleet of the next year lie what is almost certainly / the real cause of the war. The Iroquois had made a commercial treaty and had held to its terms, since its fulfillment was of vital importance to them. It had been broken by the French and the Hurons at the first opportunity, whereupon the Mohawks painted for war, a war in which the murder of Jogues must have been a minor incident, unsupported by public opinion. It is unlikely that absolute proof of the cause of the war can ever be presented, but every circumstance points away from the box of Father Jogues and toward the broken treaty made by Kiotsaeton in 1645."

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VII. The Great Dispersion

"To the Huron nation the peace of 1645 was no less important than to the settlements of lower Canada, and Ragueneau, writing in May of 1646, was optimistic. The general condition of Huronia was good, he said, the people were happy, and everything was improving. The trade of 1645 had been good, there was a good crop of corn, the plague had ceased, and the future looked bright. The great trading fleet of ~~1645~~ 1646 brought an unprecedented amount of wealth up the Ottawa in the ~~autumn~~ autumn, and the Hurons had a happy winter, disturbed only toward the end by the rumors of the new Iroquois war. No feature of that war perturbed them greatly except the possibility of a blockade of the Ottawa, and if that should happen the summer traders could simply stay at home, the trade goods of 1646 being ample for two years. Should there be rumors of an invasion the warriors could stay and defend the region, but the possibility of invasion seemed remote, for no

Iroquois force worth notice had yet penetrated Huronia and there was no reason to suppose that one would. Thus the Hurons were far from supine and terrified when they heard of the resumption of the war. Rather they were confident in the light of the past, and without appreciation of the new and insistent motive that drove their enemies on. An army of a thousand men with a single purpose invading from distant Iroquoia was entirely beyond their calculations, and certainly outside their experience.

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"News of the war arrived early in 1647 with two Susquehannah / deputies, who, 'deputed by their captains,' offered help to their allies if the Hurons felt in need of it. The Hurons were not indifferent to this opportunity, and in April an embassy left Huronia, which arrived at Andastoé, the capital of the Susquehannah, in June. There the Huron chief, Ondaaiondiont, sought aid, drawing a harrowing and quite false picture of Huron misery, and the Susquehannah dispatched embassies to the Iroquois, begging them to consent again to a peace 'which would not hinder the trade of all these countries with one another.' Had the embassy but known it, trade was indeed a sorry argument to present to the Iroquois in pleading for peace. Trade had been their reason for making war in the first place; trade had been their reason for making peace, and any peace which allowed the trade to continue as it had in the past they would certainly oppose. So the Susquehannah embassies went to the Iroquois pleading for a continuance of a trade in which the Iroquois were to have no part.

"The embassy was wisely directed, however, and approached only the Onondaga, where the greatest chance for success appeared to lie. As Le Jeune had early noticed, it was the Huron policy to encircle the Iroquois by alliances, which policy they supplemented in 1647 by an attempt to divide the league. The Onondaga had less at stake in the trade than did the Mohawks and were further from the Hurons than the Seneca, and the Susquehannah embassy hoped, at the worst, to reduce their enemies to two of the three great cantons. Ondaaiondiont waited in Andastoé until mid-August, and then, the embassy not yet having returned from Onondaga, he set out for home..."[in 7 weeks arrives safely in Huronia, after evading Seneca trap] /

p.89

"Ondaaiondiont found his people confident and successful, on their own account, in a projected division of the Iroquois,

direct negotiations with the Onondaga being already far advanced. In the half year which had elapsed since his departure the Huron elders had been busy with the reception and despatching of embassies, and seemed in a fair way to succeed without the intervention of the Susquehannah. They had not made the trip to Montreal, but had defeated a party of invading Onondaga, killing many and capturing an important Onondaga chief named Annenraes, whom they had spared and sent back on an independent mission of peace to his tribe. After crossing Lake Ontario, Annenraes had met a second Onondaga party of three hundred, who were planning to effect a junction with eight hundred Seneca and Cayuga in a great invasion of Huronia. He had persuaded them to return home, where they held a council and sent a return embassy, which arrived in Huronia on July 9. The Hurons were not united in a desire for peace, the frontier towns ardently wishing it and the powerful Bear clan hanging back, but after many councils a second embassy of five Hurons departed for Onondaga 'in order to see more clearly into the matter.' On their arrival they found the Susquehannah deputies already there, and after a solid month of councils the Onondaga despatched a small party to Huronia under chief Scandaouati, which arrived with fifteen Huron prisoners and the promise of one hundred more as soon as negotiations should be completed. Scandaouati remained in the Huron towns as a hostage.

"All this had come to pass while Ondaaiondiont had been away, and when Scandaouati and his party arrived in Huronia toward the close of October, the hoped-for division of the Iroquois seemed an accomplished fact. No one could have foressen that that division would not suffice to save Huronia, and that the Huron nation had little more than a year to live. The French were optimistic... / ... No one anticipated the lightning speed and power of the single Iroquois stroke of 1649.

p.90

"Meanwhile in Iroquoia, especially in the country of the Seneca and that of the Mohawks, there was less confidence than apprehension and a swiftly maturing resolution. There was no possibility of alliances, for the interests of all the other tribes lay elsewhere; the Iroquois position was peculiar to them alone. They did have an understanding with the Dutch, but the French and Hurons had sold them out after the treaty of 1645;

the Susquehannah had no need of them, and neither had the Neutrals, upon whose growing trade with the Hurons and French the Iroquois had begun to look with deep distrust. Even the Onondaga were no longer compliant, and had failed to keep a rendezvous with the Seneca. The disgruntled Seneca had raided a Neutral town in a misdirected vengeance that was a mistake in policy, even though the Neutrals could never be their friends. The news of the Susquehannah-Huron-Onondaga negotiations roused them almost to desperation, for it was clear that if this alliance were to be concluded, the Iroquois would be not only encircled but divided, and each of the great hostile tribes, the Seneca and the Mohawks, would be entirely surrounded with enemies. The Mohawks had with them, perhaps, the Oneida, but the Cayuga, heretofore the satellites of the Seneca, were themselves treating for peace with the Hurons. The Seneca and the Mohawks regarded themselves as lost men if they did not act swiftly and in some way smash the chain drawing about them. [note 10: The Oneida had a special grudge against the Hurons, who had once nearly exterminated them].

p.91

"The Mohawks moved in January [1648] and fell upon a Huron embassy to Onondaga, cutting it to pieces and killing all but three. The chief Scandaouati, hostage in the Huron towns, killed himself on hearing the news. The Seneca concentrated a large force in the country of the Neutrals to break communications / between the allies by that route, and to assume a strategic position in relation to the Huron frontier. Communications between Hurons and Susquehannah and between Hurons and Onondaga were successfully broken off...

"But the enforced Mohawk-Seneca combination made little aggregate progress in 1648. A large Seneca war party fell upon St. Joseph II, a Huron frontier town, while most of the warriors were away, and the Huron loss was generously estimated at seven hundred ... partly offset by the heavy defeat suffered by a large Mohawk party that thought to waylay a Huron trading fleet within sight of Montreal. This defeat was so decisive that Lalemant,... thought that the Iroquois had lost more than they had gained.

"To the Mohawks and Seneca the situation became increasingly plain. They could continue independent and separate blockade and attack; they could capture Huron frontier towns and take

women and children, as they had at St. Joseph II, but that policy would do neither of the two things that it was necessary to do. It would not break the encircling alliance nor would it divert the trade to them. It became evident that so long as the Hurons held the Georgian Bay-Lake Simcoe region they would control the northern fur trade. Repeated attempts to get the trade by treaty had failed, but there remained one way of obtaining it. If the Hurons were gone, nothing would stand in the path of Iroquois prosperity and ambition. The Hurons must go. That was the sure way, and the only way.

"The trade of 1648 had been large at Montreal. Two hundred and fifty Hurons had come in fifty or sixty canoes, and the trade at Tadoussac had increased to two hundred and fifty thousand livres. The condition of Huronia had never been so good. Father /
p.92 Ragueneau wrote to Caraffa in Rome that the faith was making such strides that the outlook for the church was better than ever before. The priests, he added, had provisions enough to last for three years, and were well supplied with pork, cattle, and dairy products. The white population had increased to sixty-four, including eight soldiers.

"Ragueneau's letter was written on March 1, 1649. Two weeks later, at dawn of March 16, a party of a thousand Iroquois of the Mohawk and Seneca nations, who had left their country the previous autumn and hunted throughout the winter in Ontario, fell upon the Huron town of St. Ignace while its inhabitants slept. Enjoying a false sense of security, the settlement was practically without guards, and only three Hurons escaped through the snow to St. Louis, three miles northwest, in the heart of Huronia. Moving with certainty and great speed, the Iroquois left a garrison in St. Ignace preparing refreshments and securing the rear, and before sunrise were assaulting St. Louis, which, despite a desperate defense, was stormed and fired by nine o'clock. Fathers Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemant were taken and led back to St. Ignace to be tortured, while the Iroquois rested and reconnoitered Ste. Marie, the main Huron stronghold. In a night council they decided to attack it, but a Huron counter-attack the next day shifted the scene of battle to St. Louis, where a small Huron contingent of about a hundred and fifty warriors kept the whole Iroquois army engaged until far into the night, retiring only when all

but a mere score had been killed. The eighteenth of March 'passed in profound silence.' The next day panic seized the Iroquois, and they retreated precipitately, carrying heavy spoil and such captives as could travel. The rest were tied in the cabins, which were fired. Seven hundred Petuns from St. Michel pursued them, but lack of provisions and 'dread of combat without advantage' made them careful not to overtake the victors, who made good their escape.

p.93

"There seems to have been little reason, from a purely military point of view, for the abject terror that now seized the entire Huron nation. St. Ignace, having been abandoned by most of its people before the attack, had had only about 400 souls within it, of whom no more than 80 had been warriors; St. Louis had been evacuated just before the assault by all except 80 men; and according to Ragueneau's figures no more than 150 or 175 of the Huron warriors could have been killed in the second battle of St. Louis. These figures total only a little more than 300 warriors, whereas the Iroquois losses were in the neighborhood of 200. The Hurons, however, were capable of neither reason nor strategy. The unexpected, the virtually impossible, had occurred, and the security of which they had been so confident had vanished; the Iroquois had invaded their land successfully. Furthermore, they had done so at a time of year when war had never before been made; they had marched through deep snow, in numbers never before seen, and with a singleness of purpose and minute organization that was daunting in itself. The Iroquois were devil men, who needed nothing, and were hard to kill. The firm, familiar world of Huronia seemed suddenly melting down and running from under their feet, and with no thought beyond the immediate future they incontinently fled in all directions.

"Ragueneau, seeing no possibility of stopping the wild flight, tried to give it intelligent direction by suggesting Manitoulin Island, where a mission had been begun among the Ottawa the previous autumn. He knew that there were plenty of fish on the island, and that it was a fine trade location, but he knew also that in the present condition of the tribe it would take a year or two to make the passage, which would require careful preparation. The panic-stricken Hurons, however, would hear of no delay, but were insistent upon immediate flight, which

p.94

meant flight to Chaumonot's mission on near-by Christian Island. Ragueneau yielded with many misgivings, for the island was barren and inhospitable, and there were few fish. By May 1 fifteen Huron villages had been abandoned and burned by the Hurons themselves, / and between six and eight thousand terrified fugitives crowded upon the non-productive Christian Island.

"Ragueneau sent emissaries to the Algonquins and collected five or six hundred bushels of corn and a few fish, but the little corn planted on the island failed, and the Hurons, accustomed as they were to obtaining both corn and fish through trade, had no appreciable reserves. Even before winter set in they were starving. Many of their fellow tribesmen had gone beyond St. Joseph [Is., near Sault St. Marie], but toward winter they again dispersed in various directions, a few returning to St. Joseph to swell the ranks of the starving.

"By spring the island was a place of horror, containing a few hundred Hurons who were little more than skeletons and who had for the most part survived only by practicing cannibalism. The remaining captains gravely estimated the losses at ten thousand, and it was resolved to leave the island. In June about five hundred Hurons began the final retreat to Quebec, where their descendants, the Hurons of Lorette, still dwell, the only survivors bearing the Huron name. A few left before the final decision was made and struck out for the country of the friendly Susquehannah, who had been unable, so swift and so secret had been the Iroquois attack, to raise a hatchet in their defense until it was over.

"Of the Hurons who did not seek St. Joseph Island, some went to the Petuns, where they suffered a second dispersion in December, 1649. Many fled to the Neutrals, who, no longer neutral now that the Hurons had been ruined, butchered and burned many of the bedraggled fugitives and carried the remainder into a harsh captivity. A large number succeeded in reaching the country of the Erie, whom they reinforced against the Iroquois a few years later. The Iroquois blamed these Hurons for inciting the Erie to war against them in 1653-and 1654. One entire town of the Hurons, preferring slavery to starvation, delivered themselves to the Iroquois voluntarily, and received a few recruits from St. Joseph Island in the spring of 1650. All these fugitives lost /

p.95

forever their tribal identities, those fleeing to the Petuns, the Neutrals, and the Erie experiencing yet one more dispersion before five years had passed. Of the lately prosperous and flourishing Huronia there remained only skeletons and ashes.

(H. 95-104 deal with dispersion of the Petuns, Neutrals, Ottawa, and the Erie. P. 105-161 deal with Iroquois wars + history into 18th c.)

WIC in 1632 attests that in 1610 the Dutch traded in N. Neth. } 1610

Dutch in New-Netherland.

Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New-York.... Vol.I, Albany, 1856.

p.50 West India Company to the States General (From the original in the Royal Archives at the Hague; File, West-Indie)

To the High and Mighty Lords States General of the United Netherlands.

p.51Wherefore, we have deemed it to be our duty to inform your

High Mightinesses that, subsequent to the first discovery, by

your subjects in the year 1609, of the North River, (commonly

called the Manhatts, also Rio de Montaigne and North River,)

and after some of your inhabitants had resorted thither, in the

year 1610 and following years, your High Mightinesses had finally,

in the year 1615, granted some of your inhabitants a charter to

trade to those countries, to the exclusion of all other persons,

and that they established a fort and garrison there, which were

maintained until the charter granted to the West India Company

included these and other countries....

p.52 Exhibited 5 May, 1632.

*Dutch on
New Neth.
coast in
1610*

J.C. May exped. to find St. of Anian - get to Nova Zembla and then go west to "New France" along N. American coast. De Vos sails back to Neth. but De Craen stays on to trade 1611-1612 } 1611

Dutch in N. Neth.

- G161
L5 Mr. S. Muller Fz., ed, De reis van Jan Cornelisz. May naar de Ijszee en de Amerikaansche kust 1611-1612 (Werken uitgegeven door de Linschoten Vereeniging, I, 's-Gravenhage, 1909).
- p.2 Journael, gehouden by schipper Jan Corneliss. May, schipper op de Vos, by de Gecomitteerde Raden der Admiraliteyt t'Amsterdam, by laste van de Hoog Mogende Heeren Staten Generael, gesonden te soecken de straet van Anian, in 't jaer 1611.
- p.3 Dachbouck van schipper Jan Cornelissen Mey, gaende met de twee schepen, namentlyck den Vos ende de Craen....
- A^o.1611 Den 18en Martius de twee schepen, van alles wel versien zijnde voor den tijt van twee jaeren, zijn den 19en dito voor Amsterdam gemonstert, yder in zijn schip 25 coppen, soodat beyde de schepen op hadden 50 coppen.
- Den 22en dito sijn de schepen tot Jaephannes geseylt, omme aldaer haer volck te verwachten.
- Den 24en dito zijn se van daer naer Tessel geseylt, alwaer se den 25en dito gekomen sijn.
- Den 28en des morgens hadden den wint suyd zuydoost, ende zijn alsoo in zee geloopen omme onse voorgenomen reyse te beghinnen....
- p.30 (Note: after failing to find a way through the ice towards the northeast)
- (1611)Den 12en [September] des morgens waeren booven 't landt, ende deden ons coerse westwaert langs dat landt na die Noortcaep toe, om onze reyse te vervoirderen na Nova Francia....
- p.34Den 20en [October] was die wint Z.O.....ende vinghen seven cabbeljauwen op die banck van Terranoef....
- p.36Dien nachtende hoochte van 44 graden 55 minuten.
- Den 29en des morgens saegen dat landt van Nova Francia noortwaert van ons 2 mylen.... ende alsoo wy dicht by 't landt 2 ofte 3 eylandekens sagen, zijn daer na toe geloopen [Probably Goose Island or another small island north of Halifax, or the I. Grand Manan on the border of New Brunswick]....

p.36Den eersten November....ende zijn op dito in de voors. haven geseylt [Probably the bay near Cape Canso, Nova Scotia]...

p.37 Desen haven hebben wy Alderheylighen-haven genaemt ende het eylandt Alderheylighen-eylandt; is geleghen op de hoochte van 45 graden 5 minuten....Voort hebben wy dagelycx met boodts versocht, maer geen volck gevonden: een wilt landt vol geboome; oock zijn hier buffels, otters ende robben, die wy gesien hebben. Voorts hebben wy in dese rivier een mosselbanck gevonden van seer groote mosselen, in dewelcke wy seer cleyne peerlen gevonden hebben, ende zijn blaeuw van colour. Aldus hebben wy ons tijt doorgebracht, verwachtende die goede windt om voorts westwaerts langs dat landt te versoecken....

p.40Den 25en(November) des morgens ...saegen een saloup $\frac{1}{4}$ myle van ons, ontrent een eylandt. Wy hebben onse schuyt daer na toe gesonden om met haer te spreecken, ende hebben de saloup met 7 man ende een vrouwe aen 't eylandt gevonden, dewelcke 8 ofte 10 otters- ende beversvellen by haer hadden om te verkoopen; maer ons volck geen coopmanschap by haer hebbende, zijn terstondt weder aen boordt gekomen volgens haer last. Ende ons dit verclaardt hebbende, hebben wy goedtgevonden 't schip de Kraen hier te laten tot breeder ondersoeck, ende wy met die Vos metten eersten goeden windt van hier t'seyl sullen gaen om westwaert te versoecken, om tijt te winnen. Dese bay hebben wy om redenen wille genaemt dāe Moortreede.

Den 26en des morgens hebbende een goeden noortoosten windt, zijn t'seyl gegaen om westwaert te versoecken. Onder zeyl sijnde zagen een sloep, koomende uyt die baey als vooren, ende en sijn niet wijdt van 't schip de Kraen aen landt gegaen, maeckende een roock tot teycken ons volck te willen spreecken. Het volck van die

- Kraen dit ziende, zijn met negen man daer na toe gevaeren, namentlick Pieter Aertsen commis, Jan Stappelss. hoochbootsman, Gerridt Arentss. kock, Anne Gerridtss. provoost, Jan Tyssen bosschieter, Jelte hoochbootsmansmaet, Marten Janss. bootsman, Jan Class. zeylmaker ende Claes Symonss., zeylmaecker van 't schip die Vos, wiert gebruyckt als tolck. Dese by 't landt gekoomen sijnde, is Claes Lievenss. aent/ landt gegaen, latende de boodt een steenworp van 't landt als vooren, ende is van't volck wel ontfanghen ende met taback getracteert. Pieter Aertsz. dit ziende, heeft geboden dat men met die boodt aen landt soude vaeren, hetwelcke alsoo geschiede, ende is met noch 2 ofte drie man aen 't landt getreden, latende die boodt aen 't landt legghen. Terstondt is een wilde gekomen, ende heeft Pieter Aertsz. doorschooten ende elck die zy raecten konden, zoodat Pieter Aertsz., Claes Lievensz. ende Maerten Janss. aen 't landt doot sijn gebleven ende die hoofden afgesneden; die anderen zijn seer gewondt ende alsoe aen boordt gekomen; maar niet lang daerna is den hoochbootsman, zeylmaecker ende die cock gestorven; die provoost ende die bosschieter waren seer gewondt, alsoo datter niemant gesondt affquam dan Jelte hoochbootsmansmaedt....
- p.41
-Den 30en dito....zijn geresolveert dese vaerdt wel te besichtigen, ende derhalven hier blyven ligghen; ende hebben op dito erffhuys gehouden met dat goedt van die zes dooden, ende dat schip die Kraen twee van ons volck overgedaen om in alles gelijk te wesen, alsoo dat wy ons bevonden op dat schip den Vos 21 man ende die Kraen 20 man sterck (Note: Were near to Penobscot Bay).
- p.42
-Den 4en(December) dito...hoochte genoomen ende bevonden 44 graden 26 minuten....
- p.43
-Den 25en(Jan.1612)...zijn geaenckert in de Witte-santbay(Note: according to 17th century maps: the bay north of Cape Ann) op 15
- p.51

vamen sandtgront, $\frac{1}{2}$ mijl van 't landt, zoodat die Wyngaert-caep (i.e.Cape Ann, where Gloucester is located)...

p.54 Den 2en dito(Feb.1612)....zijn geanckert op 8 vadem steeckgront in een groote vaerdt vol eylanden, alwaer wy goede reede hadden voor alle winden, ende is by ons genaempt Lichtmis-vaerdt (i.e.Massachusetts Bay, where Boston lies)....

p.57 Den 15 dito dito des morghens maeckten weder seyl, doende ons cours langs dat landt, 't welck Z. ende daerna Z.Z.W. streckte met een laghe sandtstrandt. Ende als wy twee mylen geseylt waeren/ tot die Vlacke-hoeck toe(i.e.Monomoy Point, $41\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, called on Dutch maps of mid-seventeenth century "Caep Malabarra, alias Vlacke hoeck." Here ended the exploration of the American coast towards the south)...

p.59 Den 20en(Feb.1612) waren wy dicht vor de haven(i.e.Crane Bay)...

p.60 ...Nu alhier in Kraenhaven leggende, ende de tijdt naby is, om weder aen de noort te versoecken, daertoe wy seer begheerich waeren/ denckende alsoo onse Ed. heeren eenen goeden dienst te doen, ende alsnu ontrent 12 maenden van 't vaderlandt geweest zijnde, bevonden onse victualille ende scheepsgereedschap zeer gemindert te wesen, waerdoor by ons raden eendrachtelick goetgevonden ende geresolveert is, het schip de Vos te voorsien met hetgeen die Craen heeft te missen ende 20 cloecke mannen, om alsoo weder aen die noort te versoecken, ende het schip de Craen hier te laten voor den tijt van 2 ofte 3 maenden tot wyder ondersoek van dese cust Nova Francia....Aldus heb ick voleyndt het versoek van die cust Nova Francia hiertoe....

Den 16en Martius in alles gereedt sijnde, zijn wy buyten de banck gaen legghen ende die goede wint verwacht.

Den 17en dito hadden een goede N.W. windt; ende zijn voor de middagh t' seyl gegaen...latende het schip de Kraen aldaer, om de

72° N. Lat

cust wyders te versoecken, als gesejdt is....

(Sail for search for Northeast Passage).

p.71Den 30en(June 1612)...hadden dien middagh hoochte van 72 graden
....sach ick dat landt van Novo Semla....

p.87Den 26en(August, 1612) des morgens lach Kilduyn west van ons
2 mylen

p.91 Resolutieboek, gehouden op de schepen den Vos ende Craen, by de
Gecommitteerde Raden ter Admiraliteyt tot Amstelredam by laste
van de Hooge Mog. Heeren Staten Generael deezer Vereenighde
Nederlanden in den jare 1611 gesonden te zoeken den straedt
van Anian etc.

p.111 Resolutie genomen op den 13 Augusti [1611]
(After failing to break through ice in seach for Northeast Passage):
....alsoo dat wy op den 12 des middaegs op de hooghte van ontrent
76½ graden in zee tegens het dichte ende vast ijs aen ghecommen
bennen....

76½° N. Lat

p.112 Resolutie genomen op den 19 Augusti.
.....ende bevindende dat voor desen jaere ende tijt door alle
geslotenheyt des ijs halfven onse voiage tot geen effecte ghebrocht
can worden.....ende acht nemende op het mondeling last van onse
E. heeren van het besoecken van Nova Francia, hebben uut crachte
van dien voor ons genomen, ons derwaerts te begheven....

Head W,
to "New France"

p.116 Ordonnantie gemaectt op den 30 October.

10/29
1611

Naedien wy met Gods hulpe ende goede voorspoet opten 29
October aen de custe van Nova Francia in een goede reede, leggende
op de hooghte van 45 graden 6 minuten, ghearriveert zijn, soo
bennen wy op den 30 dito daeraenvolgende by den anderen ghecom-
pareert, omme te besluyten, wat middelen wy moghen beraemen,
vermits wy met geen cargasoen versien en waeren, om eenige trafijcke
van coopmanschap te tracteren, ende d'utghevende profyten van 't

landt te moghen bekent worden.

Soo is 't, dat by den gemeenen raedt goetgevonden es des hiernaes volcht:

Trade with natives
 In den eersten angesien verstaen wordt, dat onder 't gemeene volck berustende es ende t'haeren geriefve medegenomen hebben enige cleynicheden van yserwerck ende schaerkens, messen ende diergelijcke snuysterie, soo werdt haer by desen toeghelaeten, alle 't zelve te moghen verruylen, vercoopen ende te verhandelen, soo zyluyden eenichsins ten besten profyte zullen connen oft moghen.

Wel verstaende dat niemandt, yetwes verhandelt hebbende, 't zelve niet en sal moghen secreet oft verborghen houden; dan terstont naedat hy aen boort ghecommen sal zijn, aen de schipper oft commis aenbringhe, wat hy verhandelt ende wederom daervoor ghecreghen,/heeft, ende 't zelve specificce vertoonen, opdat by denzelve daervan perfect notitie ghehouden mach werden....

Explore coast
ten lesten generalicken gheconcludeert, van hier voorts aff alle de custe van Nova Francia te besoecken, die ons ter bester gelegenheyt, kennesse ende oerborlixt aenstaen, totten uuteynde toe, naer alle gelegtheden medebringhen zullen, opdat daervan aen onse E. heeren ende meesters by ons behoerelick rapport ghedaen mach werden. (Signed)

p.118 Resolutie genomen op den 25 Novembris.

Craen to continue trade
alsnu ghecommen bennen op zeker reede, by ons om redene gherenomineert de Roockreede, ende aldaer gevonden hebbende zekere mensschen, by haer hebbende enige pelterie; nochtans niet wetende wat zy meerder onder haer berustende hebben te verhandelen....

p.119 sal vertrecken....ende het ander schip de Craen....tarderen ter tijt toealle ghelegenheyt van de voorseyde menschen vernomen zullen hebben....

p.120 Resolutie genomen op den 30 Novembris.

Naer het groot ongheluck ende verlies van de zes personen van het schip de Craen, waeronder was de commis...., zijn wij resterende raeden op date als boven vergadert, om de plaetsen van de verloorenen officianten wederom te vervullen met zulcke personen.... (Details as to exchange of personnel on two ships).

p.120 Verwachtplaets beraemt op den 12 Decembris.

Naedien wy in 't beseynen van dese custen bevinden langhe nachten ende corte duyster daghen, ende voort snee hagel ende ander mot, hetwelck groote oersaecke geeft om die schepen de een den anderen uut het ghesicht te verliesen....soo is gheordonneert dat yder schip de cust voorts zal versoecken met alle neersticheyt, tot op de hooghte van $39\frac{1}{2}$ graet, tot op $40\frac{1}{2}$ graed, alwaer zy malcanderen zullen verwachten tot den 15 Martij anno 1612. Den 15 Martij d' een den anderen daer niet vindende, sal alsdan hem aldaer hy is van alles voorsien, tot behoefvenis van zijn schip... ende met de eerste weer en wint van daer t'zeyl gaen ende in't spoedichste tot Kilduyn vervoeghen....

p.122 Resolutie genomen op den 15 Februarij.

....soo zijn wy den 15 Februarij ghecommen by den Vlackehoeck (Monomoy Point)...zijn wy gheresolveert van hier naer Craenhaven te loopen, welcken wy ontrent 8 ofte 10 mylen ghepasseert waeren, om ons aldaer van versch water, branthout ende ander dinghen, tot die voiage dienende....te voorsien....

p.122-3 Resolutie genomen op den 27 Februarij.

Achtervolcht hebbende de voorgaende resolutie ende dese/ cust met alle neersticheyt besocht, sooveel ons mogelick es gheweest tot nu toe, soo zijn wy raeden den 27 Februarij door 't beroep

*Indicates
plan
to go
as far
west as
Hudson R.*

*On New
England
coast
- farthest
S. W.*



van Jan Corneliss. Moy by den anderen gecommen, om te resolveren wat nu best ghedaen zoude wesen, doordien de tijt naeby es om weder aen den noort te versoecken; ende bevindende onse victuaille ende schipsghereetschap zeer gemindert, ende alsnu 41 mannen in 't ghetal, waervan vele zeer swack van 't schuerbuyck zijn, soo es door veel communicatien ende soetelick discours eendrachtelick gheresolveert, dat het schip de Vos, daer schipper op es Jan Corneliss. May, Ernst van de Wal commis ende Pieter Franss. opperstuyrman, met 20 mannen tot haer voorsien zal werden ende met sooveel victuaille(ende) schipsghereetschap het schip de Craen zal moghen missen, om alsoo weder aen die noort met alle neersticheyt te versoecken. Ende het schip de Craen, daer schipper op es Symon Willems. Cat ende Cornelis Janss. opperstuyrman, alhier aen Nova Francia te laeten tot wyder ondersoek voor den tijt van twee ofte drie maenden, nae de tijt ende gelegenheyt presenteren sal....

Craen to stay in N. France for 2-3 months more

p.125 Nota dat wy den 17 Martij van Nova Francia gheseylt zijn....

p.130 Resolutie genomen den 4 Augusti.

....ende alsnu gecommen zijnde tot op de hoogte van 77 graden 30 minuten...zonder dat wy enige openinge gevonden hebben....

p.131 Acte.

Op huyden den Xie Augusti....gheresolveert...ons van hier te vertrecken...nae het eylandt Kilduyn te zeylen....ende alsdan met het eerste bequaem weer ende wint...van/ daer te vertrecken ende naer 't vaderlandt te spoedighen....

p.135 Resolutien van de Admiraliteyt tot Amstelredam

....De schippers Jan Cornelesz. ende Symon Willemsen Cat, commisen Ernst van de Wal(ende) Pieter Artssen de Jonge, van den Rade afscheyt nee(mende), omme te reysen in't soecken van de straet

Instructions to Craen + the Exped.

van A(nian) te voirderen, is mondelinge gelast alle mogelicke vlijt ende naersticheyt aen te wenden, van hier aff om d' oost van de Noortpool de voorseyde straet te beseylen, ende sulcx door contrarie-windt niet en conde d'eerste somer geschieden, dat zy een bequame plaetse sullen verkiesen, daer zyluyden sullen mogen verwinteren, ende de volgende somer de reyse sien te voirderen. Ende oft mochte gebueren, dat zyluyden de voorseyde straet van hier beoosten de/ Noortpool niet condenbecommen, dat zyluyden sullen soecken deselve te vinden door Fretum Davidts ende bewesten de Noortpool. Item....dat de voorseyde straet gevonden wert, zyluyden naerstich sullen acht neemen, op wat plaetsen, quartieren ende gewesten, zoo op dezelve straet als anders, de Ho. Mo. Heeren Staten Generael zoude(n) mogen maecken eenige forten ofte colonies, indien Haere Ho.Mog. sulcx voor den dienst van den lande zouden mogen goetvinden, ende dat zyluyden 't zelve niemanden en sullen reveleren, maer secreet houden ende t' haere wedercompste desen Rade daervan mondelingh rapport te doen, sonder eenige notitie daervan te houden, opdat niemant sulcx gewaer en werde.

p.173

Woensdach den 3en Octobris 1612. Voormiddach.

Is in collegie verscheenen Pr. Fransz., stuirm(an) by schipper Jan Cornelisz., den Raede aen(die)nende, dat zyluyden van 't soecken van den str(aet) van Anjan weedergekeert ende tot voor deese stadt opgekomen zijn.....

To go for
northwest
winter
at suitable
place

Try Davis
Strait, if
northwest
failed

If St. Anian
Island
check for
location for
forts or colonies
there.

Evidence
that the
Vos returned
from Nova
Zembla
ca Oct. 15/1612

J.C. May Exped. (Vos and Craen to find St. Anian. Hessel Gerritsz) account shows the Craen on the N. Eng. and (perhaps) the N. Neth. coast. Cf. "1611" 2 161612

Dutch in N. Neth.

S.P.L'Honore Naber, ed., Hessel Gerritsz Beschryvinghe van der Samoyeden Landt en Histoire du pays nomme Spitsberghe (Werken uitgegeven door de Linschoten Vereeniging, XXIII, 's-Gravenhage, 1924).

p.53 Bijlage B.

Descriptio ac delineatio Geographica Detectionis Freti Sive, Transitus ad Occasum supra terras Americanas, in Chinam atq; Iaponem ducturi, Recens investigati ab M. Henrico Hudsono Anglo... Amsterodami Ex Officina Hesselij Gerardi. Anno 1613.

p.61 (Hessel Gerritsz in the excerpt below, translated into Dutch from his 1613 augmented edition in Latin, is speaking about the Jan Cornelisz. May expedition on the coast of New England and New Netherland):

Already on N. Amer. Coast

"Van C. de Sable voeren zij over een afstand van 30 of 40 mijlen om de west, terwijl zij aan hunne stuurboordszijde een groote baai lieten liggen, welke zij niet bekruiden. Op dat punt buigt de kust naar het Zuiden en Z.Zuid oosten tot op de breedte van 41 gr. 30 min., alwaar zij beweren wijnstokken te hebben gezien van een mansdikte. Maar op de breedte van 40 gr. 35 min. ligt eene baai, beschut van het Noorden en van het Westen, die zij in onze taal Fuyck noemden. Van hier buigt de

To Cape Cod or on to latitude indicated?

2. De Noordoostelijke hoekzak van Cape Cod Bay. (If this is correct the latitude given is way off.ES).

kust naar het Westen en daar zyn vele rivieren, dewelke kust reeds eerder door een der schepen werd verlaten, om de reis bij Noorden Nava Zembla om opnieuw te gaan beproeven. Ook dit schip is kort daarop thuis gekeerd en de maats hebben dit alles aangaande Canada en de onbekende kusten verhaald. Ondertusschen is het schip van Jan Cornelisz May op het ijs toegevaren, gaande de zomer voorbij zonder dat er iets voorviel, toch merkten zij dit vermeldenswaardige aardrijkskundige feit/op, dat zij de eilanden van Matsijn en van Sir Hugh Willoughby niet aantreffen, zoodat de zee tusschen Nova Zembla en het Beren-Eiland ruim en zonder

p.62

Map
eilanden blijkt te zijn. Echter hebben zij ons een uitmuntende kaart van alle havens van Nova Francia ingeleverd, waarvoor men hun dankbaar moet zijn. Ten bewijze dat zij in een koud klimaat hebben vertoefd, brachten zij een zware bonk ijs mede, die tot nu toe gedurende den herfst op het Prinsenhof is te zien geweest; ook brachten zij tanden van walrussen en de huid van eenen beer mede en nog eenige voorwerpen uit Nova Francia, maar dat alles van geringe waarde."

*Curios
from N.
France*

Hessel Gerritsz confirms Pieter Fransz Exped. to 3 1613
New Neth.

Dutch in New Neth

S.P.L'Honore Naber, ed., Hessel Gerritsz Beschryvinghe van der Samoyeden Landt en Histoire du pays nomme Spitsberghe (Werken uitgegeven door de Linschoten Vereeniging, XXIII, 's-Gravenhage, 1924).

p.53

Bijlage B

Descriptio ac delineatio Geographica Detectionis Freti Sive, Transitus ad Occasum supra terras Americanas, in Chinam atq; Iaponem ducturi. Recens investigati ab M. Henrico Hudsono Anglo.... Amsterodami Ex Officina Hesselij Gerardi. Anno 1613.

(Note: In the above 1613 Latin edition of Hessel Gerritsz' work a closing paragraph is added, which, translated into Dutch, is as follows:

p.52

"Onze Amsterdammers hebben den moed niet verloren, want, voor eenige maanden, is een schip door hen uitgezonden om onderzoek te doen naar den doortocht of Straat van Hudson en om te weten te komen, of er in die baaien gelegenheid is tot handel drijven.¹ Zoo de uitslag niet aan de verwachting beantwoordt, zullen zij handel drijven in de baaien van Nova Francia."

1. De reis van Pieter Fransz. in 1613/'14.

*St. of Holland approve Gen. Oetroni to those
discovering new lands, pending St. Gen. approval
Dutch in N. Neth*

3/20/1614

Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New-York; procured in Holland, England and France, by John Romeyn Brodhead, Esq., Agent.....Edited by E.B. O'Callaghan....Vol.I, Albany, 1856

p.4

Resolution in favor of those who discover New Countries.

Copy of a Resolution of the States of Holland and Westvriesland dated 20th March 1614.

Relative to the remonstrance of divers Traders to look for New unknown places of Trade, Lands & Countries not hitherto explored or resorted to from this country.	On the Remonstrance of divers Merchants wishing to discover New unknown Rivers, Countries and places not sought for (nor resorted to) heretofore from these parts, it is, after previous mature deliberation, resolved that the Generality shall accord and grant, that whoever shall resort to and discover such new Lands and Places, shall alone be privileged to make four Voyages to such Lands and Places from these Countries, exclusive of every other person, until the aforesaid four Voyages shall have been completed; it being well understood, that on the return of the first discovery or exploration, a pertinent Report shall be rendered to the Lords States General, in order that their High Mightinesses may then order and determine, according to the distance and circumstances of the Countries or Places, within what time the aforesaid four voyages must be concluded; and also with this understanding, that whosoever shall find, discover and explore the same Countries and Places about the same time or season, shall be admitted, at the discretion and on the decision of the Lords States General, to prosecute the aforesaid voyages in company; provided also that this concession shall not prejudice previous concessions or grants.
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General charter of privilege granted to those fishing new lands/trades (See printed placard here attached) } 3/27/1614
(1)

J391
A2
v.1

Dutch in N. Neths.

Groot Placaet-Boeck, vervattende de Placaten, Ordonnantien ende edicten vande Doorluchtige, Hoogh Mog. Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenighde Nederlanden: ende Vande Ed: Groot-Mog: Heeren Staten van Hollandt en West-Vrieslandt; Mitsgaders vande Ed: Mog: Heeren Staten van Zeelandt....In 's Graven-Hage, 1658.

p.529-530 Placaten. Het tweede Boeck.

p.563-564 Den Tweeden Tytel. Vervattende generael Octroy, voor die geene die nieuwe Plaetsen ontdekken.

Placaet vande Staten Generael

Generael Octroy, voor die geene die eenige nieuwe Passagien, Havenen, Landen oft Plaetsen sullen ontdekken. In date den 27 Maert 1614.

Die Staten Generael vande Vereenichde Nederlanden, Allen den geenen die dese jegenwoordige sullen sien oft hooren lesen, Saluyt. DOEN TE WETEN, Alsoo Wy verstaen eerlijck, dienstlijck ende profijtelijck voor dese Landen, ende tot vorderinge van den welstant van dien, oock tot onderhoudt van het Zeevarende Volck te wesen, dat die goede Inghesetenen verweckt ende gheencourageert worden, omme hen te employeren ende verkloecken in 't ondersoecken ende ontdekken vande Passagien, Havenen, Landen ende Plaetsen, die voor desen niet ontdeckt ofte bevaren zijn gheweest, ende by eenige Koopluyden ons openinge is ghedaen, dat syluyden door Godes ghenadige hulpe, met diligentie, moeyten, periculen ende kosten, hen daer toe sulcks verhoopen te employeren, dat daer van goede vruchten soudent staen te verwachten, indien onse beliefte ware, hen te octroyeren, privilegieren ende begunadigen, dat sy die Passagien, Havenen, Landen ende Plaetsen, by henluyden van nieuws te vinden ende ontdekken, alleen soudent mogen bevaren, beseylen ende frequenteren voor ses reysen in recompense van hare kosten, moeyten ende periculen: Met interdictie dat niemant directelijck ofte indirectelijck de selve Passagien, Havenen, Landen ofte Plaetsen

soude mogen bevaren, beseylen ofte frequenteren, voor ende al eer die eerste ontdeckers ofte bevinders der selver, de voorschreves reysen soudén hebben volbracht. SOO IST, dat Wy de voorschreves sake rijpelijk overgewogen hebbende, ende bevindende als hier vooren verhaelt is, het voorschreve vórnemen voor den welstant der Vereenichde Landen loffelijk, eerlijk ende dienstelick. Ende willende het besoecken voor alle ende een yghelijk vande Ingeseten- en deser Landen vry ende gemeen maecken, hebben by desen allen ende een yghelijk vanden Inghesetenen der Vereenichde Nederlanden tot het voorschreve ondersoek by desen willen noodigen, ende over sulcks geoctroyeert ende gheconsenteert, octroyeren ende consenteren by desen, dat die geene die eenige nieuwe Passagien, Havenen, Landen ofte Plaetsen van nu voortaan sal ontdekken, hy de selve alleenlijk sal bevaren ofte doen bevaren voor vier reysen, sonder dat yemant anders directelick ofte indirectelick de selve nieuwe ontdeckte ende gevonden Passagien, Havenen, Landen ofte Plaetsen sal mogen uytte Vereenichde Landen beseylen, bevaren ofte frequenteren, voor dat den eersten bevinder ende ontdecker de selve vier reysen selfs sal hebben ghedaen, ofte doen doen, op peyne van confiscatie vande Schepen ende goederen daer mede hier jegens sal worden gheattenteert, ende een mulcte van vijftich duysent Nederlandtsche Ducaten ten profijte vande voorschreve Bevinder ofte ontdecker. Welverstaende dat den Bevinder die eerste reyse gedaen hebbende, ghehouden sal wesen binnen veerthien dagen nae sijne inkomste vande selve reyse ons te **doen** pertinent rapport vande voorschreve ontdekkingen, ende sijn wedervaren, omme 't selve gehoort, by ons gearbitreert ende verklaert te worden(nae de ghelegentheyte ende distantie) binnen wat tijdt de voorschreve vier reysen volbracht sullen moeten worden: Behoudelijck

dat Wy by desen niet en verstaen eenige prejuditie ofte verminderinge te doen aen onse voorgaende Octroyen ende Concessien. Ende soo verre in ofte ontrent een tijdt, ofte in een Jaer, een ofte meer Compagnien sulcke nieuwe Passagien, Landen, Havenen ofte Plaetsen vinden ende ontdekken, dat de selve te samen dit ons Octroy ende Privilegie sullen genieten. Ende in gevalle eenige gheschillen ofte differenten desen aengaende ofte andersints uyt dese onse Concessie domen te rijzen ofte ontstaen, sullen de selve by onse worden gedecideert, waer naer hem een yegelijk sal hebben te reguleren. Ende ten eynde dese onse Concessie tot een yegelijcks kennisse mach komen, hebben wy/ geordonneert, dat dese inde Vereenichde Landen ter geoonlijcker plaetsen gepubliceert ende aengeslagen sal worden. Aldus ghedaen ter Vergaderinge vande Hooch-ghemelte Heeren Staten Generael, in 's Graven-Hage den seven-en-twintichsten Martij ses-thien-hondert ende veerthien. Was gheparapheert. I. van Oldenbarneveldt,^{vt}. Onder stondt, Ter Ordonnantie vande Hoochghemelte Heeren Staten Generael. Geteeckent, C. Aerssen. Zijnde daer op ghedruckt het Contre-Zegel der selver Heeren Staten in rooden Wassche.

3/27/1614

GENERAEL OCTROY

Trooy die ghene die eenighe nieuwwe Passagien/Havenen/Landen
oft Plaetsen sullen ontdecken.



De Staten Generael vande Vereenichde Ne-

derlanden Allen den ghenen die dese yeghentwoozdighe sullen sien oft hoozen lesen/saluyt:
DOEN TE WETEN, Alsoo wy verstaen / eerlijck / dienstlijck ende profitseijck vooz
dese Landen/ende tot vorderinge vanden welstande vandien / oock tot onderhout van het
Zre-varende-volck te wesen / dat die goede Ingheletenen verweckt ende gheincouragiert
wozden / omme hen te employeren ende verklourken int ondersoucken en ontdecken van
de Passagien/Havenen/Landen ende Plaetsen / die vooz desen niet ontdeckt ofte bevaren
sijn gheweest / ende by eenighe Coopluyden ons openinghe is ghedaen / dat slyuden vooz
Godes ghenadige hulpe / met diligentie / moeyten / periculen ende costen / hen daer toe sulcx verhoopen te employe-
ren / dat daer van goede vruchten souden staen te verwachten / indien onse belijste wate / hen te octroyeren / privi-
legieren / ende beghebadighen / dat sy die Passagien/Havenen/Landen ende Plaetsen / by denluyden van nieuws
te vinden ende ontdecken / alleen souden moghen bevaren / beseylen en frequenteren vooz ses reysen in recompense
van hare kosten / moeyten ende periculen / Die interdictie dat niemant / directelijck ofte indirectelijck / de selve
Passagien/Havenen/Landen ofte Plaetsen soude mogen bevaren / beseylen ofte frequenteren / vooz ende alere die
eerste ontdeckers ofte bevinders der selver / de vooz ses reysen souden hebben volbracht. SOO IST, Dat wy de
vooz ses laecke rijpeliick overgewoghen hebbende / ende bevindende als hier voozen verhaelt is / het vooz ses vooz ne-
men vooz den welstandt der Vereenichde Landen loffelijck / eerlijck en dienstelijck : Ende willende het besoncken
vooz alle ende een yeghelijck vande Ingheletenen deser Landen vyz ende gheinen maecten / hebben by desen allen
ende een yeghelijck vanden Ingheletenen der Vereenichde Nederlanden tot het vooz ses ondersoek by desen willen
noodighen / ende over-sulcx gheoctroyeert ende gheconsenteert / octroyeren ende consenteren by desen / dat die
ghene die eenighe nieuwwe Passagie/Havenen/Landen ofte Plaetsen van nu vooz staen sal ontdecken / hy de selve
alleenlijck sal bevaren ofte doen bevaren vooz vier reysen / sonder dat yemant anders directelijck ofte indirecte-
lijck de selve nieuwwe ontdeckte ende ghevonden Passagien / Havenen / Landen ofte Plaetsen sal moggen uyts
Vereenichde Landen beseylen / bevaren ofte frequenteren / vooz dat den eersten bevinder ende ontdecker de selve
vier reysen selvs sal hebben ghedaen / ofte doen doen / Op pene van confiscatie vande Schepen ende goederen daer
mede hier yeghens sal wozden gheattenteert / ende een mulcke van vijftich duplent Nederlandelche Ducaten ten
profitte vande vooz ses Bevinder ofte ontdecker : Welverstaende dat den Bevinder die eerste reyse ghedaen heb-
bende / ghehouden sal wesen binnen veertien daghen nae sijne inkomste vande selve reyse ons te doen pertinens
rapport vande vooz ses ontdeckinghen ende sijn weervaren / omme t' selve ghehoort / by ons ghearbiteert ende
verklart te wozden (nae de ghelegentheyt ende distantie) binnen wat tijdt de vooz ses vier reysen volbracht sullen
moeten wozden / Behoudelijck dat wy by desen niet en verstaen eenighe prejuditie ofte verminderinghe te doen
aen onse vooz gaende Octroyen ende Concessien / Ende soo verre in ofte omtrent een tijdt / ofte in een Jaer / een
ofte meer Compagnien sulcke nieuwwe Passagien / Landen / Havenen ofte Plaetsen vinden ende ontdecken / dat
de selve te samen dat ons Octroy ende Privilegie sullen ghenieten / Ende inghevalle eenighe gheschillen ofte disse-
renten desen aengaende ofte andersints uyt dese onse Concessie commen te rijzen ofte ontsaen / sullen de selve by
ons wozden ghedecideert / waer nae hem een yegelijck sal hebben te reguleren. Ende ten eynde dese onse Concessie
tot een yeghelick kennisse mach kommen / hebben wy gheordonneert / dat dese inde Vereenichde Landen ter ghe-
woonlijcher plaetsen ghepubliceert ende aengheslaghen sal wozden. Aldus ghedaen ter Vergaderinghe vande
Hooch-ghemeite Heeren Staten Generael / in s' Graven-Haghe den seven-en-twintichsten Martij seshien-
hondert ende veertien. Was gheparaphereert I. van Oldenbarnevelt v. Onder stonde/ Ter Ordonnantie vande
Hooch-ghemeite Heeren Staten Generael. Ghetetskens C. Aerlsen. Zijnde daer op ghedrukt het Concre-
teyghel der selver Heeren Staten in rooden Walsche.

St. Jan. agrees to issue a general charter of privilege to those discovering new lands. 3/27/1614
Dutch in N. Neth. (2)

Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New-York...Vol.I, Albany, 1856

p.5

Resolution of the States General respecting newly discovered Countries. (From the Register of the Resolutions of the States General in the Royal Archives at the Hague).

Thursday the 27th March 1614.

Folio 88 Read the petition of divers Traders, inhabitants of the United Provinces, requesting liberty freely to make use of, for the first six Voyages, the passages, countries and islands, as yet undiscovered or unfrequented, and which shall through God's Mercy and help be discovered by them; without any other person, except the Petitioners, having power to sail or resort thither from these United Provinces, either directly or indirectly before and until, they, the Petitioners, shall have fully completed and finished the aforesaid Voyages, etc.

After deliberation it is resolved and concluded, that this solicited charter or concession shall be, as it is hereby, granted to the Petitioners, for four voyages, on condition that the Petitioners having completed the first voyage, shall render a pertinent report to their High Mightinesses of their progress and discovery, in order that their High Mightinesses may then adjudge and declare in what time the four voyages shall be made. On condition also, that this concession shall not prejudice other their High Mightinesses' previous charters and concessions; and provided, in case two or more Companies shall find out such lands or passage in one year, they shall then enjoy this benefit and privilege in common. And in case any difference hereupon, or otherwise, shall occur, the same shall be left to the decision of their High Mightinesses.

Those of Zealand declare, that they intend to refer this matter to their principals.

See Ms. and Dutch text attached

3 10/11/1614

Dutch in N. Neth

(1)

Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New-York....Vol.I, Albany, 1856.

p.10

Resolution of the States General on the Report of the Discovery of New-Netherland. (From the Register of the Resolutions of the States General, in the Royal Archives at the Hague.)

Present--President, Mr. Ghiessen. Mess^{rs}. Biesman, Westerholt, Brienen, Oldenbarnevelt, Berckenrode, Driel, Teylingen, Magnus, Moesbergen, Ayloa, Hegemans.

Saturday the 11th October, 1614.

Folio 268 Appeared at the Assembly the Deputies from the New Netherland United Company of Merchants who have discovered and found New Netherland, situate in America between New France and Virginia, the sea coasts whereof lie in the latitude of forty to forty five degrees. And who have rendered a Report of their said Discovery and finding, requesting, in consequence, the Grant promised by their High Mightinesses' published placard. Deliberation being had thereon, their High Mightinesses have granted and allowed,

Grant to the Merchants of the New Netherland Company. and hereby grant and allow, the Petitioners that they alone shall have the right to resort to, or cause to be frequented, the aforesaid newly discovered countries situate in America between New France and Virginia, the sea coasts whereof lie in the Latitude of from forty to forty five degrees, now named New Netherland, as is to be seen by a Figurative Map hereunto annexed; and that for four Voyages within the term of three years commencing the first January XVI^c and fifteen next coming, or sooner, to the exclusion of all others, either directly or indirectly sailing, resorting to, or frequenting the said newly discovered and found Countries, harbors or places, from these United Netherlands, within the said three years, on pain of Confiscation of the ships and goods wherewith the attempt shall

be made contrary hereunto, and a fine of Fifty thousand Netherland Ducats for the benefit of the aforesaid discoverers or finders; provided, that their High Mightinesses do not hereby intend any prejudice or diminution to their previous Charters and Concessions; And their meaning also is, that in case any difference or misunderstanding happen to arise or proceed from this their Concession, the same shall then be decided by them. Therefore, they order and command &c.

Dutch in N. Neth

Resol. St. Gen., Oct. 11, 1614:

A.R., The Hague, Resol. St. Gen. 561

310/11/1614

f. 742v.

Syn ter vergaderinge gecompareert die gedeputeerde vande Vereenichde Compaignie vande coopluyden ontdeckt ende gevonden hebbende het Nyeuw Nederlandt, gelegen in America tusschen Novam Franciam ende Virginiam, zynde de zee custen daervan gelegen opten Polus hoochte van veertich tot vyvenveertich graden, ende hebben gedaen rapport vande selve haere ontdecking ende vindinge, versoeckende mitsdien acte van octroy by het geeman-

f. 743r.

eerde placcaet van haer Ho. Mo. belooft. Waerop gedelibereert zynde, hebben haere Ho. / Mo. die remonstranten geoctroyeert ende geconsenteert, consenteren ende octroyeren deselve mits desen, dat zy de voorsz nyeuwe gevonden landen liggende in America tusschen Novam Franciam ende Virginiam, daervan de zeecusten gelegen zyn opten poli hoochte van veertich tot vyvenveertich graden alsnu genaempt Nyeuw Nederlandt gelyck te sien is vuytte figurative caerte door dese getranfigeert, alleene-lyck sullen mogen bevaren ofte doen bevaeren voor vier reysen binnen den tyt van drye jaeren, innegaende den iersten January XVIc vyfthien naestcommende, ofte eer, sonder dat yemant anders directelyck ofte indirectelyck deselve nyeuwe ontdeckte ende gevonden landen, havenen ofte plaetssen binnen deselve drie jaeren sal moegen vuyt dese Vereenichde Nederlanden beseylen, bevaeren ofte frequenteren by pene van confiscatie vande schepen ende goederen, daermede hiertegens sal worden geattempteert ende eene mulde van vyfftich duysent Nederlandtsche ducaten tot proffyt vande voorsz bevinders ofte onteeckers, behoudelyck dat haere Ho. Mo. by desen nyet en verstaen eenige preiuditie ofte verminderinge te doen aen haere voorgaende octroyen ende concessien ende dat oock haer meeninge is, ingevalle eenige / geschillen ofte differenten vuyt dese haere concessie commen te gerysen ofte te ontstaen dat deselve by haer sullen worden gede- cideert. Ontbieden ende bevelen, etc.

President-heere Ghiessea
Presentes die heere Biesman
woeskerholt, Brienen, Oldenbarnevelt
Berckenrode, Briel, Teylingen, Magnin
Moosbergen,
Aylia, Stegemans

Saterdag den xj^{en} Octobris

1614

Utsaengen eenich briefff vande heerey Com-
mittēde neffens zyn *Ex^{te}* inden leyde gedaaten
Brief vuyten leyde
den vij^{en} deses. Dat by haer E: adairtēden de
bēdēcompstē van zyn *Ex^{te}* vracff hēnide
van Massau, mette Duytēden vuyte vracff
vander Maerck, mitsgaders wat dese lūt aldat
verriest hēffē.

Nieu Nederlandt

ende bindinge

zyn ter bergaderinge gecompareert die vōde
puttēde vande bēdēniedē compaignie vande
Coopluyden outdacht, ende geboudey hebbēde
het Nuytēde Nederlandt gelogē in America
tūsschen Nouam franciam, ende virginiam,
zynde de xij cūstēen daerby gelogē op ten Polus
haechte van heertich tot vijntēttēdich graden, ende
hebbēy gedaen support vande selue haer outdacht
Versoeckēde mits dien Plac van Cetroy, by het
getmanēt de placact van haer ho: Mo: be-
looffē dat oock haer mittingē is, Ingeballē tenige

Mo: dit Iemoustrantey groetwoytert ende
geopscuttērt Conscntēden ende Cetroy, deselue
mits desen dat zyde voerst inlytēde geboudey landey
liggēde in America tūsschen Nouam franciam
ende virginiam. Dat by de ztēstēen gelogēy 399
op ten Polus haechte van heertich tot vijntēttēdich
graden, als in ytuatūpt inlytēde Nederlandt gelogē
te sey is vuytēde figuratiue cartē door dese
getransfigiērt, allēdēnlych sullen moeyen bebaeren,
offe daty bebaeren voor dier zeyten binny den tyt van
drie Jaeren. Inuegacide den iersten Januarij
by bystich naestcomēde, offe etē, sander
dat ytmant anders directlych, offe indirectlych
deselue inlytēde ende geboudey landey
hantēden, offe placct sēy binny deselue drie
Jaeren, sal moeyen vuytēde bēdēniedē Nederlanden
bēstēy, bebaeren, offe frequētēden by pēnt van
confiscacō vande schēpen ende godēden, dat omēde
hantēden, sal bebaeren, geattemptērt, ende etē miltē
van bystich dūstē Nederlandt sēy dicatē tot
profyt vande voerst bebaeren, offe outdachtēde
Vesōndēlych dat haer ho: Mo: by desen inlytēde bēstēy
tūngt pēnt dier, offe bēminderinge te daty aty
haer voogacide Cetroy, ende conctēsus, Ende
dat oock haer mittingē is, Ingeballē tenige

A. R., The Hague, Res. St. G. 561

10/11/1614

gtschillen, ofte verschillen bint dese haere -
concessie communitie te gerystet, ofte te ontstaden,
Dat deselue by haer sulken vboordet, gedecideert,
C utbidet, ende beuelen?

brief
Ontfangen ende gelyken eenen brief van Comm
Haacht Vintere gtschillen tot hestnoer den -
vby? der boordet maent.

Branden:
Ontfangen eenen brief vanden Marchgraue
van Brandenburg geschillen tot Dito den
vby? Septembri, daerby zyne f. 8. versochte
zyne ordinaris prouisie tot deselue hofhou.
dinge, achtervolget de lyste daermede ontgesand
te moegten bintbeten by van Comboy ende
Licht boordet tyt van acht naescommende
maentden, so daer zyne bebillicht.

filon? Amstredam
Ontfangen ende gelyken eenen brief van het
Collegie ter Admiraliteit binnem Amstelredam
gedateert den by? deses, daerby zy aduerteren
dat het seker is dat die Spaignaerden hen
metster gemacht hebben van Mamore, vnde
dat zy versochten dat het noch vby? vintere in
zet souden zyn die inde boordet plaats als mi -

ii. October

744.

uuet meer en sulken Aminty haeruten, ende meten -
beducht is, dat zy linden hen sulken begeren naede
haeren van yerlande, vnde de quartieren daerontrent,
ende daerom giet geboude, hebden haere ho: Mo:
daerby te aduisceren, op off de selue souden -
moegten goetbunden de Ma: van Groot Britannie
te versochten, dat hen gelibue allulicet orde te
stellen, dat alomint vnde haeruten van zyn Dicht
de boordet vintere eyten actte totgelatet en -
vbetet, ende haere ho: Mo: Schepen tot veylinge
vande zee int Conael geordonnet, niet vbe -
hindert de boordet vintere in zyne Ma: haeruten
te bevolgen, so goet geboude, dat men copie van
boordet brief sal souden acten, haere Ambassadeur
Caron zyne Ma: van Groot Britannie
tegen de boordet is scrijtselich te remonstreren,
ende datrop met alle goede deboueren act te
houden, dat zyne Ma: gelibue orde te geyen
dat eyten Piraten in zyne Ma: haeruten en -
vboordet totgelatet, maent daer zyne commende
geappre hendert, ende gestraft, vnde oock tot
vnde haeruten van zyne Ma: by onse schepen
moegten vboordet bevolget, ende vrentet.

Quers: Paltzgraue
Ontfangen ende gelyken eenen brief vanden -

Res. St. G. 561

Dutch in N. Neth.

(2)

Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New-York.... Vol.I, Albany, 1856.

p.11

Grant of Exclusive Trade to New Netherland. (From the Minute on a half sheet of paper, in the Royal Archives in the Hague; File, Loopende.)

The States General of the United Netherlands to all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas Gerrit Jacobz Witssen, antient Burgomaster of the City Amsterdam, Jonas Witssen, Simon Morrissen, owners of the Ship named the Little Fox whereof Jan de With has been Skipper; Hans Hongers, Paulus Pelgrom, Lambrecht van Tweenhuyzen, owners of the two ships named the Tiger and the Fortune, whereof Aedriaen Block and Henrick Corstiaenssen were Skippers; Arnolt van Lybergen, Wessel Schenck, Hans Claessen and Berent Sweertssen, owners of the Ship named the Nightingale, whereof Thys Volckertssen was Skipper, Merchants of the aforesaid City Amstelredam, and Pieter Clementssen Brouwer, Jan Clementssen Kies, and Cornelis Volckertssen, Merchants of the City of Hoorn, owners of the Ship named the Fortuyn, whereof Cornelis Jacobssen May was Skipper, all now associated in one Company, have respectfully represented to us, that they, the petitioners, after great expenses and damages by loss of ships and other dangers, had, during the present year, discovered and found with the above named five ships, certain New Lands situate in America between New France and Virginia, the Sea coasts whereof lie between forty and forty five degrees of Latitude, and now called New Netherland: And whereas We did, in the month of March last, for the promotion and increase of Commerce, cause to be published a certain General Consent and Charter setting forth, that whosoever should thereafter discover new havens, lands, places or passages, might frequent, or cause to be frequented, for four voyages, such newly discovered and found

places, passages, havens, or lands, to the exclusion of all others from visiting or frequenting the same from the United Netherlands, until the said first discoverers and finders shall, themselves, have completed the said four Voyages, or caused the same to be done within the time prescribed for that purpose, under the penalties expressed in the said Octroy &c. they request that we would accord to them due Act of the aforesaid Octroy in the usual form:

Which being considered, We, therefore, in Our Assembly having heard the pertinent Report of the Petitioners, relative to the discoveries and finding of the said new Countries between the above named limits and degrees, and also of their adventures, have consented and granted, and by these presents do consent and grant, to the said Petitioners now united into one Company, that they shall be privileged exclusively to frequent or cause to be visited, the above newly discovered lands, situate in America between New France and Virginia, whereof the Sea coasts lie between the fortieth and forty fifth degrees of Latitude, now named New Netherland, as can be seen by a Figurative Map hereunto annexed, and that for four Voyages within the term of three Years, commencing the first of January, Sixteen hundred and fifteen next ensuing, or sooner, without it being permitted to any other person from the United Netherlands, to sail to, navigate or frequent the said newly discovered lands, havens or places, either directly or indirectly, within the said three Years, on pain of Confiscation of the vessel and Cargo wherewith infraction hereof shall be attempted, and a fine of Fifty thousand Netherland Ducats for the benefit of said discoverers or finders; provided, nevertheless, that by these presents We do not intend to prejudice or diminish any of our former grants or Charters; And it is also Our intention, that if

any disputes or differences arise from these Our Concessions, they shall be decided by Ourselves.

p.12 We therefore expressly command all Governors, Justices, Officers, Magistrates and inhabitants of the aforesaid United Countries, that they allow the said Company peaceably and quietly to enjoy the whole benefit of this Our grant and consent, ceasing all contradictions and obstacles to the contrary. For such we have found to appertain to the public service. Given under Our Seal, paraph and signature of our Secretary at the Hague the xith of October 1614.

p.12 (Another copy of this Charter in the Act Book of the States General, in the Royal Archives at the Hague.)

*De Vos, skipper Peter Straung, to New Netherland -
returned by July 1614*

7674
(17)

HF483
N6M8

Dutch in N. Neth

Mr. S. Muller Fz., Geschiedenis der Noordsche Compagnie. Uitgegeven door het Provinciaal Utrechtsch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen. Utrecht, 1874.

P.353

BIJLAGEN

p.367

BIJLAGE VIII.

EXTRACTEN uit de Resolutiën der Amsterdamsche Admiraliteit over eene reis naar Hudsons-straat en Nieuw-Nederland in 1613, 14.

3/27/1613 <

Woensdach den 27en Maert 1613. Voormiddach.

Syn int collegie verschenen Jonas Witsz, Raedt ende ouwdt scheepen deeser steede ende Symon Willemsz. Nooms, verclarende dat zyluyden met hunne compaignie geresolveert zyn een scheepgen te equiperen om bij noorden te zoeken den doorganck naer China, versoeckende dat hen tot dien eijnde mochte geleendt werden het scheepgen ofte jacht de Vos, met presentatie dat den raedt van wegen 't landt daerinne meede zoude mogen herideren zooveele alst dezelve mochte gelieven, omme naer advenant van tselve inleg, vant premium by de Hoge Mogende Heeren Staten Generael deeser Vereenichde Nederlanden opt vinden van dezelve pas gestelt,^{2.} ofte andere

2. De premie van f. 25,000, door de Sto.Gen. bij resolutie van 13 April 1596 op het vinden van den noordelijken doortocht gesteld.

profyten die men zoude komen te doen neffens henluyden te profiteren.

Welck hun versoeck in deliberatie geleijt zijnde, is hen naer voorgaende resolutie ten antwoorde gegeven, dat men wel genegen is hen tvoorseeide scheepgen ten fine alsvooren bij te stellen, mits conditie dat ment selve sal doen taxeren, ende met zooveele alst zal mogen bevonden werden waerdich te zyn neffens hunlieder kosten profiteren in de premie ende andere profijten, die zouwden mogen werden gedaen.

Welcke presentatie zyluyden danckeleck neemende, daerop met hunne compaignie zullen delibereren, resolveren ende hunne resolutie dienaengaende den Raedt aendien.

3/28/1613
p.367 Donderdach den 28ⁿ Marty 1613. Voormiddach.

p.368 Jonas Witsz. ende Symon Willem Nooms binnen staende, aenneemende/
de conditie op dewelcke henluijden op gisteren bij den Raedt gecon-
senteert is tgebruyck vant scheepgen ofte jachte de Vos tot het
soecken van China bij noorden omme, mits dat tselve scheepgen in
billicheynt getaxeert wert, syn de heeren Gillis Jansz. Valckenier
ende Jehan Adriaensz Zoggaert gecommitteert ende geauthorizeert
met henlieden de voorseide taxatie te doen.

3/29/1613
Vrijdach den 29n Marty 1613. Voormiddach.

De heeren Gillis Jansz. Valckenier ende Jehan Adriaensz.

Zoggaert hebben gerapporteert dat Hunne E: op gisteren gehandelt
hebben met Jonas Witss. ende Symon Willemsz. Nooms op de prisatie
vant schip de Vos etz. Ende dat zyluyden met hen overkomen zyn dat
het landt tot de voorgenomen voyage int soecken van de pas bij
noorden naer China, het voorseide scheepgen zoot lest uytter zee
is gekomen, met 6 gotelingen (behalven de buspoeder) sal desisteren
ende inleggen voor drie duysent guldens, ende daermede pro rato
van de voordere costen van de voorseide voyage, als maentgelden,
victuaille enz. herideren in de profijten, zoo aent premium als
coopmanschappen die gedaen zullen mogen werden, sonder enige andere
onkosten meer te dragen, indien op de voorseide voyage egeen profyt
en viele, mits dat den Raedt tvoorseide scheepgen alsnu sal doen
overhaelen ende onder water versien.

*The 28th. Sent
to enter venture
with yacht
de Vos (to be
valued at
3000 guldens)
and to divide
further costs
with promoters*

7/24/1614 → Donderday den 24n July 1614. Voormiddach.

Alsoo men verstaet dat schipper Henric Christiaensz. onlangs
alhier aengekomen uyt de noorderste deelen van America zouwde
inhebben enige bevervellen bij ~~hen~~ Tys Volckaertsz. Mossel, een

*July 1614
H. Christiaensz
returns
from new
Neth with
yacht de Vos*

Horens man genaemt Pieter¹. ende Jan de Wit, schipper vant schip

1. De naam Pieter is verkeerd: de bedoelde persoon was de bekende Cornelis Jacobsz. May.

't Vosken by desen collegie den uytreeders vandien op winninge van de voyage geleent in compaignie gehandelt, is den voornoemden Henric Christiaensz. int collegie ontbouden ende aengeseyt dat den Raedt verstaet dat hy tvoorseeide velwerck niet en zal lossen ende opslaen dan met weeten vande voorseeide uytreeders vant schip 't Vosken, dat hy aengenomen heeft zyn reeders aen te dienen.

8/13/1614

Woensdach den 13n Augusti 1614. Voormiddach.

.....

.....binnen.....Raedt aendienende dat.....der gekeertscheepgen by henluyden.....den jaer uytgesonden om te vaeren benoorden op de reviere Hudson ende aldaer te handelen, daertoe het niet heeft konnen komen, vermits de verhinginge hen by eenige quaetwillige inwoonders des landts is gedaen ende daeromme genootsaeckt is geweest meest alle zyn ladinge weeder terugge te brengen, versoekende alsoo trecht van uytgaen daervan eenmael is betaelt, den vryen opslach ende weedervuytvoeringe van dien op gelycke plaetse.

De Vos does not get up Hudson returns with most of cargo

Plan to send out cargo again to same place

Is naer voorgaende resolutie aengeseyt, dat men omme zooveele doenlyck de navigatie ende bevaringe van vreemde landen te beneficieren, consenteert in den vryen innekomen, ende dat men zoo wanneer zyluyden de voorseeide goederen weeder zullen begeeren uyt te zeynden, sal disponeren opt tweede lidt van hun versoeck, ende middelertyt dit consent stellen op een requeste by henluyden tot dien eynde over te geven.

8/14/1614
p. 369

Donderdach den 14n Augusti 1614. Voormiddach.

Op de requeste luydende: Vertonen dienstelyck Jonas Witsz. ende Symon Nooms cum socijs, hoe zy over zeeckere maenden alhier

toegerust hebben tschip de Vos, daer schipper op was Pieter Franz. om te vaeren benoorden op de riviere Hudson, gelaeden met verscheijden waeren ende coopmanschappen omme aldaer te verhandelen, maer alsoo zulcx niet gevoechlyck ditmael heeft kunnen geschieden, vermits de verhinderinge van eenige quaetwillige inwoonders, omme welke den voornoemden schipper met noch twee vant schipsvolck zyn omgebracht werden, soo heeft men de voorseide goederen weder te rugge moeten brengen, zynde degeene hieronder gespecificeert, die alle ten uytgaene alhier ten comptoire aengegeven ende verconvoyt zyn geweest, versoect derhalven dat Uwe E: believe te consenteren in de vrije lossinge ende opslach van dien, mitsgaders in de wederuytzendinge ter gelegener tyt op gelycke plaets, ten eynde de supplianten de vrucht ende effect van hunne vorige pasport mogen genieten, vijf kassen met glaese vlesschen, zeeven kleijne kasgens met Norenbergerije, vijf.....ketelen, twee kisgen..... ende houw.....een kasgen met ge.....pack met viert.... wollen laeckenen vier loot, een pack met vijf Engelsche laeckenen hier bereyt, een kasgen met glaesen, twee olyphants tanden.

Is geappostilleert: De Gecommitteerde Raden ter Admiraliteyt residerende tot Amstelredam consenteren in de vrye lossinge ende opslach van de goederen in deesen vermelt, mits dat dezelve geschiede ten overstaen van den Generael Iongstal, ordonnerende dien van den comptoire der generale middelen op d'innekomende ende uytgaende goederen in dezelve steede hun daernaer te reguleeren.^{1.}

-
1. Uit het: Register van de Resolutiën der Amsterdamsche Admiraliteit. R.A. De registers dezer resolutiën hebben veel geleden bij den brand van het Ministerie van Marine in 1844; van daer de lacunes in den tekst....
-

*Skipper of
De Vos
Pieter Franz
+ two of
crew killed
by Indians*

*Cargo sent out
to New Neth.*

F1930 3 Dutchmen made prisoners by the enemies of the Iroquois in 1614, but released 1614 (2)

.1
c 4
v. 3

Dutch in the Netherlands

The Works of Samuel de Champlain in six volumes. Reprinted, translated and annotated by six Canadian scholars under the general editorship of H. P. Biggar. Volume III 1615-1618. Translated and edited by H.H.Langton and W.F.Ganong. The French texts collated by J.Home Cameron....Toronto. The Champlain Society, 1929.

p.1 Voyages et descovertvres faites en la Novvelle France, depuis l'annee 1615, iusques a la fin de l'annee 1618. Par le Sieur de Champlain....A Paris, M.D.C.XIX.

p.53On the seventeenth of August [1615] I arrived at Cahiague, [near Hawkestone on Lake Simcoe] where I was received with great joy and gratitude by all the savages of the country, who had abandoned their project, thinking they would see me no more and that the Iroquois had captured me, as I have mentioned above. This was the cause of the great delay which occurred in this expedition, even to the postponement thereof to the following year. In the meantime they received intelligence that a certain nation,³ allied to them,

3. Champlain in his map of 1632(in the Portfolio) calls them Carantouanais. (See the Table of this map in Vol.VI.) This was probably the special name of a clan or village of the Andastes or Andastoeronons, who appear to have inhabited the country near the Susquehanna river in the south-east part of Pennsylvania. (Lav.) (See Relations des Hurons, 1647-8, ch.8 and pp.213 et seq. infra.)

who dwell three long days' journey beyond the Onondagas, with which nation also the Iroquois are at war, wished to help them in this expedition with five hundred good men, and to make an alliance and swear friendship with us, having a great desire to see us, and that we should all carry on the war together. Accordingly they showed satisfaction at making our acquaintance, and I at having found this opportunity, by reason of my desire to gain intelligence of that country, which is only about seven days' journey from where the Dutch go to trade on the 40th degree. The savages there, aided by the Dutch, make war upon them and take them prisoners and put them cruelly to death. In fact they told us that last year while at war they captured/ three of the said Dutch who were assisting

1614
p.55

the enemy as we assist the Attigouautan [The Hurons], and that in the fight one of their own men was killed. Nevertheless they did not fail to send home the three Dutch prisoners without doing them any harm, supposing that they were our men, although they had no knowledge of us except by hearsay, having never seen a Christian: for otherwise these three prisoners would not have got off so cheaply, nor will they if the savages can take and catch them....

Wassenaer speaks about Ft. Nassau up Hudson, near Albany } 1614

Dutch in N. Neth.

(3)

J. Franklin Jameson, ed., Narratives of New Netherland 1609-1664.
(New Yor, 1909).

p.63 Nicolaes Janszoon van Wassenaer, Historisch Verhael....Amsterdam,
1622-

p.67 (This passage is on pp. 144 recto-147 recto of part VI. of Wassenaer,
the section for February, 1624).

Numerous voyages realize so much profit for adventurers: that they discover other countries, which are afterwards settled and planted with people. Virginia, a country lying in $42\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, is one of these. It was first peopled by the French, afterwards by the English and is to-day a flourishing colony. The Lords States General observing the great abundance of their people as well as their desire to occupy other lands, have allowed the West India Company to settle that same country. Many from the United Provinces did formerly and do still trade there; yea, for the greater security of the traders, a castle--Fort Nassau-- has been built on an island in 42 degrees, on the north side of the River Montagne, now called Mauritius. But as the nation there was somewhat discontented, and not easy to live with, the builders let it fall into decay,² intending now to plant a colony among the Maikans, a nation lying 25 leagues on both sides of the river.

2. Fort Nassau, built in 1614 or 1615, on Castle Island, near Albany present site, was abandoned in 1617 on account of injury by freshets.

Dutch in N. Neth

- F122 J2 J. Franklin Jameson, ed., Narratives of New Netherland 1609-1664 (New York, 1909)
- p.31 Johannes de Laet, Nieuwe Wereldt, ofte Beschrijvinghe van West-Indien (Leiden, 1625).
(Note: Second edition in Dutch in 1630; Latin version, Novus Orbis in 1633; French edition: Histoire du Nouveau Monde in 1640.)
- p.36 Nieuwe Wereldt, 1625, 1630, Book III., "Virginia," Sect. "Nieuw-Nederlandt"
- p.45 Chapter 9. Of the Great North River of New-Netherland, and its Situation.

p.47(1614)

.....[speaking of the upper Hudson River, near Albany]"On the east lies a long broken island, through which several creeks find a passage, forming several islands, extending nearly to the island on which the fort was erected, in latitude 43°. The tide flows to this place, and the river is navigable for ships. Higher up it becomes so shallow that small skiffs can with difficulty sail there; and one sees in the distance a high range of mountains, from which most of the water in the river flows. Judging from appearances, this river extends to the great river of St.Lawrence, or Canada, since our skippers assure us that the natives come to the fort from that river, and from Quebecq and Tadoussac.

Fort Nassau
near Albany
1614
(Head of navigation)

1614

The fort was built here in the year 1614³, upon an island on the west side of the river, where a nation of savages dwells called the Mackwaes [Mohawks], the enemies of the Mohicans. Almost all those who live on the west side, are enemies of those on the east, and cultivate more intercourse and friendship with our countrymen than the latter. The fort was built in the form of a redoubt, surrounded by a moat eighteen feet wide; it was mounted with two pieces of cannon and eleven pedereros, and the garrison consisted of ten or twelve men. Hendrerick Christiaensz. first commanded here,

Ft. Nassau

3. Fort Orange, the versions of 1633 and 1640 call it.... But fort built in 1614 called Ft. Nassau. See Wassenaer in J.F. Jameson Narratives of New Neth, p. 67.

and in his absence Jaques Elckens, on behalf of the company which in 1614 received authority from their High Mightinesses, the
5.
States General.

5. In March, 1614, the States General of the United Netherlands promised by a general ordinance that discoverers of new lands should, if they reported their discoveries promptly, have for the period of four voyages a monopoly of trade to the new-found regions. On October 11 a group of merchants of Amsterdam and North Holland, who for three years had been sending trading-ships to the region about the North River, and under whose auspices Block, Christiaenzen and May had made their explorations, asked and obtained from the States General, under the ordinance, a monopoly of trade in the region from 40° to 45° N. latitude, to continue during four voyages, or three years. The charter gives to the region the name of New Netherland. A facsimile and translation of the charter may be seen in General James Grant Wilson's Memorial History of the City of New York, I, 128-130.

p.48

This fort was constantly occupied for three years, after which it partly went to decay. On this river there is a great traffic in the skins of beavers, otters, foxes, bears, minks, wild cats, and the like. The land is excellent and agreeable, full of noble forest trees and grape vines, and nothing is wanting but the labor and industry of man to render it one of the finest and most fruitful lands in that part of the world; for the savages who inhabit there are indolent, and some of them are evil thieves and wicked people."

Dutch in New Netherland (General)

G161 Dr. F. C. Wieder, ed., De Stichting Van New York In Juli 1625
L5 Reconstructies En Nieuwe Gegevens Ontleend Aan De Van
v. 26 Rappard Documenten (Werken Uitgegeven Door De Linschoten-
Vereeniging, XXVI, 'S-Gravenhage, 1925).

1610

p. 7 In het jaar volgende op Hudson's terugkeer zond de Koning van Engeland een ingenieur naar de Hudson om het geheele land op te nemen. Hij voltooide Hudson's exploratie en die zijner Engelsche voorgangers met de waarneming van de Zuidkust van Long Island.

On
7/24/1614
Fortuin
returns
from Hudson
River with
beaver skins
Tijger
Onrust

Daarna hooren we inderdaad niet eerder van deze streek dan in 1614. Vóór 24 Juli van dat jaar kwam het schip "de Fortuyn" in Holland terug uit Amerika van de rivier Hudson met "bevervellen". Het had als schipper Hendrick Christiaensz; aan boord bevond zich ook Adriaen Block, die als schipper van de Tijger naar Amerika was gegaan, en de Hudson bezocht had. Hij had zijn schip door een brand verloren, en een jacht genaamd Onrust gebouwd, waarmede hij de kusten opgenomen had, en dat in Amerika gebleven was.

10/11/1614
Compagnie
of New Neth.

Het daarop volgende document is het privilege van de Staten Generaal van 11 October 1614 verleend aan een Compagnie van 13 kooplieden, eigenaars van de schepen het Vosken, schipper Jan de With, de Tijger, schipper Adriaen Block, de Fortuyn, schipper Hendrick Christiaensz, de Nachtegael, schipper Thijs Volckertsen, en de Fortuyn, schipper Cornelis Jacobsz May, voor vier vaarten naar het door hen ontdekte en Nieuw-Nederland genoemde land, welke vaarten binnen 3 jaar moesten zijn verricht. De kooplieden, die dit privilege aanvroegen, hadden een kaart overgelegd van het ontdekte land. Deze kaart, bekend onder den naam van "Figurative Map on vellum" bestaat nog en is een onbetwistbaar document voor de geschiedenis van Nieuw-Nederland. Het overleggen

dezer kaart en het verleen van het privilege waren een gevolg/ van de afkondiging der Staten Generaal van 27 Maart 1614. Daarbij beloofden zij dit privilege aan allen, die nieuw land zouden ontdekken en die ontdekking bewijzen met een kaart. Vier reedersgezelschappen hadden hun oog gericht op de door Hudson ontdekte rivier, de reeders zeggen, dat zij de ontdekking in 1614 gedaan hadden. Alleen van de Tijger en de Fortuyn, schipper Hendrick Christiaensz, weten we, dat zij de Hudson bereikten; wat de andere drie schepen betreft, kunnen wij het aannemen van de Fortuyn van Cornelis Jacobsz May, omdat zijn exploratie is aan te wijzen op de Figurative Map on vellum. Van het Vosken wordt ^vverklaard, dat het de Hudson niet bereikte, van de Nachtegael weten we niets.

p. 8
3/27
1614

2 ships
to Hudson R.

Op de kaart, die 11 Oct. 1614 werd overgelegd, staat Fort Nassau boven aan de Hudson.

10/11/1614
Ft. Nassau
on Hudson

Aan deze authentieke gegevens knopen zich vast enkele berichten in De Laet en Wassenaer, die wij met vertrouwen aanvaarden kunnen, omdat zij deze gegevens aanvullen en er niet mede in strijd zijn.

Adriaen Block en Hendrick Christiaensz brachten twee Indianen mee naar Holland, die Valentijn en Orson genoemd werden naar de helden van een ridderroman, zij gingen weer naar Amerika terug, waar Orson de oorzaak werd van den dood van Hendrick Christiaensz.

Hendrick Christiaensz had het bevel op het Fort Nassau, waarvan de vorm en grootte door De Laet opgegeven worden; was hij afwezig dan werd hij vervangen door Jacob Eelkens. Het fort was 3 jaar in gebruik.

1614-17

Er gaan weder twee jaar voorbij, dat wij niets van Nieuw-Nederland vernemen; in 1616 komen de Directeuren van Nieuw-Nederland een nieuw privilege vragen voor het land, dat in het Westen en Zuiden aan het in 1614 genoemde land aansloot en de Delaware omvatte. Ook thans werd een kaart overgelegd, die nog bestaat: de "Figurative Map on paper", een niet minder kostbaar stuk dan de vorige. Deze ontdekking was gedaan door Cornelis Hendricksz van Monnikendam. Ook op deze kaart komt Fort Nassau voor, en dragen de rakken van de Hudson namen, waarbij de nog altijd bestaande van Esopus. Zij bevat bovendien een merkwaardige inscriptie, waaruit blijkt, dat een zekere Kleyntjen met zijn compagnon Westelijk van Fort Nassau langs de Susque-/hanna verkenningen verricht had. En uit het rapport van Hendricksz blijkt, dat hij drie personen behoorende tot de Compagnie van Nieuw-Nederland van de Maqua's had losgekocht. Volgens Champlain waren zij in 1614 door de Indianen gevangen genomen.

Delaware R.

p. 9

1614

10/9
1618

In 1618, 9 Oct. verleenen de Staten Generaal, nadat het monopolie der Compagnie van Nieuw-Nederland verstreken was, een privilege aan H. Eelkins en A. J. Engel voor het schip het Schildt op Nieuw-Nederland.

In 1619 bezoekt de Engelsche zeevaarder Thomas Dermer de omgeving van Hellgate.

1614-1620

In 1620, 12 Feb. vernemen we, dat de Compagnie van Nieuw-Nederland van 1614 tot 1618 op dat land gehandeld heeft, en dat zij daarna nog twee schepen gezonden heeft. Anderen hebben ook schepen gezonden. De schepen moeten een heel jaar in Nieuw-Nederland blijven.

1620

In hetzelfde jaar 1620 vindt Thomas Dermer op de Hudson diverse schepen van Amsterdam en Hoorn, die daar jaarlijks een rijken handel in huiden hadden.

8/29/1620

Den 29 Aug. 1620 wordt aan de Staten medegedeeld, dat Cornelis Jacobsen van Hoorn commandeur van de Blijde Bootschap land ontdekt had volkrijk en vruchtbaar, overvloedig in alle soorten hout.

WIC
founded
7/1/1621

In 1621 komen er eenige merkwaardige besluiten van de Staten Generaal, die licht werpen op den toestand in Nieuw-Nederland. In dat jaar was met 1 Juli de West-Indische Compagnie opgericht, onder wier octrooi ook Nieuw-Nederland begrepen werd. Deze besluiten geven vergunning aan verschillende kooplieden, schepen uit te rusten om hun volk en goed terug te halen uit Nieuw-Nederland, dat hier Virginia genoemd wordt. Het zijn besluiten van 13, 14, 15, 24, 28 Sept.

Ze moeten alle terug zijn vóór 1 Juli 1622. De groep van Harincarspel en Plancius vragen 18 Juni 1622 den termijn met 6 maanden te verlengen.

p. 10

12/25/1621

Op 15/25 Dec. 1621 zendt de Privy Council te Londen een brief aan Sir Dudley Carleton, Engelsch gezant in Den Haag, om hem te laten protesteeren tegen het uitzeilen van 6 of 8 schepen naar Nieuw-Nederland. Het antwoord van Carleton hierop van 5 Feb. 1622 is van veel beteekenis voor onze kennis van den toestand in Nieuw-Nederland: "that about fower, or five years since two particular companies of Amsterdam merchants, began a trade into those parts betwixt 40 and 45 degrees, to which after their manner they gave their own names of New Netherlands a, south & a north sea, a Texel, a Vlieland, & the like; whether

they have ever since continued to send shippes of 30 and 40 lasts at the most to fetch furs, which is all their trade; for the providing of which they have certaine factors there continually resident trading with savages, and at this present time there is a ship at Amsterdam bound for those parts; but I cannot learne of anie Colonie eyther already planted there by these people, or so much as intended; & I have this further reason to believe there is none, because within these few months divers inhabitants of this country to a considerable number of families have bene suters unto me, to procure them a place of habitation amongst his Majesties subjects in those parts; which by his Majesties order was made known to the Directors of the plantacion, and yf these countrey men were in any such way themselves, there is small appareance they would desire to mingle with strangers & be subject to their government."

W. J. van
12/25/1621

Weer zwijgen de stukken. Vóór 1 Juli 1622 moesten de diverse handelaars hun hebben en houden uit Nieuw-Nederland teruggebracht hebben, om platts te maken voor de West-Indische Compagnie. Van activiteit der Compagnie blijkt echter voorloopig niets.....

16214

Dutch in N. Neth. (and Virginia)

F229
B8
2 vols

Brown, Alexander (ed)
The Genesis of the United States. A narrative of the movement in England, 1605-1616, which resulted in the plantation of North America by Englishmen, disclosing the contest between England and Spain for the possession of the soil now occupied by the United States of America; set forth through a series of historical manuscripts now first printed together with a reissue of rare contemporaneous tracts, accompanied by bibliographical memoranda, notes, and brief biographies. Collected, arranged, and edited by... 2 v., Boston and New York, 1890 (continuous pagination).

p.772 "CCCL. TOBACCO MEMORANDA

"Among the manuscripts of the Right Honorable the Earl De la Warr at Knowle Park, County Kent, are the following, relating to tobacco:-

'Sept. 30. 1615. Certificate of the quantity of Tobacco in Portsmouth in The Flying Horse of Flushing, from Virginia, 30th Sept. 1615; From W. Budd, one great roll containing 105 lbs of Middling Tobacco.'

New Neth. Company reports through skipper Cornelis Hendricksz. van Munnickendam about explorations in N. Neth. area.

8/18/1616
(1)

Dutch in No Neth

A.R., The Hague, 5^{te} Jan. Vervolg 62

Lectum 18
Augusty 1616

Rapport van Schipper Cornelis Hendricxsz van Munnickendam aende Hoog Mogende Heeren Staten Generael der Vrije Vereenichde Nederlantsche Provintien, gedaen op ten XVIII^{en} Augusty, anno 1616, vande landen, baye ende drie rivieren gelegen opte hoogte van 38 tot 40 graden, bij hem ontdeckt en gevonden voor ende ten behouwe van zijne Reeders ende Bewinthebbers van Nieu - Nederlandt, met namen Gerrit Jacob Witsen, burgemeester tot Amsterdam, Jonas Witsen, Lambrecht van Tweenhuysen, Paulus Pelgrom ende andere van haere Compagnie.

Eerstelijck heeft hij voor zijne voorschreven Meesters ende Bewinthebbers ontdeckt seeckere landen, baye ende drye rivieren gelegen van 38 tot 40 graden.

Ende aldaer gehandelt mette inwoonderen, wesende dezelve handelinghe sabelen, bont, robben ende ander vellen.

Heeft t' zelve landt bevonden vol geboomte als te weeten: eijcken, nooten ende mastboomen, welcke boomen aen eenige plaetsen waeren becleet met wijngaerden.

Dat hij inde selve landen gesien heeft harten ende hinden, calcoenen ende patrijsen.

Dat hij bevonden heeft, dat inde zelve landen was een bequame getemperde locht, oordeelende dezelve locht getempert te zijn, als in dese landen van Hollandt.

Dat hij oock ^tmette inwoonderen van Minquaus gehandelt ende haer affgecocht heeft sekere drie personen, wesende van dese Compagnie volck, welcke drie haer hadden laeten gebruycken ten dienste vande Maquas ende Machicans, daervoor gevende ketelen, coralen ende coopmanschappen. -

[Lectum Aug. 18, 1616]

Aende Hoog Mogende Heeren. mijne Heeren
die Staten Generael etc.

Verthoonen met behoorlicke reverentie Gerrit Jacob Witsen, burgemeester tot Amsterdam, Jonas Witsen, Lambrecht van Tweenhuysen, Paulus Pelgrom cum sociis, Bewinthebbers van Nieu Nederlandt, streckende van 40 tot 45 graden, gelegen in America, tusschen Novam Franciam ende Virginiam, hoe dat zij remonstranten, tot haere groote excessive costen hebben gevonden ende ontdeckt seker landt, baye met drye rivieren, leggende op de hoochte van 38 tot 40 graden, als breeder te sien is bij de figurative caerte, hyer bij gaende. Door een cleijn jachtgen, van ontrent acht lasten, genaemt Onrust daer schipper op is Cornelis Hendricxen van Munnickendam, welck jachtgen zij remonstranten aldær int landt hebben, laeten timmeren ende de voorschreven Cornelis Henricxen inde voorschreven landen, den tijt van drye jaeren met het voorschreven jachtgen geemployeert, tot ondersouck van nieuwe landen, havenen, bayen ende rivieren ende alsoo bij Uwe Hoog Mogende Edele in Martio 1614, bij placcate hebben doen publiceren, dat alle dieghene, die eenige nieuwe landen, bayen ofte rivieren souden ontdecken, dat dezelve vindere ende ontdeckers voor haere ontdeckinge souden genieten octroy, omme vyer reijssen opte voorschreven landen alleen te mogen handelen ende trafficqueren, mits dat daer aff aen Uwe Hoog Mogende Edele soude werden gedaen rapport, soo zijn zij remonstranten haere kerende tot Uwe Hoog Mogende Edele reverentlick versouckende ende biddende, dat Uwe Hoog Mogende Edele believe t' aenhooren t' rapport vande voorschreven Cornelis Hendricxen ende

t' examineren de voorschreven caerte ende ontdeckinge ende dien-
volgende de remonstranten te verleenen octroy, omme opte voor-
schreven landen alleen voor den tijt van vyer jaeren te mogen
handelen volgende bijgaende placcaet, tweekke doende etc.

*This is added
in the trans-
lation*

*(Endorsed): Petition of Gerrit Wittem, Burgomaster at Amsterdam, Jonas Wittem,
Lambrecht van Tweenscheepers, Paulus Pelgrom commissars, Directors of New
Netherlands, etc. 1616.*
('s-Gravenhage, Algemeen Rijksarchief, Staten Generaal Vervolg. 62.)

*Note: This document in translation in: F.B. O' Callaghan, ed.,
Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York,
I (Albany 1856), p. 13.*

9191/81/8

copy 1

A.R., The Hague, St. Gen. Vervolg 62

Geopel met een yolk 4 R. 41

Lectum 12 augusty 1616

14

Nieuw + Noorden

Rapport van Brogger Council Gendring
van Wimmertenday, aende 20. mee
Rens Staty, General der Vre
verreemde Nederlandse Provincien
Sedus opten 27. August. 1616.
bende Landt, Baye ende die Lintey,
getegens opte goorste bay 30. tot 40.
graden, by geen outdicht is getroude,
voor ende by begonne bay zyne
Reeder ende Bevoontgeerde van Nieu
Nederlandt, mit namen Sicut Jans
vont Dingen. tot Dufferdan, Jona
vont, Lambrecht van Trosen, yfse
paulus pelgroy, ende andere van seer
Compme

De verlijckte ghest en boor zyne boorß
Bevoontgeerde outdicht seer teer Landt, Baye ende
dye Lintey, getegens bay 30. tot 40. graden,

Ende aldaer gegandelt mitte Jurvoonderen, voer de de
zeene gandelinge, sabelen, bont, Lobbes ende andere
bellen

soff t zeene Landt benoude, vol geboomte, als te
voert, Dytten, Nootey ende Mastboom, welcke
boom en enige plaats waten beract mit loijugardes,

geprent ende didane
van de hand

St. h. vervolg 62

Stw.

Dat zij inde selue Landen gesien heeft, haer ende
hinder, Calrouns ende patryls /

Dat zij bebonden heeft, dat inde selue Landen was -
is bequame getempere loort, oordeende de selue
loort getempert te zyn, als in dese Landen by -
Gollant /

Dat zij oock mitte Inboonders by Minquas ge gaudet
ind' haer affgerogt heeft, s'kerre die persoonen -
waer inde by dese Comp^{nie} boort, wilcke die persoonen
haer gaddes haer gebruyck by t'z dienste banden
Maquas ende Machicans, datr boor gemende
hattes, Coralen ende Coopmansgattes /

Aug. 18, 1666

copy 2

Lectura 19 augusty 1616

19

Rapport bay Egyppe Council Geduzing
 bay Wimmurday, achide 1616
 Rens Staty Gouvernal der Wy-
 bewingede Nederlandsee Probin-
 ties, Sedus optey 19 Augusty 1616.
 bande Lande, Baye ende die Linnerey,
 gelyck opte goorte bay 30. tot 40.
 graden, by een onder het is getoude,
 voor ende by begonne bay zyne
 Leeder ende Bevoontgeerde bay Nieu-
 Nederlandt, mit namen Saint Jar-
 vort Singem. tot Amsterdame, Jourd
 vort, Lambrecht bay Tloeruyff, by
 Paulus p'groy, ende andere bay sacre
 Compney

D'ustiche heeft 8 boor zyne boor, meesters ende
 Bevoontgeerde onder het seckerre Lande, Baye ende
 die Linnerey, gelyck bay 30. tot 40. graden

Ende alder gezandict mitte Justoouder, loefende de
 zeev-gandelingre (abels, bont, Lobbys ende andere
 velle)

D'offt zeev Landt benoudt tot geboorte, als te
 Westey, Eyrtuy, vootuy ende Mastboom, loetke
 booms, als enige plaetse waer by beract mit loijugardes,

ST. GEN. VERVOLG. 62: NEW NETHERLAND

b644

Wt.

93

Dat sy inde selue Lande gesus geest, Garts ende
Hinds, Calrouns ende patryls /

Dat sy bebondes geest, dat inde zellie Lande loed -
is bequame getempere loest, oordeelende de zellie
loest getempert te zyn, als in dese Lande bay -
Gollant /

Dat sy oock mette Insoondery bay Minquias ge sandt
sine gawe affgerogt geest, seker die persoonen -
loefende bay dese Comp^{nie} boeck. Welcke die persoonen
gaw gaddis lachy gebuynck by dienste banden
Maguas ende Mathicans, datr boor genende
kettery, Coraley ende Coopmansgappes /

8/11/1616
(2)

Dutch in N. Neth
A.R., The Hague, Resol. St. Gen. 563
Resol. St. Gen., Aug. 18, 1616:

f.595r.

Is ter vergaderinge binnen gestaen Cornelis Henricxz,
schipper, geassisteert metten notaris Carel van Gelder, van
wegen Gerrit Jacob Witssen, borgerm.re tot Amstelredam, Jonas
Witssen, Lambrecht van Theenhuisen, Paulus Pelgrom cum suis,
bewinthebbers van Nyeuw Nederlandt, streckende van veertich tot
vyvenveertich graden gelegen in America tusschen Novam Franciam
ende Virginiam. Doen voorde tweede reyse rapport in wat voegen

<

f.595v.

dat den voorsz schipper ontdeekt ende gevonden heeft zeecker
landt Baye met drie rivieren liggende opte hoochte van acht-
endertich tot veertich graden, als breeder te sien is byde
figurative caerte door een / cleyn jachtgen van ontrent acht
lasten genaempt Onrust, welck jachtgen zy in 't voorsz landt
hebben doen timmeren, ende den voorsz schipper aldaer geemploy-
eert tot ondersouck van nyeuwe landen, havenen, bayen ende
revieren, etc., versoeckende octroy om opte voorsz landen allene
voorden tyt van vyer jaeren te mogen handelen volgende haere
Ho.Mo. placcaet in Martio 1614 geemaneert. Is goetgevonden al-
vooren hyerop te resolveren, datmen die comparanten sal belasten
haer gedaen rapport by gescrijfte in te stellen ende over te
geven.

<

(

Report of the second voyage of New Neth. Comp. - Aug 18, 1616

Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New-York.... Vol.I, Albany, 1856.

p.12

Resolution of the States General on a Report of further Discoveries in New Netherland. (From the Register of Resolutions of the States General, in the Royal Archives at the Hague.)

Thursday, the 18th August 1616.

Folio 201 Cornelis Henricxss, Skipper, appears before the Assembly, assisted by Notary Carel van Geldre, on the behalf of Gerrit Jacob Witssen, Burgomaster at Amsterdam, Jonas Witssen, Lambrecht van Tweenhuyzen, Paulus Pelgrom cum suis, Directors of New Netherland, extending from forty to five and forty degrees, situate in America between New France and Virginia, rendering a Report of the second Voyage, of the manner in which the aforesaid Skipper hath found and discovered a certain country, bay and three rivers, lying between the thirty eighth and the fortieth degree of Latitude (as is more fully to be seen by the Figurative Map;) in a small Yacht of about eight Lasts, named the Onrust (Restless). Which little yacht they caused to be built in the aforesaid Country, where they employed the said Skipper in looking for new countries, havens, bays, rivers, &c. Requesting the privilege to trade exclusively to the aforesaid countries for the term of four years, according to their High Mightinesses' placard issued in March 1614. It is resolved, before determining herein, that the Comparants shall be ordered to render and transmit in writing the Report they have made.

9191/81/8

... onder te verfochten, ende een brugge
daerdoor te maecten, de voorsd Stadt moet
binnen pericle van surprinse en soide sijn,
hiedmede hebben hadde So: Mo: sijn
grootformidat,

Donnica den xxij^{en} Augusti
Lina den xvij^{en} Augusti
Martis den xviij^{en} Augusti
Mercurij den xxij^{en} Augusti
1616

Nihil actum

President Dheere Wittens
Presentes Die heeren Inussen
Salcken, Poch, Driel,
Nieuwezel, Magnus,
Joackimi
Sinnama

Joins den xxij^{en} Augusti
1616

Ontfangen eenen brief van de heer
van Lanstrack gesonden binnē yaren
den v^{en} Ma:

Wed. Wolff van
Dinghlaghen

Ontfangen eenen gesonden brief van
voorsd ruyter van Wousterme, ende Gaedt
der Stadt Suidby vanden d^{en} July leste daer,
te favoure van hilla Joos, weduwe
van wulke Wolff van Dinghlaghen, ten
ten eynde des selve soude moghen betommen
betaelinge vanden heere Vander

... van verheerde costen by hem thabry
sijnen verheerde

Charles de
Hartam

... gesonden de Requiste van Joncker Charloer
de Hartam, die achtende roefende ardey
Council van ... de somme van drie
duysent vijftigh hondert ... daalders van
crucshidens, ten eynde om te hebben voorsd
scrijten van hadde So: Mo: aby sijn Ma:
... te vercryghen betaelinge vande voorsd
somme

Leuwinthebbert van
Nieu Nederland

... ter vergaderinge binnē gestaten Cornelis
Henrick Schipper, graal sijn teet metten Notaris
Carol van Sijde, van wederen Serrit Jacob
Wijff Ten, Borgerruyter tot Suis te lredan,
Jonas Wijff Ten, Lambertrecht van Thelshijnsen
Paulus gelgrom cinn sijn, Leuwinthebbert
van Nieu Nederland, streckende van betaeling
tot vanden betaeling graden geligen in America
in Neger, Nouam francien, ende Virginia
den voerde tweede reyse rapport, in wat
doegen dat den voorsd Schipper ontdeckt, ende
gevonden heeft Secker lande Wane met
drie Quinsey liggende ope hoochte van
achtendertich tot veertich graden, als vanden
te sijn is bide figuratine caerte door sijn

Res. St. G. 563

clijp Jacqy van outrent acht lasten
genadigt onrust, Welck Jacqy in in
tvoors landt hebben doer tinnuerey Ende
den voors Schipps aldere geemployet
tot ondersoek van nyuwer Landen hantien
Wapen, ende tinnuerey. Versoekende
Octroy on epte voors Landen allede boorden
tyt van by de haer te mogen handelen,
volgende haere Ho: Mo: Placcact in Martio
1614, gemanent, de goetgeuonden al
boorden huyrop te resolueren, Dat nu die
Comparanten sal beclastet haer gedach
rapport by gescrijft in te stellen, Ende
oirt te gauen.

Wylckeren
Schoolmeester
Jacques hantain

de gescreuen Aluiss...
der Soddelycken Woorts ende tinnuerey
linge vande Semento Christi geboen
het Clas Tir van Malcherry in Seclant,
Versoekende, dat tot den Schoolmeester ende
voortseer dier kercke van Wimpden ge
felt soude mogen worden, ende Jacques
hantain, met den haerlyce pensioen,
Ende goetgeuonden, Dardrop te verstellen
het d'oung vanden haer van Statu

Verderende

Outfangen ende gelyc den by scrijft

18. Augustus.

596

vanden D'gent Bredede, gedatet tot Brussel den
den by de d'gent

Christoforo
Sieriani

In te vergaderinge geconparant S: Christoforo
Sieriani, Secretaris vande Seruissime
Republicque van Venetien, heeft naede gedach
presentatie van synen credente brieff, gedatet
den xvij^{en} Junij lastleden, vint crachte van
den seluen haere Ho: Mo: voorgedragt, ende
gerapportet, tyden h'naer volght gemanent,
welck hy by gescrijft heeft ondergetuend

Proposie van
Secret van venetien

Doer nuog: Doorlingtigste ende s'ier Excellente
heeren

Tis in sulcken grooten v'erdieghent, ende o'rtu
dat gehoude wordet by de Seruissime
Republicque van Venetien de goetdieden
ginsten, ende haer van uwe Doorlingtigste
Excellencie, Alen haer de Statu, nu
totte v'orgemelte Republicque, So dat so
innuerey by sal v'orby gauen lasten
den s'ier haere occasie waermede den seluen
te kennet mach geguen wordet, den u'elcke
ende naerde p'rtu, Tot welcken intentie
den s'ier Excellencie Schact beclast ende
benoeten heeft my als d'erseluer Secretaris

Res. St. S. 563

8/19/1616

Dutch in N. Neth

A.R., The Hague, Resol. St. Gen. 563

f.599v.

Resol. St. Gen., Aug. 19, 1616:

Gelesen het rapport schriftelyck overgegeven by schipper Cornelis Hendricks van Munninckendam van de landen, baye ende drie rivieren gelgen opte hoochte van 38 tot 40 graden by hem ontdeckt, ende gevonden voor ende ten behoeve van zyne reeders ende bewinthebbers van Nieuw Nederlandt, etc. Is goetgevonden daervan notitie te houden, dan noopende het voorder versoeck van continuatie van octroy, is 't selve noch in bedencken gehouden.

19 Augustus 1616

From Vol. of copies of Resolutions

f. 599v. Gelesen het Rapport schriftelyck overgegeven by Schipper Cornelis Hendricks van Munninckendam vande landen, Baye, ende drie Rivieren gelogen opte hoochte van 38. tot 40. graden by hem ontdeckt, ende gevonden, voor ende ten behoeve van zyne Reeders, ende Bewinthebbers van Nieuw Nederlandt & Is goetgevonden daervan notitie te houden. Dan noopende het voorder versoeck van continuatie van Octroy, Is selve noch in bedencken gehouden.

Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New-York.... Vol.I, Albany, 1856.

p.14

Resolution of the States General on the preceding Report. (From the Register of the Resolutions of the States General, in the Royal Archives at the Hague.)

Friday the 19th August, 1616.

From original Volume of Resol.

Folio 203. Read the Report rendered in writing by Captain Cornelis Hendricksz. of Munnickendam, of the countries, bay and three rivers situate between 38 and 40 degrees of Latitude, by him found and discovered for and to the behoof of his Owners and Directors of New Netherland, etc. Resolved, to make note thereof; then respecting the further request of a continuation of the Charter, the consideration thereof is postponed.

9/12/1616
(1)

Dutch in N. Neth

A.R., The Hague, Resol. St. Gen. 563

f. 628v.

Resol. St. Gen., Sept. 12, 1616:

Is gelesen de requeste van Gerrit Jacobsz Witss, oudt burger-
m.re der stadt Amstelredam, Jonas Wittss, Lambrecht van Tweehuysen,
ende Paulus Pelgrom cum socys, bewinthebberen vande Compaignie
van Nieuw Nederlandt, versoekende octroy dat zy deselve landen
sullen mogen doen bevaeren opte boeten ende penen in 't voorsz
generael placcaet geexpresseert, maer nyet fynalyck daerop ge-
disponeert.

12 September 1616

Foliation
of the
set of
copies
of the
Resolutions

f. 628 v.
Bewinthebbers van Nieuw Nederlandt
In geleefde Requiste van Gerrit Jacobsz
Witss oudt Burgermeester der Stadt Amstel-
redam, Jonas Wittss, Lambrecht van
Tweehuysen, ende Paulus Pelgrom cum
socys, Bewinthebbers vande Compaignie
van Nieuw Nederlandt, Versoekende
Octroy dat zy deselve landen voor vier
Jaeren allreue vuyt dese landen sullen
mogty doen bevaeren opte boeten ende penen
in 't voorsz generael placcaet geexpresseert,
maer nyet fynalyck daerop gedisponeert,

Documents relative to the Colonial History of New York, Vol. I (Albany, 1856)

Resolution of the States General on the Petition of Gerrit J. Witsen and others (From the Register of the Resolutions of the States General, in the Royal Archives at the Hague).

Monday, the 12. September 1616.

Foliation
of the
original
Resolu-
tions
of the St. Gen

Folio 216. Read the Petition of Gerrit Jacob Witsen, antient
Burgomaster of the City Amsterdam, Jonas Witsen, Lambrecht van
Tweenhuysen and Paulus Pelgrom cum socys, Directors of the Company
of New Netherland, requesting a Charter for themselves, of the
exclusive trade to those Lands from this country for four years,
under the pains and penalties expressed in the aforesaid General
Placard, but no final disposition was made thereof.

See the 9/12/1616 Resolution of the St. Gen., where this petition was read that day - probably submitted to the St. Gen. that day or shortly before.

[9/12] 1616

(2)

Dutch in N. Neth.

A. R., The Hague, St. Gen. Vervolg 62.

Aende Hoog Mogende Heeren. mijne Heeren die Staten Generael etc.

(In the margin):

or Requests
door Gerrit
Jacob Witsen,
burgermeester
tot Amsterdam,
Jonas Witsen,
Lambrecht
van Tween-
huysen,
Paulus Pelgrom
cum sociis,
Bewint-
hebbers van
Nieu Neder-
land, etc.

1616

Verthoonen met behoorlicke reverentie Gerrit Jacob Witsen, burgemeester tot Amsterdam, Jonas Witsen, Lambrecht van Tweenhuysen, Paulus Pelgrom cum sociis, Bewinthebbers van Nieu Nederlandt, streckende van 40 tot 45 graden, gelegen in America, tusschen Novam Franciam ende Virginiam, hoe dat zij remonstranten, tot haere groote excessive costen hebben gevonden ende ontdeckt seker landt, baye met drye rivieren, leggende op de hoochte van 38 tot 40 graden, als breeder te sien is bij de figurative caerte, hyer bij gaende. Door een cleijn jachtgen, van ontrent acht lasten, genaemt Onrust daer schipper op is Cornelis Hendricxen van Munnickendam, welck jachtgen zij remonstranten aldaer int landt hebben, laeten timmeren ende de voorschreven Cornelis Henricxen inde voorschreven landen, den tijt van drye jaeren met het voorschreven jachtgen geemployeert, tot ondersouck van nieuwe landen, havenen, bayen ende rivieren ende alsoo bij Uwe Hoog Mogende Edele in Martio 1614, bij placcate hebben doen publiceren, dat alle dieghene, die eenige nieuwe landen, bayen ofte rivieren souden ontdecken, dat dezelve vindere ende ontdeckers voor haere ontdeckinge souden genieten octroy, omme vyer reijssen opte voorschreven landen alleen te mogen handelen ende trafficqueren, mits dat daer aff aen Uwe Hoog Mogende Edele soude werden gedaen rapport, soo zijn zij remonstranten haere kerende tot Uwe Hoog Mogende Edele reverentlick versouckende ende biddende, dat Uwe Hoog Mogende Edele believe t' aenhooren t' rapport vande voorschreven Cornelis Hendricxen ende

t' examineren de voorschreven caerte ende ontdeckinge ende dien-
volgende de remonstranten te verleenen octroy, omme opte voor-
schreven landen alleen voor den tijt van vyer jaeren te mogen
handelen volgende bijgaende placcaet, twelcke doende etc.

('s-Gravenhage, Algemeen Rijksarchief, Staten Generaal Vervolg. 62.)

"Requeste" → Leyte

Door Sicut Jacob wif Bergen
 tot Amsterdam, Jona wif Landrecht
 van Tloerdingen, Paulus wif Gron
 van Gron, Bewintgebeden van
 Nieu = Nederlandt etc

1616

1616



... met de ... Staten ... Letter N. 23.
 ... de Staten Generaal etc.

... met de ... Staten ... Letter N. 23.
 ... de Staten Generaal etc.

St. S. vervolg 62

N 96

1616

Inde Go: mo: Jarens, Meyne Geens
in Staty, Vertrach. et/.



Vertrouwen met de goetlike Reuerende Gheert Jansz (oude)
Burgemeester tot Amsterdam, Jonaas (oude), Lambertus van
Clercken, Paulus Pelgrom van Soer, Remontgeerde van
Nieuw-Nederland, vertrouwen van 40. tot 45 graden, 1 gr 11
minuten in America tusseghe Nouam Franciam & Virginiam
God dat zij Remonstrants tot gaere groote christen-
roftes, gheen genoudig ende outderke schie Land, Baye,
met deze Minne, liggende op de goetste van 30 tot 40.
graden, als vander te sijn is, by de figurative Caete-
gier by gaende door de reys Jarens van outrent
acht lasten, genaer met ouerst, daer sijn op id Comulid
gendinge van Minne de Day, loete Jarens 31
Remonstrants adair int Land gheen Caete Minne,
ende de boers Comulid geninge van de boers Land-
de tyt van de Jarens met get boers Jarens
gemploeyert, tot onder soude van in uoe Lande,
Gansse, Baye ende Minne, Ende alsoe van uoe Go:
mo: Ed: in martio ibiq by placcate gheen doer-
publicatie, dat alle die gheen die eenige in uoe Lande,
Baye ofte Minne, souden outderke, dat de ziele vinder
ende outderke, door gaere outderkinge souden gemitte
ortroy, omme byt reys, ofte boers Lande, allest
mogel gendelid ende traffique, mit dat daer aff
aer uoe Go: mo: Ed: souden loede geden Rapport
Boer 80 71 Remonstrants gaere heulid tot uoe
Go: mo: Ed: Reuerentia becloukender viddend,
dat uoe Go: mo: Ed: belieue t'acngoen t' Rapport
vande boers Comulid geninge, ende t' ganninge de
boers Caete ende outderkinge, Ende die vobogend
de Remonstrants te becloung ortroy, omme oph
boers Lande, allest boer de tyt van byt Jarens t'
mogel gendelid, becloung by gaende placcate, loete
vander et/.

ST. GEN. VERVOLG. 62: NEW NETHERLAND

b650

1196

7 11/3/1616

Dutch in N. Neth.
A.R., The Hague, Resol. 2e Gen. 563

3 November 1616

f. 786v
 In geestes de Verquetter van Gerrit Jacob
 Wittsen, Burgomaster tot Amsterdam,
 Jonas Wittsen, Lambrecht van Tweenhuysen,
 Pauwels Pelgrom, met haere consorten,
 Verzoekende, alsoo sy door Schipper Cornelis
 Hendrick van Monnickendam ontdeekt
 hebben met een Jaecht van ontrent acht lasten,
 tusschen landerij liggende op de hoogte van veertig
 tot veertien graden, tusschen Nouam franciam,
 ende Virginiae sinca de landerij By de
 Supplianten door desen ontdeekt, bydeselien
 getuacupt Dier Nederlande, Dat haere
 Ho: Majesteyt hem te accorderen haere
 versoekte Oetroy, Alraes is opgehouden
 voor alnoch daerop te disponeren,

Documents relative to the Colonial History of ... New York, Vol. I (Albany, 1856)

p.15 → Further Resolution of the States General on the Petition of Mr. Witsen. (From the Register of Resolutions of the States, General, in the Royal Archives at the Hague).

Thursday, the 3d of November 1616.

Folio 272. Read the Petition of Gerrit Jacob Wittsen Burgomaster of Amsterdam, Jonas Wittsen, Lambrecht van Tweenhuysen, Pauwels Pelgrom and partners, Requesting, in as much as they have discovered New Netherland. by their Skipper Cornelis Henricxsen van Discovery of certain countries. Monnickendam, with a yacht of about Eight

lasts, certain countries situate in Latitude thirty eight to forty degrees, between New France and Virginia, adjoining the country heretofore discovered by the Petitioners and by them called New Netherland, etc., that their High Mightinesses would be pleased to grant them the Charter they demand. But the disposal thereof is again postponed.

Directors of the N. Neth. Co. petition the St. Gen. for 2 warships to establish definitive control over the existing N. Neth. colony (to which 400 families of Dutch and English are soon to be sent). The Admiralty suggests one warship of 100 tons be sent without fanfare in order to not to perturb relations with the adjoining Eng. and Fr. Dutch in N. Neth.

2/26/1618

A.R., The Hague, St. Gen. Vervolg 62.

Exhibition to
vergadering
vande Hooge
enke Mogende
Heeren Staten
Generael op
ten XVI in
Februarij 1618

Opte requeste bij Uwe Hoog Mogende den aanwezende gedeputeerden ter Admiraliteit ter handen doen stellen vande Bewinthebbers vande Compagnie handelende op Nieu Nederlandt, tenderende, omme twee s' landts oorlochschepen bij provisie derwaerts gesonden te worden, tot verseeckeringe vant selve landt, bij de Nederlanders eerst ontdeckt ende alreede eeniger wijze bewoont, tot bescherminge van meerder getal volcks, die men voorgeeft met vier hondert huysgesinnen, soo van hier als vuyt Engelandt hun derwaerts te sullen transport-eeren ende tot establisement van Uwe Hoog Mogende autoriteit ende regieringe aldaer, die deselve Nederlantsche colonie haer soude begeren te onderwerpen, Daerop Uwe Hoog Mogende versoucken advis, ende naer rijpe deliberatie hier over apprehenderen, wel de voornoemde aanwezende gedeputeerden verscheijden difficulteyten vande wijtgelegenheit desselven landts, van sijne bepalinge tusschen Nova Francia ende Virginia, daer respectivelijck de Coningen van Franckrijck ende G. Britannien hare limiten ende Heerschappien verbreijt hebben, vande jalousie, die vuyte occupatie van dit Nieu Nederlandt bij deselve Coningen, soo tegens dese nyewe colonos, als jegens dese Landen, daer se van daen souden comen, apparentelijck sal ontstaen, vant perijckel dat se mitsdien hunselven, soo van die machtige nabuyren, als vande inlandtsche ende oude inwoonderen selfs hier door sullen creeren, vande opinie der particuliere commoditeijten ende proffijten, mitsgaders vande g.nale reputatie, daer inne t' landt ende dese nyewe coloni hun respective mochten gefrustreert vinden. De examinatie van alle welcke difficulteyten wij volcomentlijck refereren tot Uwe Hoog Mogende wijser

ende voorsieniger discretie, doch achten evenwel nyet geraden dit versoeck der verschreven Bewinthebberen t'eenemaal inde wint te slaen ende souden, onder correctie, omme nyet al te grooten danck te geven van dat men met gewelt het verschreven Nieu Nederlandt ginck occuperen ende nochtans, omme de verschreven supplianten in hun goet voornemen wat te seconderen, wij goetvinden, dat een oorloch schip tot assistentie ende geauthoriseerde neminge van provisionele possessie hun geaccordeert wierde, 't selve schip, groot van ontrent tachtentich lasten ende gemant met ontrent t' sestich hoofden, mitgaders dat daer beneffens gestelt wierde soodanige ordre op de provisionele regieringe ende administratie van justitie onder de verschreven nyeuwe colonie van Nederlanders daernae te volgen, als, in cas de sake eenich goet succes greep, nodich mochte wesen. -

('s-Gravenhage, Algemeen Rijksarchief, Staeten Generael, Vervolg, 62)

De sijnke in de hande van de
 Gouverneur van de Nieuwe Nederlanden

4te Algemene by uwer Ho: Mo: der, —
 aenwesenden, Gedeputeerden, ter Admira-
 ltyt ter zanden, doen / stellen, vande
 Gewintjessers vande Comp: zandcerende
 op de Nieuwe Nederlanden, zandcerende omme-
 tuer / Landts Dorloeffseger, by provisie
 derwaert gesonden, te worden, tot ver-
 sekeringe vant selve Landt, by de
 Nederlanders niet ontdeckt, zand-
 alreder vinger-lyffe bewoont, tot
 besgeringe van meerder getal
 volcks, diemich voorgaet mit vuer
 sonder ginsgymen, soo van hier als
 vint Engelandt sin derwaert te
 sellen, transporteren, zand tot vsta-
 blen vint van uwer Ho: Mo: aenfo-
 rititit zand regerunge aldaer, die
 deselve Nederlandtse colonie zand
 sonde bigeren, te onderwerpen, Dae
 op uwer Ho: Mo: versoucken, adels,
 zand naar ripe deliberatie gure omer,
 apperzanderen, vol de voer, aduube-
 sende Gedeputeerden, d'officel,
 trysten, van vinstgelykheit gelyt des-
 selven Landts, van sijnre bepalinge —



tuil tegen Noua Francia. — rido. —
Virginia, daer respectiue de.
Coninghen van Brauchryck ende
S. Britannich, zake luntich, vider
Geregappich, verbruyt zobbich, Gay
Jalousie die vuyte occupate bandit
Dien Nederlandt byder selve Coningh,
soe uytend dese nyuue colonos, —
als ygend dese Landen, daer so van
dan sonder comen, apparente sal
ontfack, vant peruyche datte int
dien ginselben, soo van die magtige
inbyndich, als vander Julantseger
ende yuwoonderen, sieffs gure door
sullen, cullen, vander opinie der
particulere commoditeyten, vider
proffiten, Antsgaders van gual
reputate, daer yunt t'Landt vider
dese nyuue colonij gins respectiue
inogtinge fenstureet binden, De
examinatie van aelc wtcher difficulte,
tytten wy volcomulite refereren, tot
uue Ho: Mo: wisse G boor sulinge
discretie, Soe agsten, vberuue
uytgeraden, dit G soek der G B

10/4/1618

Dutch in N. Neth

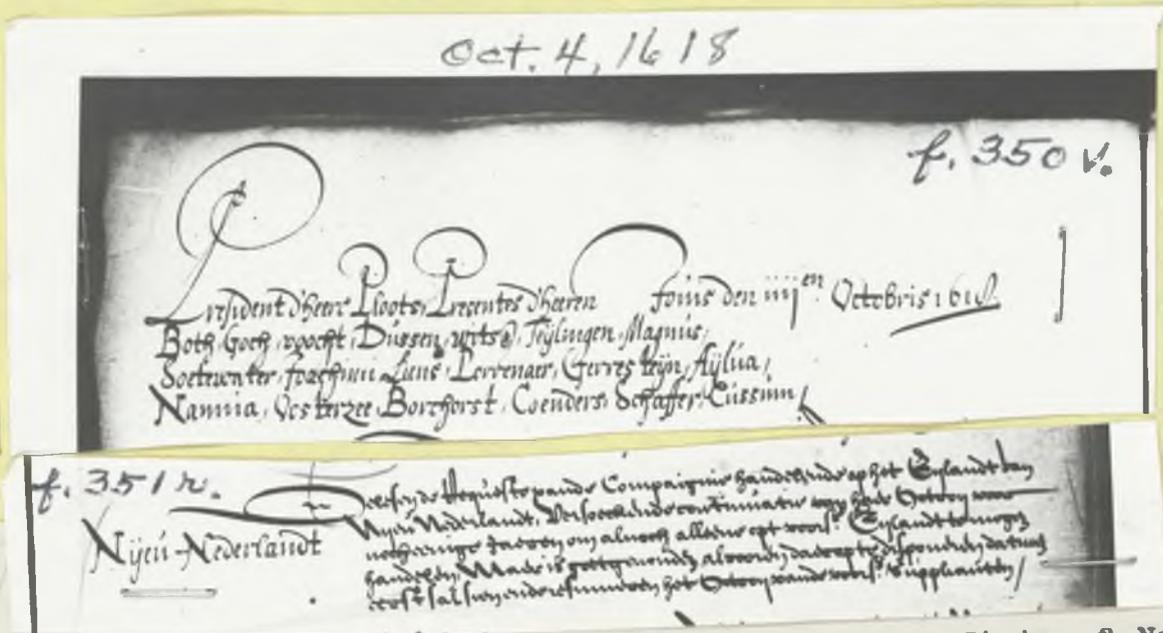
A.R., The Hague, Resol. St. Gen. 565

f.351r.

Resol. St. Gen., Oct. 4, 1618:

Gelesen de requeste vande Compaignie handelende op het Eylandt van Nyeu Nederlandt, versoeckende continuatie van haer octroy voor noch eenige jaeren om alnoch alleene opt voorsz Eylandt te mogen handelen. Maer is goetgevonden alvooren daerop te disponeren datmen eerst sal sien ende resumeren het octroy vande voorsz supplianten.

Volume of "copy Resolutions"



Oct. 4, 1618

f. 350 v.

President Jhr. Ploots, Licenties Jhrn. Joins den vij^{en} Octobris 1618
Botsch. Groot, voocht Diergen, vits d. Tjellinghen, Magnis,
Soetwaerter, Jaapman, Luns, Verrenaar, Gerrit, Kijm, Aylia,
Nannia, Des twee Borgers, Coenders, de Jaffer, Cuisman

f. 351 r.

Nieu-Nederlandt

Resol. de Staten vande Compaignie handelende op het Eylandt van Nieu-Nederlandt, des soeckende continuatie van haer octroy voor noch eenige jaeren om alnoch alleene opt voorsz Eylandt te mogen handelen. Maer is goetgevonden alvooren daerop te disponeren datmen eerst sal sien ende resumeren het octroy vande voorsz supplianten.

Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New-York.... Vol. I, Albany, 1856.

p. 21

Resolution of the States General on the trade to New Netherland. (From the Register of Resolutions of the States General, in the Royal Archives at the Hague.)

Thursday, 4 October 1618.

Volume of original Resolutions

Folio 267
New Netherland

Read the petition of the Company trading to the island of New Netherland, requesting the continuance of their charter for some years longer to trade exclusively to the aforesaid Island. But it is resolved, before disposing thereof, first to see and reconsider the aforesaid petitioners' charter.

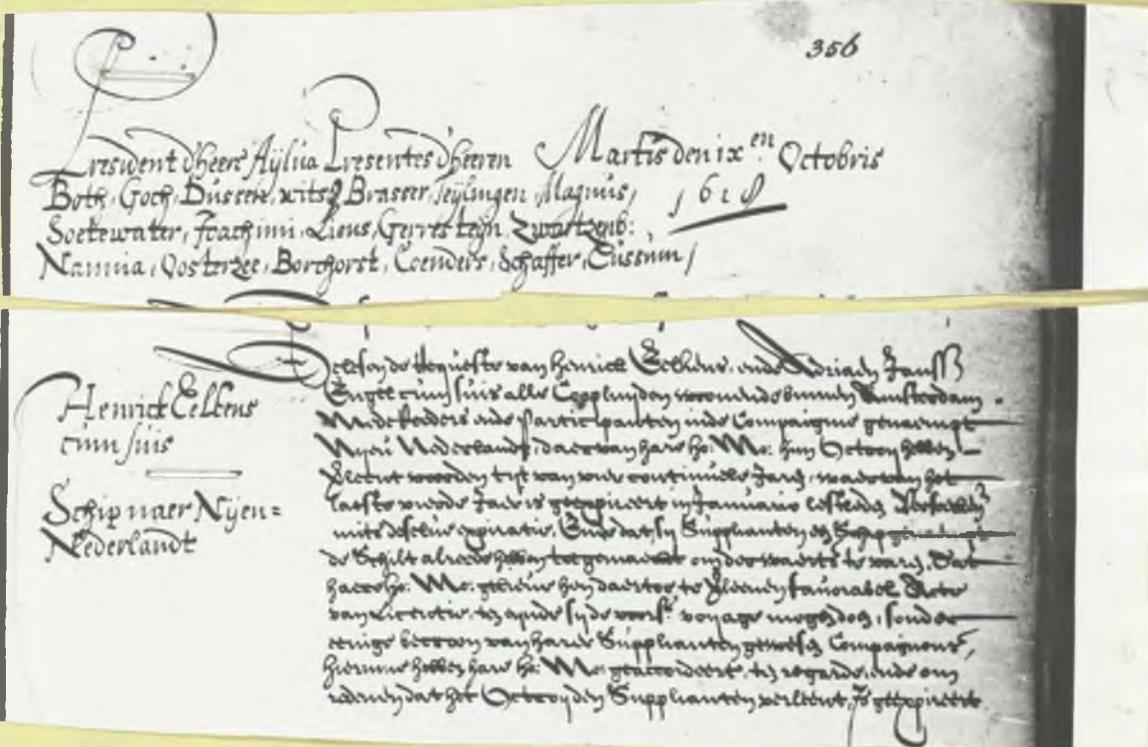
10/9/1618

Dutch in N. Neth.
A.R., The Hague, Resol. St. Gen. 565

f.356r.

Resol. St. Gen., Oct. 9, 1618:

Gelesen de requeste van Henrick Eelkens ende Adriaen Jansz Engel cum suis, alle cooplyuden woonende binnen Amsterdam, mede reeders ende participanten inde Compaignie genaempt Nyeu Nederlandt, daervan hare Ho. Mo. hun octroy hebben verleent voor den tyt van vier continuele jaren, waervan het laeste vierde jaer is geexpireert in Januario lesteleden, versoeckende mits deselve expiratie, ende dat sy supplianten een schip genaempt de Schilt alreede hebben toegemaect om derwaerts te varen, dat haere Ho. Mo. gelieve hen daertoe te verleenen favorabel acte van licentie, ten eynde sy de voorsz voyage mogen doen sonder eenige becroon van harer supplianten gewesen compagnons. Hierinne hebben hare Ho. Mo. geacordeert ten regarde ende om redenen dat het octroy den supplianten verleent is geexpireert.



Translation in:

Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of
New York ... Vol. I (Albany, 1856)

Tuesday the 9th October 1618.

Folio 272.
Henry Eelkins
and Company

Read the petition of Henrick Eelkins and Adriaen
Jansse Engel cum sociis, all merchants residing

p.22

at Amsterdam, associates and partners in what is called the/ New
Netherland Company, which their High Mightinesses have incorporated
for the term of four successive years, whereof the fourth and last
year hath expired in January last; requesting that, in consequence
of said expiration and of their, the petitioners', having already
prepared a ship named the Schilt to proceed thither, their High
Mightinesses would be pleased to grant them a favorable permission,
in order that they may perform the aforesaid voyage without any
opposition from their former partners. Their High Mightinesses
have consented hereunto, because, and by reason, of the expiration
of the charter granted to the petitioners, and therefore permit
them to perform their intended voyage to New Netherland with
their prepared ship herein mentioned.