



THE  
English Empire  
I N  
A M E R I C A

Or, A View of the Dominions of the  
Crown of ENGLAND in the WEST-  
INDIES. Namely,

<i>Newfoundland,</i>	<i>Carolina,</i>	<i>St. Vincent,</i>
<i>New-England,</i>	<i>Bermudas,</i>	<i>Antegoa,</i>
<i>New-York,</i>	<i>Barbuda,</i>	<i>Mevis, or Nevis,</i>
<i>Pensilvania,</i>	<i>Anguilla,</i>	<i>St. Christophers,</i>
<i>New-Jersey,</i>	<i>Montserrat,</i>	<i>Barbadoes,</i>
<i>Maryland.</i>	<i>Dominica,</i>	<i>Jamaica.</i>
<i>Virginia,</i>		

With an Account of the Discovery, Situation,  
Product, and other Excellencies and Rarities of  
these Countries.

To which is prefixed, a Relation of the first Disco-  
very of the New World called *AMERICA*  
by the *Spaniards*. And of the remarkable  
Voyages of several *Englishmen* to divers Places  
therein.

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Illustrated with Maps and Pictures.

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By *ROBERT BURTON*.

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The SEVENTH EDITION.

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L O N D O N :

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HODGES at the *Looking-Glass* on *London-Bridge*.

TO THE  
R E A D E R.

**V**ariety and Novelty are the most pleasant Entertainments of Mankind, and if so, then certainly nothing can be more divertive than Relations of this New world, which, as our English Laureat sings, is so happy a Climate.

As if our old World modestly withdrew,  
And here in private had brought forth a New.  
Here Nature spreads her fruitful sweetness round,  
Breaths on the Air, and Broods upon the Ground.  
Here Days and Nights the only Seasons be,  
The Sun no Climate does so gladly see.  
When forc'd from hence, to view our Parts he mourns,  
Takes little Journeys, and makes quick Returns;  
Nay, in this bounteous, and this blessed Land,  
The Golden Ore lies mixt with common Sand.  
Each downfall of a Flood the Mountains pour,  
From the rich Bowels rolls a Silver Shower;  
Which lay concealed for many Ages past,  
And the best Portion of the Earth was waste.

I need say no more in Commendation of this Lane Wonders, but that the continued Encouragement I have received in publishing several former Tracts, which have reference to the English Dominions in Europe, have induced me to ship my self for a New World, to relate the gallant Achievements of our English Hero's in America, and to give my Countrymen a short view of those Territories now in Possession of the English Monarchy in the West-Indies, of which many have heard the Name but may here find the Nature, Commodities and other Excellencies and Rarities therein, which I doubt not will sufficiently recommend it to the Perusal of an ingenious Reader. So wishes,

Robert B

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C H A P. I.

*The first Discovery of the New World called*  
A M E R I C A.

**T**HE New World is the most proper Name for this immense Country, as being discover'd by *Christopher Columbus* above 300 Years ago, 1429. The ancient Fathers, Philosophers and Poets were of Opinion, That those Places near the North and South Pole were uninhabitable, by the Extremity of Cold, and the middle Parts by unreasonable Heat, and thought it a Contradiction to believe the Earth was round; and Pope *Zachary* sentenced Bishop *Virgilius*, To be cast out of the Temple and Church of God, and deprived of his Bishoprick for his perverse Doctrine, That there were Antipodes, or People whose Feet are placed against ours. Though this Discovery of *America* has fully confirmed these Opinions, and that there is no such Torrid Zone where the Heat is so noxious as to unpeople any part of the Earth, and the Sun's yearly compassing of the World evidenceth the necessity of Inhabitants on all parts of the Globe: The next inquiry may be, whether the Ancients had any Knowledge of these Regions, which many think they had not; for though *Seneca* says in his *Medea*, That new Worlds shall be discovered in the last Ages, and *Thule* in Norway shall be no longer the utmost Nation of the World; yet this seems only to intimate the common Discoveries of Navigation: And *Plato's Atlantis* cannot intend this Country, because he placeth it at the Mouth of the *Mediterranean* Sea, which is separated from *America* by a vast Ocean, and says it is not now in Being, but was by an Earthquake overwhelmed in the Sea. Other Authors since have

mentioned some Islands in that great Sea, which seem rather those on the Coasts of *Africa* than *America*, it being improbable, if not impossible, any should undertake such long and dangerous Voyages, before the Seaman's Compals was found out, when only directed by the Sun and Stars.

Yet it is not incredible but in former Ages, some Ships might, by Tempest or Casualty, be driven to these Parts, whereby Part of *America* was peopled, but it is likely none ever returned to bring News of their Voyages. The most probable Relation is that of *Madoc ap Owen Guyneth*, who during the Wars in his own Country of *Wales*, adventured to Sea, and leaving *Ireland* on the North, came to a Land unknown (where he saw many wonderful Things) which by *Dr. Powel*, and *Mr. Humphry Loyd*, is judged to be the main Land of *America*, both by the Saying of *Montezuma*, Emperor of *Mexico*, that his Progenitors were Strangers as well as the rest of the *Mexicans*, and by the Use of divers Welch Words among them. The Story adds, That *Madoc* left several of his People there, and returned with ten Sail of Welchmen, yet there are now left few Footsteps of this British Expedition, and no Signs were found at the *Spaniards* Arrival: they indeed used a Cross at *Cumana*, and worshipped at *Acuzamil*, but without the least Knowledge of *Jesus Christ*, and the Welch Words were few, and which might happen to any other Language. *Mr. Brerewood* and other learned Writers are of Opinion, that *America* was peopled from those Parts of *Asia*, where the *Tartars* first inhabited the Coasts of both Countries being in that Place not far asunder, and the Likeness of the People favours the same, tho' the *Indians* in General are so ignorant as to ascribe their Beginning, some to a Fountain, and others to a Lake or Cave; but leaving these Uncertainties, let us give a brief Account of the real Discovery thereof by *Columbus*,  
which

## New World called America.

which is thus related by *Gomara* and *Mariana*, two *Spanish* Writers.

A certain Caravel sailing in the Ocean, was carried by a strong East Wind of a long Continuance to an unknown Land, never mentioned in the Maps or Charts of that Age; this Ship was much longer in returning than going, so that all the Company perished by Famine or other Extremities, except the Pilot and three or four Mariners, who all died soon after their Arrival, leaving to *Columbus* their Landlord their Papers, with some Account of their Discoveries. The Time, the Place, Country, and Name of this Pilot being uncertain, other Authors affirm it to be a *Spanish* Contrivance, as envying that an *Italian* or Foreigner should have the Glory of the first Discovery of the West Indies, and the more judicious *Spaniards* reckon it a Tale; and give a more probable Account of the Cause, which moved *Columbus* to this mighty Undertaking, than the Pilots Papers or Reports, as followeth.

*Christopher Colon* or *Columbus*, born at *Nervi*, in the Signiory of *Genoa*, being a Man of excellent Ability, born to great Undertakings, and bred a Mariner, trading into *Syria*, and other Eastern Countries, had learned to make Sea Charts, and went to *Portugal* to discover the Coasts of *Africa*, and there married. In sailing about the Seas he observed, that at certain Seasons of the Year the Winds blew from the W. long together, and judging they came from some Coast beyond the Sea, he resolved to make trial; being likewise persuaded by the Motion of the Sun, there must needs be another World, to which that glorious Planet did impart both its Light and Heat when he went from us, and this World he proposed to seek after. He was now 40 Years old, and in 1486 he proposed his Design to the State of *Genoa*, and that if they would furnish him with Ships, he did not doubt but to find a Way by the West to the Islands of Spices, but they rejected it as an idle Fancy. Being frustrated of his Hope,

goes to *Portugal* to King *Alphonsus*, but with the same success; upon which he sent his Brother *Bartholomew* to King *Henry VII.* of *England*, to sollicitate his Assistance while himself went into *Spain* to implore aid of the *Castilians*; *Bartholomew* was unhappily taken by Pirates in his Voyage to *England*, who robbed him and his Company of all they had, and kept them Prisoners a long time; after they were released they arrived in *England*, and *Bartholomew* was forced to get a mean Livelyhood by making Sea Cards; and repairing to the Court, presented a Map of the World to King *Henry*, with his Brother's Offer of Discovery; the King cheerfully entertained the Motion, and sent for *Christopher* to come into *England*, who not knowing of his Brother's Imprisonment, and hearing nothing from him, conceived the Offer of his Service to have been neglected, but he had sped in his Suit in *Spain*; for two able *Spanish* Pilots advised him to apply himself to the Dukes of *Medina Sidonia*, and *Medina Celi*, who recommended him to the Queen's Confessor, he arrived at the Court of *Castile* in the Year 1486. But *Fredinando* and *Isabella*, the King and Queen of *Spain* being engaged in the Wars of *Granada* against the *Moors*, he at first found cold Entertainment. Thus he continued in a mean Condition, till after many delays, and 6 Years attendance upon the Business, the Bishop of *Toledo* procured him Audience, where he was favourably received, and after the Wars were finished, was furnished with three Ships only at the King's Charge, and 16000 Duckets of Money, which seemed rather to be for Discovery than Conquest.

In 1492, Aug. 3. *Columbus*, with about 120 Persons set sail for *Comera*, one of the *Canary* Islands, where having refreshed, after many Days they encountered the Sea called *Sargassa* from an Herb like *Samphire*, wherewith it was covered like a green Field, with empty Berries like a *Gooseberry*; so thick as to hinder the Passage of the Ship without a strong Wind; these



Weeds are thought to reach to the Bottom of the Sea, though exceeding deep, and 400 Miles distant from the Coast *Africa*. This strange Accident much surprized the *Spaniards*, and would have occasioned their Return, had not the sight of some Birds encouraged them with hopes of Land not far off. After 33 Days sailing, despairing of success, the Company mutined, threatening to throw *Columbus* into the Sea, disdainig that a *Genoese* Stranger should thus abuse them, but at length with soft Words and strong Promises he pacified them; with assuring that if no Land appeared in 3 Days, he would return. Just at that time it happened *Columbus* discerned the Clouds to be clearer than before, and toward the end of the third Day one of the Company describ'd Fire, with rais'd his Expectation of some great Reward from the King of *Spain*, of which being frustrated at his Return, he in a Rage renounced Christianity, and turned *Turk*.

The next Day the mutinous Mariners beheld the desired Land, and they that yesterday were ready to destroy, now distracted with contrary Passion, imbrace and almost adore their dear *Columbus*, for so happily bringing them to the Land of Promise; on shore they go, and felling a Tree, erected a Cross and took possession of this New World, in the Name of the Catholick King they first Landed in an Island called *Guanahani*, one of the *Lucai*, which *Columbus* named *St. Salvadore*, from whence he sail'd to *Baracoa*, an Haven on the North of *Cuba*, and landing enquired of the Inhabitants for *Cipango* or *Japan*, which they understand to be *Cibao*, where are the richest Mines, made Signs that they were in *Haiti*, or *Hispaniola*, and some of them went with him thither; but no earthly Joy is without some disaster, for here their Admiral split upon a Rock, the Men being saved by other Ships; this happened on the North of *Hispaniola* where they saw some Inhabitants, who for fear of Strangers instantly fled into the Mountains: One Woman they got, whom they used

kindly, giving her Meat, Drink, and Cloaths, and so dismissed her, who declaring their Civility to the rest they came in Troops to the Ships, judging the *Spaniards* to be some divine Nation sent from Heaven, tho' before they thought them Cannibals or Man-eaters, and such indeed they proved in some Sense, not leaving in a few Years above 200 Indians alive, of 4 Millions that inhabited those Countries.

Before the Discovery of this Island by *Columbus* the People were informed thereof by an Oracle; for one of their Kings being importunate with their *Zemes* or Gods to know future Events, fasted 5 Days, spending his Time in continual mourning; after which the *Zemes* declared, That some Years after there would arrive a strange Nation, cloathed, bearded, and armed with shining Swords, which would cut a Man asunder in the middle, who should destroy the antient Images of their Gods, abolish their Ceremonies, and slay their Children. In remembrance of which Oracle they composed a solemn Elegy, which upon Holidays they mournfully sung. Nothing more pleased the *Spaniards* than the Gold which the innocent Inhabitants exchanged for Bells, Glasses, Points, and other Trifles. *Columbus* got leave of the K. of *Hispaniola* to build a Fort, and leaving 38 *Spaniards* therein, taking with him 6 Indians, he returned to *Spain*, and was highly careessed by the King and Queen, and being honoured with the Title of Admiral, and enriched with the Tenths of the *Spanish* Gains in the Indies, he is sent a second Time (with his Brother *Bartholomew*, who was made Vice Roy of *Hispaniola*) with 17 Sail of Ships, and 1500 Men; when he arrived he found all his Men murdered by the Indians, who laid the blame of their insolent Carriage to them.

*Columbus* now built the Town of *Isabella*, *St. Domingo*, and Fort *St. Thomas*, but in all these Places the *Spaniards* died of Famine, for the Indians unwilling to have such Neighbours, refused to plant their *Maiz* and

*Jucca*, and so starved both themselves and their new Guests. At this Place the *Spaniards* got the Disease called the *French Pox*, of the Indian Women, and in requital brought among them a more mortal and infectious Distemper, that is, the *Small Pox*, which destroyed Thousands, and was utterly unknown before in that Country. After this *Columbus* discovered *Cuba*, *Jamaica*, and other adjacent Isles, with Part of the Main Land of *America*; he repaired his Fleet at *Jamaica*, where some of his Men were sick and mutinous which the Indians observing, refused to bring in Provisions; he being straitned, sent for some of the Islanders, assuring them, that if they did not furnish him with Necessaries, the divine Wrath would consume them, and as a Token thereof, within two Days the Face of the Moon should be darkned, at which Time he knew there would be an Eclipse of the Moon, which these simple People finding to happen, they humbly submitted themselves to him, offering the Supplies he desired. Another time some Difference happening among the *Spaniards*, *Columbus* sent a Letter to reduce them to Peace by some Indians, who much revered it, thinking the Paper to have some Spirit or Diety inclosed, whereby they could understand one another's Minds at so great a Distance. *Colambus* at length returning into *Spain*, died in 1506, and was buried in *Sevil*, where to this Day an Epitaph remaineth on his Tomb, far short of his Merit, to this Effect:

*Christophorus genuit quem Genoa clara Columbus, &c.*  
 I Christopher Columbus, whom the Land  
 Of Genoa brought forth, first took in Hand,  
 I know not by what Deity incited,  
 To scour the Western Seas, and was delighted  
 To seek for Countries never known before,  
 Crown'd with Success, I first descry'd the Shore  
 Of the New World, then destin'd to sustain  
 The future Yoak of *Philip* Lord of *Spain*;

And yet I greater Matters left behind  
For Men of more means, and a braver Mind.

I. *Columbus* dying left two Sons behind him, of which the Youngest called *Ferdinando* died unmarried the eldest named *Diego* succeeded his Father in the Admiralty of the *Indies*, and the Dukedom of *Vega* and married the Duke of *Alva's* Daughter, but having no Issue by her, he spent the greatest part of his Estate in founding a famous Library in *Sevil*, which he furnished with 12000 Volumes, and endowed with a liberal Revenue to maintain the same; but though his Family be extinct, yet his Fame should live renowned to all Posterity, as the first Discoverer of this New World, and consequently the greatest and most fortunate Advancer of the *Spanish* Monarchy, though in his Life-time envied and maligned by most of the *Spaniards*, that *Bobadilla* being sent into those Parts for redress of Grievances, loaded him with Irons, and returned him prisoner into *Spain*, for his severity toward some of the *Spaniards*, but he was honourably acquitted. Nor did they only endeavour to deprive him of the honour of his Discovery after his Death, by pretending that he had seen the Charts and Descriptions of some unknown *Spaniard*, but in his Life-time they would often say, *That it was a Matter of no such difficulty to have found these Countries, and that if he had not done it then, some body else would have done it for him*; but he confuted their peevishness by this modest Artifice desiring some of them who had insolently enough contended with him about this Discovery, to make an Egg stand firmly upon one of its Ends, which when after many Tryals they could not do, he gently bruising one End of it, made it stand upright, letting them see thereby without any further Reprehension, how easy it is do a Thing which we see another do before us.

II. *Columbus* having thus led the Way, was seconded by *Americus Vespastus*, an Adventurous *Florentine* in the Glory of this grand succesful Enterprize of discovering

vering the New World, being employ'd therein by *Emmanuel King of Portugal*, in 1502. He had been one of *Columbus's* Companions in the first Expedition, and did but now trace the Way before shew'd him, yet had this Happiness and Honour (to the great Injury and Neglect of the first Discoverer) to give his Name to this fourth Part of the World, which from him was call'd *America*. This Man with a competent number of Ships and Men cross'd the Equinoctial Line, and discover'd the Coasts of *Guiana* and *Brasil*, beyond the Tropick of *Capricorn*, to 32 Degrees of S. Latitude, where having taken Possession of the Country after their usual Formalities, they held on their Course beyond the River of *Platz*, to 50 Degrees S. and the Height of the Streights of *Magellan*, as they were afterward call'd from *Ferdinando Magellanus*, who first encompass'd the whole World, and discover'd this Passage to the *South Sea*, on the Back Side of *America*. But *Americus* being overtaken with foul Weather, and his Ships impair'd by Storms, they were oblig'd to return home by the Coast of *Africa*. The next Year he attempted another Voyage, directing his Course for *Insula Real* in the Country of *Brasil*, but having pass'd *Cape Verde*, and *Sierra Liona*, upon the Coast of *Guinea* in *Africa*, the Ship which carry'd their Provisions was sunk, and 300 Hogsheads of Victuals, and other Necessaries lost, and so he was forc'd to return; but how long he liv'd, and what Expeditions he made after this, are not recorded.

III. Among other great Adventurers, the most famous of the *Spaniards* for the Discovery of New Lands and People, was *Ferdinando*, or *Hernando Cortezus* or *Cortez*, to whom the Crown of *Spain* stands indebted for the Kingdom of *Mexico*; he was born at *Medeline*, a Town of *Estremadura* in *Spain*, in 1485. And in the 19th Year of his Age employ'd himself in Trade to *America* for advancing his Fortune. In 1511 he went as Clerk to the Treasurer of the Island of

of *Cuba*, where he prospered so well by carrying over Kine, Sheep and Mares, and receiving Gold in Exchange, that he soon improv'd his Stock; and not resolving to venture all his Credit both in Friends and Money he furnish'd himself with 11 Ships, having on board 750 Men, and setting Sail from *Spain*, arriv'd at the Island of *Santa Cruce*, where being kindly received by *Oviedo* the Governor, he discover'd many New Provinces, designing farther West, where he heard there were Mines of Gold, and having made the Inhabitants of the Places where he had landed swear Allegiance to the King of *Spain*, to whom he said the Monarchy of the Universe belong'd, he sail'd up the River *Tabasco*, where the People of the Town of *Pon-toncon* refusing to sell him Provisions, he plunder'd the same. The *Indians* being enraged thereat, rais'd an Army of 40000 Men. But *Cortes*, with his Horse and great Guns, soon defeated them; they imagining that the Horse and Man were but one Creature, and when they heard them neigh, thought the Horses could speak, and inquired what they said, the *Spaniards* answer'd, These Horses are much offended with you for fighting with them, and would have you severely punish'd; the innocent *Indians* hereupon presented Roses and Hens to the Beasts, desiring them to eat and to pardon them. The *Spaniards* nam'd this Town *Victory*, containing near 2500 Houses, many built of Stone and Brick; he then sail'd farther West to *St. John de Ulla*, where the Governor came to him with 1400 *Indians*, adoring and burning Frankincense and little Straws dipt in his own Blood to *Cortes*, and then presented him Victuals, Jewels, Gold, and curious Works of Feathers, which *Cortes* requited with a Collar of Glass, and other Things of small Value; a Woman Slave, given him at the Town of *Victory* was his Interpreter, by whom *Cortes* inform'd the Governor, that he was Servant to the greatest Emperor upon Earth, at which the other wondred, thinking

thinking there had been none so mighty as his Sovereign *Montezuma* Emperor of *Mexico*, to whom the Governor sent the Pictures of these bearded Men, their Horses, Apparel, Weapons, great Guns, and other Rarities painted on Cotton Cloths, with an Account of their Ships and Numbers, which were conveyed by Posts to *Mexico* in a Day and a Night, though 210 Miles distant.

*Cortes* ask'd the Governor whether *Montezuma* had any Gold, who answer'd, Yea: I am glad of that (said *Cortes*) for my Companions are troubled with a Disease at the Heart, to which Gold is the only Sovereign Remedy; so desire him to furnish us with the greatest Quantity he can possible of that Metal. *Montezuma* upon Receipt of those Things, sent back Cotton Cloth of divers Colours, many Tufts of Feathers with two Wheels, each two Yards and a half broad, one of Silver, representing the Moon, the other of Gold like the Sun, the whole Present being in Value 20000 Ducats; he likewise expressed much Joy to hear of so great a Prince, and such a strange People, and promised all Necessaries, but was unwilling *Cortes* should visit him, though *Cortes* resolv'd to see him. The *Indians* came daily to his Camp to see these strange Sights, and when the great Guns were discharged, they fell flat on their Faces, thinking the Heavens were falling; amongst the rest were divers *Indians* of differing Habit, taller than the rest, the Gristles of their Noses slit, and hanging over their Mouths, and Rings of Jet and Amber fastned thereto; in their Lips were Rings of Gold, and Turkeys Stones, so heavy that they hung over their Chins, leaving their Teeth bare; *Cortes* understood these deform'd Gallants were of *Zempoallan*, a City a Day's Journey off, whom their Lords had sent to discover what Gods were come, in those Temples (meaning the Ships) for they daily expected the God of the Air to appear. They were not willingly subject to *Montezuma*, nei-  
ther

ther conversed with any other *Indians*, therefore *Cortes* resolv'd to use them against him.

He sail'd thence to *Panuco*, where in a Temple ascended by 20 Steps, they found Idols, bloody Papers, much Blood of Men sacrific'd, the Block whereon they cut them, and the Razors of Flint wherewith they open'd their Breasts, which struck Horror into the *Spaniards*; *Cortes* then proceeded to *Zempoallan*, where he was solemnly receiv'd, and lodg'd in a great House of Lime and Stone, whited with Plaister that shin'd like Silver; then causing all his Ships to be sunk, that there might be no hope of Return, he persuaded the Natives to submit to the *Spaniards*, and join with them against *Montezuma*, which they readily comply'd with; leaving a Guard in this his New Town, he march'd with 400 *Spaniards*, 15 Horses, six Pieces of Artillery, and 1300 *Indians* to *Zaclotan*, whereof *Olintier* was Governor for *Montezuma*, who to testify his Joy, and honour *Cortes*, commanded fifty Men to be sacrific'd, whose Blood lay fresh upon the Ground, and his People carried the *Spaniards* in Triumph upon their Shoulders; he boasted as much of the Power of *Montezuma* as the *Spaniards* did of their Emperor, affirming that he had 30 Vassals or petty Kings under him, each able to bring 100000 Soldiers into the Field, and that *Montezuma* sacrific'd some Years 50000 Men to his God; this was a great Town, having three Temples, in each were Idols of Stone of several Fashions, before whom they sacrific'd Men, Doves, Quails, and other Things, with Perfumes and great Solemnity; here *Montezuma* had 5000 Men in Garrison.

*Cortes* went hence towards *Mexico*, passing by the Frontiers of the *Taxallans*, who were Enemies to the *Mexicans*, and whom *Montezuma* might have subdued, but reserv'd partly to keep his Subjects in continual Exercise of War, and partly to sacrifice them to his Gods; the *Taxallans* rais'd 150000 Men against

*Cortes*,



*Cortes* judging him to be a Friend and Confederate of *Montezuma*, and yet they daily sent the *Spaniards* Guinea-Cocks and Bread, as well to espy his Strength, as that they scorned to obscure their Glory by conquering People already starved; but when in many Skirmishes they could not prevail against that small handful of *Spaniards*, they believed them to be preserved by Inchantments, and sent *Cortes* 3 Presents, with this three-fold Message; 1. That if he were that cruel God who eateth Man's Flesh, he should eat those five Slaves which they had now sent, and then they would bring him more. 2. If he were the meek and gentle Deity, they then presented him with Frankincense and Feathers. 3. If he were a Mortal, then let him take and eat Bread, Fowl and Cherries; but at length they submitted, and delivered *Taxallan* to him, a great City by a Rivers side, having 4 Streets, each of which had their Captain in time of War; their Government was by the Nobility, under which were 28 Villages, containing above 150000 Houſholds, the Men valiant, though poor; there was one Market place so large, that 30000 People came thither daily to exchange Commodities, for Money they had none.

*Montezuma* had formerly promised whatever Tribute the King of Spain should desire, and now he sent again to *Cortes* not to depend on the beggarly Friendship of the *Taxallans* and they on the contrary advised him to repose no trust in *Montezuma*; however *Cortes* resolved for *Mexico*, and accompanied with many *Taxallans* went to *Gholola*, where the *Spaniard* reported *Montezuma* had provided an Army to surprize them, so they used great severity (tho' it was said they sacrificed 10 Children, both Sexes, of 3 Years old, to their God for Success) for all the chief Men and Priests coming to meet and entertain them, they made them Prisoners, and cut 'em off, some being tied to Stakes and burnt to death, and others suffered great Tortures; the chief Commander escaped with about 30 Men,

Men, and got into a Temple like a Castle, there defended himself, but the *Spaniards* firing the Temple burnt them all within it, who broke forth into dying Lamentations, *O wicked Men, how have you injured you, that you should thus torment us? Away to Mexico, where our chief Lord Montezuma will venge our Quarrel.* It is reported that while the *Spaniards* were acting this bloody Tragedy, upon 60000 innocent Creatures, their chief Captain in sung these Verses.

*One Flame the Roman City now destroys,  
And Shrieks of People make a dismal Noise.  
While Nero sung; and (moved with delight)  
From Tarpey Hill beheld the woful sight.*

Eight Leagues from *Cholola* is *Popocatepec*, a burning Mountain, the Mouth about half a League in compass, from whence issue great quantities of Fire, Smoke and Ashes, with terrible Noise, the *Indians* believe to be Hell, wherein wicked Men are punished; *Spaniards* adventured near it, but narrowly escaped being sheltered by a Rock from the violent Eruption which is sometimes so furious, that the fiery Ashes carried fifteen Leagues off, burning the Corn, Fruits, Herbs, Trees, and Hedges; the *Indians* kissed the Garments of these adventurous *Spaniards*, an honor only given to their Gods. *Cortes* drawing near *Mexico*, *Montezuma* was afraid, saying, These are Men whom our Gods told us should inherit our Land; he then shut up himself eight Days in his Oratory Praying, Fasting, and Sacrificing many Men to appease his offended Deities; the Oracle or Devil told him not fear, but to continue these inhuman Massacres assuring him he should have two Gods to preserve him and that *Quezal* permitted that great destruction at *Cholola*, for want of a bloody Sacrifice.

*Cortes* went forward over a Mountain 6 Miles high covered with Snow continually, and the Passage very difficult, so that the *Mexicans* might easily have

ented his proceeding further; from hence he had  
 sight of the Lake whereon *Mexico* and many other  
 great Towns were built, filled with Inhabitants, and  
 adorned with Temples and Towers which beautify  
 the Lake; being arrived at *Mexico*, *Montezuma* recei-  
 ved him with all Solemnity, excusing his former un-  
 kindnesses, and provided all Necessaries for him and  
 his *Spaniards*, making Beds of Flowers for their Horses  
 instead of Litter, but *Cortes* being full of ambitious  
 Designs, seized upon the King, and put him in Chains  
 with a *Spanish* Guard of 80 Men, whereupon *Monte-*  
*zuma's* Nephew fled to Arms, but by the Treachery  
 of his own People, was presented to *Montezuma*,  
 whom *Cortes* permitted to exercise Regal Authority,  
 and by whose order he summoned a Parliament or As-  
 sembly of the chief of his People, where he made an  
 Oration, declaring, That his Predecessors were not na-  
 turally born in the Country, but came from a strange  
 Land, and that their King of old had promised to send  
 such as should rule them, and had accordingly sent  
 these *Spaniards*. So he advised them to yield themselves  
 Vassals to the Emperor of *Spain*, which they did,  
 though with many Tears on either side, in thus for-  
 ever departing from their Liberty. *Montezuma* then  
 presented *Cortes* a vast quantity of Gold and Jewels, in  
 the Nature of a Tribute, valued at 1600000 *Castelians*.

Hitherto *Cortes* had continual Victory without  
 Fighting, when he had Intelligence that *Pamphilote*  
*Narva* and some hundreds of *Spaniards* were sent from  
*Velasques*, another *Spanish* Captain, to interrupt his  
 Proceedings, who leaving 200 of his Men in *Mexico*,  
 he with 250 others surprized *Narva* and his Compa-  
 ny, and brought him Prisoner to *Mexico*; while this  
 was doing one of *Cortes* Captains at *Mexico* resolved  
 to perform something in his absence which might ren-  
 der the *Spaniards* terrible to the *Indians*, a Policy they  
 often used; it happened that the Nobility and Com-  
 mons of the City used all kind of Sports and Recrea-  
 tions

tions to divert their Captive King, Dancing and velling all Night long in the Streets, in which vertisements they brought forth all their Wealth, chest Garments, and whatever they esteemed precious the Nobility and Princes of the Royal Blood exert themselves herein near the House where the King was confined, there being above 2000 Youths ever the Flower of the Nobility, engaged therein, The Spanish Captain came with a small Party of Souldiers, as to be Spectators, sending more Troops into other parts of the City, with command to be ready at a certain Signal, and then leading the way, he himself came out, *St. Jago*, let us fall upon them; the Watchword given, the Soldiers began to cut and mangle those noble and delicate Youths, and left not one alive, rich Garments and Jewels being made prize by the *Spaniards*. The *Indians* beholding this Cruelty and Injustice, having long endured patiently the Imprisonment of their King, who had charged them to be quiet now fly all to Arms; and falling on the *Spaniards* wounded many, and pursued others; but the *Spaniards* putting a Dagger to the Breast of *Montezuma*, threatened to kill him unless he would look out at the Window, and commanded his Subjects to lay down their Arms; but they contemning his Orders, chose themselves a Captain; when *Cortes* returned in good time to relieve his Men, and *Montezuma* being again commanded by his *Spanish* Guardians to speak to the People, he was wounded on the Temples by a Stone whereof he died three Days after. *Cortes* had thousands of *Taxallans* to assist him, and yet was forced to fly out of *Mexico* by Night, with all his *Spaniards* and *Indians*, which yet was not known to the *Mexicans*, so that an Alarm being raised, they cut off their Bridges and made a great slaughter, the *Spaniards* losing most of their ill got Treasure; their number increasing to 200000 they pursued the

*Cortes* having the good Fortune to kill the Standard-bearer, the *Indians* forsook the Field.

The *Taxallans* raising an Army of 50000, joyned with *Cortes*, who took in divers Places, and building several Frigats or Brigantines, he soon took all the *Indian* Canoos upon the Lake. *Quabutimoc*, who succeeded *Montezuma*, being encouraged from the Devil's Oracle, made all possible Defence for saving *Mexico*, sometimes conquering, and being other while beaten by the *Spaniards*, who fired a great part of the City. One Day the *Mexicans* having got an Advantage against the *Spaniards*, they celebrated a Feast of Victory; the Priests going into the Temple, made a Perfume of sweet Gums, and sacrificed 40 *Spanish* Prisoners opening their Breasts, plucking out their Hearts, and sprinkling their Blood in the Air, their Companions looking on unable to revenge it, the *Mexicans* meanwhile dancing, beating their Drums, drinking themselves drunk, and using all manner of Expression of Joy. At length Rage and disdain so filled the *Spaniards* Breasts, that having hitherto been careful of saving the City, which they hoped to preserve for their own use, they now resolved to destroy it, to which the dreadful Famine and Pestilence within, did as much contribute as their Fury without; so that after three Months Siege, *Mexico* is taken, and razed to the Ground, with the loss of 50 *Spaniards*, and 6 Horses, but of the *Mexicans* 100000, beside those who died of the Plague and Hunger, the King himself being taken Prisoner, and that mighty City and State utterly subverted. This happened Aug. 13. 1519. which Day is kept as a yearly Festival by the *Spaniards* to this Day. *Mexico* was after Re-built, 100000 Houses, fairer and stronger than be-

fore in this Siege the admirable Courage of that King is very remarkable, for having for three Months most valiantly defended the City, and endured there-

in

in all manner of Inconveniencies, he was at the taking thereof unhappily delivered up alive into the Hands of the *Spaniards* his Enemies, upon condition to be as became a King, during his imprisonment he said he did nothing but what became that Title, but after the Victory the *Spaniards* not finding that quantity of Gold which they had promised themselves, tho' they had left no Place unsearched to discover it, they proceeded by the most cruel and horrid Tortures, by force those Prisoners they had taken to confess what they had hid it.

But unable to prevail this way, finding the *Indians* Hearts more strong than their Torments, they therefore grew so enrag'd, that contrary to all Law of Nations and against their solemn Vows and Promises, they condemned the King himself, and one of the chief Princes of his Court, to the Rack in the sight of each other; the Prince being encompassed with hot burning Coals, and overcome with the extraordinary Torment, at last turned his dying Eyes in a most lamentable manner toward his Master, as if he begged his Pardon that he could endure the Pain no longer; the King fixing his Eyes fiercely upon him, seemed to upbraid him with Pusillanimity and want of Courage, and with a stern and settled Voice spoke thus to him, *What? supposest thou that I am in a cold Bath? Am I at more ease than thou art?* Whereat the miserable Prince immediately fainted under the Torment and gave up the Ghost. The King being half rebuked was carried away, not so much for Pity, (for where Compassion could enter into such barbarous Wretches who only upon supposing to get some odd Vein or piece of Gold, would broil a Man to death before their Eyes; and not only a Man. but a King, (as a King of such mighty Grandeur and Renown) because his undaunted Constancy baffled their insupportable Cruelties, they afterward hanged him for courageously attempting by Arms to deliver himself from

## *New World called America.*

long Captivity and miserable Subjection, and  
he ended his wretched Life. Wonderful even  
Amazment was the Magnificence of the famous  
Cities of *Cusco* and *Mexico*, and the admirable Curio-  
sities of this King, who had all the Trees, Fruits, Herbs,  
and Plants, according to their order and full bigness in  
his Garden, most artificially framed in Gold; he had  
likewise in his Cabinet all the living Creatures that his  
Country or his Seas produced cast in Gold, besides  
an abundance of exquisite Works in precious Stone, Fea-  
thers, Cotton, and Painting. Thus fell this mighty  
Kingdom into the Hands of the *Spaniards*, by the Va-  
lour and good Fortune of *Cortez*, a private Adventurer,  
who was rewarded for that Service by *Char. V.* with many  
of his Estates in the Province of *Mexico*, and dignified  
with the Title of *Marquis de Valla*. Thus fell the  
great *Montezuma*, and his mighty Empire with him;  
but he who was honoured as a God, whom it  
was death for any of the common People to look in  
the Face, who never set his Foot on the Ground a-  
broad, but was carried upon the Shoulders of Noble-  
men in a Chariot of pure Gold, and if he happened  
to alight, trod upon such Tapestry, he who never  
went out on one Garment twice; never used any Vessel or  
Dish, though of Gold, but once; though all these Mag-  
nificences were so far from procuring him happiness,  
that they were the chief Incentives to covetous and  
ambitious Spirits to contrive his Ruin. Yet was not  
this general Devastation without some prodigious Fore-  
runners of the same. The King of *Tescuco*, a great Ma-  
gician, and other Sorcerers, confirmed the Declarati-  
on of the Idol *Cholola*; that a strange People should  
come and possess his Kingdom: These Sorcerers be-  
ing imprisoned by the King, immediately vanished  
away; but a strange thing happened by report to a  
Neighbour Man, who was taken up by an Eagle, and car-  
ried into a certain Cave, where being set down, the  
Eagle pronounced these Words, *Most mighty Lord, I have*  
*brought*

brought him whom thou hast commanded; there he  
 one like *Montezuma* lying asleep, who uttering several  
 dreadful threatnings against the King, the Man  
 carried away by the Eagle, and set down in the Place  
 where he had been first seized. Also strange Voices  
 were heard; Earthquakes and overflowings of Rivers.  
 A prodigious Bird of the bigness of a Crane was taken  
 having on his Head as it were a Glass representing  
 armed Men, which being bro't into the King's Presence  
 instantly disappeared, and was never seen after;  
 King endeavoured to appease his Gods by Sacrifice,  
 would therefore have removed a great Stone, which  
 yet he could not possibly do by any strength; this  
 thought a Presage, that his Deities were not to  
 reconciled. These Things were told by the Indians,  
 which if true may be reckoned the Illusions of  
 the Devil, whereby he sometimes forewarns his Victims.

IV. *Francis Pizarro*, a Person of mean Birth and  
 education, was likewise fortunate in Discoveries.  
 He was born in a Village in *Navarre*, and by the  
 Whore his Mother laid in the Church Porch, and  
 left to Providence, by whose direction (there being  
 none found to give him the Breast) he was nourished  
 several Days by sucking a Sow; at last one *Gonsalvo*  
 a Soldier acknowledged him for his Son, put him  
 to Nurse, and when he was somewhat grown up  
 him to keep his Swine, some of whom being strayed  
 the Boy durst not for fear return home, but beat  
 himself to his Heels, ran to *Sevil*, and there shipped  
 himself for *America*; were by several Adventures grow-  
 ing rich, he associated himself with *Diego de Almagro*  
 and *Ferdinando Luchas* a rich Priest; who between  
 them raised 220 Soldiers, and in 1525 sailed from  
*Sevil* in *Spain* to seek their Fortunes on the *South-Sea*  
 which *Balboa* had before discovered. He received  
 divers Repulses at his Landing, wherein he was  
 wounded, and forced to retire with his Ships;



*Almagro* in another Place had better Success, the *Indians* using them kindly, and presenting him 300 Ducats of Gold, but endeavouring to land in that Place of *Pizarro's* Misfortune, he was set upon by the Natives, and lost one of his Eyes in the Encounter. At length they met at *Panama*, and having cured their Wounds, and recruited their Forces with 200 Men, and many Slaves, they landed at another Place, but were beaten back, and forced to sail to an Island called *Gorgon*, six Miles from the Continent, where *Pizarro* and some of his Company staid, 'till *Almagro* with the rest went back for greater Supplies, and were almost starved before he returned; but coming at length, and his Men being refreshed, they again attempt the Shore, but were repulsed both from thence, and from the Island. After which coursing the Land 500 Miles, they came at length to *Chira*, a Province in *Peru*, where they landed; and happening to take some of the Natives, learnt of them the great Wealth of the Country; *Pizarro* hereupon sent one *Peter* a *Candian* to the Governor, who treated him kindly, and shewed him a Temple wherein was inestimable Riches.

Upon this Discovery it was agreed that *Pizarro* should return to *Spain*, and procure the King's Commission for the Conquest of it; who went accordingly and obtained a Grant for himself only, excluding his Companions out of it, but taking in *Almagro* of his own accord; and returning to *Panama*, with his four Brethren, *Hernando*, *Gonsales*, *John* and *Martin de Alcantara*; after much Contention *Pizarro* and *Almagro* agreed to make an equal Division of their Booty. *Pizarro* goes before with 150 Soldiers (ordering *Almagro* to follow him with all the Strength he could make) and Lands in *Peru*, a River so called, which gave Name to that great and wealthy Province. They marched by Land, enduring much Misery in their way to *Puna*, where they were well received of the Governor, 'till by abusing their Wives and Daughters, they provoked

ked the *Indians* to take up Arms, but were soon defeated, and their Riches became a Prey to the prevailing *Spaniards*. The Governor of this Country, to satisfy his Jealousy, used to have none about his Women but Eunuchs, whom he likewise made more deformed by cutting off their Noses and Arms. Here *Pizarro* first heard of *Atabaliba*, at what Time the War grew hot between him and his Brother *Guascar* for the Sovereignty of the Kingdom of *Peru*; and the Governor taking Part with *Guascar*, the Elder Brother had made 600 of his Enemies Prisoners, who now coming into *Pizarro's* Hands, he freely sent them back to *Tubex*, a great Indian Town belonging to *Atabaliba*, and three Messengers along with them to demand Peace; but tho' their Captives were so generously restored, yet they ingrately delivered the three *Spaniards* to their bloody Priests, to be sacrificed to the Idol of the Sun. Hereupon *Pizarro* marched to *Tubex*, and took it, plundering the Temple and City. From hence he went toward *Guatemala*, whither *Guascar* sent some Indians with large Promises, to desire his Aid against his Brother. Soon after some others came from *Atabaliba*, with a Command that he should immediately return back to their Ships. *Pizarro* answered, That he came not thither to hurt any, but for their Good, as his Lord the Emperor had given him in Charge, nor could he now return without much Dishonour (being an Ambassador from the Pope, and an Emperor, who were Lords of the World) unless he had seen *Atabaliba's* Royal Person, and had communicated to him such wholesome Counsels and Instructions as might be beneficial both to his Body and Soul.

*Pizarro* then passed forward thro' the Province of *Chira*, the Lords whereof provoked him against *Atabaliba*, who had lately conquered their Country. These Civil Distractions facilitated the *Spaniards* Victories. On the River *Chira* he settled the Colony

St. Michael for securing his Plunder, and then marched on to *Guatemala*, sending Messengers on Horseback to give Notice of his coming, and desiring to have an Interview with the King. The *Indians* having never seen an Horse before, were extremely surprized, but *Atabaliba* was little moved at the Sight, tho' much concerned that these bearded Messengers afforded him such small Reverence. He sent *Pizarro* a Pair of Shoes cut and gilded, under Pretence of distinguishing and knowing him from others, tho' the *Spaniards* judged it a Design to seize and kill him.

The next Day the King came, attended with 25000 unarmed *Indians* in Ostentation of his Greatness, and without any Design of making Resistance, being carried upon the Shoulders of his Nobility in great Pomp, upon Rafter or Beams of massy Gold, in a Chair of State. Father *Vincent*, a Dominican Friar coming with Reverence before him, holding a Cross in one Hand, and his Breviary or a Bible in the other, he blessed him with the Cross, and said, *Most excell<sup>nt</sup> Prince, it concerns you to believe, that God in Trinity and Unity created the World out of Nothing, and formed a Man of the Earth whom he called Adam, of whom we had our Beginning; that Adam sinned against his Creator, and in him all his Posterity, except Jesus Christ, who being God, came down from Heaven, and took the Flesh of the Virgin Mary, and to save and red<sup>em</sup> Mankind, died on a Cross like to this in my Hand, for which we worship it. After his Death he rose again the third Day, and after 40 Days ascended into Heaven, leaving for his Vicar on Earth St. Peter and his Successors, which we call Popes, one of which have given the most puissant K. of Spain, Emperor of the Romans, the Monarchy of the World. Obey the Pope therefore, worthy Prince, and receive the Faith of Christ, which if you will believe to be the most Holy, and your own most false, you shall do well, but know, that if you do the contrary, we will make War with you, and destroy and break your Idols*

to Pieces; let me then advise you to leave off your false Worship, and thereby prevent all these Mischiefs.

*Atabaliba* seemed to wonder at the preaching of this Friar, and replied, That he was a free Prince, and would become Tributary to none, neither did he acknowledge any greater Lord than himself; as for the Emperor he could be well content to be in Friendship with so great a Monarch, and to be acquainted with him, but for the Pope he would not obey him, who gave away that was none of his own, and took Kingdom from him whom he had never seen; as for Religion he liked well his own, neither would he ought to question the Truth thereof; it being so ancient and approved, especially since Christ died, which never happened to the Sun and Moon, whom he worshipped. And how do you know, said he, that the God of the Christians created the World? Friar *Vincent* answered, that his Book told it him (giving him his Bible) *Atabaliba* looked in it, and said, It told him no such Thing (throwing it on the Ground) the Friar took it up, and went to *Pizarro*, crying out, He had cast the Gospels on the Ground. Revenge it, Christians upon these Infidel Dogs, and since they will not accept our Friendship nor our Law, let us destroy them. *Pizarro* hereupon set up his Standard, and with his Cannon and Horsemen in three Squadrons, assaulted *Atabaliba's* People, making great Slaughter, *Pizarro* with his Foot did much Execution with their Swords all charged against *Atabaliba*, killing them who carried him on their Shoulders in his Pavilion, whose Places were immediately supplied by others; till at last *Pizarro* plucked him down by his Cloaths; all the while not one *Indian* made Resistance, either because they had no Command, or with Amazement to their Sovereign so abused; so that never a *Spaniard* was slain, though several *Indians* were thrust through. Thus were the *Indians* routed, their King and other rich Spoil taken, reckoned at 80000 Castilians.

Gold, and 70000 Marks in Silver, being the Household Plate of *Atabaliba*, every Mark being eight Ounces, and in *Guatemala* they found several Houses filled up to the Roof with rich Garments, besides Armour, Weapons, Axes, and Pole Axes of Gold and Silver. The next Day the *Spaniards* searched about for Spoil, and found 5000 Women belonging to the King, with much Treasure.

*Atabaliba* was disturbed at his Imprisonment, especially because they put a Chain upon him; many Proposals were made about his Ransom, when a Soldier said, If you will give us this House full of Gold and Silver thus high (lifting up his Sword, and making a Mark upon the Wall) you shall have your Freedom; *Atabaliba* promised (if they would give him Liberty to send throughout his Kingdom) to fulfil their Demand, whereat the *Spaniards* amazed, gave him three Months time, but he had filled the House in two Month and a Half; a Thing hardly credible; but saith *Lopez Vaz*, I know above 20 who were there, and affirmed there was above ten Millions of Gold and Silver. Another *Spanish* Captain relates, that *Atabaliba* promised to give so much Gold as should reach up to a Mark that was a Span higher than a tall Man could reach, the Room being 25 Feet long, and 15 wide, and to fill up a large inclosed Garden with Vessels of Silver for his Ransom. This Captain was made Guardian of this Golden House, and saw this vast Mass of Treasure melted; the Governor sent a fifth Part to the King of *Spain*, and parted the rest, giving to every Footman who were 102, 4800 Pieces of Gold, which amounted to above 7000 Duckets; to every Horseman 63 in Number, twice as much besides other Advantages. To 150 of *Almagro's* Men, who came after the Victory, he gave 25000 *Pezos*, and 2000 to the Inhabitants of *St. Michael*; many other Gifts he gave to the Merchants and others, and yet after the Governor was gone, there was more

Gold brought in that had been shared; ten or twelve Days after, the *Spaniards* who were sent to *Cusco* brought in two Millions and Half of Gold, and Half a Million of Silver; when *Atabaliba* had procured this immense Sum, he was discharged from his Promise by the Sound of Trumpet, and yet still kept under a Guard for the *Spaniards* security, upon Pretence that his Subjects were again in Arms by his Command, who argued with them, that if they were assembled, it was not more by his Authority than the moving of the Leaves of the Trees, but being their Captive, he said, it was in their Power to take away his Life. Notwithstanding these Reasons, they concluded to burn him alive; but that Sentence being mitigated upon the Account of his consenting to be Christened, he was ordered to be strangled by four *Negroes*, whom *Pizarro* kept for that Purpose. The King understanding he was to die, spake thus to his Murtherers; Why do you kill me? Did you not promise me my Liberty, if I would give you Gold? I procured it for you, yea, more than you required, yet if it be your Pleasure that I must die, send me to your King of *Spain*, that I may clear myself of what you falsely object against me; but the Executioners stopt his Breath before he could proceed.

The Difference between the two Brethren hastening their Ruin, *Guascar* succeeded his Father in the Kingdom, and the Province of *Quito* was assigned to *Atabaliba*, who being of an aspiring Spirit, seized on *Tumbamba* a rich Province; upon which his Brothers raising Forces took him Prisoner; *Atabaliba* making his Escape, got back to *Quito*, where he made his People believe that their God the Sun had turned him into a Serpent, and so he got thro' a Hole in the Prison; the conceit of the Miracle made them rise in Arms against *Guascar*, with whose Assistance *Atabaliba* made such Slaughter of his Enemies, that there are Heaps of Bones to be seen at this Day, 6000 being killed, and many Provinces conquered. During

*Atabaliba's* Imprisonment some of his Captains had taken his Brother *Guascar*, who sent Word to one of the *Spanish* Commanders, that if he would restore to him to his Liberty and Kingdom, he would fill up a large Room with Gold and Silver, which was thrice as much as *Atabaliba* had promised, adding, that his Father *Guayna*, who was a Sorcerer, had commanded him on his Death-bed, to be kind to the white and bearded Men, who should come and rule in those Parts: *Atabaliba* hearing of these Offers, sent to have his Brother put to Death, which the *Spaniards* took no Notice of, and seemed justly to befall him, having murdered another of his Brethren, and drank in his Skull, as he swore to deal with *Atabaliba*. Though the *Spaniards* got vast Treasures in this Country, yet the *Indians* hid great Quantities of Gold, Silver, and Jewels, which never came to their Hands, belonging to *Guayna*. One of *Atabaliba's* chief Captains visited him in Prison, with great Reverence; for he and his Company laying Burdens on their Shoulders, entred into his Presence, lifting up their Hands to the Sun, with great thankfulness for giving them Sight of their Lord, and then kneeled down, kissing his Hands and Feet. This Captain told the *Spaniards*, that an *Indian* had conveyed away vast Treasures, who upon Torture discovered a great House full of Vessels of Gold, with a Shepherd and his Sheep all of Gold, as big as if Living; he likewise reported he heard *Atabaliba* say, that in an Island call'd *Collas*, was a great House covered all over with Gold as well as the Ceilings, Walls, and Pavements. The *Spaniards* so abounded in Gold, that they would give 1000 or 1500 *Pezo's* for an Horse; and their very Horses were shod with massy Gold. Debtors sought out their Creditors with *Indians* laden with Gold, from House to House to pay them: They took from the Walls of some Houses, and the Roof of the Temple of *Cusco*, Plates of Gold 10 or 12 Pound Weight; they carried into *Spain* one Vessel of Gold, and another of

Silver, each big enough to boil a whole Cow, likewise an huge Eagle, and an Image of Gold as big as a Child of four Years old; also Drums and Statues of Women in Gold to their full Proportion, with several others of Silver.

But Vengeance pursued these horrid Murthers (though the *Spaniards* put many fair Pretences upon their Actions) few of the greatest Undertakers going to the Grave in Peace, for all that were consenting necessary to the Death of this King, came to wretched Ends, but especially his four Brethren, *Ferdinand Gonzalez*, *Pizarro*, *J. Martin* of *Alcantara*. and *Diego* of *Almagro*, who as they were principal in the Action so were they in the Punishment; and first *John Pizarro* was surprized in the City of *Cusco*, and slain by some of *Atabaliba's* Soldiers; then there happened such Differences between *Francis Pizarro* and *Almagro*, that after they had wasted this rich Country of *Peru*, and divided the Spoil among them, they destroyed one another; for *Pizarro* envying *Almagro* being Governor of *Cusco* and not himself, sent his Brother *Ferdinand* to challenge him, who was so fortunate as to take *Almagro* Prisoner, and delivered him bound to *Francis* his Brother, who caused him to be strangled privately in Prison. *Ferdinand* went afterward to *Spain* with a great Mass of Gold to clear himself of the Death of *Almagro*, yet could not so well justify himself, but that all his Treasure was seized, and himself secretly made away in Prison. Soon after this, the Kindred and Friends of *Almagro* (whose Estate *Pizarro* had seized) consulted with *Don Diego Almagro* his Son, to revenge the Death of his Father, twelve of them undertook the Business, who coming to *Francis Pizarro's* House at *Lima* (he being then Marquis and Governor of *Peru*) they broke in, and immediately killed a Captain who guarded the Entrance into the Hall, and *Martin* of *Alcantara*, so that he fell dead at his Brother the Marquis's Feet; who though he saw his Men thus slain



slain before his Eyes, and himself left alone in the Midst of his Enemies, yet made a stout Defence, till all falling upon him at once, he was stabbed into the Throat and died. Lastly, *Gonzalez* had his Head cut off by the Emperor's Command, and thus finished they their wretched Days, answerable to their cruel Deserts.

Thus have we seen the deplorable Ends of two of the most mighty and glorious Monarchs of this New World, and peradventure of all our Western Parts, who were Kings over so many Kingdoms: And these are the cursed Fruits of Covetousness and Ambition, for which so many goodly Cities were ruined and destroyed, so many Nations made desolate, such infinite Numbers of harmless innocent People of all Conditions, Sexes and Ages, wofully massacred and murdered, and the richest and fairest Part of the World turned to a *Field of Blood*; and though we have the Vanity to call those Nations barbarous, who are not so wickedly knowing as ourselves, yet the ingenious Discourse and Replies of these naked *Americans*, shew that their Honesty, Truth, and Integrity, have been the chief Occasions of exposing them to the Slavery and Barbarity of these treacherous and idolatrous *Spanish* Christians; of which it may not be amiss to give the following Instance.

Certain *Spaniards* coasting along the Sea in search of Mines, happened to land in a fruitful, pleasant, and well peopled Country, declaring to the Inhabitants, *That they were quiet and well-meaning People coming from far Countries, being sent from the King of Castile, the greatest King on the habitable Earth, unto whom the Pope representing God on Earth, had given the Kingdoms and Dominions of all the Indies, and that if they would become Tributary to him, they should be kindly used, and courteously dealt withal.* They likewise desired them to give them some Victuals to eat, and some Gold wherewith to make certain Physicial Experiments.

They declared to them, That they ought to believe in one God, and to embrace the Catholick Religion, adding withal some Threats thereto; the Indians having patiently heard them, one of them returned this ingenious Answer.

That possibly they might be quiet and well meaning People, tho' their Countenances shewed them to be otherwise. And as for their King, as he seemed to beg, he appeared poor and needy; and for the Pope who had made the Distribution, he seemed to be a Man that loved Mischief and Dissention, in going about to give that to a third Man which was none of his own, and so make it questionable and raise Quarrels among the antient Possessors thereof; as for Victuals they should have Part of their Store; and for Gold they had but little, and that it was a Thing they very little valued, as being utterly unprofitable for the Service of their Lives, whereas all their Care was to pass their Time happily and pleasantly, and therefore what Quantity soever they should find of it, except what was employ'd in the Service of their Gods, they should freely take it; as touching one only God, the Discourse to him had very well pleased them, but they were resolv'd by no no Means to change their Religion, in which they had so long Time lived happily; neither indeed did they use to take Advice or Counsel but from their Friends and Acquaintance; as concerning their high Words, it was a Sign of great want of Judgment to threaten those, whose Nature, Condition, Strength, and Power, was utterly unknown to them; and therefore they should with all speed hasten out of their Country and Dominions, since they were used to take in good Part the Kindnesses and Discourses of Strangers, but if they did not suddenly depart they would deal with them as they had with some others, shewing them the Heads of divers Persons lately executed, sticking upon Stakes about their City.

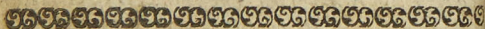
In Peru is an high Mountain called *Periacaca*, upon which *Jos. Acosta* ascended well provided, being sensible

fible of the Danger; in the ascent he and his Companions were surprized with Looseness and Vomiting, casting up Phlegm, Choler and Blood, so that they expected present Death. There are Desarts in in Peru called *Panas*, where the Air cuts off Men without Pain, a small Breath depriving them sometimes of their Feet and Hands, which fall off like Leaves in Autumn; and after Death the same cold Air keeps the Body from Putrefraction.

*Cuba*, an Island 230 Leagues in Length, was now possessed by the *Spaniards*, where they used great Severity as well as in other Places. A Lord of great Power who had fled from the Continent to this Isle, to avoid Death or perpetual Captivity, hearing the *Spaniards* were come hither, having assembled the principal *Indians*, spake to them to this Effect: *Countrymen and Friends, you are not ignorant of the Rumour that the Spaniards are arrived amongst us, neither need I tell you how barbarously they have used the Inhabitants of Hispaniola, you know it by too certain Intelligence, nor can we hope to find them more merciful than they did; but dear Countrymen, do you know their Errand? If not, I will tell you the Cause of their coming; they worship some covetous God, and to content their greedy Deity, they require all our Gold and Silver from us, for this they endeavour continually to murther and enslave us; see here this little Chest of Gold, and therein behold the God of the Spaniards, and therefore if you think fit, let us dance and sing before this their God, perhaps we may hereby appease his Rage, and he will then command his Worshipers to let us alone. To this Motion they all assented, and danced round about the Box till they were throughly wearied, when the Lord thus proceeded; If we should keep this God till he be taken from us, we shall be certainly slain, I therefore think it expedient for us to cast him into the River; whose Counsel being followed, the Chest was thrown to the River.*

When

When the *Spaniards* first landed in this Island, this Nobleman having sufficient Experience of their Cruelty, avoided them as much as possible, still flying and defending himself by Force of Arms upon all Occasions; at length being taken, for no other Reason than endeavouring to preserve his Life from his Enemies he was by the *Spaniards* burnt alive; being tied to a Stake, a *Franciscan* Monk began to Discourse him God and the Articles of his Religion, telling him the small Time allowed him by the Executioner sufficient to make his Salvation sure, if he did heartily believe in the true Faith; having a while considered his Words, he asked the Monk whether the Door of Heaven was open to the *Spaniards*, who answering, *yea*, Then, said he, *let me go to Hell, that I may not come where they are.* In this Island the *Spaniards* got above a Million of Gold, and vast Sum more in the other spacious Provinces of this New World, the greatest Part whereof came into their Possession in a few Years, and which they enjoy to the very Day.



## CHAP. II.

### *The Voyages and Discoveries of several Englishmen into America.*

**I**N the former Chapter I have given an Account of the fortunate Acquisitions of the *Spaniards*, and now think myself in Justice obliged to let my Countrymen know what adventurous Voyages, and extreme Dangers, some of our brave English Spirits have surmounted in their Discoveries of this New World; wherein I shall follow the Sun, beginning Northward

ward, and so proceed toward and beyond the Equinoctial.

I. In which Number, Sir *Sebastian Cabot* ought to be first mentioned, born and living in *England*, tho' a *Venetian* Gentleman by Extraction, who in 1496. at the Charge of King *Henry VII.* set out with two Caravals Northwest Passage to *Cathay* and the *East-Indies*, to which *Columbus* had first suggested to him; in pursuit whereof, he is reported to have sailed to 67 Degrees of Northern Latitude, upon the Coast of *America*, and finding Land, called it *Prima Vesta*; the Inhabitants wore the Skins of Beasts, there were white Bears, and Stags far greater than ours, with great Plenty of Seal and Sole-Fish above a Yard long, and such vast Quantities of other Fish, that they sometimes stayed the Course of the Ship; the Bears caught these Fish with their Claws, and drawing them to Land eat them; he then discovered all along the Coast to *Florida*, and afterward returned, at which Time by the Wars with *Scotland*, this Design was wholly laid aside, to the great Prejudice of the English Nation, who in all Probability might have made themselves Quarter-Masters, at least with the *Spaniards* in the wealthiest Provinces of *America*, if it had been well followed. Sir *Sebastian* himself went to *Spain*, and was employ'd by that King in discovering the Coasts of *Brazil*, and tho' he afterward returned again to *England* in 1549. and was honour'd by *K. Edward VI.* with the Title of Grand Pilot of *England*, and the yearly Pension of 160 l. yet his Design was never effectually revived.

II. Sir *Martin Forbisher* justly deserves the second Place, who in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* made several Voyages to discover the North west Passage. June 15. 1576. he sailed from *Blackwall*, and by 7. had Sight of *Friseland*, but could not get ashore cause of the Abundance of Ice, and an extreme Fog. by 20. he had Sight of an high Land, which had namee

named Queen Elizabeth's Foreland, very full of Ice, but failing farther Northward, he descried another Foreland with a great Bay, whereinto he entred, calling it *Forbisher's Streights*, supposing it to divide *Asia* from *America*. Having sailed 60 Leagues, he went ashore and was encountred by mighty Deer, who ran at him and indangered his Life, he had there a Sight of the savage Inhabitants, who rowed to his Ship in Boats of Seals Skins, they eat or rather devoured raw Flesh and Fish, their Hair was long and black, broad Faces, flat Noses, colour Tawney or Olive, which neither Sun nor Wind, but Nature itself imprinted on them, as appeared by their Infants, and seems the Complexion of all the *Americans*; their cloathing was Seal Skins, the Women painted their Cheeks and Eye brows with Blue. These Savages intercepted five Englishmen and their Boat, they took also one of them, whom they brought into *England*, where they arrived *October 2. 1576.* having taken Possession of the Country, in right of the Queen of *England*, every Man being commanded to bring home somewhat in witness thereof; one brought a Piece of black Stone like Sea-coal, which was found to hold Gold in a good Quantity.

Whereupon the next Year a 2d Voyage was made to bring home more of this Ore, and coming into these *Streights* in *July, 1577.* they found them in a manner shut up with a long Wall of Ice, which very much endangered them. They found a Fish as big as a Porpice dead upon the Shore, twelve Feet long, having a Horn of two Yards growing out of the Snout, wreathed and streight like a Wax Taper, and was thought to be a Sea Unicorn; it was broken on the Tow wherein the Sailors affirmed they put Spiders which presently died. It was presented to the Queen at the Return, and sent to *Windsor* to be reserved in the Warrobe for a Curiosity. They went on Shore, and had some Skirmishes with the Inhabitants, who were

fierce and resolute, that finding themselves wounded, they leaped off the Rocks into the Sea rather than fall into the Hands of the English, the rest fled, only one Woman and her Child they brought away, another Man, who seeing the Picture of his Country-man in the Ship that was taken the Year before, thought him to be alive, and was very angry he would not speak to him, wondring how any People could make Men live or die at their Pleasure. It was very pleasant to observe the Behaviour of Man and Woman when they were brought together; who tho' put into the same Cabbin, shewed such Signs of Chastity and Modesty, as might justly shame Christians who come so far short of them: When these Savages would Trade, their Manner was to lay down something of theirs and go their Ways, expecting the English should lay down something in Exchange; if they like the Value when they come again, they take it, otherwise they take away only their own; they made Signs that their *Catobæ* or King was higher of Stature than any of ours, and carried upon Mens Shoulders. They could not hear what became of their five Men taken the Year before, only they found some of their Apparel, which made them judge the Savages had eaten them; having laden their Ship with Ore, they returned.

The next Year 1578. with fifteen Sail, another Voyage was made by Capt. *Forbisher* for farther Discovery. He went on Shore *June 20.* on *Frizeland*, which is in Length about 25 Leag. in 57 Degrees of Latitude, which he named West England, where they espied certain Tents and People like the former, who upon their approach fled; in the Tents they found a Box of small Nails, red Herrings, and Boards of Firree, with other Things wrought very artificially, so that they were either ingenious Workmen themselves, traded with others; some think this to be joined to Greenland. In going hence the Ship called the *Salander* sailing with a strong Gale, struck so violently

ly upon the Back of a Whale with her full Stem the  
 the stood without Motion; whereat the Whale made  
 a hideous roaring, and lifting up his Body and Tail  
 above Water, sunk to the Bottom: Two Days after  
 they found a dead Whale, supposed the same. *July*  
 They entred the Streights, the Mouth was barred with  
 Mountains of Ice, wherewith a Bark was sunk, with  
 Part of a House they designed to erect there, the  
 Men were all saved, and the other Ships in much  
 Danger, by the Ice, Fogs, and Snow. These Islands  
 of Ice seemed to be congealed in the Water. Farth  
 North in some Bays or Rivers, the Waters being  
 and the Sun melting the Tops of the Ice, Rills of  
 Water run down, which meeting make an indiffer  
 Stream; these Rocks being by the Summer's Sun loose  
 from their natural Situation, are carried whither the  
 swift Current and outrageous Winds drive them  
 Some are half a Mile about, and 80 Fathoms above  
 Water, besides the unknown Depth beneath, the usu  
 Rule being, that only one Part of seven is seen above  
 Water; strange is their Multitude, stranger their dif  
 formed Shapes, but most strange, that instead of de  
 stroying, they sometimes save both Men and Ships  
 suffering the Mooring of Anchors, entertaining them  
 with Sports, as Walking, Leaping, Shooting, 40 Miles  
 from Land, without any Vessel or Ship under them  
 presenting them with Streams of fresh Water sufficient  
 to drive a Mill. The People represent the *Tartars* in  
 Apparel and Living. It is colder here in 62 than in  
 10 Degrees farther North, from the North-East Wind  
 which bring this sharp Air off the Ice; the Natives  
 are excellent Archers, wearing the Skins of Deer  
 Bears, Foxes, Hares, and Fowls, sowed together  
 The Beasts, Fowls, and Fishes they kill, are their  
 Houses, Bedding, Meat, Drink, Hose, Shoes, Ap  
 parel, Sails, Boats, indeed all their Riches; they  
 eat all Things raw, yea, Grass and Shrubs, and suck  
 Ice to satisfy their Thirst; there is no Flesh or Fish  
 whic



which they find dead, tho' never so filthy, but they will eat it, yet sometimes they parboil their Meats in little Kettles made of Beasts Skins, the Blood and Water they drink, and lick the bloody Knife, using the same Remedy for curing Wounds, that is, licking them only with their Tongues.

They have Plenty of Fowl, our Men killing 1500 in one Day; they have thicker Skins, and more Feathers than ours, and must be flea'd before eaten; they have no hurtful creeping Things but Spiders and Snakes, which are very troublesome, not any Timber, the undermining Water brings from other Parts; they are great Magicians, and when their Hands are laid on each, tie a great Stone with a String unto a Stick, and using certain Charms, the Stone cannot be moved with all the Force of Man, yet at other Times seems as light as a Feather; they lie grovelling with their Faces on the Ground, making a Noise as if they worshipped the Devil under the Earth; they use great black Dogs like Wolves to draw their Sleds, and some of a lesser Kind they feed upon. In the Midst of Summer they have Hail and Snow, sometimes a Frost so thick, which freezeth as it falls, and the Ground is frozen three Fathom deep, at which Time the Sun is not absent above three Hours and a half, during which it was so light that we could see to read. There are no Rivers or Springs, but what the Sun causes to come from the Snow. They row in their Leather Boats faster with one Oar, than we can ours with all our Oars. They seem to have Commerce with other Nations, from whom they have a small Quantity of Iron.

III. In 1585. Mr. *John Davis* made a Voyage for the North-west, and in 54 Degrees went on Shore on an Island, where they saw Savages, who seemed to worship the Sun, pointing up to it with their Hands, and striking their Breasts, and the English answering them with the same Actions, they took it for a concluded League between them, and then leaped and danced

ced with a kind of Timbrel, which they struck with a Stick; their Garments were the Skins of Birds and Beasts, they killed white Bears, one of whose Feet was 14 Inches broad, and the Flesh so fat they were forced to throw it away; by their Dung they seemed to feed on Grass, which was like Horse Dung, they heard tame Dogs howl on Shore, and killing one, he had a Collar about his Neck, and a Bone in his Pizel, and seemed inured to the Sled, of which they found. Next Year *C. Davis* made a second Voyage, and found the savage People more tractable; they are great Idolaters and Witches, receiving many Images which they carry about them, in their Boats; they found a Grave wherein men were covered with Seals Skins, and a Cross laid over them, they are very Thievish, eat raw Fish, Grease and Ice; and drink Salt Water; they saw a Whirlwind take up a great Quantity of Water, which moved violently into the Air three Hours. In 63 Degrees they met with a vast Mass of Ice in one Piece, like an Island, with Bays and Capes like a high Cliff, and they sent their Pinnace to discover it, who found it to be Ice, this was July 17. In 66 Deg. they found the Air very hot, and were troubled with Musketto Fevers, all the Coasts seemed broken Islands; returning Southward they coasted Greenland, but were hindered from coming into Harbour by the Ice, their Houses on the Sea-side were made with Pieces of Wood covered over with Poles, and covered with Earth; our Men played at Foot-ball with the Islanders upon the Coast.

*C. Davis's* third Voyage was made the next Year 1587. wherein he discovered to 73 Degrees North finding the Sea all open, and 40 Degrees between the Shore on each Side, having Greenland on the East and *America* on the West; near which was another Island, which for its dreadful Aspect, being covered with Snow, without Wood, Earth or Grass, and the terrible Noise of the Ice, he named the *Isle of Devils*.

tion, but the untimely Death of Sir *F. Walsingham* hindered the Prosecution of these Discoveries.

IV. In 1602. Capt. *G. Weymouth*, set forth with two little boats at the Charge of the *Muscovy* Company, to find out the N. W. Passage; he saw the S. Part of Greenland, the Water in 10 Fath. was black as Puddle and suddenly clear again, the Breach of the Ice was like Thunder, and endanger'd both their Vessels; they had thick Fogs in 38 Degrees, which froze as they fell, they met with an Inlet 40 Leagues broad, and sailed therein 160 Leagues West and by South.

V. In 1602 Capt. *James Hall* sailed to Greenland, and had the like Encounters with Ice, which made as much Noise as five Cannons at once, the People were like those mentioned by *Forbisher*, made Sails of Guts sowed together, and deceived the Seals in their Seal-Skin Garments; the Country is mountainous and full of broken Islands along the Coasts, the Rivers Navigable, and full of Fish; between the Hills are such pleasant Plains and Valleys, as is hard to be imagined in that cold Country. He saw a store of Fowl, and no Beasts but black Foxes and Deer. The Natives wander in Summer for Hunting and Fishing, removing from one Place to another with their Tents and Baggage; they are of a reasonable Stature, brown and warlike, eat their Meat either raw or parboiled in Blood, Oil, or Water, which they drink; they have no Wood but what the sea drives ashore. In 1609. he made a second Voyage thither, and found their Winter-Houses built with Whale-bones, and covered with Earth, with Vaults two Yards deep and square. Next Year he sailed thither a third time, and in the fourth Voyage 1612. he was slain by a Savage. They have Hares as white as Snow, Dogs that live on Fish, the Pizels of their Foxes being Bone. Their Work in Summer is to dry their Fish on the Rocks. Every Man and Woman hath

Now though this Country is reckon'd to be in  
*rope*, and out of our present Survey, yet being a  
 cent, it may not be unpleasant to give a Relation  
 an Hunting Spectacle, of the greatest Chase w  
 Nature hath created; I mean the killing of Wh  
 When they 'spy him on the Top of the Water,  
 which he is often forced to get Breath, they  
 toward him in a Shallop, wherein the Harp  
 stands ready to dart his Harping-iron with both  
 Hands, to which is fastened a Line of such Le  
 that the Whale finding himself wounded, and sin  
 to the Bottom may carry it down with him, and  
 Shallop incur no Danger; when he rises, they  
 him again with Lances, about 12 Feet long, the  
 8 Feet, and the Blade 18 Inches, the Harping  
 being intended only to fasten him to the Shallop,  
 thus they hold him in hot Pursuit; 'till after ha  
 cast up first Rivers of Water, and then of Blood  
 being angry with both Elements for suffering  
 weak Hands to destroy him, he at length yields  
 slain Carcass a Prey to the Conquerors; the Tra  
 is thus express'd by the Poet.

*When the Whale felt his Side so rudely gor'd,  
 Loud as the Sea that nourish'd him he roar'd.  
 As a broad Bream to please some curious Taste,  
 While yet alive in boiling Water cast,  
 Vex'd with unwonted Heat, boils, flings about  
 The scorching Brass, and hurl the Liquors out;  
 So with the barbed Javelin stung, he raves,  
 And scourges with his Tail the suffering Waves  
 His Fury doth the Seas with Billows fill,  
 And makes a Temp'st tho' the Winds be still.  
 He swims in Blood, and Blood does spouting  
 To Heav'n, that Heav'n Men Cruelties might  
 Roaring, he tears the Air with such a Noise,  
 As well resembles the conspiring Voice  
 Of routed Armies when the Field is won, &c.*

Being dead, they tow him to the Ship with two or three Shallops joined together, and then cut theubber or Fat from the Flesh in Pieces three or four feet long, which are boiled in Coppers, put into Ticker Baskets, and set in Shallops half full of Water, in which the Oil runs, and is thence put into Urts. The ordinary Length of a Whale is 60 Feet, his Brains are said to be *Spermaceti*, his Head is the third Part of him, his Mouth 16 Feet wide, the Whale bones or Finns are the rough and inward Parts of the Mouth, of which he hath 500, which close the shutting thereof like the Fingers of both Hands within each other; he hath a Trunk or Breathing Hole in Head; no Teeth, but sucks his Meat; his Tongue is monstrous great, and deformed like a Wool sack, about eight Ton in Weight, Part of which yields 11 Hogsheads of Oil; his Food (that Nature might teach the greatest to be content with little, and to be maintained without Rapine, as in the Elephant and Whale, the greatest of Land and Sea Monsters) is Grass, Weeds of the Sea, and a Water-Worm like Beetle, whereof the Finns in his Mouth hung full, and sometimes little Birds, all which striking the Water with his Tail, he gapes and receives into his Mouth, nor is any Thing else found in his Belly, as affirmed by Eye-witnesses; this great Head hath little Eyes like an Ox, and a Throat no greater than a Man's Fist to enter; with such huge Bones on each Side, as it suffereth not to stretch wider; his Body is round, 14 or 16 Feet thick; his Genitals hang from him as in Beasts, in Generation they go into shallow Waters near the Shore, and in the Act join themselves (as the Elephant) at which time much of their sperm floats on the Water, their Tail is like a Swallow's, at least 20 Feet broad at the End, they have but one young one at once, which is brought forth as in Beasts, about the bigness, but longer than an Hog-head; the Female hath two Breasts, and Teats no bigger

bigger than a Man's Head, wherewith she suckt her Young, of which she is very tender; one being killed, the young will not go from the Dam.

VII. Capt. *H. Hudson* in 1607. discovered fartherward toward the Pole than perhaps any before him; he found himself in 80 Degrees, where they were hot, and drank Water to cool their Thirst, they just as they saw Land to 82 Degrees and farther; on the Shore they found Snow, Morfes Teeth, Whale bones &c. with a Stream of fresh Water. The next Year 1608. he set forth on a Discovery to the North East at which Time they saw a Mermaid in the Sea; he made another Voyage in 1609. and coasted *Newfoundland*, along to *Cape Cod*; his last and fatal Voyage was in 1610. being employ'd by several Merchants to try if through any of those Inlets which Capt. *D. Drake* saw, but durst not enter, their might be a Passage to the *South Sea*. The Ship was called *the Discoverer* they pass'd by *Island*, and saw Mount *Hecla* cast up Fire, a certain Presage of foul Weather; they gave the Name of *Lousy Bay* to one Harbour in *Island* and found a Bath there hot enough to scald a Flea *June 4.* they saw *Greenland*, and after that *Desolate* Isle, and then plied North West, among the Islands of Ice, they ran, play'd, and filled sweet Water out of the Ponds that were upon them, some of them were aground in 130 Fathom Water, and on divers of them they saw Bears and Partridges; they gave Names to several Islands, as, *God's Mercy*, *Prince Henry's Foreland*, *King James's Cape*, *Queen Anne's Cape*; one being in a Fog they were carried by a strong Tide into one of those Inlets, the Depth whereof, and the running forward of the Ice gave *Hudson* great Hope it would prove a thorough-fare.

After they had sailed herein near 300 Leagues he came to a small Streight of two Leagues over, and very deep Water, through which he pass'd between the two Capes, one whereof he called *Digges Islands*

2 Deg. into a spacious Sea, whereia he sailed above  
 100 Leagues South, being now over-confident that  
 he had found the Passage; but perceiving by the shoal  
 Water that it was only a Bay, he was surprized, com-  
 mitting many Errors, especially in resolving to Win-  
 ter in that desolate Place, in such Want of necessary  
 Provisions. Nov. 3. he moored his Ship in a Cove,  
 where they had all perished, but that it pleased God to  
 send several Kinds of Fowl; they killed of white Pa-  
 rtridges above 120 Dozen; but they left them in the  
 Spring, and others succeeded, as Swans, Geese, &c.  
 all easy to take, besides the Blessing of a Tree, which  
 in December blossomed with Green and Yellow Leaves  
 of a smell like Spice, which being boiled yielded an  
 oily Substance, that proved an excellent Salve, and  
 the Decoction being Drunk, an wholesome Potion for  
 curing the Scurvy, Sciatica, Cramps, Convulsions and  
 other Diseases bred by the Coldness of the Climate.

In the Spring there came to the Side of his Ship,  
 such a Multitude of Fish of all Sorts, that they might  
 have fraught themselves for their Return (if *Hudson*  
 had not too desperately pursued his Voyage) which  
 he committed to the Care of certain dissolute Villains  
 who in his Absence conspired against him, so in few  
 Days all the Fish forsook them; once a Savage visited  
 them, who for a Knife, Glass and Beads, gave them  
 Beaver and Deer Skins, with a Sled; at Length  
 they returned, and set Sail for *England*, but in  
 few Days their Victuals being almost spent, and he in  
 despair letting fall some Words of setting some on shore  
 the Conspirators entred his Cabbin in the Night, and  
 forced *Hudson*, his Son, and six more, to go out of the  
 Ship into the Shallop and seek their Fortune, after  
 which they were never seen, but perished in the Sea.  
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 spent, they took 2 or 300 tame Fowls, and traded  
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Tents, Men, Women, and Children together, were big-boned, broad-faced, flat-nosed, and Feet like the *Tartars*; their Garments, Gloves, Shoes, were of Skins handsomely wrought. *Morning Green*, one of the chief Conspirators, was ashore, with divers others unarmed, the Savages in ambush, and at the first Onset shot this mutinous Ringleader to the Heart, and another as bad, died swearing and cursing and the rest of these Treasons died a few Days after of their Wounds, Divine Justice finding Executioners by these barbarous Peccators. The Ship 'scaped narrowly, for one *Abraham Prichard* Servant to Sir *Dudley Digges*, whom the Mutineers saved in Hopes to procure their Pardon from his Majesty was left to keep the Vessel, where he sat at the Helm in his Gown sick and lame, when the leader of the Savages suddenly leapt from a Rock, and with a strange kind of Weapon of Steel wounded him desperately before he could draw out a small Dagger from his Gown, wherewith at one Thrust into the Side the Savage he killed him, and brought off the rest and some of the wounded Company swimming to the Shore they hastened Home without striking Sail; being distressed for Food, that they were forced to fry Weeds of the sea with Candles Ends to sustain their Lives. Sept. 6. 1611. they met with a Fishermen's Foy in *Cornwal*, and by this Means they came to *England*.

VIII. But above all Sir *Francis Drake* is deservedly honoured for his extraordinary Abilities, and his Conduct. Of whose Life and Actions there is an exact Account printed, of the same Price with this, to be sold at the same Place.

IX. Another renowned *English* Adventurer, especially for a prosperous and compleat Circumnavigation of the Globe, was Sir *Thomas Cavendish* of *Suffolk*, whom July 1586. with three ships and 120 Men set out from *Plymouth* for the West

and August 25. fell with *Sierra Leona*, on the Coast of *Guinea*, and Sept. 7. with the Isle of *Madrahamba*, about *Cape Verde*, convenient for taking in fresh Water and other Necessaries, but subject to Thunders, Lightnings, and Storms, especially in Winter. Their Design was for the Streights of *Magellan*, and the *South-Sea*; and steering directly South, in *October* they discover *Cape Frio* on the Coast of *Brasil*, and put in at an Harbour near the Isle of *St. Sebastian* and the Continent, where they built a new Pinnace, and supplied their Ships with Necessaries. Jan. 6. they came to an Anchor at the Streights Mouth, near the Place where the *Spaniards* intended a Town and Fort to command the Streights, and secure the Passage into the *South-Sea* against other Nations, but of 400 left there three Years before by *Don Pedro Sarmiento*, by order of the King of *Spain*, there were few alive, being starved for want of Provisions, or destroyed by the Natives. They had began their Town named *St. Philip*, upon the narrowest Passage of the Streights about Half a Mile over, in a Place convenient, well contrived with six Forts, each having Guns, which the *Spaniards*, when not able to subsist any longer, had buried in the Ground, but the Carriages standing open and in view, upon search the Pieces were found by the *English*. Many *Spaniards* were found dead in their Houses unburied. Those 23 alive, whereof two were Women, though scarce able to go, yet resolved to travel by Land toward *Rio de la Plata*, some hundreds of Leagues distant, which they had free Leave to

*Cavendish* calling the Place *Port Famine* instead of *St. Philip*, they held their Course along the Streights, and Feb. 25. entred the *South-Sea*, the whole Length of the Streights being about 90 Leagues, in 52 Deg. of South Latitude, having convenient Harbours on both Sides almost every League, but a difficult Passage by the many Winds with which from several Coasts it

is much infested, especially in Winter, when by an intolerable Cold, frequent Storms, and huge Snows there is no abiding upon the Seas, neither is the Return so Safe as the going thither. Being got into the *Mare del Zur*, on the Back of *America*; they ply'd up and down those Coasts, pillaging the Town, taking such Ships as they met with in their Course N. W. *Jan. 12. 1587.* they cross the Equinoctial Line, sail'd North toward *Panama* and *New Spain*, but when Intelligence had been given of their being upon those Coasts, it was some Time before they could spy any Ships. But *July 6.* they took a new Ship of 130 Tons coming from *Puna*, laden with Ropes and Tackles, and in her one *Michael Sancius*, a Provincial, born at *Marseilles*, who to oblige them said a great Ship call'd the *St. Anna*, was expected from the *Phillipine* Islands, and which upon his Information they took in a few Days, being one of the richest Prizes ever carried into those Seas by *Englishmen*, but first they sail'd to *Acahuaco*, and having rifled the Town, took a Bark in the Haven of 50 Tons, laden with 600 Bags of *Cochin*, every Bag worth 40 Crowns, and 4000 Bags of *Cocoa*, and other *American* Fruit, each Bag worth 10 Crowns; the whole Prize in the Bark (beside what they got in the Town) amounted to 28000 Crowns. From hence they sail'd North to the Bay of *St. Jago* under the Tropick of *Capricorn*, and were in some distress for Water, thinking they had none nearer than 30 or 40 Leagues, but by the Advice of *Michael Frenchman*, who had long Experience of those Coasts, they digged out five Feet Deep on the Shore, and found good fresh Water in a Soil outwardly dry and sandy, which he said was usual in many other Places. In *October* they came to *St. Lucar*, W. of *California*, resolving to wait the coming of the *St. Anna*, which *Nov. 4.* appeared to their Content; she was a Ship of 700 Tons, and Admiral of the Seas, richly laden with well mann'd; by Noon the *English* got up, and gave her a Broadside, which she answered, but soon alter

herself to a close Fight, and expected boarding, which the *English* attempting, were twice beaten off, and forced to their Guns, with which they so berak'd her from Side to Side, that after a Dispute of five or six Hours, the Captain hung out a white Flag of Truce begging for their Lives, which the General granted, commanding him to strike Sail and come on Board: The Captain, Pilot, and some of the chief Merchants did so, they were in all 190 Persons in the Ship, Men and Women, and declared that their Lading was 22000 Pezo's of fine Gold, abundance of Silks, Satins, Damasks, Musk, Conserve of Fruits, Drugs, and other the richest Merchandize of *India*, of which they could give no certain Estimate; now every Pezo in Silver is valued at 8 s. and in Proportion a Pezo in Gold must be worth 4 l. 16 s. so that the whole value of the Prize could not be less than a Million Sterling, enough to make them all Gentlemen. The *Spaniards* and other People of the Ship were according to their Desire set ashore at the next Port, with Provisions for their Subsistence and Defence in Travel. From hence they sailed to the *Phillipine* Islands, and in 45 Days reached the Islands *Ladrones*, about 1800 Leag. from *California*, convenient for fresh Water, but the People barbarous and savage, and given to stealing, from whence *Magellan* named them *Ladrones*, or the Islands of Thieves. In *January* they came to *Mavilla*, the Chief of the *Phillipine* Islands, the richest Country for Gold in the World, but scarce of Silver, the *Sanguelos* as they call them, who are rich Merchants, trade with the *Americans* of *New Spain* for their Silver, giving Weight for Weight in pure Gold. From hence about *March* they reach the Islands of *Java*, where by Barter with the Inhabitants for what they got upon the Coasts of *America*, they were plentifully stored with Flesh Meats, Fowls, and Fruits, receiving at their going away a Present from the King of the Country, of two fat Oxen alive, ten great fat

Hogs, abundance of Hens, Ducks, Geese and Eggs, a great Quantity of Sugar Canes, Sugar in Plate, Coco's, Plantains, sweet Oranges, four Lemons, Store of good Wines, Aquavitæ, Salt, with all Manner of Victuals besides; which was no more than they need of; for making to the Cape of *Good Hope*, the most Point of *Africa* South, they sailed upon that Ocean, before they could reach the Cape, nine Weeks running a Course of 1850 Leagues, without touching Land, it being 2000 Leagues. *June* 18. 1581. they saw the Island of *St. Helena*, in the Main Ocean, between *Africa* and *Brasil*, in 15 Degrees South Latitude, distant from the Cape 600 Leagues. It is a pleasant Island, stored with Oranges, Lemons, Pomegranates, Pomecitrons, Dates, and Figs in Blossom, green and ripe at all times on the same Tree; also with Fowl, Partridges, Pheasants, and Turkeys, black and white, as big as ours in *England*, plenty of Goats and Swine, fat and large, and live in Herds upon Mountains, not taken but by Hunting. *Aug.* 24. they discover *Flores* and *Corvo*, two of the *Tercera* Islands and *Sept.* 9. having by a terrible Storm upon the *British* Coast, lost their Sails, and in Danger to lose what they had got; they arrived safely at *Plymouth*.

*X.* *George L. Clifford*, E. of *Cumberland*, made several Voyages to *America*, in 1597. with 18 or 20 good Ships, and about 1000 Men, being himself Admiral. He set out from *Portsmouth* to attend the returning of the Carracks, which go yearly from *Spain* to the *West-Indies*; but being disappointed by the Intelligence the *Spaniards* had of his being at Sea, he sailed on for *America*. resolving by the Way to attend *St. John de Porto Rico*, the principal Port of that Island, in 19 Degrees North, where a few Years before *Sir Francis Drake* had receiv'd some Loss, *Sir N. Clifford* the Eldest Brother being slain by a Shot from one of the Platforms, as he sat at Supper with the General in the Ship called the *Defiance*. The Town stands

a Peninsula joined to the Main Island toward the N. fortified with two strong Castles; about four Leagues off lies a fair sandy Beach, the Sea washing one Side, over which the *English* marched directly to the Town, through a thick Wood, and upon a Cawley of some Length, but of Breadth only to admit three Persons abreast; at the End was a strong Bridge of Wood, reaching from one Island to the other, having Barricades to defend it, with a Block-House and Cannon. They were informed that at low Water they might pass the Bridge, on either Side the Cawley, so waiting till two next Morning for the Ebb, they attempt the Passage, but could not gain it, the great Guns playing directly against the Cawley, retreating with the Loss of 50 Men killed and wounded. Next Day the General ordered another Fort upon the principal Island should be attack'd by Sea, the Place was of dangerous Access, yet by the Help of some Musqueteers who from the Rocks fired on them in the Fort, in an Hour the *Spaniards* quitted it, and those from Sea entered it in Boats, though the Ship that brought them near was cast away upon the Rocks, at ebbing Water, as it was feared she would.

The *Spaniards* who quitted the Fort, with the Chief of the Town not already fled, retired to another Fort called *Mora*, giving the *English* leave to enter the Town, and block up the Fort wherein they were, that in few Days they surrendered up on Discretion, and the *English* were Masters of all. The General designed to have kept it, but by the ill Air, and their own Intemperance, in eating many strange and luscious Fruits, they contracted Calentures, bloody Fluxes, and other hot Diseases, so that after two Weeks Possession, and 600 of his Men dead, he returned for *England*, not hurting the Town, 600 dying of the Flux and other Diseases, the Ship *Pegasus* was wreck'd on the *Goodwin Sands*, and an old Frigate lost upon *Ubant*, on the Coast of *Normandy*, also 40 Men

and a Bark were lost by Tempest about *Bermuda*. The Admiral left Sir *J. Barclay* behind with some Men and Ships to compound with the *Spaniards* for the Town, but they seeing the General gone, and the *English* by Sickness not like to continue, delayed so long that at last they were forced to leave it, without burning it, or doing any other Mischief, as the Admiral had left Order.

XI. Captain *John Oxenham*, who had formerly been with Sir *Francis Drake*, and with him sustained some Loss by the *Spaniards* in the Port of *St. John de Ullaa*, resolved to recover by Force what by Force was taken from him, and having by his former Adventures gained competent Skill in Maritime Affairs, being acquainted with the Coast and Commodities of the *West Indies*, in 1675 he got to be Captain of a Ship of 140 Tons and 70 Men, with whom he sailed for *America*, and arrived at the Sound of *Darian*, where Sir *Francis Drake* formerly fell acquainted with the *Symerons*, who put him upon surprizing the Treasure at *Panama*, a Place and People which *Oxenham* well knew, and intended now to make use of; nor was it long ere he met with some of them, who informed him that the Mules now travel with a strong Guard of Soldiers, which was contrary to his Expectation, and altered his Design; yet resolving to act some great Thing, it did not much disanimate him. and finding little Hopes of Success here, they resolved to try their Fortunes on the *South Sea*. To this End the Captain brings his own Ship on Ground, and covers her with Boughs and Rubbish, burying his great Guns in the Earth; he with his Company, and six Negroes to conduct them, marching by Land toward the Coast of *Panama* and *Peru*: Having gone 14 Leagues, they came to a River which the *Symerons* said run into the *South-Sea*. Here they cut down Wood, and built a Pinnace 45 feet long, wherein they put to Sea, making toward the *Island of Pearls*, 25 Leagues South of *Panama*, hoping



ping some Ships from *Peru*, or other Places from the South would be sailing that Way from *Panama*. So that tho' Sir *Francis Drake* had deservedly the Honour of discovering the *South Sea* by the Streights, yet *C. Oxenham* was the first *Englishman* that ever sailed upon it with Command. He had not waited long but their came a Bark from *Quito*, a Province of *Peru*, laden with Goods, and 60000 *Pezo's* of fine Gold, which he took, and six Days after another from *Lima*, wherein were 20000 *Pezo's* of Silver in Bars; this Prize amounted to near a Million of Gold, and 80000 Pound in Silver, which being enough to satisfy reasonable Men, they retire with their Pinnace up the River, intending to get to their Ship, but their Covetousness and Dissention so much Time was spent about sharing their Booty, that the *Spaniards* at *Panama* had Notice, and Ships were dispatch'd to pursue them at Sea, and Soldiers to intercept them at Land.

The Captain, thro' the Obstinacy of some of the Company, was forced to leave the Treasure with them and travel some Leagues up into the Country, to find Negroes to help him to carry it, his own Men refusing, and quarrelling with him for larger Pay. In the mean-time the *Spanish* Ships came to the Mouth of the River, and by the Feathers of certain Hens which the *English* had plucked there, judged them to be gone up the River, and putting in soon overtook them, and their Prize together. The Captain was absent, but either the *Negroes* or some of the *English* having discovered that their Ship lay in the Sound, neither he nor any of the rest escaped the *Spaniards*, and having no Commission, he going upon his own Account, were all executed except two Boys. Thus ended the stout and resolute Captain *Oxenham*, whose Cause if it had been just in all Respects, was bravely managed on the Captain's Part, so that his Enemies who put him to Death do yet admire and extol in miscarrying only thro' Passion, Covetousness, and

Self-will of some of his Company, whose Lives pay for their Folly.

XII. That Valiant and learned Knight Sir *Walter Rawleigh* having Intelligence of the rich and mighty Empire of *Guiana* in *America*, bounded on the North with *Oroonoco* River and the Sea, on the East and South with the River of *Amazons*, and on the West with the Mountains of *Peru*. In *March 1565*. he set forth for Discovery thereof, and landed at *Curiapan* in *Trinidad*, taking the City of *St. Joseph*, and *A. Borro* the *Spanish* Governor; leaving his Ships, he went with 100 Men in Boats, and a little Galley with *Indian* Pilots into the famous River of *Oroonoco*, which runs from *Quito* in *Peru* on the West, and hath nine Branches on the North, and seven on the South, the Inhabitants on the North are the *Tivitivas* a valiant Nation, of a manly and deliberate Speech. In Summer they build Houses on the Ground, in Winter upon Trees, where they erect artificial Towns and Villages; between *May* and *September* the River rises 30 Feet upright, and then are these Islands, which the River makes, overflown 25 Feet high, except in some raised Grounds; the Natives eat nothing set or sown, using the Tops of *Palmeroes* for Bread, and killing Deer, Fish and Pork for Meat; some are employ'd in making Canoes, which they sell into *Guiana* for Gold, and to *Trinidad* for Tobacco, in making which they exceed all Nations; when their King dies, they use great Lamentation, and when they think the Flesh is putrified and fallen from the Bones, take up the Carcass again, and hang it in his House, decking his Skull with Feathers of all Colours, and Plates of Gold about his Arms, Thighs, and Legs; those on the South beat the Bones of their King to Powder, which their Wives and Friends drink. As they passed along these Streams, they had several curious Divertisements, the Deer feeding by the Water-side, the Birds of variety of Colours and Notes singing, the Fields

embroidered with Plants and Flowers; the Fishes and Fowls of all Kinds playing in the River. Passing hence to *Cumana*, 120 Leagues North, they came to a People as black as Negroes, with smooth Hair, whose Arrows are so mortally poisoned that they kill with unspeakable Torments. At the Port of *Morequito* they anchored, and the King who was 110 Years old came 14 Miles on Foot to see them, returning the same Day; they brought them Fruits great Store, a Sort of Pariquetto's no bigger than a Wren; an Armadilla which seemed covered with small Plates like a Rhinoceros, a white Horn growing in his hinder Parts, which they wind instead of a Trumpet, and the Snout like a Pig; this Beast they afterward eat. They passed forward in Sight of those strange Cataracts or Over-falls of *Caroli*, of which there appeared 10 or 12 in Sight, each as high one above another as a Church Steeple. They likewise saw a Mountain of Chrystal, which appeared afar off like a white Tower, exceeding high, over which there falls a mighty River, which toucheth no Part of the Side of the Mountain, but rusheth over, leaving all hollow underneath, with such a Noise as if 1000 great Bells were rung together. Farther South they were told is the Nation of the *Amixons*, where none but Women inhabit, conversing with the Men only once a Year, but none of these were seen by our Men; nor any of these People, whose Mouths are said to be in their Breasts, and their Eyes in their Shoulders; and others who have Heads like Dogs, and live all Day in the Sea, which Relations may justly seem fabulous, till we are certified of their reality by some honest Eye Witnesses. One *Parry* tells us of a Place called *Camaia*, where Women are sold as at a Fair, and says he bought eight Girls, none above 18 for a Red-Hafted Knife, in value here an Half-penny.



Anguilla St Christopher Barbuda

Nevis Anegua

Redondo Montserrat Desseada

Guadalupe Sontu Mariglan

Dominica

Martinique

St Lucia

St Vincent

Barbados

Jamaica  
Blue Mountain  
Black Mountain  
P. P. O. Sancho  
Ohabon  
St Jago  
Matthia  
Moroni

## C H A P. II.

## A View of Newfoundland.

**H**itherto I have treated of some Voyages and Discoveries made by divers worthy *Englishmen* into *America*, I shall now give an Account of the Discovery, Plantation, and Settlement of those Countries and Islands in the *West-Indies*, which the *English* possess at this Day, and will begin with this Country, as being farthest North, and so proceed South toward the Equinoctial Line.

*Newfoundland* was first discovered by *Sebast. Cabot*, tho' not then known to be an Island. *Fabian* in his Chronicle, says, that in the Time of K. *Henry VII.* three Men were brought to the King taken in *Newfoundland*; and *Robert Thorne* writes, that his Father and one Mr. *Elliot*, were the Discoverers of the *Newfoundlands*. In 1530. Mr. *Hore* set out for a farther Discovery, but was brought to such Extremity by Famine, that many of their Company were killed and eaten by their Fellows, and those which returned so altered; that Sir *W. Butts* a *Norfolk* Kt. could not know his own Son *Thomas*, one of this starved Number, but only by a Wart upon one of his Knees. It is an Island, judged as big as *England*, between 46 and 50 Degrees North. The North Part is better inhabited than the South, tho' fitter for Habitation; on the Sea Coasts are abundance of Cod-fish, Herrings, Salmon, Thorn back, Oysters, and Muscles with Pearls; it abounds with Bears and Foxes, who will rob you of your Flesh and Fish before your Face. Within 50 Leagues of the Shore, lies a Bank or Ridge

Ground, in Length many Hundred Leagues, in Breadth 24 where broadest, in other Places but 16. All about it are certain Islands, which *Cabot* by one common Name called *Bacalaos*, for the great Number of Cod-Fish, which swarmed so that they hindred the Passage of his Ship.

After this Discovery, our Trading thither was laid aside for many Years; mean time the *Portugals* and *French* resorted to it, and changed the *English* Names of the Bays and Promontories; but the *English* would not so soon relinquish their Pretensions, for in 1583. Sir *H. Gilbert* took Possession thereof in the Name of *Q. Eliz.* forbidding all other Nations to use Fishing, and intended to have settled an *English* Colony there, but being wreck'd in his Return, it was discontinued till 1608. and then undertook by *John Guy* a Merchant of *Bristol*, who in 23 Days sailed from thence to Conception Bay in *Newfoundland*. In 1611. they had scarce six Days of Frost in *October* and *November*, which presently thawed, the rest of the Months being warmer and dryer than in *England*, neither were the Brooks frozen over three Nights together with the able to bear a Dog; they had *Philberts*, Fish, *Lackerel*, and *Foxes* in the Winter; white *Partridges* in the Summer larger than ours, who are afraid of *Ravens*; they killed a *Wolf* with a *Mastiff* and a *Grey-hound*. In 1612 they found some *Houses* of Poles set round, and meeting on the Top, 10 feet broad, the Fire in the Midst covered with *Deer skins*; the Natives believe in one God who created all Things, but hold many ridiculous Opinions; as that after God had made all Things, he took a Number of Arrows, and stuck them in the Ground, from whence Men and Women sprang up, and have multiplied ever since; a *Sagamore* or Governor being asked concerning the *Trinity*, answered, there was one God, one Son, one Mother, and the Sun, which were four, yet God was above all; being questioned

questioned if they or their Ancestors had heard that God was come into the World, he said, that he had not seen him; some speak visibly to the Devil, and he tells them what to do as well in War as other Matters. One *Sam. Chaplain*, in 1603. tells of a Feast made by one of their Great Lords, eight or ten Kettles of Meat were set on several Fires four Yards asunder; the Men sat on both Sides the Room, each having a Dish of the Bark of a Tree; one was appointed to give every Man his Portion. Before the Meat was boiled one took his Dog and danced about the Kettles, and when he came before the Sagamor, threw the Dog down, and another succeeded in the like Exercise; after the Feast they danced with the Heads of their Enemies in their Hands, singing all the while; their Canoes are of the Bark of Birch, with little wooden Hoops; they have many Fires in their Cabins; ten Households live together, lying upon Skins one by another, and their Dogs with them, which are like Foxes: At another Feast the Men caused all the Women and Maids to sit in Ranks, they standing behind singing, suddenly all the Women threw off their Mantles of Skins and stripp'd themselves stark naked, not at all ashamed of their Shame; their Songs ended they cried with one Voice, Ho, Ho, Ho, then covered themselves with their Mantles, and after a while renewed their former Songs and Nakedness. When a Maid is 14 or 15 Years old she hath many Lovers, and uses her Pleasure with whom she pleases five or six Years, and then takes him she likes for a Husband, provided he be a good Hunter, living chastly with him all her Life after, except for Barrenness he foriake her.

When any dies they make a Pit, and put in all his Goods with the Corps, covering it with Earth, and setting many Pieces of Wood over it, and a Stake painted Red. They believe the Immortality of the Soul, and that the Dead go into a far Country to make

merr

merry with their Friends. If any fell sick, they sent to one Sagamor *Memberton*, a great Conjuror, who made Prayers to the Devil, and blowed upon the Party, and cutting him sucks the Blood; if it be a Wound he heals it after the same Manner, applying a round slice of Bever Stones, for which they make him a Present of Venison or Skins; if they desire News of Things absent, the Spirit answers doubtfully, and sometimes false; when the Savages are hungry they consult this Oracle, who tells them where they shall go; if they find no Game, the Excuse is, the Beast hath wandered and changed his Place, but oft they are in haste, which makes them believe the Devil to be God, tho' they do not worship him; when these Conjurors consult with the Devil, they fix a Staff in a Pit, to which they tie a Cord, and putting their Head into the Pit, make Invocations in an unknown Language, with such stirring and Pains that they sweat again; when the Devil is come the Wizard persuades them he holds him fast with his Cord, forcing him to answer before he lets go. Then he begins to sing something in the Praise of the Spirit, who hath discovered some Deer, and the other Savages answer in the same Tune; when they dance and sing at a Fire and leap over it, putting an Half Pole out of the Top of the Cabin, with something tied thereto, which the Devil carrieth away. *Memberton* wore about his Neck the Mark of his Profession, which was a triangle Purse, with something within like a Nut, which he said was his Spirit. This Office is Hereditary, they teaching at his Mystery of Iniquity to their Sons by Tradition.

In 1613. Fifty four *Englishmen*, six Women and 2 Children wintered there; they killed Bears, Otters, and Sables, sowed Wheat, Rye, Turnips, and Cole-orts: Their Winter was dry and clear, with some frost and Snow, divers had the Scurvy, whereto the Turnips were a sovereign Remedy. There are Musk.



Musk Cats and Musk Rats, and near the Coasts are  
great killing of Morfes, or Sea Oxen, a small Ship in  
a short Time flew 1500, they are begger than an  
Ox, the Hide dressed is as thick again as a Bulls,  
have Teeth like Elephants about a Foot long, grow-  
ing downward out of the upper Jaw, so less dange-  
rous; it is sold dearer than Ivory, and as great an An-  
tidote as the Unicorns Horn; the young ones eat like  
Veal, which the old defend to the utmost, holding  
them in their Arms or fore Feet. Out of the Bellies  
of five of these Fishes (which live both on the Land  
and Water) they made an Hoghead of Train Oil;  
*T. James* says, these Morfes sleep in great Companies,  
and have one Centinel to wake the rest upon Occasion;  
their Skins are short haired like Seals, their Face re-  
sembles a Lion, and may be called Sea Lions rather  
than Sea Oxen or Hories.

About the great Bank (which is covered with Wa-  
ter, when the Sea is high, and dry on the Ebb, and  
on all Sides 200 Fathom deep) is the great Fishing for  
Cod, and here the Ships make their Freight. It is  
almost incredible how many Nations and Ships go  
yearly to fish for these Cods, with the prodigious  
Quantity they take, one Man catching 100 in an  
Hour; they fish with Hooks, which are no sooner  
thrown in but the greedy Fish snapping the Bait is taken  
and drawn on Ship board, where they lay him on a  
Plank, one cuts off his Head, another guts him, and  
takes out his biggest Bones, another salts and barrels  
it; which being thus order'd is transported to most Parts  
of the World; they fish only in the Day, the Cod not  
biting in the Night; this Fishing begins toward Spring,  
and ends in *September*, for in Winter they retire to  
the Bottom of the Sea, where Tempests have no  
Power. Near these Coasts is another Kind of Fish-  
ing for Cod, which they call dried, as the other Green  
Fish. The Ships retire into some Harbour, and every  
Morning send out their Shallops, two or three  
Leagues,

Leagues, who sail not of their Load by Noon, in order them as the other; after this Fish hath layd some Days in Salt, they expose it daily to the open Air 'till it be dry, which ought to be temperate, to make the Fish saleable, for Mistts moisten and make it rot, and the Sun causes yellowness. At their Fishing the Mariners take Fowls also, for baiting the Hook with the Cod's Liver, these Fowls are so greedy that they come by Flocks, and fight who shall get the Bait first, which proves their Death, and the Hook is no sooner thrown out but another is instantly caught.

In 1623. *L. Baltimore* had a Patent for Part of *Newfoundland*, which was called the Province of *Acadia*, where he settled a Plantation, erecting a strong House at *Fort Ferriland*, and dwelt there some Time; after his Death it descended to his Son, who was the Proprietor of *Maryland*.



#### CHAP. IV.

### A View of New-England.

**T**HIS Country was discovered with other Northern Coasts of *America* by *Sebastian Cabot*, in 1497 and in 1584 *P. Amadas* and *A. Barlow* were the first Christians who took Possession thereof in the Name of *Queen Elizabeth*. Next Year Sir *R. Greenville* carried an *English* Colony thither under Mr. *R. Lane*, who continued there 'till next Year, and then returned with Sir *Francis Drake* into *England*. It hath *New-England* on the North, and *Virginia* on the South, in 40 Degrees of North Latitude; *C. Gosnold*, *C. Hadson*, and *C. Smith*, made several Voyages thither, and the last was

a large Account of the Worship and Ceremonies of the Indians. This Captain was taken Prisoner by the Natives, and while he staid among them observed their Magical Rites; three or four Months after he was seized, seven of their Priests in the House where he lay, each with a Rattle, began in the Morning to sing about a Fire, encompassed with a Circle of Meal; at the End of every Song (which their Chief Priest began, the rest following in Order) they laid down two or three Grains of Wheat. Then the Priest appeared in a great Skin, with his Head hung round with Skins of Weasels and other Vermin, and a Coronet of Feathers, painted as ugly as the Devil. At the End of every Song he used strange and vehement Gestures, throwing great Cakes of Deer Suet and Tobacco into the Fire. These howling Devotions continued three Days. This was to know of their God whether any more English should arrive, and what they intended to do in that Country. They fed *C. Smith* so high, that he much doubted they would have sacrificed him to their chief Deity, the Image of whom is very monstrous. The Women after he was freed, made him a very odd Entertainment; thirty of them came out of the Woods covered before and behind with a few green Leaves, their Bodies painted of different Colours, the Commander of these Nymphs had on her Head a large Pair of Stag's Horns, and a Quiver of Arrows in her Hand; the rest followed with Horns and Weapons all alike, and rushed thro' the Trees with Hellish Shouts and Cries, dancing about a Fire made for that Purpose for an Hour together. Then they invited him to their Lodging, where they all surrounded him, declaring great Kindness for him, and crying out, *Love you not me?* after which they feasted him with great Variety cook'd after their mad Fashion, some singing and dancing all the while, and at last lighted him Home to his Lodgings. When they Design to make War, they consult their Priests and Conjurers, no People being so barbarous almost

almost but they have their Gods, Priests, and Religion; they adore all Things that may hurt them, Fire, Water, Lightening, Thunder, our great Guns, Muskets, and Horses, yea, some of them once seen an *English* Boar, were struck with Terror, because he bristled up his Hair, and gnashed his Teeth, believing him to be the God of Swine, who was defended with them. They worship chiefly the Deity which they call Ohee, have conference with him, represent themselves in his Shape; in their Temples they have his Image ill favouredly carved, painted, and adorned with Chains, Copper, and Beads, and covered with a Skin; the Sepulchre of their Kings is commonly near him, whose Bodies are embowelled and dried on a Hurdle, adorned with Chains and Beads, and then wrapped in white Skins, over which are Mats; their Wealth being placed at their Feet. In their ordinary Burials they dig a deep Hole with Stakes, and the Corps being wrapped in Skins and Mats they lay them upon Sticks in the Ground, and cover them with Earth. The Burial ended, the Women covering their Faces painted black with Coal and Oil, sit in the Houses 24 Hours together, yelling and howling by turns. The People wear loose Mantles of Deer skins, and Aprons of the same round their Middle, all else naked; of Stature like the *English*, they paint themselves and their Children, and he is most gallant who is most deformed; the Women embroider their Legs, Hands, and other Parts with divers Works, of Serpents, and the like, making black Spots in the Flesh. Their Houses are of small Poles, round, and fastened at the Top in a Circle, like our Arbours covered with Mats, twice as long as broad; they are exact Archers, and with their Arrows kill Birds flying, and Beasts running full speed; one of our Men was with an Arrow shot through the Body and between the Arms at once; another *Indian* shot an Arrow an Ell long through a Target that a Pistol Bullet

ould not pierce; their Bows are made of a rough Hazel, and their Strings of Leather, their Arrows of Cane and Hazel, headed with Stones or Horn, and feather'd artificially; they soon grow Heartless, if they and their Arrows do no Execution; they speak of Men among them 200 Years old.

This Country lay neglected 'till a few Planters under Capt. *G. Popham*, and Capt. *Gilbert* were sent over at the Charge of Sir *J. Popham* in 1606. to form a Colony upon a Tract of Land about *Saga de Boch*, the most Northerly Part of *New-England*, but that Design within two Years expiring with its Founder, some Persons in the West of *England*, called the Council of *Plymouth*, being inform'd of several Navigable Rivers, and commodious Havens, with other Places fit for Traffick or Planting, newly discovered by many skilful Navigators, obtained of K. *James I.* a Patent for *New England*, from 40 to 48 Degrees North. This vast Tract of Land was in 1612 cantoned and divided by Grants into many lesser Parcels, as Adventurers presented; which Grants being founded upon uncertain and false Descriptions and Reports of some that travelled thither, did much hinder the first Planters, so that little Improvement was made of those Grand Portions of Land, but erecting some few Cottages for Fishermen, and small Buildings for the Planters; yea, for want of good Conduct they were in a Manner destitute of Laws and Government, and left to shift for themselves.

This was the Beginning of *New-England*, when in 1610. one Mr. *Robinson* a Presbyterian, or rather Independent Preacher, and several other *English* then at *Leyden* in *Holland* (tho' they had been courteously entertained by the *Dutch* as Strangers) yet foreseeing they could not so well provide for their Posterity under the Government of a Foreign Nation, entreated K. *James I.* to grant them Liberty to place themselves in *New-England*; and obtained a Patent for some  
Place

Place about *Hudson's* River. They set sail from *Plymouth* in *September* for the South of *New-England*, went thro' many Dangers about *November 11.* upon the South Cape of the *Massachusetts* Bay, call'd *Cape Cod.* Winter approached so fast that they had no Opportunity to remove, and finding some Improvement from the Hopefulness of the Soil, and courtesy of the Hearthen, they resolved there to make their abode, laying the Foundation of a New Colony, which from the last Town they sailed from in *England* they named *New Plymouth*, containing a Tract of Land scarce 300 Miles in Length, and not Half so much Breadth.

From this time to 1639. *New-England* was much increased in Buildings and Inhabitants, when the *Naraganset Indians* (who are the most warlike and fiercest and much dreaded by all the rest) committed many Outrages upon the *English* and *Dutch*, as they came to trade with them, barbarously murdering Capt. *Smith*, Capt. *Oldham*, and others, whereupon the Inhabitants of all the Colonies unanimously falling upon them in 1637. they were suppressed, about 700 being destroyed, and the rest cut off by their Neighbour *Indians* upon which *Miantonimob* the Chief of the *Magdalen Indians*, committed many Insolences upon others in Confederacy with the *English* as well as himself, and being sent for to the *Massachusetts* Court at *Boston*, he deavoured to clear himself, but was convicted by the Oath of his Fellows named *Uncas*; in revenge of which after his Return Home he made War upon *Uncas*, whom being taken Prisoner, by the Advice of the *English* he cut off his Head, since no firm Peace could be concluded while he was alive. This happened in 1671 from whence to 1675 there was an Appearance of Hostility on all Sides, only in 1671 one *Matoonas* being vexed that an intended Design against the *English* should not take Effect, out of Malice slew an *Englishman*.

the Road; this Murderer was a *Nipnet Indian*, and under the *Sachem* of *Mount Hope*, the Author of all the Mischiefs against the *English* in 1675.

Upon due Inquiry into all the Transactions between the *Indians* and *English* from their first settling, there will appear no Ground of Quarrel given by the *English*. For when *Plymouth* Colony was first planted in 1620. within three Month alter *Massasoit*, the chief Commander of all that Side of the Country, repaired to the *English*, and entred solemnly into a League on these Articles. 1. That neither he nor any of his should injure any of their People. 2. If any of his hurt the *English*, he should send them the Offender to punish. 3. If any made War unjustly against him they were to aid him, and be likewise them. 4. That he should certify his Neighbour Confederates hereof, that they likewise might be comprized in the Peace. 5. That when his Men should come to the *English*, they should leave their Arms behind them, which were Bows and Arrows, then their only Weapons, tho' now they have learned the Use of Guns and Swords. This League the same *Sachem* confirmed a little before his Death in 1630. coming with his two Sons *Alexander* and *Philip* to *Plymouth*, and renewing the same for himself, his Heirs and Successors, yet it is apparent that *Massasoit* never loved the *English*, and would have engaged them never to have attempted to draw away any of his People from their old *Pagan* Superstition and devilish Idolatry, but finding they would make no Treaty upon such Conditions, he urged it no farther. Yet this was a bad Omen, that whatever Kindness he pretended to the *English*, he hated them for being Christians, which again was more apparent in his Son that succeeded him and all his People, so that some discerning Persons of that Jurisdiction were afraid that Part of the *Indians* would be rooted out, as it is since come to pass.

Neither was *Pissaconaway* the great *Sagamor* or *Sachem* of *Merimack* River insensible of the fatal Consequences

sequences of opposing the *English*; for a Person of Quality relates, that being invited by some *Sachems* to a great Dance in 1660. *Passaconaway* at that time made his last and farewell Speech to his Children and People that were then altogether, addressed himself to them in this Manner; *I am now going the Way of all Flesh, and ready to die, and not likely to see you ever meet together any more, I will now leave this Word of Counsel with you, that you take heed how you quarrel with the English, for tho' you may do them much Mischief, assuredly you will be destroyed and rooted off the Earth if you do: For I was as much an Enemy to them at their coming into these Parts as any one whatsoever, and used all Ways and Means possible to have destroyed them, but could not have prevented them sitting down here, but could find no Way effect it, therefore I advise you never to contend with the English, nor make War with them.* Accordingly his Eldest Son, when he perceived the *Indians* were up in Arms, withdrew into some remote Place that he might not be hurt either by the *English*, or *Indians*. It's observable, that this *Passaconaway* was the most noted *Pawaw* and Sorcerer of all that Country, and so might like *Balaam* utter this prophetic Divine Illumination.

After the Death of *Massasoit*, his Eldest Son *Alexander* succeeded, who notwithstanding the League entered into with the *English* with his Father, in 1619 had no Affection to them nor their Religion, but was still plotting against them; whereupon a stout Gentleman was sent to bring him before the Council at *Plymouth*, who found him and eight more in an Hunting House, just come in from Hunting, leaving their Guns without Doors, which being seized by the *English*, they then entered the Wigwam, and commanded *Alexander* to go along with them before the Governor; at which Message he was much appalled, but being told that if he stirred or refused, he was a dead Man, he was persuaded by one of his chief



dents to go, but such was the Pride of his Spirit, that  
 his Indignation for his surprizal cast him into a Fe-  
 ver, whereof he soon died. After his Death *Philip* his  
 Brother, Nicknamed King *Philip*, for his haughty Spi-  
 rit, came in 1662. with *Sufaman* his chief Secretary  
 and Counsellor, to renew the League made with his  
 Predecessors, and there was as much Correspondence  
 betwixt them for the next seven Years, as in former  
 Times; and yet without any Provocation this treache-  
 rous Caitif in 1676. plotted a General Insurrection in  
 all the *English* Colonies, all the *Indians* being to rise  
 one Man against the Plantations near them; which  
 being discovered by *J. Sufaman*, *Philip* caused him to  
 be murdered, but the Murtherers being apprehended,  
 were executed, and *Philip* fearing his own Head, got  
 openly into Arms, killing, burning, and destroying the  
*English*, and their Habitations with all Manner of Bar-  
 barity, which Troubles continued almost two Years,  
 till after several Defeats given to *Philip* and his Fol-  
 lowers, the Loss of his Friends, dear Wife and beloved  
 Son, whom he was forced to leave Prisoners to save  
 his Life, his Treasures taken, and his own Followers  
 plotting against his Life, divine Vengeance overtook  
 him for causelessly breaking his League. For having  
 been hunted like a savage Beast through the Woods,  
 above 100 Miles to and fro, at last he was driven to  
 his own Den upon Mount *Hope*, retiring with a few  
 of his best Friends to a Swamp, which proved now a  
 Prison to secure him 'till the Messengers of Death  
 came.

For such was his inveteracy against the *English*, that  
 he could not bear any Thing should be suggested to  
 him about Peace; causing one of his Co. federates to  
 be killed for propounding it; which so provoked some  
 of his Company not so desperate as himself, that one  
 that was akin to him that was killed, fled to *Rhode Island*,  
 and informed Capt. *Church* where *Philip* was, offering  
 to lead him thither; upon this welcome News a small  
 Party

Party of *English* and *Indians*, came early in the Morning and surrounded his Swamp, from whence endeavoring to escape, he was shot thro' the Heart by an *Indian* of his own Nation; for Capt. *Cburch* having appointed an *Englishman* and an *Indian* to stand in such a Place of the Swamp where *Philip* was braaking thro', the Morning being very wet and rainy, the *Englishman's* Gun would not fire, the *Indian* having an old Musker, with a large Touch-hole, it took for the more readily, with which *Philip* was dispatched the Bullet passing directly thro' his Heart. Soon after several of his Confederates and Counsellors were taken and received deserved Punishment, and in a while most of the Murderers received condign Reward. I may discover much of the Temper and Management of the *Indians* in this War, to insert an Account of one *Stockwell* of *Deer Field*, his Captivity and Redemption, with other notable Occurrences during his Continuance among them, written with his own Hand as follows.

September 19. 1677. About Sun-set I and another Man being together, the *Indians* with great shouting and shooting came upon us, and some other of the *English* hard by, at which we ran to a Swamp for refuge, which they perceiving, made after us, and at us, three Guns being discharged at me; the Swamp being miry, I slipt in and fell down, whereupon an *Indian* stepp'd to me with his Hatchet lifted up, to knock me on the Head, supposing I was wounded, and unfit for travel; it happened I had a Pistol in my Pocket which, though uncharged, I presented to him, who stepp'd back and told me, If I would yield, I should have no Hurt, boasting falsely, that they had destroyed all *Hatfield*, and that the Woods were full of *Indians*; so I yielded myself, and so fell into their Enemies Hands, and by three of them was led to the Place where I first fled, where two other *Indians* came running to us, and one lifting up the

end of his Gun to knock me on the Head, the other with his Hand put by the Blow, and said, I was his Friend. I was now near my own House, which the *Indians* burnt the last Year; and I was about to build up again, and there I had some Hopes to escape from them; there was an Horse just by which they bid me take, I did so, but attempted no escape, because the Beast was dull and slow, and I thought they would send me to take my own Horses, which they did, but they were so frighted that I could not come near them, and so fell again into the Enemies Hands, who now took me, bound me, and led me away. Soon after I was brought to the other Captives, who were that Day taken at *Hatfield*, which moved two contrary Passions, Joy to have Company, and Sorrow that we were in this miserable Condition: We were all pinioned, and led away in the Night over the Mountains in dark and hideous Ways about four Miles before we took up our Place of Rest, which was in a dismal Place in a Wood on the Mountain. We were kept bound all Night, the *Indians* watching us, who as they travelled made strange Noises, as of Wolves, Owls, and other Birds and Beasts, that they might not lose one another, and if followed by the *English* they might not be discovered. About break of Day we marched again, and got over the great River of *Pecomptuc*, there the *Indians* marked out upon Trays the Number of their Captives and Slain, as their Manner is. Here I was again in great Danger, a Quarrel arising whose Captive I was, and I was afraid I must be killed to end the Controversy; they then asked me whose I was, I said, *3 Indians* took me, so they agreed to have all a Share in me; I had now three Masters, but the chief was he who first laid Hands on me, which happened to be the worst of the Company, as *Abpelon* the *Indian* Captain told me, who was always kind to me, and a great Comfort to the *English*. In this Place they gave us Victuals, brought away from the

*English*, and 10 Men were again sent out for Plunder, some of whom brought Provision, others Corn out of the Meadows upon Horses; from hence we went up about the Falls, where we crossed that River again, when I fell downright Lame of my old Wounds, received in the War, but the Apprehension of being killed by the *Indians*, and what a cruel Death they would put me to, soon frightened away my Pain, and I was brisk again. We had eleven Horses in that Company, which carried Burdens, and the Women; we travelled up the River 'till Night, and then took up our Lodging in a dismal Place, being laid on our Backs and staked down, in which Posture we lay many Nights together; the Manner was, our Arms and Legs being stretch'd out, were staked fast down, and a Cord put about our Necks, so that we could not stir; the first Night being much tired I slept comfortably, the next we lay in the *Squabag* Meadows; our Provisions being spent, the *Indians* went a Hunting, and the *English* Army came out after us.

Then the *Indians* moved again, dividing the Captives into Companies, that the *English* might not follow their Track. At Night having crossed the River, we met at the Place appointed, next Day we repassed it, where he continued a long Time, being above 30 Miles above *Squabag*; the *Indians* were now out of fear of the *English*, but not of the *Mobawks*, another Sort of *Indians*, Enemies to them.

Here they built a long Wigwam, and had a great Dance, as they call it, and concluded to burn three of us, having provided Bark for that Purpose, of whom, as I heard, I was to be one, with Serjeant *Plington*, and the Wife of *Benj. Wait*; I knew not then who they were, yet understood so much of their Language that I perceived some were inclined thereto: That Night I could not sleep for fear of the next Days Work; the *Indians* weary with dancing lay down and slept soundly; the *English* were all loose, so I went  
out

out for Wood and mended the Fire, making a Noise on Purpose, but none awaked. I thought if any of the *English* should wake we might kill them all sleeping, so I removed out of the Way all the Guns and Hatchets, but my Heart failing I put all Things were they were again. Next Day when they intended to burn us, our Masters and some others spoke for us, and the Evil was prevented; we lay here about three Weeks, where I had a shirt brought me to make, one *Indian* said it should be made this Way, another different, and a third that Way, I said I would make it according to my chief Master's Order; upon this an *Indian* struck me on the Face with his Fist, I rose in anger to return it, which raised a great Hubbub, the *Indians* and *English* coming about me, so I was fain to humble myself to my Master which ended the Matter. Before I came to this Place my three Masters were gone a Hunting, and I was left with only one *Indian* (all the Company being upon a March) who fell sick, so that I was fain to carry his Gun and Hatcher, but did not dispatch him because the *English* had engaged the contrary, since if one should run away it would endanger the Remainder; whilst we were here *Benjamin Stubbins*, going with some *Indians* to *Wachusset Hills* made his escape, which caused us all to be called in and bound. One of the *Indian* Captains, and always our Friend, met me, and said *Stubbins* was run away, and the *Indians* spoke of burning us, some were only for burning our Fingers, and then biting them off; he said there would be a Court, and all would speak their Minds, but he would speak last and declare, that the *Indians* who suffered *Stubbins* to make his Escape was only in Fault, and bid us not fear any Hurt should happen to us, and so it proved. Whilst we lingered here Provision grew scarce, one Bear's Foot must serve five a whole Day, we devoured several Horses, three only being left alive. At this time the *Indians* had fallen upon *Hadly*, where some

being taken, were released upon Promise of meeting the *English* upon such a Plain to make farther Terms. *C. Aspalon* was for it, but the *Sachims* of *Wachusset* against it, yet were willing to meet the *English* on to fall upon them and destroy them. *Aspalon* charged us not to speak a Word of this, since Mischief would of it. With these *Indians* from *Wachusset*, there came above 80 Squaws, or Women and Children, who reported the *English* had taken *Uncas* and all his Men and sent them beyond the Seas, whereat they were enraged, asking us if it were true, we denied it, which made *Aspalon* angry, saying, he would no more believe *Englishmen*; they then examined every one apart and dealt worse with us for a Time than before. Still Provision was scarce; at length we came to a Place called *Squaro Maug River*, hoping to find Salmon but were too late; this Place is above 200 Miles above *Deerfield*. Then we parted into two Companies, and passed over a Mountain, being eight Days in travelling it, tho' we marched hard, and had every Day either Snow or Rain; we observed that on this Mountain all the Water ran Northward. Here we wanted Provision, at length came near a Lake, where we stayed to make Canoes to pass over. Here I was frozen, and here again I was like to starve, all the *Indians* went Hunting, but could get nothing; several Days they pawawed, or conjured, but to no Purpose; then they desired the *English* to pray, confessing they could do nothing, and would have us try what the *Englishmen's* God could do. I prayed, so did *Serj. Plimpton* in another Place, the *Indians* reverently attended Morning and Night; next Day they killed some Bears then they would needs make us desire a Blessing, and return Thanks at Meals; but after a while grew weary of it, and the *Sachim* forbid us, when I was frozen they were very cruel to me, because I could not do at other Times.

When we came to the Lake, we were streightned for Provision, and forced to eat Touch-wood fried in Bears Greefe, at last we found a Company of Racoons, and then we made a Feast; the Custom being that we must eat all, I perceived I had too much for one time, which an *Indian* observing, bid me slip away some to him under his Coat, and he would hide it for me 'till another Time; this *Indian* when he had got my Meat, stood up and told the rest what I had done, whereat they were angry, and cut me another Piece, forcing me to drink Raccoon Greefe, which made me sick and vomit, whereby I suffered much, and being frozen was in great Pain, sleeping little, and yet must do my Task that was set me, as they came to the Lake they killed a great Mooie, staying there 'till it was all eaten; and entring on the Lake, a Storm arose, which endangered us all, but at last we got to an Island, and there the *Indians* went a Pawawing and Conjuring; the Pawaw declared that *Benj. Wait*, and another were coming, and that Storm was raited to cast them away; this afterward appeared true, tho' then I believed it not; upon this Island we lay several Days, and then set out again; but a Storm took us, so that we continued to and fro upon certain Islands three Weeks, we had no Provision but Racoons, and the *Indians* were afraid of being starved; they would give me nothing, so I was several Days without Victuals. At length we went upon the Lake on Ice, having a little Sled to draw our Loads; before Noon I tired, and just then the *Indians* met with some *Frenchmen*; one who took me, came and called me all Manner of ill Names, throwing me on my Back, I told him I could do no more, then he said he must kill me, and pulling out his Knife, cut off my Pockets and wrapped them about my Face, then helped me up, and took my Sled and went away, giving me a Bit of Bisket like a Walnut, which he had of the *Frenchmen*, and told me he would give me a Pipe of Tobacco;

bacco; when my Sled was gone I ran after him, but being tired, soon fell to a Foot pace, whereby the *Indians* were out of Sight, I followed as well as I could, having many Falls upon the Ice, and being spent had not Strength to rise again, but crept to a Tree that lay along, upon which I continued all the cold Night in very sharp Weather.

I now counted I must here die, when an *Indian* hal-  
lowed, I answer'd, he came and call'd me bad Names  
and said if I would not go he must knock me on the  
Head, I told him he must then; he saw how I had  
wallowed in the Snow, but could not rise, so he  
wrapt me in his Coat, and going back sent two *Indi-  
ans* with a Sled, one said he must knock me on the  
Head, the other said no, they would carry me away  
and burn me; then they bid me stir my Instep to see  
if that were frozen, I did so; when they saw that, they  
said there was a Surgeon with the *French* that could cure  
me; then they took me upon a Sled and carried me to  
the Fire, pulling of my wet, and wrapping me in dry  
Cloaths, laying me in a good Bed; they killed an  
Otter and gave me some of the Broth, and a Bit of  
the Flesh, here I slept till Day, and was then able to  
get up and put on my Cloaths; one of the *Indians*  
waked, and seeing me go, shouted, as rejoicing at it.  
When it was Light, I and *Sam. Russel* went afore on  
the Ice for fear of freezing. *Russel* slippt into the Ri-  
ver with one Foot, the *Indians* called him back, dri-  
ed his Stockings, and sent us away with an *Indian*  
Guide, we went four or five Miles before the rest of  
the *Indians* overtook us. I was then spent, *Russel* said  
he was faint, and wondred how I could live, for he  
said he had ten Meals to my one; I was then laid on  
the Sled, and they ran away with me on the Ice, the  
rest and *Russel* came softly after, whose Face I never  
saw more, nor know what became of him. About  
Midnight we got near *Shamblee*, a *French* Town where  
the River was open, when I came to travel, I was not



able, so an Indian carried me a few Rods, and then I would go as many, telling me I should die if he did not carry me, and that I must tell the *English* how kind he was.

When he came to the first House there was no Inhabitant, the Indian and I were both spent and discouraged, he said we must now both die; at last he got to another House, from whence came some *French* and Indians, who brought me in, the *French* were kind, putting my Hands and Feet in cold Water, and gave me a Dram of Brandy, with a little Hasty-pudding and Milk; when I tasted Victuals, I was very hungry, but they would not suffer me to eat too much; I lay by the Fire with the Indians that Night, yet could not sleep for Pain; next Morning the Indians and *French* fell out about me, the Indians saying, that the *French* loved the *English* better than the Indians. The *French* turned the Indians out of Doors, being careful of me, and all the Men in the Town came to see me; here I continued three or four Days, and was invited from one House to another, receiving much Civility from a young Man who let me lie in his Bed, and would have bought me, but the Indians demanded 100<sup>l</sup>. We travelled to a Place call'd *Surril*, whither this Young Man accompanied me, to prevent the Indians abusing me, he carried me on the Ice a Day's Journey, for now I could not go at all. When we came to the Place the People were kind. Next Day being in much Pain, I asked the Indians to carry me to the Surgeons, as they had promised, whereat they were angry, one taking up his Gun to knock me down, but the *French* would not suffer it, kicking them out of Doors; we went then to a Place where the Indians had Wigwams, some of whom knew me, and seemed to pity me; while I was here the *French* came to see me, and it being *Christmas* they brought me Cakes and other Provisions; the Indians tried to cure me, but could not; then I asked for the Surgeon, at which

one of them in Anger struck me on the Face with his Fist, a *Frenchman* being by, who spoke some Words and went his Way; so after came the Captain of the Place to the Wigwam, with twelve armed Men, and asked where the *Indian* was that struck the *Englishman*, and seizing him, told him he should go to the Bilboes, and then be hanged: The *Indians* were much terrified at this, as appeared by their Countenances and trembling. I would have gone away too. but the *Frenchmen* bid me not fear, the *Indians* durst not hurt me.

When that *Indian* was gone I had two Masters still, I asked them to carry me to the Captain that I might speak in behalf of the *Indian*, they answered, I was a Fool. Did I think the *Frenchmen* were like the *English*, to say one thing and do another, they were Men of their Words. But at length I prevailed with them to help me thither, and speaking to the Captain by an Interpreter, told him, I desired him to set the *Indian* free, declaring how kind he had been to me, he replied, he was a Rogue, and should be hanged; then I privately alledged, that if he were hanged it might fare the worse with the Captives; the Captain said, that ought to be considered, so he set him at Liberty, upon Condition he should never strike me more, and bring me every Day to his House to eat Victuals; I perceived the common People did not approve of what the *Indians* acted against the *English*. When he was free he came and took me about the Middle, saying, I was his Brother, and I had saved his Life once, and he had saved mine, he said, thrice. He then called for Brandy and made me drink, and had me again to the Wigwam again; when I came there the *Indians* one after another shook Hands with me, and were very kind since I had saved the *Indian's* Life. Next Day he carried me to the Captain's House and set me down, they gave me my Victuals and Wine, shewed the Captain and his Wife my Fingers, who

were affrighted thereat, and sent for the Surgeon who said he could cure me, and dressed it. The *Indians* came for me towards Night, I told them I could not go, whereat being angry, they called me Rogue, and went away. That Night I was full of Pain, the *French* were afraid I would die, five Men watch'd me, and strove to keep me cheerful, for I was ready to faint; oft they gave me a little Brandy: So next Day the Surgeon dressed me, as he did all the while I was among the *French*, which was from *Christmas* 'till *May*. I continued in this Captain's House 'till *Benj. Wait* came, and my *Indian* Master wanting Money, pawned me to the Captain for 14 Bevers, or their Worth, by such a Day, which if he did not pay, he must sell me for 21 Bevers, but he could get no Bever, so I was sold, and in God's good Time set at Liberty, and returned to my Friends in *New-England*.

Tho' I have given some Account of this Country, yet having met with the Relation of one *J. J.* an *Englishman*, in 1673. I shall thence collect some brief Remarks of the State of the *Indians* in *New-England*.

The People that inhabit this Country, are judged to be of the *Tartans* called *Samoids*, who border upon *Muscovia*, divided into Tribes, those to the East and North East are called *Churchbers*, *Tarentines*, and *Mobegans*; to the South are *Pequets* and *Narragansets*; Westward *Connecticuts* and *Mohawks*; to the North *Alberginians*, which consist of *Mattacusets*, *Wippanaps*, and *Tarrentines*. The *Pocanets* live Westward of *Plymouth*. Not long before the *English* came into the Country, happened a great Mortality among them, especially where the *English* afterward planted. The East and Northern Parts were sore smitten, first by the Plague, and after when the *English* came by the Small pox, the three Kingdoms or Sagamoships of the *Mattacusets* being before very populous, having under them seven Dukedoms, or petty Sagamoships, were now reduced from 30000 to 300. There are now not many

to the East, the *Pequods* were destroyed by the *English*, the *Mobawks* are about 500; their Speech is a Dialect of the *Tartars*; they are tall and well limb'd, of a pale and lean Visage, black ey'd, and black haired, both smooth and curled, wearing it long, they have seldom any Beards, their Teeth white, short and even, which they account the most necessary Part of Man, and as the *Austrians* are known by their great Lips, the *Bavarians* by their Pokes under their Chins, the *Jews* by their goggle Eyes, so the Indians are remarkable for their flat Noses. Some Indesses or young Women are very comely, with round plump Faces, and plump Bodies as well as the Men, soft and smooth like a Mole-skin, of reasonable Complexions, but that they die themselves Tawney; yet many pretty Browne toe's and small-finger'd Lasses are found among them. The *Vetula's*, or old Women are lean and ugly, yet all of a modest demeanour, considering their savage Breeding, and may shame our *English* Rutticks, whose Rudeness oft exceeds there's.

The Indians are inconstant, crafty, timorous, quick of Apprehension, and very ingenious; soon angry, and so malicious that they seldom forget an Injury, and barbarously cruel, witness their direful Revenges upon each other; prone to injurious Violence and Slaughtering their Blood being dried up by over much Fire; very Lecherous, from adust Choler and Melancholly, and a salt and sharp Humour; both Men and Women are thievish, and haters of Strangers; all of them Cannibals or Eaters of human Flesh, and so were formerly the Heathen Irish, who use to feed upon the Buttocks of Boys, and the Paps of Women. I have read in the *Spanish* Relations, that the Indians would not eat a *Spaniard*'till they had kept him two or three Days, till he grow tender, because their Flesh was hard. At *Martin's* Vineyard, an Island South of *Plymouth* in the Way to *Virginia*, certain Indians whilst I was in that Country seized upon a Boat that put into a bye Cove  
kill

killed the Men, and eat them up before they were discovered. Their Houses which they call Wigwams, are built with Poles pitch'd into the Ground, both round and square, leaving a Hole for the Smoak, covering the rest with Barks of Trees; they line the inside of their Wigwams with Mats made of Rushes, painted with several Colours; one good Post they set up in the Middle, which reaches to the Hole in the Top with a Staff across, whereon they hang their Kettle; beneath they set a broad Stone for a Back, which keeps the rest from burning; round by the Walls they spread their Mats and Skins, where the Men sleep while the Women dress the Victuals; they have two Doors, one to the South, the other to the North, and as the Wind fits they close up one Door with Bark, and hang a Deer Skin before the other. Towns they have none, removing from one Place to another for Food, sometimes where one Sort of Fish is plentiful, and then were another. I have seen 100 of their Wigwams together, which shews prettily, and in a Week they have all vanished. They live by the Sea-side, in Spring and Summer: In Winter they go up in the Country to hunt Deer and Bever; tame Cattle they have none except Lice, and Dogs of a wild Breed, which they bring up to hunt with.

Wives they have two or three, according to their Ability and Strength of Body, the Women have the easiest Labour of any in the World, for when their time is come they go out alone, carrying a Board with them two Foot in Length, and a Foot and half broad, full of Holes on each Side, having a Foot beneath, and on the Top a large Strap of Leather, which they put over their Forehead, the Board hanging at their Back; when they come to a convenient Bush or Tree they lay them down, and are delivered in an Instant, without so much as one Groan; they wrap their young Child up in a Bever Skin, with his Heels close to his Buttocks, and lace him down to the Board upon his  
Back

Back, his Knees resting upon his Foot beneath; then putting the Strap of Leather about their Forehead, with the Infant hanging at their Back, home they trudge, and dye the Child with a Liquor of boiled Hemlock Bark, and then throw him into the Water, if they suspect it gotten by another Nation; if it swim they acknowledge it for their own. They give them Names when they are grown Men, and love the *English* Names, as *Robin, Harry, Philip*, and the like. They are indulgent to their Children, as well as Parents, but if they live to be burthensome, they either starve or bury them alive, as it was supposed an *Indian* did by his Mother at *Cusco*, in 1669. Their Apparel before the *English* came was the Skins of wild Beasts with the Hair on, Buskins of Deer-skins or Moose, prest and drawn with Lines into several Works of yellow, blue, or red: Pumps they have of tough Skins without Soles. In Winter when the Snow will bear, they fasten to their Feet Snow-shoes, like a large Racket for Tennis Play, laced on before and behind; they wear a square Piece of Leather tied about their Middle to hide their Secrets, and go bare headed. The Women buy of the *English* Match-cloth to make Mantles, Coats with short Sleeves, and Caps, but the Men keep their old Fashion. They are very proud, decking themselves with white and blue Beads of their own making, painting their Faces with Colours, and wearing curious Coats with Turkeys Feathers for their Children; their Diet is Fish, Fowl, Bear, wild Cat, Raccoon and Deer, dried Oysters, Lobsters roasted or dried in the Smoak, Lampreys and dried Moose Tongues, which is a Dish for a Sagamor or Prince, likewise Earthnuts, Chestnuts, and divers Berries: they beat their Corn to Powder, and put it into Bags, which they eat when stormy Weather hinders them from getting Food. If they have none of this (being careful Providers against Necessity) they use Sir *F. Drake's* Remedy for Hunger, go to sleep.

They live to 100 Years old, if not cut off by their own Children, War, Plague, or Small Pox; when they have the two last Diseases, they cover their Wigwam with Barks so close that no Air can enter, and making a great Fire remain there 'till they are in an extream Sweat, and then run out naked into the Sea or River, and presently after either recover or expire. They die patiently both Men and Women, not knowing of a Hell to scarce them, or a Conscience to terrify them. They howl at their Funerals like the wild Irish, blaming the Devil for his hard heartedness, and concluding with rude Prayers to him to afflict them no far-



ther. They acknowledge a God, whom they call *Squantam*, but worship him not, because they say he will do them no hurt, but *Abbomacho* or *Cheepie*, oft times smites them with incurable Diseases, scares them with Apparitions and panick Terrors, so that they live in wretched Conternation, worshipping the Devil for fear. One black Robin an Indian sitting in a

Corn Field near the House I was in, ran about extremely frightened at the Appearance of two Infernal Spirits like *Mohawks*; another time two Indians and an Indiefs came crying out they should all die, for *Cheepie* was gone over the Field, gliding thro' the Air with a long Rope hanging from one of his Legs: We asked them, What he was like? They said, he had Hat, Coat, Shoes, and Stockings like an *Englisbman*. They have a remarkable Observation of a Flame that appears before the Death of an Indian *Englisb* upon their Wigwams in the dead of Night. I was called out once about 12 o' Clock in a very dark Night, and plainly perceived it mounting into the Air over a Church about half a quarter of a Mile off, toward the North; on what Side of a House it appears, from that Coast you may certainly expect a dead Corps in two or three Days.

As they worship the Devil, so their Priests or Pawaws are little better than Witches, who have familiar Conference with him, he makes them invulnerable or shot-free. They are crafty Rogues abusing them at Pleasure, by pretending to cure Diseases with barbarous Charms, for which, if they recover, they send great Gifts, as Bows, Arrows, and rich Furs, to the Eastward, where there is a vast Rock near the Shore, having a Hole in it of an unsearchable Depth, into which they throw them. Their Divinity is not much, yet say, that after Death they go to Heaven beyond the White Mountains, and hint at *Noah's Flood* by Tradition from their Fathers, affirming, That a great While ago their Country was drowned, and all the People and others Creatures in it, only one Pawaw and his Web or Wife, foreseeing the Flood, fled to the White Mountains, carrying a Hare with them, and so escaped; after a time the Pawaw sent the Hare away, who not returning, emboldened thereby, they descended and lived many Years after, having divers Children, from whom the Country was again



filled with *Indians*; some tell another Story, saying, the Bever was their Father, Their Learning is little or none; Poets they may be guessed by their formal Speeches, sometimes an Hour long; Musical too they be, having many odd barbarous Tunes which they sing at Marriages and Feasts.

Their Exercises are Fishing and Hunting, they sometimes hunt 40 or 50 Miles up in the Country, especially when they happen upon a Moose or an Elk, which is a Creature or rather Monster of Superfluity, being at his full Growth bigger than an Ox, the Horns large, branch'd out into many Palms, and the Tips sometimes 12 Feet asunder, and in Height from the Toe of the Fore foot to the Pitch of the Soulder 12 Foot: They are a Kind of Deer, and have three young Ones at a Time, which they hide a Mile asunder. When the *Indians* hunt him, which is commonly in Winter, they run him down in half or a whole Day, but never give out 'till he is tired; the Snow being usually about four Feet deep, and the Beast very heavy, he sinks every Step, and as he runs breaks down the Trees in his Way with his Horns as big as a Man's Thigh: At last they get up to him and pierce him with their Lances, upon which the poor Creature groans and walks heavily, 'till at length he falls, then making a Fire near the Place, they their boil and eat their Venison, fetching their Drink from the next Spring, being unacquainted with any other 'till the *French* and *English* taught them the Use of that cursed Liquor called Rumbullion or Kill devil, stronger than Spirit of Wine, drawn from the Dross of Sugar and the Canes, which they love dearer than their Lives, wherewith if they had 'it they would be continually drunk, tho' it kills many, especially old Women.

Their Wars are with their neighbouring Tribes, but the *Mohawks* especially, who are Enemies to all other *Indians*; their Weapons were Bows and Arrows, but now he is a poor Indian that is not Master of two  
Guns

Guns, which they purchase of the *French*, as they Powder and Shot. The Victors flea the Skin off the Skull of the principal slain Enemies, which they carry away in Triumph. The old Men and Women they knock on the Head; the young Women they kill and the Men of War they torture to death, as the *Eastern Indians* did two *Mohawks* whilst I was there. They bind him to a Tree and make a great Fire below him, then with sharp Knives they cut off his Fingers and Toes, clapping upon them hot Embers to burn the Veins; thus they cut him to Pieces Joint by Joint, still applying Fire, making the poor Wretch sing all the while; when their Arms and Legs are gone, they flea the Skin off their Heads, and apply a Cap of burning Coals; then they open his Breast, and take out his Heart, which while he is yet living in this Manner, they give to their Squa's or Women, who have every one a Bit of it. These barbarous Customs they used more frequently before the *English* came. Now there are Endeavours to convert them to Christianity by some who preach to them in their own Language, into which they have translated the Bible. These go cloathed like the *English*, live in frame Houses, have Stocks of Corn and Cattle about them, which when fat they bring to Market; some of their Sons have been brought up Scholars in *Harward College* at *Cambridge*, in this Province.

*New-England* is seated in the Midst of the Temperate Zone, yet is the Clime more uncertain as to Heat and Cold than *European Kingdoms*, in the same Latitude. The Air is clear, healthful, and agreeable to the *English*, it is well watered with Rivers, has a variety of Beasts both tame and wild, with several Sorts of excellent Fruits. The Commodities it yields are rich Furs, Flax, Linnen, Amber, Iron, several Sorts of Grain, wherewith they drive a considerable Trade to *Barbadoes* and other *English Plantations* in *America*, supplying them with Flower, Bisket, &c.

Flesh, and Fish; and in return bring home Sugars and other Goods. To *England* they trade for Stuffs, Silks, Cloth, Iron, Brass, and other Utensils; the Weights and Measures are the same with *England*. The *English* possess many potent Colonies, being very numerous and powerful, and are governed by Laws of their own making, so they be not repugnant to those of *England*. Every Town sends two Burgeesses to their great and solemn General Court. The Government both Civil and Ecclesiastical is in the Hands of the Independents and Presbyterians: The Military Part is by one Major-General and three Serjeant Majors, to whom belong the four Counties of *Suffolk*, *Middlesex*, *Essex*, and *Norfolk*. They have several fine Towns, whereof *Boston* is the Metropolis, likewise *Dorchester*, *Cambridge* beautified with two Colleges and many well built Houses, *Reading*, *Salem*, *Berwick*, *Brantree*, *Bristol*, *Concorde*, *Dartmouth*, *Dedham*, *Dover*, *Exeter*, *Fal-outb*. *Gloucester*, *Green-Harbour*, *Hampton*, *Hartford*, *Haverhill*, *Weymouth*, *Yarmouth*, *New Haven*, *Oxford*, *Salisbury*, *Taunton*, *Southampton*, *Newberry*, *Springfield*, *Sudbury*, *Ipswich*, *Lin*, *Hull*, *Sandwich* *Malden*, *Norwich*, *Rexbury*, *Wenham*, *Kowley*, *Hingham*, and others; most having the Names of some Towns in *England*.



## C H A P. V.

*A View of New-York.*

**N**EW YORK, so called from the Duke of York afterwards K. James II. formerly named *Netherlands*, being Part of that *New England* where the *Dutch* once possess'd, was discovered by *Hudson*, and sold by him to the *Dutch* without Authority from his Sovereign the King of England, in 1614. The *Dutch* in 1614 began to plant there, and call'd it *New Netherlands*, but Sir *S. Argall* Governor of *Virginia* routed them; after which they got leave of *James I.* to put in there for fresh Water in their voyage to *Brasil*, and did not offer to plant till after the *English* were settled in the Country. In 1664 *Charles II.* sent over four Commissioners to reduce the Colonies into Bounds that had before incroach'd on each other, who marching with 300 Red-coats to *Albany* or *Manhataes*, took from the *Dutch* their Town, then call'd *New Amsterdam* now *New York*, and turned out their Governour with a Silver Leg, all but those who acknowledged Subjection to the King of England, suffering the rest to enjoy their Houses and Estates as before; 13 Days after Sir *Robert Carr* took the Fort and Town of *Aurania* now *Albany*, and 10 Days after the Fort and Town of *Arasapha*, then call'd *Laware* Castle, mann'd with *Dutch* and *Sweedish*, so that the *English* got three handsome Towns, three Forts and a Castle, without the Loss of one Man. The first Governor of these Parts for the King of England was *Col. Nicols*. This Country is blessed

the richest Soil in all *New England*, so that one Bushel of *European Wheat* hath yielded 100 in one Year.

The Town of *New-York* is well seated for Trade, Security, and Pleasure, in a small Isle called *Manhattan*, at the Mouth of the great River *Mohockan*, commodious for Shipping, and two Leagues broad; the Town large, of *Dutch Brick*, with above 500 fair Houses, the meanest not valued under 120 *l*. To the Land it is encompassed with a Wall of good Thickness, and fortified at the Entrance of the River, to command the Ship which passes by *James Fort*: It hath a Mayor, an Alderman, a Sheriff, and Justices of the Peace; the Inhabitants *English* and *Dutch*, who trade with the *Indians* for Beaver, Otter, Raccoon Skins, and other such Furs; likewise for Bear, Deer, and Elk Skins, and are supplied with Venison and Fowl in the Winter and Fish in the Summer by the *Indians*.

The Province of *New York* formerly contained all the North of *America* betwixt *New-England* and *Maryland*, the Length toward the North not known, the Breadth, about 200 Miles, the principal Rivers are *Hudson's River*, *Raritan River*, and *Delaware Bay*; the chief Islands are *Manhattan Island*, *Long Island*, and *Slate Land*. The *Manhattan* Island, so called by the *Indians*, lieth within Land, betwixt 41 and 42 Degrees North about 14 Miles long and broad: *New-York* is seated on the West end, and a small Arm of the Sea divides it from *Long Island* on the South, which extends Eastward above 100 Miles, and is in some Places 12, or 14 Miles broad, inhabited from one End to the other, having an excellent Soil for all *English* Grain, Fruits, Trees, and Herbs very good; in *May* the Woods and Fields are curiously bedeck'd with Roses and other delightful Flowers like the Gardens in *England*; there are several Navigable Rivers very swift, and furnished with variety of Fish, as the Land is with several Sorts of *English* Cattle, besides Deer, Bear, Wolves, Raccoons, Otters, and wild Fowl in Abundance.

There are now but few *Indians* upon the Island, and these not unserviceable, being strangely decreas'd since the *English* first settled there; six Towns once full of them, are now reduc'd to two Villages, the rest being cut off by Wars among themselves or mortal Diseases. They live by Hunting, Fowling, and Fishing, their Wives tilling the Land, and sowing Corn. They feed on Fish, Fowl, Venison, Polecat, Turtles, Racoons, and the like; they build simple Tents, which they remove thrice a Year, quarters where they plant their Corn, nigh their Hunting and Fishing Quarters. Their Recreations are Football and Cards, at which they play away all they have except a Flap to cover their Nakedness: They are Lovers of strong Drink, but except they have enough to be drunk care for none. If there be not sufficient to make them all drunk, they chuse so many as are proportionable to that Quantity, and the rest may look for if any chance to be drunk before he has taken his Share, which is ordinarily a Quart of Brandy, Rum, or strong Waters, to shew their Justice, they force him to pour the rest down his Throat. In these Debaucheries they often kill each other, which the Friends of the Deceased revenge on the Murderer, unless he purchase his Life with Money, which is made of a Periwinkle Shell, both black and white, strung like Beads.

Their Worship is Diabolical, and performed once or twice a Year, unless upon making War: The Day being appointed by their chief Priest or Pawnee, most of them go a Hunting for Venison; when they are all assembled, if the Priest wants Money, he tells them their God will except no other Offering but Money, which the People believing, every one gives according to his Ability. The Priest takes the Money, and putting it into Dishes, sets them upon the Top of their low flat roofed Houses, and falls down invocating their God to come and receive it, with many Outcries, striking the Ground with Sticks

beating themselves, is performed by the Priest, seconded by the People. Being wearied, a Devil this Conjuration appears, sometimes in the Shape of a Fowl, a Beast, or a Man, at which the People being amazed, not daring to stir, the Priest improves the Opportunity, and stepping out makes sure of the Money, and then returns to lay the Spirit, who is sometimes gone before he comes back, having taken some of the Company along with him; but if any *English* come among them, it puts a Period to their Proceeding, and they will desire his Absence, saying, their God will not come 'till he is departed. In their Wars they fight no pitch'd Battles, but (having secured their Wives and Children in some Island or back Swamp) armed with Guns and Hatchets, they lay their Enemies, and 'tis counted a great Fight here seven or eight or slain.

When an *Indian* dies, they bury him sitting upon a Seat, with his Gun, Money, and Goods, to furnish him in the other World, which they conceive is westward, where they shall have Store of Game for hunting, and live at Ease: At his burial his nearest Relations black their Faces, and make sad Lamentations at his Grave once or twice every Day, 'till by time the Blackness is worn off their Faces, and after once a Year mourn afresh, visiting and trimming the Grave, not suffering any Grass to grow near fencing it with a Hedge, and covering it with Mats from the Rain. Notwithstanding all this Bustle, when an *Indian* is dead his Name dies with him, none being ever after to mention it; as being not only a breach of their Law, but an Affront to his Friends and Relations, as if done on Purpose to renew their Grief; and every Person who hath the same Name constantly changes it for another which he invents for himself, some calling themselves *Rattlesnake*, others *Blackhorn*, or the like. When any is sick, after Means used by his Friends, every one pretending Skill in Physick,

Physick, that proving ineffectual, they send for a Pawaw or Priest, who sitting down by the sick Person, without Inquiry after the Distemper, expects a Fee or Gift, according to which he Proportions his Work, beginning with a low Voice to call sometimes upon one God, and then another, still raising his Voice, beating his naked Breasts and Sides 'till the Sweat run down, and his Breath is almost gone; a little that remains he breaths upon the Face of the sick Person three or four times, and so takes Leave.

Their Weddings are performed without Ceremony. The Match is first made by Money, which being agreed on and given to the Woman, makes a Contract; after which he keeps her during Pleasure, and upon the least dislike turns her away. It is an Offence for a married Woman to lie with another Man, if she acquaint her Husband, or some near Relation therewith, but if not they account it punishable with Death; some write that when an Indian Woman is with Child she continues untouch'd by Men 'till her Delivery; the like she observes in giving suck, a strange Custom, which our *European* Ladies would not well relish. An Indian may have two, three, or more Wives if he please, but it is not now so much used as before the *English* came, they being inclin'd to imitate them in Things both good and bad. A Maid before she is married lies with whom she pleases for Money without the least Scandal, it being not an unusual custom, but lawful. They are charitable to each other, for if any has to spare, he freely imparts to his Friends, and whatever they get by Gaming or other ways they share, leaving commonly the least Part for themselves.

At their Cantica's or Dancing Matches, all that come are freely entertain'd, it being then their Leisure Time; their Custom is, that all but the Dancers walk a short Stick strike the Ground, and sing altogether.

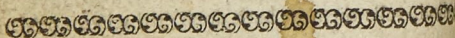


while these that Dance sometimes act warlike Pastimes, and then come in with Faces painted black and red like Warriors, or some all black; others all red with Streaks of white under their Eyes, and so jump and hop about without any Order, uttering many Expressions of their Valour. In other Dances they shew Antick Tricks, wringing their Bodies and Faces in a strange Manner, sometimes leaping into the Fire, then catching up a Firebrand bite off a live Coal, with many such Tricks, which more affright than please an *Englishman*, resembling a Crew of Infernal Furies; when their King or *Sachem* sits in Council, he hath a Company of armed Men to guard his Person, great respect being shewed him by the People, which appears by their Silence; after he has declared the Cause of their Convention, he demands their Opinions, ordering who shall begin first, who having delivered his Mind, tells them he hath done, till when no Man interrupts him, tho' he make never so many long Stops or Halts: The Council having all deliver'd their Opinions, the King after some Pause gives the definitive Sentence, which is seconded with a Shout from the People, thereby signifying their Assent or Applause. If any be condemned to die, which is seldom but for Murder or Incest, the King goes in Person (for they have no Prisons, and the guilty Person flies to the Woods) to seek him out, and having found him, the King shoots first tho' at never such a Distance, and then happy is the Man that can shoot him down, who for his Pains is made some Captain or Military Officer.

Their Cloathing is a Yard and half of Broad cloth, hanging on their Shoulders, and half a Yard betwixt their Legs tied up before and behind, and fastned with a Girdle about their Middle, with a Flap on each Side; they wear no Hats, but tie either a Snakes-skin about their Heads, a Belt of their Money, or a Kind of Ruff or Deer's Hair, died of a Scarlet Colour.

which they esteem very rich; they grease their Bodies and Hair often, and paint their Faces with black, white, red, yellow, or blue, taking great Pride being painted in a several Manner: Thus much of the Colony of *New-York*.

*Hudson's River* runs by *New-York* North into the Country toward the Head of which is seated *Albany*, a Place of great Trade with the *Indians*, twixt which and *New-York*, being above an 100 Miles is good Corn-Land; it was reduced by Col. *Nichols* and a League concluded between the Inhabitants and the *Indians*, by whom they were never since disturbed but every Man hath sat under his own Vine, and peaceably reaped the Fruits of his own Labours; which God continue.



## CHAP. VI.

### A View of New-Jersey.

**N**EW-Jersey is Part of the Province of *Albion*, subdivided into East and West. *New-Jersey* lies between 39 and 41 Degrees North, about 12 Degrees more to the South than *London* is bounded on the South-east by the main Sea, East by that vast Navigable Stream called *Hudson's River*, West by a Line of Division which separates it from *West-Jersey*, and North by the main Land, and extends in Length on the Sea Coasts, and along *Hudson's River* 100 English Miles.

The Proprietors of this Province, who in 1682 were *W. Pen*, *R. West*, *T. Rudyard*, *S. Groom*, *T. R. Mew*, *T. Wilcox*, *A. Rigg*, *J. Heywood*, *H. Hart*, *C. Plumstead*, and *T. Cooper*, published the following

Account for the Information and Encouragement of all who are inclined to settle themselves, Families, and Servants in that Country.

The Conveniency of Situation, Temperance of Air, and Fertility of Soil is such, that there are seven considerable Towns, *viz. Shrewsbury, Middleton, Bergen, Newark, Elizabeth, Woodbridge, and Piscataway*, well inhabited by sober and industrious People, who have necessary Provisions for themselves and Families, and for the comfortable Entertainment of Strangers. This Colony is found to agree with *English* Constitutions. For Navigation it hath these Advantages, not only to be situate along the Navigable Part of *Hudson's* River, but lies also 50 Miles on the main Sea. And near the Midst of this Province is that noted Bay for Ships within *Sandy Hook*, not inferior to any in *America* where Ships harbour in great Storms safe with all Winds, and sail in and out thence, as well in Winter as Summer; the Sea Banks are stored with variety of Fish, not only for Transportation but Food; as Whales, Cod-fish, Cole and Hake-fish, large Mackerel, and other Sorts of flat and small Fish. The Bay, and also *Hudson's* River are full of Sturgeon, great Bass, and other Scale Fish, Eels and Shell-fish, as Oysters, &c. and easy to take.

This Country is plentifully supplied with lovely Springs, Rivulets, Inland Rivers and Creek, which fall into the Sea, in which is plenty and variety of fresh Fish and Water Fowl. There is Store of Oak-Timber, Masts for Ships, and other Wood, like the adjacent Colonies, as Chestnut, Walnut, Poplar, Cedar, Ash, Fir, &c. fit for Building in the Country. The Land or Soil varies in Goodness and Riches, but generally fertile, and with much less Labour than in *England*, produceth plentiful Crops of all Sorts of *English* Grain; besides Indian Corn, which the *English* Planters find to be of vast Increase, and very Whole-some. It also produceth good Flax and Hemp which

they now spin and Manufacture into Linnen Cloth. There's sufficient Meadow and Marsh to their Uplands. And the very Barrens (as they are called) not like some in *England*, but produce Grass for Cattle in Summer. The Country is stored with wild Deer Conies, and wild Fowl of several Sorts, as Turkie Pidgeons, Partridges, Plover, Quails, wild Swans, Geese, Ducks, &c. in great Plenty. It hath variety of delicious Fruits, as Grapes, Plumbs, Mulberries, Apricocks, Peaches, Pears, Apples, Quinces, Water-Melons, &c. these with many other Fruits which come not to Perfection in *England*, are the natural Product of this Country. There are Store of Horned Cows, Hogs, and some Sheep, which may be bought reasonable with *English* Monies or Commodities, without Man's Labour, where both are wanting. What Sorts of Mines or Minerals are in the Bowels of the Earth, after-time must produce, the Inhabitants not having yet employed themselves in search thereof. But there is already a melting Furnace and Forge set up, where is made good Iron of great Profit to the Country. It hath Plenty of Pipestaves, Boards, Bread, Flour, Wheat, Barley, Rye, *Indian Corn*, Butter, and Cheese, which they export for *Barbadoes*, *Jamaica*, *Mexico*, and other Lands; as also *Portugal*, *Spain*, the *Caribbees*, &c. Their Whale-Oil and Whale-Fins, Bear's Monkey, Raccoon, and Martin Skins, they transport for *England*.

The Situation and Soil of this Country may invite any to transport themselves into it. For, 1. It is considerably Peopled and situate on the Sea-Coast with convenient Harbours, and adjacent to *New York* and *Long Island*, both well peopled Colonies, more proper for Merchants, Tradesmen, and Navigators. 2. For such who are inclined to Fishery, the whole Coast and very Harbours's Mouth being fit for it, which has been no small Rise to *New England*, may be here carried on with great Advantage. 3.

Soil is proper for industrious Husbandmen, and such who by hard Labour here on Rack Rents are scarce able to maintain themselves, much less raise any Estate for their Children, may, with God's Blessing on their Labours, there live comfortably, and provide well for their Families. 4. For Carpenters, Bricklayers, Masons, Smiths, Mill wrights and Wheel wrights, Bakers, Tanners, Taylors, Weavers, Shoemakers, Hatters, and most Handicrafts, where their Labour is more valued, and Provisions much cheaper. 5. And chiefly for such who upon solid Grounds and Considerations are inclined to go into those Parts, without which it cannot be comfortable or answer Expectation.

The *Indian* Natives are but few, comparative to the Neighbouring Colonies, and so far from being formidable or injurious to the Planters and Inhabitants, that they are really serviceable and advantageous not only in Hunting Deer, and other wild Creatures, catching of Fish and Fowl fit for Food in their Seasons, but in destroying Bears, Wolves, Foxes, and other Vermine, whose Skins and Furs they sell at a better Price than the value of Time an *Englishman* must spend to take them. As for the Constitutions of the Country, they were made by *John Lord Barclay* and *Sir G. Carteret* the late Proprietors; in which is such Provision for Liberty in Matters of Religion and Property in their Estates, that the Colony has been considerably peopled from the adjacent Countries, where they have many Years enjoyed their Estates according to the Concessions, with an uninterrupted Exercise of their particular Perswasions in Religion. And we the present Proprietors, if any here in *England*, or elsewhere, are willing to be engaged with us, shall be ready to make farther Supplements, for encouraging Planters and Adventurers, and settling the Colony with a sober and industrious People.

As to the Disposition of Lands there. 1. Our Purpose is, to build one principal Town, which by Reason

of Situation, must, in all probability, be considerable for Merchandize, Trade, and Fishery, into those Parts. It's design'd to be placed upon a Neck or Point of *Richland* called *Ambo-point*, lying on *Raritan River* and pointing to *Sandy-hook Bay*, and near the Place where Ships in that great Harbour commonly ride and Anchor; a Scheme of which is already drawn. 2. For Encouragement of Servants, &c. We allow the same Privileges provided in the Concessions at first. 3. Such who are desirous to purchase Lands in this Province free from all Charge, and to pay down their Purchase Money here for any Quantity of Acres; or that desire to take up Lands there, upon small Quit-Rents to be reserved, shall have Grants to them and their Heirs on reasonable Terms. Those who desire to transport themselves into those Parts before they purchase, if any thing there present to their Satisfaction, we do not doubt but the Terms of Purchase will be encouraging, as may engage them to settle in the Colony, our Purpose being to dispatch Persons thither with whom they may treat, and who shall have full Power in the Premises. As for Passage to the Province, Ships are going hence, as well in Winter as Summer, *Sandy hook Bay* being never frozen. The Price is 5 *l.* per Head, as well Master as Servants, who are above 10 Years of Age; all under 10, and Children at the Breast, pay 50 *s.* sucking Children nothing. Carriage of Goods is 40 *s.* per Ton or less. The chief Time for Passage is from *Midsummer* to the End of *September*, when many *Virginia* and *Maryland* Ships are going into those Parts; and such who take then their Voyage, arrive usually in good time to plant Corn for next Summer. The Goods to be carried there are all Sorts of Apparel and Household Stuff, also Utensils for Husbandry and Building; Linnen and Woollen Cloths, and Stuff for Apparel, &c. which are fit Merchandize in the Country, and that to good Advantage. Lastly, tho' by being already considerably

habited it may afford many Conveniences to Strangers, of which unpeopled Countries are destitute, as Lodging, Victualling, &c. yet in their Settlement they must have their Winter as well as Summer, Labour before they Reap; and 'till their Plantations are cleared, must expect the Muscato Flies, Gnats, and such like, may in hot Weather give them Disturbance, where People provide not against them, which as Land is cleared are less troublesome.

The South and South-west Part of *New Jersey* lying on the Sea and *Delaware* River is called *West-Jersey*. It hath all the Excellencies of the other, and may be made one of the best Colonies in *America* for the Situation, Air, and Soil; the Ports, Creeks, good Harbours and Havens being not inferior to any, having 30 Navigable Creeks at convenient Distance upon the Sea, and that stately River of *Delaware*, the Shores whereof are generally deep and bold. The *English* buy the Lands of the Natives, and give them real Satisfaction, whereby they are assured of their Love and Friendship for ever, and the poor Creatures are never the worse, but much better as themselves confess, being now supplied by Trade with all they want; Hunting and Fishing as they did before, except in inclosed or planted Ground, bringing home to the *English* seven or eight fat Bucks in a Day. There is a Town called *Burlington*, which will quickly be a Place of great Trade; their Orchards are so loaden with Fruit, that the very Branches have been torn away; Peaches in such Plenty that they bring them home in Carts; they are delicate Fruit, and hang like Onions upon Ropes: They receive 40 Bushels of good *English* Wheat for one Bushel sown. Cherries, Fowl, and Fish great Plenty, several unknown in *England*. There are likewise Bears, Wolves, Foxes, Rattlesnakes, and other Creatures, the Indians bringing such Skins to sell, but I travelled Hundreds of Miles, yet never to my Knowledge saw one, except two Rattle-snakes, and I kill'd them

them both, so that the Fear is more than the Hurt; neither are we troubled with the Muscato Fly, our Land lying high and healthy, and they are in a boggy Ground; with reasonable Care they may in a few Years be Horses, Beef, Pork, Flower, Bisket, and Pease to spare; also Honey, Wax, Silk, Hemp, Flax, Hops, Wood, Rape-feed, Madder, Pot-ashes, Anniseed, and Salt, Hides raw or tanned; there is a large vast Creature called a Moose, of whose Skins are made excellent Buff; besides Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Turpentine, &c. For Furs there are Bever, black Fox and Otter, with other Sorts. The Tobacco is excellent upon the River *Delaware*. There may be good Fishing for Cod and Cusk, several having caught Plenty of well grown Fish. Upon the whole this Province affords all for the Necessity, Conveniency, or Profit to Pleasure human Life; and it may be reasonably expected, that this Country, with the rest of *America*, may in a few Ages be thoroughly peopled with Christians. I shall conclude with the Prophecy of the pious Mr. *George Herbert*, many Years since:

*Religion stands on Tiptoe in our Land,  
Ready to pass to the American Strand,  
When Height of Malice and prodigious Lusts,  
Impudent Sinning, Witchcraft, and Distrusts,  
(The Mark of future Bane) shall fill our Cup  
Unto the Brim, and make our Measure up.  
When Sein shall swallow Tyber, and the Thames  
By letting in them both, pollutes her Streams;  
When Italy of us shall have their Will,  
And all her Kalender of Sins fulfil;  
Whereby one may foretel what Sins next Year,  
Shall both in France and England domineer.  
Then shall Religion to America flee.  
They have their Time of Gospel even as we.*





CHAP. VII.

*A View of Pennsylvania.*

IT is the *Jus Gentium*, or Law of Nations, that whatever waste or uncultured Country is the Discovery of any Prince, it is the Right of that Prince who was at the Charge of that Discovery; now this Province is a Member of that Part of *America* which the King of *England's* Ancestors have been at the Charge of Discovering, and which they have taken care to preserve and improve: And King *Charles II.* upon the Petition of *William Pen*, Esq; (wherein he set forth his Father's Services, his own Sufferings and his Losses in Relation to his Father's Estate) in Consideration thereof made him a Grant of all that Tract of Land in *America* called *Pennsylvania*. The Description of this Province cannot be better given than by *William Pen* himself, who sent the following Account from off the Place in a Letter dated from *Philadelphia*, Aug. 16. 1683.

For this Province, it's Soil, Air, Water, Seasons and Product, both Natural and Artificial, is not to be despised. The Land containeth divers Sorts of Earth, as Sand yellow and black, poor and rich; also Gravel both loomy and dusty, and in some Places a fast fat Earth, like our best Vales in *England*, especially by Inland Brooks and Rivers, God in his Wisdom having ordered it so, that the Advantages of the Country are divided, the Back Lands being richer than those by Navigable Waters. We have another Soil, of a black Hazel Mould upon a Rocky-bottom. The Air is sweet and clear, the Heavens serene, and rarely  
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over-cast; and as the Woods come to be more cleared, it will refine. The Waters are good, for the Rivers and Brooks have mostly Gravel Bottoms, and in number hardly credible. We have also Mineral Waters (that operate, as *Barnet* and *Northall*) two Miles from *Philadelphia*. For the Seasons of the Year, having by God's Goodness lived over the coldest and hottest, that the oldest Liver in the Province can remember, I can say something. 1. Of the Fall, for then I came in, I found it from *Octob. 24.* to the Beginning of *December*, as usually in *England* in *September*, or rather like an *English* mild Spring. From *December* to *March* we had sharp frosty Weather; not foul, thick nor black, as our North-east Winds bring in *England*; but a Sky clear as in Summer, and the Air dry, cold, piercing and hungry; yet I wore not more Cloaths than in *England*. The Reason of this cold is given from the great Lakes fed by the Fountains of *Canada*. The Winter before was as mild, scarce any Ice at all, while this for a few Days froze up our great River *Delaware*. From that Month to *June*, we enjoyed a sweet Spring, no Gust but gentle Showers and a fine Sky. Yet the Winds here as there, are inconstant Spring and Fall. From thence to this present, which ended the Summer, we have had extraordinary Heats, yet mitigated by cold Breezes. The Wind that ruleth the Summer Season is the South-west; but Spring, Fall and Winter, it is rare to want the wholesome North-west seven Days together; and whatever Mists, Fogs, or Vapours foul the Heavens by the East or South Winds, in two Hours are blown away; the one is always followed by the other. A Remedy that seems to have a peculiar Providence in it to the Inhabitants; the Multitude of Trees yet standing, being liable to retain Mists and Vapours, and yet not one Quarter so thick as I expected.

The Natural Produce of the Country, of Vegetables, is, Trees, Fruits, Plants, Flowers. The Trees

of most Note are, the black Walnut, Cedar, Cyprus, Chesnut, Poplar, Gumwood, Hackery, Sassafrax, Ash, Beech, and Oak of divers Sorts, as red, white, and black; Spanish Chesnut and Swamp, the most durable of all; of all which there is Plenty.

The Fruits in the Woods, are the black and white Mulberry, Chesnut, Walnut, Plumbs, Strawberries, Cranberries, Hurtleberries, and Grapes of divers Sorts. The great red Grape, called by Ignorance the Fox-Grape (because of the Relish it hath with unskilful Palates) it is in itself extraordinary, and by Art may be an excellent Wine, little inferior to the Frontiniack, and not much unlike in Taste, ruddiness set aside. There is a white Kind of Muskadel, and a little black Grape, like the cluster Grape of *England*. Here are Peaches good, and in great Quantities, not an *Indian* Plantation without them; but whether naturally I know not, however one may have them by Bushels for little, make a pleasant Drink, and are not inferior to any Peach in *England*, except the true *Newington*. 'Tis disputable, whether to fall to fining the Fruits of the Country, especially the Grapes, by Art, or send for Foreign Stems and Sets already approved; it seems reasonable, that not only a Thing groweth best, where it naturally grows; but will hardly be equalled by another Species that doth not naturally grow there.

The Artificial Produce of the Country, is Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, Pease, Beans, Squashes, Pumpkins, Water-Melons, Musk-Melons, and all Herbs and Roots in our Gardens in *England*. Of living Creatures; Fish, Fowl, and the Beast of the Woods here are of divers Sorts, for Food as well as Profit; the Elk as big as a small Ox, Deer bigger than ours, Bever, Racoon, Rabbits, Squirrils, and some eat young Bear, and commend it. Of Fowl of the Land, there is the Turkey (40 and 50 Pound Weight) Pheasants, Heath-Birds, Pidgeons, and Partridges. Of the Wa-

ter, the Swan, the Goose, white and grey Brands, Ducks, Teal, Snipe, and Curloe, in great Numbers; but the Duck and Teal excel, nor so good have I ever eat in other Countries. Of Fish, there is the Sturgeon, Herrick, Rock, Shad, Cathead, Sheepshead, Eel, Smelt, Perch, Roch; and in Inland Rivers, Trout, some say Salmon above the Fall. Of Shell Fish, we have Oysters, Crabs, Cockles, Conoks, and Muscles; some Oysters six Inches long, and one Sort of Cockles as big as the stewing Oysters, they make a rich Broth. The Creatures for Profit only by Skin or Fur natural to these Parts, are the wild Cat, Panther, Otter, Wolf, Fox, Fisher, Minx, Musk-rat; and of the Water, the Whale for Oil, of which we have good Store. We have no Want of Horses, some very good and shapely enough; two Ships have been freighted to *Barbadoes* with Horses and Pipestaves. Here is also Plenty of Cow Cattle, and some Sheep, the People Plough with Oxen. There are divers Plants that we have had Occasion to prove by Swellings, Burnings, Cuts, to be of great Virtue, suddenly curing the Patient; and for smell, several, especially the wild Mirtle; the other I know not what to call, the Woods are adorned with lovely Flowers, for Colour, Greatness, Figure, and Variety.

The Natives for their Persons are generally tall, straight, well built, and of singular Proportion; they tread strong and clever, and walk with a lofty Chin. Of Complexion black, but by Design, as the Gypsies in *England*; they grease themselves with Bears Fat clarified, and using no Defence against Sun or Weather, must needs be swarthy; their Eye little and black, the thick Lip and flat Nose so common with the *English Indians* and *Blacks* are not common; for I have seen comely *European* like Faces among them; and truly an *Italian* Complexion hath not much more of the white, and the Noses of many of them have as much of the *Roman*. Their Language is lofty, yet narrow.

but like the *Hebrew*, in Signification full, like Short-Hand in Writing; one Word serveth in the Place of three, and the rest are supplied by the Understanding of the Hearer: Imperfect in their Tenses, wanting in their Moods, Participles, Adverbs, Conjunctions, Interjections: I have made it my Business to understand it, that I might not want an Interpreter; and I know not a Language that is spoken in *Europe*, that hath Words of more Sweetness or Greatness in Accent or Emphasis than theirs; for Instance, *Octorockon*, *Rancocas*, *Orioton*, *Shakamazon*, *Poquesin*, all which are Names of Places, and have Grandure in them: Of Words of Sweetness, *Anna* is Mother, *Iffimus* a Brother, *Netap* Friend, *Usque oret* very good, *Ponc* Bread, *metse* eat, *matta no*, *hatta* to have, *payo* to come, *Se-passen* *Passejon*. The Names of Places, *Tamade*, *Secane*, *Menanse*, *Secratorcus*, are the Names of Places. If one ask them for any thing they have not, they will answer, *matta ne kotta*, which to translate is, not I have, instead of I have not.

Of their Customs and Manners there is much to be said; I will begin with Children. So soon as they are born they wash them in Water. and while very young, and in cold Weather, plunge them in the Rivers to harden and embolden them. Having wrapp'd them in a Clout, they lay them on a strait thin Board, a little more than the Length and Breadth of the Child, and swaddle it fast to make it strait; wherefore all *Indians* have flat Heads; and thus they carry them at their Backs. The Children will go at nine Months commonly; they wear only a small Coat round their Waste 'till big; if Boys they go a Fishing 'till ripe for the Woods, which is about fifteen; then they hunt, and after having given some Proofs of their Manhood, by a good return of Skins, they may marry, else it is a Shame to think of a Wife. The Girls stay with their Mothers, and help to hoe the Ground, plant Corn, and carry Burthens; for the Wives are  
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the true Servants of their Husbands; otherwise the Men are very affectionate to them. When the young Women are fit for Marriage, they wear something upon their Heads for Advertisment, but so as their Faces are hardly to be seen, but when they please: The Age they marry at, if Women, is about 13 and 14; if Men, 17 and 18; they are rarely older. Their Houses are Mats, or Barks of Trees, set on Poles like an *English* Barn, hardly higher than a Man; they lie on Reeds or Grass. In Travel they lodge in the Woods about a great Fire, with the Mantle of Duffils they wear by Day wrapp'd about them, and a few Boughs stuck round them. Their Diet is Maze, or *Indian* Corn, sometimes roasted in the Ashes, sometimes beaten and boiled, which they call *Homine*; they also make Cakes not unpleasant to eat; and have several Sorts of Beans and Pease of good Nourishment.

If an *European* comes to see them, or calls for Lodgings at their House or Wigwam, they give him the best Place and first Cut. If they come to visit us, they salute us with an *It ab*, which is, Good be to you, and set them down on the Ground close to their Heels, their Legs upright; may be they speak not a Word, but observe all Passages: If you give them any Thing to eat or drink, well, for they will not ask; and be it little or much, if it be with Kindness, are pleased, else they go away sullen, but say nothing. They are great Concealers of their own Retentments; brought to it by the Revenge practised among them; a tragical Instance fell out since I came here: A King's Daughter thinking herself slighted by her Husband in suffering another Woman to lie down between them, rose up, went out, plucked a Root out of the Ground, and eat it, upon which she immediately died; for which he made an Offering to her Kindred for Attonement and Liberty of Marriage; as two others did to the Kindred of their

Wives,

Wives that died a Natural Death ; for 'till Widowers have done so, they must not marry again. Some of the young Women are said to take undue Liberty before Marriage for a Portion ; but when married chaste ; when with Child, they know their Husbands no more, till delivered ; and during their Month touch no Meat, but with a Stick, lest they should defile it. Nor do their Husbands frequent them, 'till that Time is expired.

But in Liberality they excel, nothing is too good for their Friend ; give them a fine Gun, Coat, or other Thing, it may pass 20 Hands before it sticks ; light of Heart, strong Affections, but soon spent ; the most merry Creatures that live, Feast and Dance perpetually ; they never have much, nor want much ; Wealth circulateth like Blood, all Parts partake ; and though none shall want what another hath, yet exact Observers of Property. Some Kings have sold, others presented me with several Parcels of Land ; the Pay or Presents I made them were not hoarded by the particular Owners, but the Neighbouring Kings and their Clans being present when the Goods were brought out, the Parties chiefly concerned consulted what and to whom they should give them : To every King then by the Hands of a Person for that Work appointed, is a Proportion sent, so sorted and folded, and with that Gravity that is admirable. Then that King subdivideth it in like Manner among his Dependants, they hardly leaving themselves an equal Share with one of their Subjects ; and at Festivals, at their common Meals, the Kings distribute to themselves last. They care for little, because they want little, and a little contents them : If they are ignorant of our Pleasures, they are also free from our Pains. They are not disquieted with Bills of Lading or Exchange, nor perplexed with Chancery Suits, and Exchequer Reckonings. We Sweat and Toil to live, their Pleasure feeds them ; I mean their Hunting, Fishing and Bow-  
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ling, and this Table is spread every where; they eat twice a Day, Morning and Evening; their Seats and Tables is the Ground. Since the *Europeans* came they are great Lovers of strong Liquor, Rum especially, and for it change the richest of their Skins and Furs: If heated with Liquors, are restless till they have enough to sleep; this is their cry, some more and I will go to sleep; but when drunk the wretchedst Spactacle in the World. In Sicknes impatient to be cured, and for it give any thing especially for their Children, to whom they are extremely natural; they drink at those Times a Teran or Decoction of some Roots in Spring Water, and if they eat Flesh, it must be the Female of any Creature; if they die, they bury them with their Apparel, and the nearest of Kin flings in a Token of their Love; their Mourning is blacking their Faces for a Year; they are choice of the Graves of their Dead, and heap up the fallen Earth with great Exactness.

These poor People are under a dark Night in Things of Religion, yet they believe a God and Immortality; for they say, There is a King that made them, who dwells in a glorious Country to the Southward of them, and that the Souls of the Good shall go thither, where they shall live again. Their Sacrifice is their first Fruits; the first and fattest Buck goeth to the Fire, with a mournful Dirty of him that performeth the Ceremony, but with such Labour of Body, that he will even Sweat to a Foam. The other Part is their Cantico, performed by round Dances, with Words, Songs and Shouts; two in the Middle begin, and by Singing and Drumming on a Board, direct the Chorus: Their Postures in their Dance are very Antick, but all keep Measure with equal Earnestness, but great appearance of Joy. In the Fall, when Corn cometh in, they feast one another; there have been two great Festivals already, to which all come that will; I was at one myself, their Entertainment was in a green Seat  
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by a Spring, under some shady Trees, and 20 Bucks, with hot Cakes of new Corn, both Wheat and Beans, in a square Form, in the Leaves of the Stem, and bake them in the Ashes; and after that they fall to Dance. But they that go must carry a small Present of their Money, it may be six Pence, which is made of the Bone of a Fish; the black is with them as Gold, the White Silver, they call it all Wampum.

Their Government is by Kings, which they call Sachem, by Succession, but always of the Mother's Side; for Instance. the Children of him that is now King, will not succeed, but his Brother by the Mother, or the Children of his Sister, whose Sons (and after them the Children of his Daughters) will Reign; for no Woman inherits; the Reason for this Way of Descent, is, that their Issue might not be spurious. Every King hath his Council, consisting of all the old and wise Men of his Nation, which perhaps is 200 People; nothing of Moment is undertaken, be it War, Peace, selling of Land or Traffick, without advising with them, and with the young Men too. It is admirable to consider how powerful the Kings are, and yet how they move by the Breath of their People. I have had Occasion to be in Councils with them upon Treaties for Land, and to adjust the Terms of Trade, their Order is thus; the King sits in the Middle of a half Moon, and hath his Council, the old and Wise on each Hand; behind him sit the younger Fry, in the same Figure. Having resolved their Business, the King ordered one them to speak to me; he stood up, and in the Name of his King saluted me, then took me by the Hand, and told me, *That he was ordered by his King to speak to me, and that now it was not he but the King that spoke, because what he should say was the King's Mind. He first prayed me to excuse them that they had not complied with me the last Time; he feared there might be some Fault in the Interpreter, being neither Indian nor English;*  
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besides it was the Indian Custom to deliberate, and take up much Time in Council, before they resolve; and that if the young People and Owners of the Land had been as ready as he, I had not met with so much delay. Having thus introduced his Matter, he fell to the Bounds of the Land he had agreed to dispose of, and the Price (which is now little and dear, that which would have bought 20 Miles, not buying now two). During the Time this Person spoke, not a Man was observed to whisper or smile; the Old grave, the Young reverend in their Deportment; they spake little and fervently, and with Elegancy: I never saw more natural Sagacity, considering them without the Help (I was going to say the Spoil) of Tradition; and he will deserve the Name of Wise, that out wits them in any Treaty, they understand. When the Purchase was agreed, great Promises passed between us of Kindness and good Neighbourhood, and that the *Indians* and *English* must live in Love as long as the Sun gave Light. Which done, another made a Speech to the *Indians*, in the Names of the Sachamakers, or Kings, first to tell them what was done; next to charge and command them, *To love the Christians, and particularly live in Peace with me, and the People under my Government: That many Governors had been in the River, but that none had come but myself to live and stay here before; and having now such a one that had treated them well, they should never do him nor his any Wrong.* At every Sentence of which they shouted, and said, *Amen*, in their Way.

Their Justice is pecuniary: In case of any Wrong or evil Fact, be it Murther itself, they Atone by Feasts and Presents of their Wampum, proportioned to the Quality of the Offence against the Person injured, or Sex: For if they kill a Woman, they pay double because she beareth Children, which Men cannot do. It is rare they fall out, if sober, and if drunk, they forgive it, saying, it was the Drink, and not the

Man that abused them. We have agreed, that in all Differences six of each Side shall end the Matter: Don't abuse them, but let them have Justice, and you will win them; the worst is, that they are the worse for the Christians, who have propagated their Vices, and yielded them Tradition for ill, and not for good Things. But as low an Ebb as they were at and as inglorious as their Condition looks, the Christians have out-lived their Light with all their Pretensions to a higher Manifestation: What good then might not a good People graft, where there is so distinct a Knowledge left between Good and Evil.

For their Original I believe them to be of the Jewish Race, of the Stock of the ten Tribes: For, 1. They were to go to a Land, not planted or known, which to be sure *Asia* and *Africa* were, if not *Europe*; and he that intended that extraordinary Judgment upon them, might make the Passage not uneasy to them, from the East Part of *Asia*, to the West of *America*. 2. I find them of like Countenance, and their Children of so lively a Resemblance, that a Man would think himself in *Duke's Place*, or *Berry street*, in *London*. 3. They agree in Rites, they reckon by Moons, offer their first Fruits, have a Kind of Feast of Tabernacles, are said to lay their Altar upon 12 Stones, their Mourning a Year, Customs of Women, with many Things that do not now occur.

The first Planters in these Parts were the *Dutch*, and soon after the *Swedes*, and *Fins*. The *Dutch* applied themselves to Traffick, the *Swedes*, and *Fins*, to Husbandry. There were Disputes between them some Years, the *Dutch* looking upon them as Intruders on their Purchase and Possession, which was finally ended in the Surrender made by *John Riving* the *Swedes* Governor, to *Peter Styreson* Governor for the States of *Holland*, Anno 1655. The *Dutch* inhabit mostly those Parts upon or near the Bay, and the *Swedes* the Freshes of the River *Delaware*. They are plain, strong,

strong, iddustrious People, yet have made no great Progress in Culture or Propagation of Fruit Trees, as if they desired rather enough than Plenty of Traffick. But I presume the *Indians* made them the more careless, by furnishing them with the Means of Profit, to wit, Skins and Furs for Rum, and such strong Liquor. They kindly received me, as well as the *English*, who were few, before the People concerned with me came among them: I must need commend their Respect to Authority, and kind Behaviour to the *English*, they do not degenerate from the old Friendship between both Kingdoms. As they are proper and strong of Body, so they have fine Children, and almost every House full, rare to find one without three or four Boys, and as many Girls, some 6, 7, or 8 Sons: And few young Men more sober and laborious. The *Dutch* have a meeting Place for Religious Worship at *New-castle*, and the *Swedes* three, one at *Christina*, one at *Tenecum*, and one at *Wicoco*, within half a Mile of this Town.

As to the Condition we are in, and what Settlement we have made, it is thus: The Country is bounded on the East, by the River and Bay of *Delaware*, and the Eastern Sea; it hath the Advantage of many Creeks or Rivers, that run into the Bay, some Navigable for great Ships, some for small Craft. The most eminent *Christina*, *Brandywine*, *Skilpat*, and *Skulkill*; any one of which have Room to lay up the Royal Navy of *England*, being from four to eight Fathom Water. The lesser Creeks or Rivers convenient for Sloops of good Burden, are, *Lewes*, *Maspilow*, *Cedar*, *Dover*, *Cranbrook*, *Fewersham*, and *George's* below, and *Cbicbester*, *Chester*, *Toacaway*, *Pemmapeck*, *Perequessin*, *Neshimeneck*, and *Pemberry*, in the Freshes; many lesser that admit Boats and Shallops. Our People are mostly settled upon the upper Rivers, which are pleasant and sweet, and generally bounded with good Land. The planted Part of the Province

and Territories is cast into six Counties, *Philadelphia, Buckingham, Chester, Newcastle, Kent, and Suffex*, containing about 4000 Souls. Two General Assemblies have been held, and with such Concord and Dispatch, that they sat but 3 Weeks, and at least 70 Laws were pass'd without one Dissent in material things; and I cannot forget their singular Respect to me in this Infancy of Things, who by their own private Experiences, so consider'd mine for the Publick, as to present me with an Impost upon certain Goods imported and exported; which after my Acknowledgments of their Affection, I did as freely remit to the Province and the Traders of it. And for the well Government, Courts of Justice are establish'd in every County, with proper Officers, as Justices, Sheriffs, Clerks, Constables, &c. held every two Months. But to prevent Law-Suits, there are three Peace makers chosen by each Country-court, as common Arbitrators, to hear and end Differences betwixt Man and Man; and Spring and Fall there is a Court in each County, to regulate the Affairs of Orphans and Widows.

*Philadelphia*, is laid out to the great Content of those interest'd therein: The Situation is a Neck of Land, between two Navigable Rivers *Delaware* and *Skulkil*, whereby it hath two Fronts upon the Waters, each a Mile, and two from River to River. *Delaware* is a glorious River, but the *Skulkil* being 100 Miles boatable above the Falls, and its Courie North-east toward the Fountain of *Susquabannah* (that tends to the Heart of the Province, and both Sides our own) it is like to be a Part of the Settlement of this Age, in which those who are Purchasers of me will find their Names and Interest. But this I will say for the good Providence of God, that of all the many Places I have seen in the World, I remember not one better, so that it seems appointed for a Town, whether we regard the Rivers, or the Conveniency of the Coves, Docks, Springs, the Loftiness and Soundness of the Land

Land and the Air, held by the People of those Parts to be very good. It is advanced within less than a Year above 80 Houses and Cottages, where Merchants and Handicrafts are following their Vocations as fast as they can, while the Countrymen are close at their Farms; some got a little Winter-corn in the Ground last Season, and the Generality had a handsome Summer-crop, and are preparing for their Winter-corn. They reaped their Barley this Year in *May*, and Wheat in the Month following; so that there is time for another Crop of divers Things before the Winter-Season. We are daily in Hopes of Shipping to add to our Number; for blessed be God here is both Room and Accommodation for them; the Stories of our Necessities being either the Fear of their Friends or the Scare-crows of our Enemies; for the greatest Hardship we have suffered hath been Salt Meat, which by Fowl in Winter, and Fish in Summer, with some Poultry, Lamb, Mutton, Veal, and Plenty of Venison the best Part of the Year, hath been very passible. I bless God I am fully satisfied in it; for I find that particular Content which hath always attended me, where God in his Providence hath made it my Place and Service to reside. You cannot imagine my Station can be at present free of more than ordinary Business, and as such I may say, it is a troublesome Work, but the Method Things are putting in, will facilitate the Charge, and give an easier Motion to the Administration of Affairs.

The City of *Philadelphia*, extends from River to River two Miles, and in Breadth near a Mile; and the Governor hath freely given them their respective Lots in the City, without Defalcation of any of their Quantities of purchased Lands, and as it is now placed between two Navigable Rivers, where Ships may ride in good Anchorage, in 6 or 8 Fathom Water in the Rivers, close to the City, and the Land of the City level, dry, and wholesome, such a Situation is scarce to be parallel'd.

The City consists of a large Front Street to each River, and a High Street (near the Middle) from Front to Front, of 100 Feet Broad, and a Broad Street in the Middle, from Side to Side of the like Breadth. In the City is a Square of 10 Acres; at each End are to be Houses for publick Affairs, as a Meeting-house, Assembly or State-house, Market-house, School-house, and several other Buildings for publick Concerns. There are also in each Quarter a Square of 8 Acres, to be for the like Uses as *Moorfields* in *London*; and 8 Streets (besides the said High-street) that run from Front to Front; and 20 Streets (besides the Broad-street) that run cross the City from Side to Side, all of 50 Feet broad.



C H A P. VIII.

*A View of Maryland.*

**T**HIS Province is bounded North with *Pensylvania*, East by *Delaware Bay* and the *Atlantick Ocean*, South by *Virginia*, from whence parted by the River *Patowmeck*; *Chesopeack Bay* is the Passage for Ships both into this Country and *Virginia*, and runs thro' the Middle of *Maryland*, being Navigable near 200 Miles into the Land, in which fall divers considerable Rivers. The Climate is agreeable to the *English*, since the Ground is cleared from Woods, which formerly caused unhealthiness, neither is the Heat extreme in Summer, being much qualified by the cool Winds from the Sea, and refreshing Showers; and the winter so moderate as doth no way incommode the Inhabitants. It is seated between 37 and 40 Degrees North, and was discovered at the same Time with *Virginia*.

*Virginia.* Our first Discoverers relate many strange Rites and Ceremonies used by the Native *Indians*. Mr. T. H. an *Englishman* writes, They believe there are many Gods, which they call *Montoac*, but of different Sorts and Degrees, yet that there is one onely chief and great God, which hath been from all Eternity, who (they say) when he proposed to make the World, created first other Gods of a principal Order, to be as Means and Instruments used in the Creation, and then the Sun, Moon, and Stars as petty Gods: Out of the Waters they affirm all the Diversity of Creatures were made, and for Mankind that a Woman was made first, who by one of the Gods conceived and brought forth Children, but know not how long it was since, having no Arithmetick nor Records, but only Tradition from Father to Son: They make the Images of their Gods in the Shapes of Men, placing one at least in their Houses or Temples, where they worship, pray, sing, and make Offerings.

They believe that after this Life, the Soul shall be disposed of according to its Work here, either to the Habitable of the Gods to enjoy perpetual Happiness, or to a great Pit or Hole in their Country toward Sunset (which they think the farthest Part of the World) there to be burnt continually. This Place they call *Popogusso*, and relate that the Grave of one who was buried was seen the next Day to move; so his Body was taken up again, who then reviv'd, and declared that his Soul was very near entring into *Popogusso*, had not one of the Gods sav'd him, and suffer'd him to return and warn his Friends to avoid that terrible Place. Another being taken up related, That his Soul was alive whilst his Body was in the Grave, and had been travelling in a long broad Way, on both sides where grew delicate Trees bearing excellent Fruits, at length arriv'd to most curious Houses, where he met his Father that was dead before, who charg'd him to go back, and tell his Friends what Good they were to do to enjoy



*Pleasures of this Place, and then to return to him again.*  
 Whatever Tricks or Subtilties the Priests use, the Vulgar are hereby respectful to their Governors, and careful of their Actions, though in criminal Cases they inflict Punishments according to the Quality of the Offence. They are great Necromancers, and Account our Fireworks, Guns, and Writings to be the Works of God rather than Men. When one of their Kings was sick, he sent to the *English* to pray for him. Some of them imagine we are not mortal Men, nor born of Women, but an old Generation revived, and that there are more of us yet to come to kill their Nation and take their Places, who are at present invisibly in the Air without Bodies, and that at their Intercession they cause those of their Nation to die who wrong the *English*.

Their Idol they place in the inner Room of their House, of whom they relate incredible Stories; they carry it with them to the Wars, and ask Counsel thereof as the *Romans* did of their Oracles. They sing Songs as they march toward Battle instead of Drums and Trumpets; their Wars are exceeding bloody, and have wasted the People very much. A certain King, called *Piemaum*, having invited many Men and Women of the *Secotans* to a Feast, whilst they were merry and praying before their Idol, came upon them and slew them. When one of their Kings had conspired against the *English*, a chief Man about him said, *That we were the Servants of God, and not subject to be destroyed by them, and that when we were dead we could do them more hurt than when alive.* One *Owen Grif-* an Eye-witness thus tells of their Ceremonies; The eldest among them riseth upright, the rest sitting still, and looking about he cries, *Baw Waw*, then the Women fall down and lie upon the Ground, and repeating *Baw Waw* all together, fall to stamping furiously with both Feet round the Fire, making the Ground shake with dreadful Shoutings and Outcries, thrusting  
 F  
 Fire-

Firebrands into the Earth, and then ceasing a while, of a sudden they begin as before, stamping 'till the younger Sort fetched many Stones from the Shore, of which every took one, and first beat upon them with their Fire-sticks, and then beat the Earth with all their Strength above two Hours; after which, they that had Wives withdrew themselves with them severally into the Woods; this seem'd to be their Evening Devotion. When they have obtained some great Victory, they make a great Fire, and encompassing the same, Men and Women together, make a great Noise with Rattles in their Hands. Once a Year they hold a great Festival, meeting together out of divers Villages, each having a Character on his Back, to shew whose Subject he is: The Place where they meet is spacious, and round about are Posts carved on the Top like a Nun's-head: In the Midst are 3 of the fairest Virgins lovingly embracing and clasping each other; about this living Image and Artificial Circle they dance in their savage Manner. Their chief Idol call'd *Kiwasa* is of Wood four Feet high, the Face resembling the Inhabitants of *Florida*, painted Flesh colour, the Breast white, with Strings of Beads about his Neck; this Idol is the Keeper of the dead Bodies of their Kings, which are advanced on Scaffolds 9 or 10 Feet high, this *Kiwasa* or Guardian being placed near them, and underneath lives a Priest who mumbleth his Devotions Night and Day.

The Country is generally plain and even, the Soil rich and fertile, naturally producing all Commodities found in *New England*, as to Fish, Fruits, Plants, Roots, &c. The chief Trade of the *English* there is Tobacco, 100 sail of Ships having in one Year traded thither from *England* and the Neighbouring *English* Plantations. It is divided into ten Countries, in each a Court is held every two Months for little Matters with Appeal to the Provincial Court at St. *Marys* which is the principal Town seated on St. *George's* River.

River, and beautified with several well built Houses. this Province is granted by Patent to the L. *Baltimore* and his Heirs, with many Civil and Military Prerogatives and Jurisdictions, as conferring Honours, coining Money, &c. paying yearly as an Acknowledgment to the King and his Successors, two *Indian Arrows* at *Windsor-Castle* upon *Easter Tuesday*. The Lord *Baltimore* hath his Residence at *Mettapany* eight Miles from *St. Maries*, a pleasant Seat, tho' the General Assemblies and Courts are kept at *St. Maries*; and for encouraging People to settle here, his Lordship and the Assembly have establish'd Laws for the Security of the Inhabitants, with Toleration to all that profess Faith in Christ.

CHAP. IX.

A View of Virginia.

THIS Country with the other adjoining Coasts was discovered by *Sebastian Cabor*; with his *English* Mariners in 1497. and so justly claimed by *England*. It was afterward visited by *Sir Fr. Drake*, and called *Virginia* by *Sir W. Rawleigh*, in honour of the *Virgin Q. Elizabeth*. In 1603, some Persons at *Bristol* by leave from *Sir W. Rawleigh*, who had the Propriety thereof, made a Voyage thither, and discovered *Whitson Bay* in 41 Degrees. The People used Snake-skins of six Feet long for Girdies, and were ravished with the Musick of a Guittar Boy, dancing in a Ring about him. They were more afraid of two *English* Mastives than of 20 Men. In 1607, *Sir J. Popham* and others, settled a Plantation at the Mouth of the River *Sagabdoc*. The Captain, *James Davis*, chose

chose a small Place, almost an Island to sit down in, where having heard a Sermon, read their Patent, and Laws, and built a Fort, and sailed farther up the River and Country, and encountred with an Island, where was a great Fall of Water, over which they haled their Boat with a Rope, and came to another Fall shallow, swift, and unpassible; they found the Country well stored with white and red Grapes, Hops, Onions, Garlick, Oaks, Walnuts, and the Soil good, the Head of the River being in about 45 Deg. North. They called this Fort St. George, Capt. G. Popham being President. The People seemed much affected with our Mens Devotions, and would say K. James was a good King, and his God a good God, but our God a naughty God, which is the Name of the evil Spirit that haunts them every New Moon, and makes them worship for fear; he commanded the *Indians* not to come near the *English*, threatening some to kill them, and to inflict Sicknes upon others, if they disobeyed him, beginning with two of their Segamor's or King's Children, affirming he had Power to do the like against the *English*, and would execute it against them the next New Moon. The Natives told our Men of *Cannibals*, near *Sagadahob* with Teeth 3 Inches long, but they saw them not. In *January* they had in the space of seven Hours, Thunder, Lightning, Rain, Frost, and Snow all in abundance; they found a Bath two Miles about, so hot they could not drink of it. One of the Savages for a Straw Hat and a Knife, stripped himself of his Clothing of Bever-skins, worth in *England* 50 s. or 3 l. to present them to the President, leaving only a Flap to cover his Nudities.

About this Time Capt. Gosnold set sail for *Virginia*, and being arrived there, soon after by the Industry of Capt. Smith, James Town was built, the Savages supplying their Necessities, which was very extream the Winter approaching they had Cranes, Swans, Geese, Ducks, Pease, and wild Beasts, as Bevers,

They think these Sacrifices so necessary, that if omitted, they believe their Okee Devil, and other Gods, would hinder them of Deer, Turkies, Corn, or Fish, and make a great Slaughter among them. They imagine their Priests after Death go beyond the Mountains toward the Sun-setting, and remain there continually in the Shape of their Okee, having their Heads painted with Oil, and finely trimmed with Feathers, furnished with Beads, Hatchets, Copper, and Tobacco, never ceasing to dance and sing with their Predecessors; yet they suppose the common People shall die like wild Beasts, and never live after Death: some of their Priests are so far convinced, they then declared they believed our God exceeds theirs, as much as our Guns did their Bows and Arrows, and sent many Presents to the President, intreated him to pray to his God for Rain, for their God would not send them any. By break of Day, before they eat or drink, the Men, Women and Children above 10 Years old, run into the Water, and there wash till the Sun rise, then they offer Sacrifice to it, strewing the Tobacco on the Land and Water, repeating the same Ceremonies at Sun set. *G. Casson* was sacrificed (as they thought) to the Devil, being stript naked and bound to two Stakes with his Back against a great Fire, after which they ript up his Belly and burnt his Bowels, drying his Flesh to the Bones, which they kept in a By-room; many other *English* were cruelly and treacherously killed by them, tho' perhaps not sacrificed, and none had escaped, if their Ambushes had succeeded. *Powhatan* invited Capt. *Ratcliff* and 30 others to trade for Corn, and bringing them within his Ambush murder'd them all.

One *Tomocomo* an *Indian*, and Counsellor to one of their Kings, came into *England* in the Reign of King *James I.* who landing in the West, was surprized at our Plenty of Corn and Trees, imagining we ventured into their Country to supply those Defects; he began

then to number the Men he met with, but his Arithmetick soon failed him. He related, that Okee their God did often appear in his Temple, to which Purpose 4 of their Priests go into the House and use strange Words and Gestures, 8 more are called in, to whom he discovers what his Will is; upon which they depend in all their Proceedings, as in taking Journies or the like; sometimes when they resolve to go a Hunting, he by some known Token will direct where they shall find Game, who follow his Directions, and oft succeed therein, he appears like a handsome young *Indian* with long black Hair; after he has staid with his twelve Confederates some time, he ascends into Air from whence he came. The Natives think it a Disgrace to fear Death, so when they must die, do it resolutely, as it happend to one who robb'd an *Englishman*, and was by *Powbatan*, upon complaint, fetch'd 60 Miles from the Place where he lay concealed, and by this *Tomocomo* executed in the Presence of the *English*, his Brains being knock'd out without the least shew of Fear.

The *Virginians* are not born so swarthy as they appear, their Hair is generally black, few Men have Beards, because they pluck out the Hairs that would grow; their Ointments and smoaky Houses do in a great Measure cause their Blackness, whereby they look like Bacon; they have one Wife, many Concubines, and are likewise Sodomites; the antient Women are used for Cooks, Barbers, and other Services, the more youthful for Dalliance; they are modest in their Carriage, and seldom quarrel. In entertaining a Stranger they spread a Mat for him to sit down upon, and then dance before him: They wear their Nails long to flea their Deer, and put Bows and Arrows into the Hands of their Children before they are 6 Years old. In each Ear they have generally three great Holes, wherein they hang Chains, Bracelets, or Copper; some wear a Snake, green and yellow, near half a Yard long,

which

which crawling about their Necks, offers to kiss their Lips, others have a dead Rat tied by the Tail. The Women raze their Bodies, Legs and Thighs, with an Iron in curious Knots, and Shapes of Fowls, Fishes, and Beasts, and rub a painting therein which will never come out. The Queen of *Apametica* was attired with a Coronet beset with many white Bones, with Copper in her Ears, and a Chain of the same six times about her Neck.

*Virginia* after the first Discovery cost no small Pains and Expence before it was brought to Perfection, with the Loss of many *Englishmens* Lives. In the Reign of King *James I.* a Patent was granted to several Persons, called *The Company of Adventurers of Virginia*; but upon several Misdemeanours in 1623. it was made void, and it hath been since free for all *English* to Trade; it is situate South of *Maryland*, and hath the *Atlantick* Ocean on the East; the Air is good, and the Climate so agreeable to the *English*, that few die of the Country Disease called Seasoning. The Soil is so fruitful, that an Acre yields 200 Bushels of Corn, and produces readily the Grain, Fruits, Plants, Seeds, and Roots brought from *England*, besides those natural to this Country and the rest of *America*. They have plenty of Beasts, Fish and Fowl, some of their Turkeys being affirmed to weigh six Stone, or 48 Pounds. The Mock-bird is very delightful, imitating the Notes of all other Birds. The Produce of this Country are Flax, Hemp, Wood, Madder, Pot-Ashes, Hops, Honey, Wax, Rape-seed, Anniseed, Silk, if they would make use of, since Mulberry Trees grow here very plentifully; several sweet Gums and excellent Balsams, Allom, Iron, Copper, divers Sorts of Woods and Plants used by Dyers, with Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Turpentine, and many Sorts of rich Furs, Elk-skins, and other Hides; but above all Tobacco, which is their principal Commodity, and the Standard whereby all the rest are valued.

This Country is watered with many great and sweet Rivers that run into the Gulph or Bay of *Chesapeake*, which gives Entrance into this Country as well as *Maryland*, being a very large and capacious Bay, and running up North 200 Miles; the Rivers of most Account is *James River*, Navigable 150 Miles; *York River* large and Navigable above 60 Miles, and *Rapahanock*, Navigable above 120 Miles; adjoining to these Rivers, the *English* settled for conveniency of Shipping, have several Towns; the chief is *James Town*, commodiously seated on *James River*, neat and well beautified with Brick Houses, where are kept the Courts of Judicature, and all publick Offices which concern the Country. Next to *James* is *Elizabeth Town*, well built on the Mouth of a River so called; likewise the Towns of *Bermada*, *Wicomock*, and *Dale's Gift*. The Country is governed by Laws agreeable to those of *England*, for the observing whereof, those Parts possessed by the *English*, are divided into the Counties of *Caroluck*, *Charles*, *Gloucester*, *Hartford*, *Henrico*, *James*, *New Kent*, *Launcester*, *Middlesex*, *Naufemund*, *Lower*, *Norfolk*, *Northampton*, *Northumberland*, *Rapahanock*, *Surry*, *Warwick*, *Westmoreland*, the Isle of *Wight* and *York*. In each of which are held petty Courts every Month, from which there may be Appeals to the Quarter Court at *James Town*. They have Store of wild Beasts, as Lyons, Bears, Leopards, Tygers, Wolves, and Dogs like Wolves, but bark not, Buffeloes, Elks, whose Fleish is as good as Beef. Likewise Deer, Hares, Bevers, Otters, Foxes, Martins, Polcats, Weasels, Musk-rats, flying Squirrels, &c. And for tame Cattle, Cows, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, and Horses in great Plenty.



## C H A P. X.

*A View of Carolina.*

**C***arolina*, so called from King *Charles II.* is that Part of *Florida*, adjoining to *Virginia*, between 29 and 36 Deg. North; the East is washed with the *Atlantick* Ocean, bounded on the West with *Mare Pacificum*, or the *South Sea*, and within these Bounds is contained the most fertile and pleasant Part of *Florida*, so much commended by *Spanish* Authors; of which I cannot give a more ample Account than is done by an *Englishman*, who was concerned in the Settlement thereof.

This Province of *Carolina*, was, in 1663. granted by Letters Patents, from King *Charles II.* in Propriety to the Earl of *Clarendon*, Duke of *Albermarle*, Earl of *Craven*, *L. Berkley*, E. of *Shaftsbury*, Sir *G. Carteret*, Sir *J. Colleton*, and Sir *W. Berkley*; by which the Laws of *England* are to be of Force in *Carolina*; but the Lords Proprietors have Power, with the Consent of the Inhabitants to make By-Laws for the better Government of the Province: So that no Money can be raised, or Law made, without the Consent of their Representatives. They have also Power to appoint and empower Governors, and other Magistrates to make Constitutions, &c. with many other great Privileges. The said Lords have there settled a Constitution of Government, whereby is granted Liberty of Conscience; and wherein Care is taken for the equal Administration of Justice, and the lasting Security of the Inhabitants both in their Persons and Estates. Two Colonies having been settled in this Province, the one

at *Albermarle*, in the most Northerly Part, the other at *Asbly River*, in the Latitude of 32 Degrees odd Minutes.

*Albermarle* bordering upon *Virginia*, and only exceeding it in Health, Fertility, and Mildness of the Winter, is in the Growths, Productions and other Things of the same Nature; so I shall not describe that Part, but principally discourse of the Colony of *Asbly River*, which being many Degrees more South than *Virginia*, differs from it in its Climate and Productions.

*Asbly River* was at first settled in *April*, 1670. The Lords Proprietors having set out three Vessels, with a considerable Number of able Men, 18 Months Victuals, with Cloaths, Tools, Ammunition and all Necessaries; and continued at this Charge, to supply all the Colony for divers Years, till the Inhabitants were able by their own Industry to live of themselves, in which Condition they have been for divers Years past, and are arrived to a great Degree of Plenty of all Provisions, so that most Sorts are already cheaper there than in any other *English* Colonies, and they are plentifully enough supplied with all Things from *England* and other Parts. *Asbly River* about seven Miles from the Sea, divides itself into two Branches; the South retaining the Name of *Asbly River*, the North Branch is called *Cooper River*. In *May* 1680. the Lords Proprietors sent Orders to the Governor there for the Port-Town of these two Rivers to be built upon that Point of Land that divides them, and to be called *Charles Town*; since which about 100 Houses are there built, and more building daily by Persons that come there to inhabit, from the more Northermost *English* Colonies, the Sugar Islands, and from *England* and *Ireland*; and many who went to *Carolina* Servants, being industrious, since they came out of their Times, have good Stocks of Cattle, and Servants of their own; have built Houses, and Exercise their Trades, and are now

worth several Hundreds of Pounds, live very plentifully, their Estates still increasing; Land near the Town is sold for 20 s. per Acre, tho' pillaged of all its valuable Timber, and not cleared of the rest, and Land that is cleared and fitted for Planting, and fenced, is let for 10 s. per Annum the Acre, tho' 20 Miles from the Town, and 6 Men in 6 Weeks time fell, clear, fence in, and fit for Planting, 6 Acres of Land. At this Town in November 1680. there rode at one one Time 16 sail of Vessels, some upwards of 200 Tons, that came from divers Parts of the King's Dominions to Trade here, with great Concourse of Shipping, will soon make it a considerable Town.

The Eastern Shore of *America*, whether by having the great Body of the Continent to the Westward, and by consequence the North west Wind (which blows contrary to the Sun) is the freezing Wind with more chilling and congealing Qualities, or the uncultivated Earth, covered with large shading Trees, breathing forth more nitrous Vapours, than that which is cultivated; for all these Reasons together, it is certainly much more cold than any Part of *Europe*, in the same Degree of Latitude; so that *New England*, and those Parts of *America*, about the Latitude of 39 and 40. and more North, tho' of above 600 Miles nearer the Sun than *England*, are many Degrees colder in the Winter, so that it freezeth six Inches thick in the Night, and great Navigable Rivers are frozen over in the same time. The Country about *Ably River* tho' within 9 Degrees of the Tropick, hath seldom any Winter without Ice, though I cannot learn any hath been seen on Rivers or Ponds above a Quarter of an Inch thick, which vanisheth when the Sun is an Hour or two high, and when the Wind is not at North-east, the Weather is very mild; so that the *December* and *January* of *Ably River* are of the same Temper with *March* and *April* in *England*; this small Winter causeth a fall of the Leaf, and adapts the Country to the Production

Production of all the Grains and Fruits of *England*, as well as those that require more Sun; so the Apple, Pear, Plumb, Quince, Apricock, Peach, Medlar, Walnut, Mulberry, and Chesnut, thrive very well in the same Garden, with the Orange, Lemon, Olive, Pomgranate, Fig, and Almond; nor is the Winter, here Cloudy, Over-cast, or Foggy: It was observed that from the 20th of *August* to the 10th of *March*, there were but eight over-cast Days; and though Rains fell pretty often in the Winter, it is commonly in quick showers, which when past the Sun shines out clear again.

The Summer is not so hot as in *Virginia*, or the other North *American English* Colonies, its nearness to the Tropicks causing it to partake of those Breezes, which rise about eight or nine a Clock, within the Tropicks, and blow fresh from the East till about 4 Afternoon, and after the Sea breeze dies away, there rises a North Wind, blowing all Night fresh and cool. In short, I took *Carolina* to be of the same nature with those delicious Countries about *Aleppo*, *Antioch* and *Smyrna*; But hath the Advantage of being under an equal *English* Government.

Near the Sea the Trees are not very large, and grow near together, farther up larger and grow farther asunder, in most parts free from *Underwood*, so that you may see near half a Mile among the Bodies of large tall Timber Trees, whose Tops meeting make a pleasing shade, yet hinder not Grass, Myrtle, and other sweet scenting Shrubs, from growing under them. Amongst those Groves and Timber Trees are *Savana's* (or grassy Plains) of several Magnitudes, clear of Trees like those pleasant Parks in *England*. They have a bundance of tall Timber Trees unlopped; here you may hunt the Hare, the Fox, and Deer all Day long in the shade, and freely spur your Horses through the Woods to follow the Chase.

The Country hath the Oak, Ash, Elm, Poplar, Beech, and useful Timber, as in *England*, and divers sorts of lasting Timber that *England* hath not, as Cedar white and red, Cyprus, Locust, Bay and Laurel Trees, equal to the biggest Oak, large Myrtles, Hikery, black Walnut, and Pines big enough to Mast the greatest Ships, and divers others. The Woods abound with Hares, Squirrels, Raccoons, Possums, Conies, and Deer, which last are so plenty, that an *Indian* Hunter hath shot nine fat Deer in a Day; and all the considerable Planters have an *Indian* Hunter which they hire for less than 40 s. a Year, and one Hunter will very well find a Family of 30 People with as much Venison and Fowl, as they can well eat. In the Woods are plenty of wild Turkeys, Partridges, smaller than those of *England*, but more delicate, Turtle doves, Paraquetoes, and Pidgeons, and on the grassy Plains the whistling Plover, Cranes, and divers Birds unknown in *England*.

*Carolina* doth so abound in Rivers, that within 50 Miles of the Sea, you can hardly place yourself 7 from a Navigable River, and divers are Navigable for good big Vessels above 300 Miles. The Rivers abound with variety of excellent Fish, and near the Sea with very good Oysters, in many of which are Pearl, the Author having seen a Pearl taken out of some bigger than a Rouncival Sea, and perfectly round; on the Rivers and Brooks are all the Winters Months vast numbers of Swan, wild Geese- Duck, Widgeon, Teal, Curlew, Snipe, Shell-Drake, and a black Duck that is excellent Meat, and stays there all the Year. Neat Cattle encrease here exceedingly, there being particular Planters that have already 7 or 800 Head, and will in few Years have as many thousands, unless they sell some part; the Cattle are not subject to any Disease as yet perceived, and are fat all the Year without Fodder; the little Winter is a great advantage the Planters here have of the Northern Plain.

Plantations, who are forced to spend a great Part of their Summer's Labour in providing 3 or 4 Months Fodder for their Cattle in the Winter, or else would have few alive in the Spring; which will keep them from ever having very great Herds, or be able to do much in providing any Commodity for foreign Markets: So that *Carolina* will be able by Sea to supply those Northern Colonies with salted Beef for their Shipping cheaper than they themselves can with what is bred among them; for all the Woods in *Carolina* affording good Pasturage, and small Rent being paid to the Lords Proprietors for Land, an Ox is raised at as little Expence as an Hen is in *England*. And it hath been found that Beef will take Salt at *Ashly* River any Month in the Year.

Ewes have two or three Lambs at a Time; their Wool is a good Staple, and they thrive very well, but require a Shepherd to preserve them from the Wolves. Hogs increase at *Carolina* abundantly, and without Charge or Trouble to the Planter, only to make them Sheds for the Sun and Rain, and Morning and Evening to give them a little *Indian* Corn, or the Parings of Potatoes, Turnips, or other Roots, and at the same time blowing a Horn, to which being used, they will upon hearing it return Home, the rest of their Food they get in the Woods, of Mastts and Nuts of several Sorts; and when those fail, have Grass and Roots enough, the Ground being never frozen so hard as to keep them from rooting; these Conveniences breed them large, and in the Mast Time are very fat, all which makes the rearing them so easy, that many Planters that are single, and have never a Servant, have 300 Hogs, of which they make great Profit, *Barbadoes*, *Jamaica*, and *New-England*, affording a good Price for their Pork; whereby they build better Houses, and purchase Servants and Negro Slaves.

With the *Indians* the *English* have a perfect Friendship, they being useful to one another. And care is taken

taken by the Lords Proprietors, that no Injustice be done to them, having established a particular Court of Judicature (composed of the soberest Inhabitants) to determine all differences between the *English* and *Indians*. This they do upon a Christian and Moral Consideration, and not out of any apprehension of Danger from them; for the *Indians* have been always so engaged in War one against another, that they have not suffered any encrease of People, several Nations being extirpated since the *English* settled there. This keeps them thin of People, and divided, the *English* being already too strong for all the *Indians* within 500 Miles of them, if they were united; so that they will never dare to break with the *English*, or do any injury to any, for fear of having it revenged upon the whole Nation.

The Lords Proprietors grant to all that come there to inhabit as follow, *viz.* To each Master or Mistress of a Family 50 Acres, and for every Son or Man-servant they carry 50 Acres more, and the like for each Daughter or Woman-servant marriageable, and for each Child, Man or Woman-servant under sixteen Years, 40 Acres, and 50 Acres of Land to each servant when out of their Time, to be enjoyed by them and their Heirs for ever, they having a Penny an Acre Quit-rent to the Lords Proprietors, the Rent to commence in two Years after their taking up their Land; but since divers Inhabitants of *Carolina*, and others that have Intentions to go thither, desire not to be combered with paying of Rent, and to have convenient Tracts of Land without being forced to bring thither a great Number of Servants at one time, the Lords Proprietors have agreed to sell after the Rate of 50*l.* for 1000 Acres, reserving a Pepper-corn per An. Rent. The way of any ones taking up his Land, due to him either by carrying himself or Servants into the Country, or by purchasing it of the Lords Proprietors is thus: He first seeks out a place  
not

not already possessed by any other, then applies himself to the Governors and Proprietors Deputies, and shews what Right he hath to the Land, either by purchase or otherwise; who thereupon issue out their Warrant to the Surveyor General to Measure out a Plantation to the Number of Acres due to him; who making Certificate of the Bounds, a Deed is prepared, signed by the Governor and the Lords Proprietors Deputies, and the Proprietors Seals affixed to it, and registred, which is a good Conveyance in Law to the Party and his Heirs for ever.

This Country being of the same Climate and Temperature of *Aleppo*, *Smyrna*, *Antioch*, *Judea*, and the Province of *Nanking*, the richest in *China*, will produce any Thing which those Countries do, were the Seeds brought into it. The Tools Men ought to take with them are, an Axe, a Bill, a Broad and a Grabbing Hoe, for every Man, and a cross cut Saw for every four Men; a Whip Saw, a Set of Wedges, Fraus and Beetle Rings to every Family, reaping Hooks, Scythes, Nails of all Sorts, Hooks, Hinges, Bolts, and Locks for their Houses. The Merchandises which sell best in *Carolina* are Linnen, Woollen, and all other Stuffs for Cloaths, with Thread, sewing Silks, Buttons, Ribbons, Hats, Stockings, Shoes, &c. which they sell at good Rates, and for which a Man may purchase the Provision he hath need of. The Passage of a Man and Woman to *Carolina* is five Pound; Ships go thither all Times of the Year.

Mr. J. L. an *Englishman*, having about eighteen Years travelled into the West Parts of *Carolina*, has given an ingenious Relation of his Discoveries: He says, the *Indians* now there, are none of those which the *English* removed from *Virginia*, but a People driven down here by an Enemy from the North-west, and invited to pretend: For the antient Inhabitants of *Virginia* and *Carolina* were far more barbarous, feeding on raw Flea



and Fish, till these taught them to sow Corn, and the use of it, they have no Letters, yet supply that defect by Countries, Emblems, Hieroglyphicks, or by Tradition deliver'd in long Tables from Father to Son, which when Children, they are taught to say by rote; where a Battle has been fought, they raise a small Pyramid of Stones consisting of the Number of the Slain and Prisoners taken; by the Picture of a Stag they express Swiftnes; by a Serpent, Wrath; by a Lion, Courage; by a Dog, Faithfulness; by a Swan they signify the *English*, alluding to their Complexion, and fight over the Sea: They worship one God the Creator of all Things, whom they call *Okec*, and to whom the Priest offers Sacrifice; yet they believe he has no care of worldly Affairs, but commits the Government of Mankind to good and evil Spirits, to whom the inferior Priests pay their Devotion and Sacrifice; at which in a lamentable Tone they recite the great Things done by the Ancestors. They religiously observe Marriage, and distinguish themselves into 4 Tribes; believing that all Mankind were derived from a Woman, so they divide their Places of Burial into Quarters, assigning one to every Tribe holding it sacred and ominous to mingle their Bodies even when dead. They wrap up the Corps in the skins of Beasts, and bury Provision and Household-stuff for its use in the other World. When their great Men die, they kill some Prisoners of War to attend them. They believe the Transmigration of Souls, for the Angry they are possess'd with the Spirit of a Serpent; the Bloody, of a Wolf; the Fearful, of a Deer; and the Faithful, of a Dog. The Residue of their lesser Gods they place beyond the Mountains and the *Indian Ocean*, and though they want those Helps of Education which we have, yet in solemn Debates they deliver themselves with excellent Judgment and Eloquence.

In his Travels with some *Indians*, they met with a Rattle-snake, in length two yards and a half, and a  
 and  
 ceous

big as a Man's Arm, which by the greatnes of her Belly they judged to be full with young, but having killed and opened her, found a small Squirrel whole. The *Indians* say, these Serpents lying under a Tree fix their Eyes steadfastly upon the Squirrel, which affrights the little Beast, that he tumbles into the Jaw of his Enemy. Travelling through the Woods a Deer seized by a wild Cat crossed their Way, being almost spent with the burthen and cruelty of her Rider, who having fasten'd on her shoulder, left not sucking her Blood till she fell down under him; which an *Indian* perceiving, shot a lucky Arrow, which piercing the wild Cat under the Belly, made him leave his Prey already slain, and turn toward them with a fierce look, but his strength and spirits failing, they escaped his Revenge, which they had certainly felt had not the Wound been mortal. This Creature is somewhat bigger than our *English* Fox, of a reddish grey colour, and in Figure every way like an ordinary Cat, fierce, ravenous, and cunning, for knowing the Deer is swift for them, they watch upon Branches of Trees and as they walk or feed under, jump down upon them. The Fat is counted excellent, and the Flesh eaten by the *Indians*, tho' as Rank as a Dog. They saw great Herds of Red and Fallow Deer feeding and on the sides of the Hills, Bears crassing Mast Swine; small Leopards they saw, but never Lions, tho' their skins are much worn by the *Indians*. The Wolves are so ravenous, that they often feared their Horses would have been devoured in the Night they howled so close about them, if the Fires had not scared them away. The Woods are full of Beavers, Otter, and grey Foxes. They then arrived at the *Apalatian* Mountains, so high and so steep, that they were from Break of Day till the Evening ere they could gain the Top, from whence next Morning they had a beautiful Prospect of the *Atlantick* Ocean, viewing the *Virginian* shores; but to the North and

er high Mountains hindred their sight: Here they  
andered in Snow 3 or 4 Days hoping to find some  
lage thro' the Mountains, but the coldest of the  
arth and the Air seizing their Hands and Feet,  
ed their return, and put a stop to their further  
ravel.

In a second Expedition he came to another sort of  
ians, Enemies to the Christians, yet ventured a-  
ng them, because they do not hurt none whom they  
not fear, and after he had given them some Trifles  
Glafs and Metal, were very kind, and consulted  
th their Gods, whether to admit him into their  
tions and Councils, and oblige him to stay among  
m by a Marriage with their Kings or great Mens  
ughters, but he with much ado got leave to depart  
in promise to return in six Months. At length he  
e to a Town more populous than any he had seen.  
e King whereof, tho' his Dominions were large  
populous, is in continual fear of his Neighbour  
ians, who are so addicted to Arms, that even their  
men shoot Arrows over their Husbands shoulders.  
e Men, it seems, fight with silver Hatchets, for an  
ian told him, they were of the same Metal with  
Hilt of his Sword. They are a cruel Nation, and  
their Neighbours Children to sacrifice them to  
eir Idols. The Women delight much in Ornaments  
Feathers, of which they have Variety, but Pea-  
ks are most in esteem, because not common. They  
reasonably handsome, and more civil than their  
ighbours, but miserably infatuated with the Delu-  
s of the Devil. It caused Horror in him to see  
e with his Neck on one side, foam at the Mouth,  
nd bare-foot upon burning Coals for near an Hour,  
then recovering his Senses, leapt out of the Fire  
hout Hurt or sign of any. South-west from hence  
arrived at a Nation who differ in Government from  
the Indians of those Parts, being Slaves rather than  
jects to their Kings: He was a grave Man, and  
courteous

courteous to Strangers, yet our Author could not without Horror observe his barbarous Superstition, in hiring 3 Youths to kill as many young Women of their Enemies as they could meet withal, to serve his Son, then newly dead, in the other World, as he vainly imagin'd. These Youths during his stay returned with Skins torn off the Heads and Faces of three young Girls, which they presented to their King and were by him gratefully received. Our Author in his sleep was stung with a Mountain Spider, and had not an *Indian* suck'd out the Poison; he had died for receiving the Hurt at the tip of one of his Fingers, the Venom shot up into his Shoulder, and so inflamed his Side, that it is not possible to express the Torment. The Means used by the *Indian* was, first a small Dose of Snake-powder, which he gave him in a little Water, and then making a kind of Plaister of the same, applied it near to the Place affected; he swallowed some himself by way of Antidote, and then suck'd the wounded Finger so violently, that the Patient felt the Venom retire from his side into his shoulder, and thence down his Arm. The *Indian* having thus suck'd half a score times, and spit as often, was eased of all his pain, and perfectly recovered. He thought he had been bit with a Rattle-snake, he did not see who hurt him, but the *Indian* found the Wound and the Effects of it, that it was given by a Spider, one of which he saw the next day much larger than our blew Spider, only longer; it is probable the Poison is much like a Tarantula; being thus beyond hope and expectation restored to himself, he with his Fellow travellers return back to *Carolina* without making any farther Discovery.

## C H A P. XI.

## View of Bermudas, or Summer-Islands.

HAVING travelled thus long upon the main Land of *America*, let us now venture again to Sea, and look into the Islands belonging to the *English* in the *West-Indies*. The first which offers itself is *Bermudas* or the *Summer-Islands*, which are a Multitude of broken Isles, some write no less than 400; situate directly East from *Virginia*, distant 500 *English* Miles, and 3300 from the City of *London*; so named from *Bermudas*, a *Spaniard* who discovered them. *Oviedo* writes, he was near it, and thought to send some Hogs to the Shore for Increase, but by Tempest was driven off, it being extremely subject to furious Rains, Lightning, and Thunder, for which, and the many Shipwrecks that happened upon the Coast, it is called the Island of Devils. *Job Hartop* relates, that in the sight of *Bermudas* they had Sight of a Sea-Monster which shew'd itself Thrice from the Middle upward, in Shape like a Man of an *Indian* Complexion. It was first named the *Summer-Islands* from the Shipwreck of *G. Summers*, who was so much delighted with the Adventure, that he endeavoured to settle a Plantation there, with *Sir T. Gates*. They found there plenty and Variety of Fish, abundance of Hogs, probably escaped out of some Shipwreck; Mulberries, Worms, Palmetto's, Cedars, Pearls, and Ambergris, but the most surprizing Thing was the Plenty of Fowl, taking 1000 of one Kind in two or three hours as big as a Pidgeon, laying speckled Eggs as large as Hens on the Sands, which they do daily without

out affright, tho' Men sit down by them; other Birds were so tame, that by whistling they would come and gaze, while with your stick you might kill them; when they have taken a thousand, soon after they might have as many more: They had other Eggs of Tortoises, a Bushel being found in the Belly of one of them, which were very sweet and good, they took 40 of these Turtles or Tortoises in a Day, one of which would serve 50 Men at a Meal.

This Shipwrack'd Company built here a Ship and a Pinnace, two of their Company being married, and two born among them, whereby they took the most natural Possession thereof for our Nation. These Islands seem rent asunder with Tempests, which threaten in Appearance to swallow them all in Time; the Storms in the Full and Change keep their Course Winter and Summer, rather thundering than blowing from every Quarter sometimes for 48 Hours together. The North and North-west Winds cause Winter in *December, January, and February*, yet not so severe, but young Birds are then. That Island of more Fame and Greatness than all the rest, to which the Name of *Bermudas* is ascribed, is situate in 32 Degrees North; the Air is found and healthy, agreeable to the *English* Bodies; the Soil fertile, well watered, plentiful in Maiz, which they have two Harvests yearly, that which is sowed in *March* being cut in *July*, and what is sowed in *August* is mowed in *December*. No venomous Creature is to be found in the Country, nor will live brought there: It is so fenced about with high Rocks and Islets, that without Knowledge of the Passages a Boat of 10 Ton cannot be brought into the Haven; yet with such Knowledge, there is Entrance for the greatest Ships. The *English* have since added to their natural Strengths, such artificial Helps, by Block-houses, Forts, and Bulwarks in convenient Places, as may give it the Title of impregnable.

It was discovered rather accidentally than upon Design by *John Bermudas* a *Spaniard* about 1522. and a Proposition made in the Council of *Spain* for settling a Plantation therein, as Convenient for the *Spanish* Fleet in their Return from the Bay of *Mexico*, by the Straights of *Babama*; yet it was neglected, and without any Inhabitant, till the like accidental coming of *G. Summers*, sent to *Virginia* with some Companies of the *English* by the Lord *Delaware* in 1609. who being Shipwrack'd on this Coast had the Opportunity to survey the Island, which he so well liked, that he endeavour'd to settle a Plantation in it at his Return 1612. The Colony was sent over under *Rich. Moore*, who in three Years erected eight or nine Forts in convenient Places planted with Ordnance. In 1616. new Supply was sent thither under *T. Tucker*, who sowed Corn, and set Trees brought thither from other parts of *America*, and planted that gainful Weed *Tobacco*. In 1619. it was a publick Matter, many Persons of Honour being interested; *C. Butler* was sent thither with 500 Men. The Isle was divided into Tribes or Counties, a Borough belonging to each Tribe; and the whole reduced to a settled Government Church and State according to the Laws of *England*. After this, all succeeded so well that in 1623. there were said to be 3000 *English* and 10 Forts planted, with 50 Pieces of Cannon; their Numbers since increasing daily both by Children born within the Island and Supplies from *England*.

All the Isles together represent a Half Moon, which inclose very good Ports, as the great *Sound*, *Harrington Inlet*, *Southampton*, and *Pagets Bay*, with *Dorchester* and *Warwick* Forts, having their Names from the first Undertakers: The greatest Isle is call'd *St. George* 6 Leagues broad. The Air is constantly clear (except when it Thunders or Lightens) extreme temperate and healthful, few dying of any Disease but Age; that many have removed from *England* hither, only

to enjoy a long and healthful Life, and after having continued there, are fearful of removing out of so pure an Air: The very Spiders here are not venomous, but of divers curious Colours, and make their Webs so strong, that oft times small Birds are intangled and caught therein; their Cedar Trees are different from all others, and the Wood very sweet: The Excellencies of this curious Place are sufficiently express'd by *E. Waller*, Esq; our *English Virgil*, in the following Poem, wherewith I shall conclude this Prospect of *Bermudas*.

*Bermudas wall'd with Rocks, who does not know  
That happy Island where huge Lemons grow,  
And Orange Trees which Golden Fruit do bear,  
Th' Hesperian Gardens boast of none so fair;  
Where shining Pearl, Coral, and many a Pound  
On the rich Shore, of Amber-grerse is found.  
The lofty Cedar which to Heaven aspires,  
The Prince of Trees, is Fuel for their Fires:  
The Smoak of which their loaded Spits do turn,  
For Incense might on sacred Altars burn.  
Their private Roofs on od'rous Timber born,  
Such as might Palaces for Kings adorn:  
The sweet Palmettas a new Bacchus yield,  
With Leaves as ample as the broadest Shield;  
Under the Shadow of whose friendly Boughs,  
They sit carousing where their Liquor grows;  
Figs there unplanted through the Fields do grow,  
Such as fierce Cato did the Romans show;  
With the rare Fruit inviting them to Spoil  
Carthage, the Mistress of so rich a Soil;  
The naked Rocks are not unfruitful here,  
But at some constant Seasons every Year,  
Their barren Tops with luscious Food abound,  
And with the Eggs of various Fowls are crown'd  
Tobacco is the worst of Things which they  
To English Landlords as their Tribute pay.*



*A View of Bermudas.*

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*Such is the Mould, that the blest Tenant feeds  
On precious Fruits, and pays his Rent in Weeds.  
With candid Plantanes, and the juicy Pine,  
On choicest Melons, and sweet Grapes they dine,  
And with Potatoes fat their wanton Swine:  
Nature these Cares with such a lavish Hand  
Pours out among them, that our coarser Land  
Tastes of that Bounty, and doth Cloth return,  
Which not for Warmth, but Ornament is worn;  
For the kind Spring which but salutes us here  
Inhabits there, and courts them all the Year.  
Ripe Fruits and Blossoms on the same Trees live,  
At once they promise what at once they give;  
So sweet the Air, so moderate the Climate,  
None sickly lives, or dies before his time:  
Heaven sure has kept this Spot of Earth uncurs'd,  
To shew how all Things were creat'd first.  
The tardy Plants in our cold Orchards plac'd,  
Reserve their Fruits for the next Ages taste;  
There a small Grain in some few Months will be  
A firm, a lofty, and a spacious Tree:  
The Palma Christi, and the fair Papah,  
Now but a Seed (preventing Nature's Law)  
In half the Circle of the hasty Year  
Project a Shade, and lovely Fruits do wear.  
The Rocks so high about this Island rise,  
That well they may the numerous Turk despise, &c.*

CHAP. XII.

*A View of Barbuda.*

**T**HE next that present themselves are the *Caribbee* Islands, so called because inhabited by *Cannibals* or Man-eating People at the first Discovery

as the Word *Caribes* imports. They lie extended like a Bow from the Coasts of *Paria* to the Isle of *Porto Rico*, many in Number, 27 known by proper Names, in nine whereof the *English* are concerned, namely, *Barbuda*, *Anguilla*, *Montserrat*, *Dominica*, *St. Vincent*, *Antegoa*, *Mevis* or *Nevis*, *St. Christophers*, and *Barbados*.

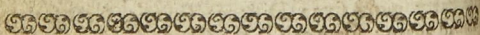
To begin with *Barbada* or *Barbuda*. It is situate in 17 Degrees North, of no great Extent, not above 15 Miles long, North-east from *Montserrat*; The *English* are reckoned about 500, who find whereupon conveniently to subsist. The Soil is fertile, and well stored with Cattle and Sheep, and may produce other Commodities if well managed, but subject to one great Annoyance, that the *Caribeans* of *Dominico*, and other Places often commit great Spoils in it; the Enmity and Aversion which these Barbarians have conceiv'd against the *English* Nation being such, that there hardly passes a Year but they make Irruptions into one of these Islands, and if not timely discovered and valiantly opposed, kill all the Men they meet, ransack the Houses and burn them, and if they get any Women and Children, carry them Prisoners to their own Territories, with the Booty they have a mind to.

The *Caribeans* are a handsome shaped People, of a smiling Countenance, their Complexions Olive colour that spreads to the Whites of their Eyes, which are black, as likewise their Hair, like the *Chinese* or *Tartars*. They change the natural Colour of their Bodies by painting with a Composition which makes them red all over; for when they have washed themselves, which they do every Morning at some River or Spring near hand, they return and dry themselves by a little Fire, after which one takes a red Composition, which being mix'd with Oil, they rub therewith the whole Body and Face, and to appear more gallant, many times make black Circles about their Eyes with the Juice of *Junipa* Apples.

There are excellent Fruits growing in these Islands, as Oranges, Pomegranets, Citrons, Raisins, *Indian* Figs, and Coco's, that famous Fruit whereof Historians tell such Miracles: It grows on the very Trunk or Top of the Tree in Form of a Nut, but much bigger, one of them sometimes weighing above ten Pound; from the first bearing this Tree is never found without Fruit, for it bears new every Month; when the Coco Nut is opened, the Meat is as white as Snow, extremely nourishing, and tastes like an Almond, enough to fill an ordinary Dish; in the Midst of it there is a Glass full of Liquor, clear and pleasant as perfum'd Wine: There are also excellent Trees and Wood, as *Brasil*, *Ebony*, *Iron*, and *yellow* Wood; likewise *Cassia*, *Cinnamon*, and *Cotton* Trees, with *Pepper*, *Tobacco*, *Indigo*, *Ginger*, *Potatoes*, *Pine apples*, and *Sugar Canes*, and a living or sensible Plant esteemed one of the most admirable Rarities in the World, which as soon as one fastens on it with his Hand, draws back its Leaves, and wriggles them under its little Branches, as if they were withered, and when the Hand is removed and the Party gone some Distance from it, spreads them abroad again; some call it the *Chaste Herb*, because it cannot endure to be touch'd without shewing its Resentments of the Injury. Travellers relate, that there are whole Woods near *Panama*, of the Trees called a Sensitive Tree, which being touched, the Branches and Leaves start up, making a great Noise and close together into the Figure of a Globe.

There are very few venomous Creatures in the *Caribbees*, though there be many Snakes and Serpents of several Colours and Figures; some nine or ten Feet long, and as big as a Man's Arm or Thigh, nay one was killed which had in her Belly a whole Hen Feathers and all, and above a dozen Eggs, being seized as she sitting; another devoured a Cat, whence a Guess may be given of their bigness; yet they are not poisonous, but do the Inhabitants a courtesy in freeing

their Houses from Rats which they devour. Others are very delightful to the Eye, being green all over, and about an Ell and half long, not above an Inch about, feeding on Frogs in Brooks, and Birds upon Trees. These dangerous Snakes are of two Kinds, some grey on the Back and feel like Velvet, others yellow or red, dreadful to look on; their Heads are flat and broad, and their Jaws extremely wide, armed with 8 or 10 Teeth, extraordinary sharp and hollow within, from whence they disperse their Poison, which lies in little Purses just at the Roots of their Teeth; they never chew any thing but swallow it down whole after they have crushed and made it flat; some say if they chewed their Food they would poison themselves, to prevent which they cover their Teeth with their Gums when they eat; these Creatures are so venomous, that when they bite, if present help be not had, the Wound in two Hours is incurable, yet never hurt any who do not either touch them, or something whereon they repose.



## C H A P. XIII.

*A View of Anguilla.*

**A** *Ngulla*, called *Snake Island* from its Shape, is a long Tract of Land of about 30 Miles, and broad, winding almost about near *St. Martin's Island* whence it is very plainly perceived: There is not any Mountain in it, the Ground lying low and even. Where it is broadest there is a Pond, about which 2 or 300 *English* have seated themselves, and plant *Tobacco*, which is highly esteemed. The Island lies 18 Degrees North. Before the Discovery of *America* they were not found in these Parts any Horses, *Kill*  
Ox

## A View of Anguilla.

Oxen, Sheep, Goats, Swine, or Dogs, but for the Conveniency of Navigation, and supply of their Ships in Case of Necessity, they left some of these Creatures in several Parts of this New-found World, where they have so multiplied, that now they are more common, as well on the Continent as the *Carribbees*, than in any Part of *Europe*.

There were before in these Islands certain strange four footed Beasts, as the *Opassum*, about the bigness of a Cat, with a sharp Snout, the nether Jaw shorter than the upper like a Pig's, it hath very sharp Claws, and Climbs Treeseasily, feeding upon Birds and Fruit; it hath a Purse or Bag of its own Skin folded under the Belly, wherein to carry its young, which it lays upon the Ground at Pleasure by opening that natural Purse; when he would leave that Place he opens it again, and the young get in, and so he carries them with him wherever he goes. The Female suckles them without setting them upon the Ground, for her Teats lie within that Purse, which is much softer within than without; the Female commonly brings six young Ones, but the Male, who hath such another natural Purse under his Belly, carries them in his Turn to ease the Female.

In some of these Islands there is a kind of wild Swine, with short Ears, small Tails, and their Navels on their Back, some all black, others have white Spots, their strange grunting is more hideous than Swine, they are called *Javaris*; the Flesh is of taste good enough, but hardly taken, the Boar having a Vent or Hole on the Back, by which he refreshes his Lungs, and seems unwearied; if he be forced to stop, and be pursued by the Dogs, his sharp Tusshes tear to Pieces all that set upon him.

The *Tatous* is another strange Creature with a hard scaly Coat like Armour; They have a Head and Snout like a Pig, to turn up the Ground, and in every Paw five very sharp Claws, more readily to thrust away the

Earth and discover the Roots wherewith they are fatten'd in the Night. Some affirm their Flesh is delicate, and that there is a small Bone in their Tail that helps Deafness; it is known to be good for Noise and Pains in the Ears; some are as big as Foxes; when they are pursued or sleep in the Day, they close together like a Bowl, and so dextrously get in their Feet, Head and Ears under their large Scales, that all the Parts of their Body are secured against all the Attempts of Huntsmen or Dogs; and when near some Precipice or steep Hill, they roll down without Peril.



The *Agouty* is another of a dark Colour, a little Tail without Hair, hath two Teeth in the upper Jaw, and as many in the nether; holding its Meat in the two fore Paws like a Squirrel, and cries as if it distinctly pronounced the Word *Covey*; when hunted it goes into hollow Trees, and is forced thence by Smoak after it hath made a strange Cry: If taken young it is easily tam

med; when angry the Hair of his Back stands upright, and he strikes on the Ground with his hind feet like a Rabbit, being much of the same bigness, his Ears short and round, and his Teeth sharp as a razor. There are also *Musk Rats* who live in Burrows like Rabbits, having a Scent like Musk, which causes Melancholy, and makes such a strong Perfume about their Holes that it is easy to find them out.

But of all, the *Crocodile* or *Allegator* is remarkable, it keeps near the Sea, and in Rivers and Islands uninhabited, and sometimes among the Reeds on Land, very hideous to look on. It is thought to live very long and grows bigger to the last, even to 18 Feet long, and as big as a Hoghead; it hath four Feet, armed with crooked Claws; and the Skin covered all over with Scales, is so hard on the Back that a Bullet from a Musket shall hardly make any Impression, but if hurt under the Belly or in the Eyes is soon gone; its lower Jaw is immovable, but hath a wide Mouth so set with sharp Teeth, that he can cut a Man in two; he runs fast on the Land, but the Weight of his Body makes as deep a Tract in the Sand as a Coach Horse, and having no Joints in his Back-bone, goes streight forward, not able to turn his vast Body without difficulty, so that to avoid him one need only turn aside several Times. Those that are bred in the fresh Water smell of Musk while alive, and the Air is perfumed 100 Paces about them, nay the Water retains somewhat of the Smell, which is inclosed in certain Glandules under their Thighs, and being taken thence retain their Scent long: This may be design'd by Providence that Men and other Creatures may avoid being made a Prey to these cruel Monsters.

Those in the Sea have no such smell, but both Kinds are dangerous to those that swim; they have a cunning Slight for seizing Oxen and Cows, for lurking at the Places where they come to water, and finding one to his Advantage, he half shuts his Eyes, and

floats on the Water like a Piece of rotten Wood, and getting still nearer to the poor Beast, drinking and un-  
 aware of him, he fastens on his Lips, forcing him  
 under Water, drowning and then eating him. He  
 likewise takes Men by the same Slight, for *Vincent  
 Blanc* relates, that the Servant of a Consul of *Alexan-  
 dria* going to take up one of these cruel Creatures,  
 thinking it a Piece of Wood, was drawn by it to the  
 Bottom of the River, and never seen more. There  
 are abundance of these monstrous Crocodiles in these



Ilands, that come in great Numbers in the Night to  
 the Places where the Tortoises were killed, to feed on  
 the Entrails left by Fishermen, who carried great wooden  
 Leavers to keep them off, and oft kill them by break-  
 ing their Back therewith. Several Parts of this rave-  
 nous Monster are good for many Diseases, the wise  
 Author of Nature having provided some Advantages  
 from Creatures otherwise most pernicious.





C H A P. XIV.

*A View of the Isle of Montserrat.*

**M**ontserrat, so called by the *Spaniards* from a Mountain therein like that of *Montserrat* near *Barcelona* in *Spain*, is not above three Leagues, or nine Miles in Length, and near as much in Breadth, so that it seems almost round. It lies in 17 Degrees N. full of Mountains, whereon grow Plenty of Cedar and other Trees: The Valleys and Plains being very fertile. It is chiefly inhabited by the *Irish*, with some *English*, in all about 700 Persons; there is in it a fair Church of a delightful Structure, built by the Governor and Inhabitants; the Pulpit and Seats, and all the Joyners and Carpenters Work are of sweet-scented Wood.

On the Coasts there is taken by the Fishers a Monster so dreadful, that they call it the Sea Devil, about four Feet long, and proportionably big. It hath on the Back a great Bunch full of Prickles like an Hedge-hog; the Skin is hard, uneven, and rugged like a Sea-Dog, and black, the Head flat, and the upper Part hath many little risings, with two small black Eyes; the Mouth is extreme wide, with sharp Teeth, two crooked like a wild Boar's, it hath four Fins, and a broad forked Tail; but has the Name of a Sea-devil, because above the Eyes are two sharp black Horns, turning to his Back like a Ram's. As this Monster is extremely ugly, the Meat, which is soft and full of Strings, is absolute Poison, causing Vomitings and Swoonings, which prove Mortal, if not prevented by a Dose of Mithridate, or other Antidote. This dangerous Creature is only de-

sired

fired by the Curious to adorn their Closets, whereby this Devil, who was never profitable while alive give Satisfaction to their Eyes after Death.

The *Sea Unicorn* is a Fish no less miraculons, a prodigious one being cast ashore about these Islands, is thus described by an ingenious ocular Witness: This Unicorn saith he, was pursuing a smaller Fish with such earnestness, that it stuck with half the Body dry on a Sand Bank, and before he could recover the Deep was destroyed by the Inhabitants; it was about 18 Feet long, and as big as a Barrel, having 6 great Fins like the Ends of Galley Oars, 2 near the Gills, and the 4 at the Sides of the Belly at equal Distance, of a Vermilion red Colour; all the upper Part of the Body was covered with great Scales, about the bigness of a Crown Piece, blue and intermixed with Spangles of Silver, near the Neck the Scales were closer, and dark like a Colour; the Scales under the Belly yellow, the Tail forked, the Head bigger than a Horse, and the same Shape; the lower Part was covered with an hard dark Skin, and as the Land Unicorn hath one Horn in his Forehead, so this Sea Unicorn had a very fair one issuing out of his Forehead about 9 Feet and a half long, streight, and smaller to the very Point, which was sharp enough to pierce Wood or Stone; toward the Head it was 16 Inches about, and from thence almost to the End wayed like a wreathed Pillar, growing smaller till it gently ended in a Point; it was naturally polished of a shining black, marked with white and yellow Strokes, and of such Solidity, that a sharp File could hardly get a little Powder from it. It had no Ears standing up, but two spacious Gills as other Fishes. The Eyes about the bigness of an Hen's Egg, the Ball of a Sky colour, enamel'd with yellow, and beyond it another as clear as Chrystal; the Mouth wide enough, with extreme sharp Teeth; the Tongue covered with a rough red Skin; upon the Head was a

Crown

Crown 2 Inches above the Skin, Oval, and ending in a Point; the Flesh was delicate Eating.

But of all the Sea Monsters good to eat, and kept for Provision as Salmon and Cod are in *Europe*, the most esteemed is a Fish called *Lamantine* and *Manaty*; it is a Monster that grows to that Bulk, that some are 18 Feet in length and 7 in bigness, the Head like a Cow, and thence termed the *Sea Cow*, with small Eyes and a thick dark Skin wrinkled and hairy, which dried serves for a Buckler against the Arrows of the *Indians*; they have no Fins, only two short Feet under their Bellies, each having four Fingers, very weak to support the Weight of so heavy a Body, nor hath he any other defensive Weapons, it lives on the Grass and Herbage about the Rocks, in shallow Places not above a Fathom of Sea Water. The Females have two Teats, and bring forth two at a time, who forsake not the old one till they no longer need Milk and can feed on Grass as she does. Of all Fish none are so good Meat as this, two or three will load a great Canoe, and eat short like a Land Creature, of a Vermilion Colour, not cloying or fulsome, and mixed with Fat, which never grows musty; it is more wholesome salted a Day or two than fresh; certain small Stones found in his Head are highly valued for the Stone and Gravel when dissolved to Powder.



## CHAP. XV.

### A View of Dominica.

THE Island of *Dominica* lies in 15 Degrees, in length about 40 Miles, and not much less in breadth, where it is greatest. On the West is a very

very convenient Harbour for Ships. It is Mountainous in the Midst, which incompasses an inaccessible Bottom, where from the Tops of certain Rocks may be seen an infinite Number of Vipers, Dragons, and other dreadful venomous Creatures, whom none dares approach. Yet there are many fruitful Valleys producing several Commodities, but especial Tobacco which is planted by the *English*, but the Natives who are *Caribals*, and very barbarous, hinder the coming of the *English* to settle there: For the *Caribbeans* are numerous in it, and tell a Story of a vast and monstrous Serpent in that Bottom, affirming that there was on the Head of it a very sparkling Stone like a Carbuncle of inestimable Value, covering this rich Jewel with a thin moving Skin like that of a Man's Eye-lid, but when it went to drink or sported it self in the Midst of that deep Bottom; he fully discovered it, and that the Rocks and all about received a wonderful Lustre from the Fire issuing out of that precious Crown.


They bear such a Grudge to the *English*, as hardly to endure to hear their Language, and if a *Frenchman* or some other Nation in Friendship with them, chance to use any *English* Expression, he runs the Hazard of their Enmity. In Revenge hereof they oft make Incursions into *Montserrat*, *Antegoa*, and other *English* Settlements, firing their Houses and carrying away Goods, Men, Women and Children, but do not eat them as they do the *Arovagues*; yet hate to be called Cannibals, tho' they eat the Flesh of their Enemies, which they pretend is to satisfy their Indignation and Revenge, and not out of delicacy they find in it. In other Things they are of a tractable Disposition, and so great Enemies to Severity, that if the *European* or other Nations who have Slaves, treat them with Rigour they die of pure Grief.

When they see the Christians sad or perplext at any Thing, they give them this gentle Reprehension *Compeer* (a familiar Word they learn of the *French*,

signifying Friend or Gossip) how miserable art thou thus to expose thy Person to such tedious and dangerous Voyages, and to suffer thyself to be oppressed with Cares; the inordinary Desire of getting Wealth puts thee to this Trouble, and all these Inconveniencies, and yet thou art no less disquieted for the Goods thou hast already gotten, than for those thou art to get; thou art in continual fear lest thou should be rob'd, either in thy own Country or upon the Seas, or that thy Goods should be lost by Shipwrack, or the Waters; Thus thou growest old in a short time; thy Hairs turn grey, thy Forehead is wrinkled, a thousand Inconveniencies attend thy Body, a thousand Afflictions surround thy Heart, and thou makest all the haste thou canst to the Grave. Why art thou not content with what thy own Country produces? Why dost thou not contemn Riches as we do? That Wealth which you Christians pursue with so much earnestness, doth it any way promote your Advancement in the Grace of God? doth it prevent your dying? do you carry them along with you to the Grave? They reproach the Europeans with usurping their Country, which they reckon manifest Injustice. Thou hast driven me (say this poor People) out of St. Christopher's, Mevis, Montserrat, St. Martin's, Antego, Guadeloupe, Barbuda, St. Eustace, &c. neither of which Places belong'd to thee, and whereto thou couldst not make any lawful Pretence; and thou threatnest me every Day to take away that little which is left me: What shall become of the poor miserable Caribean? Must we go and live in the Sea with Fishes? Thy Country must needs be a wretched one since thou leavest it to come and take away mine; or thou must needs be very barbarous and full of Malice thus to persecute me only for Divertisement and Recreation. This kind of Discourse may well exempt them from the opprobrious Denomination of Savages.

They are great Enemies to thieving, and live without distrust of each other, their Houses and Plantations being left without Keepers; but if the least Thing be taken from them, such as a little Knife, wherewith they

they do strange Things in Joyners Work; they so highly prize its Usefulness, that the Loss will make them weep and grieve a Week after, nay engages them to join with their Friends and demand Reparations, and to be revenged on the Person, especially where the Christians live near them; for then upon missing any Thing they presently cry, *Some Christian has been here*; and among the Grievances and Complaints which they make to the Governors of the *French Nation*, this comes generally in the Front; *Comperre Governor, thy Mariners* (for so they call all Foreigners) *have taken away a Knife out of my Cottage*, or some such small Household-stuff; they are a People associated in one common Interest and extreme loving to each other, from whence there are few Quarrels or Animosities among them, but if they are once injured either by a Stranger or their own Country-men, they never forgive, but contrive all Ways to be reveng'd; thus when their Sorcerers or Conjurers say, any hath done the Mischief which happens to them, they endeavour all they can to kill him, saying, *He hath bewitch'd me, I will be reveng'd on him*; and this furious Desire of Revenge makes them so brutish as to eat the very Flesh of their Enemies. This implacable Animosity is a Vice generally reigning among them, and exercises the same Tyranny without Exception over all the Savages of *America*. The Revenge of the *Canadians* is very pleasant, who eat their own Lice because they bite them: If the *Brasilians* hurt themselves against a Stone, to be reveng'd they bite it as hard as they can, yea, they bite the Arrows which light upon them in Fighting.



CH A P. XVI.

*A View of St. Vincent.*

**S**T. Vincent lies in 16 Degrees North, and is about 24 Miles long, and 18 broad, wherein are several high Mountains, and very fruitful Plains, yielding abundance of Sugar Canes, who grow naturally without planting; it is well water'd with Rivers, and hath several good Harbours and Bays for Shipping; the *English* have here some Plantations, but are neither considerable nor powerful, it being the most populous of *Caribbeans*, of any possessed by them, who have here many fine Villages, where they dwell pleasantly and without any Disturbance, and tho' jealous of the Strangers about them, and stand on their Guard, when they come to their Roads, yet they do not deny Cassavy Bread, Water, Fruits, and other Provisions growing in their Country to them that want them, taking in Exchange Wedges, Hooks, and other Implements of Iron, which they much esteem. Their Simplicity is very remarkable in several Things, as in admiring our Fire Arms, but especially Fire locks, to which they see no Fire put as to Muskets, and therefore believe *Maboya* or the Devil sets them on Fire; when the Moon is eclipsed, they believe the Devil eats her, and dance all Night making a Noise with Gourds, wherein are many Pebble Stones; when they smell any evil Scent, they cry, *Maboya, or the Devil is here, let us be gone from him.*

They have a natural Sentiment of some Divinity, or Superior Power, that hath its Residence in Heaven,  
when

which they say is contented to enjoy quietly the Delights of its own Felicity, without being offended at the ill Actions of Men, and is endowed with a great Goodness as not to take any Revenge even of Enemies; from whence they render Heaven neither Honour nor Adoration, interpreting its Liberality and Long-sufferance, an Effect either of its Weakness or Indifference toward Mankind; yet they believe there are a Number of good and evil Spirits; the good are their Gods, and every one imagines one of them is particularly designed for his Conduct, yet will not acknowledge them Creators of the World, and what the Christians tell them, we adore that God who made Heaven and Earth, and causeth the Earth to bring forth Fruits and Herbs, for Nourishment, they answer, *It is true thy God hath made the Heaven and Earth of France (or some other Country that they name) and causes the Wheat to grow there, but our Gods have made our Country, and cause our Manioc to grow: The Manioc is a Root of a small Tree or Shrub, whereof the Caribbeans make Bread.* When they recover of some Disease, they set a little Table at the End of their Huts, and upon it their Offerings, but without any Adoration or Prayers yet invoke their false Gods when they desire his Presence, but this is done by the Priest, upon four Occasions, *To demand Revenge, To be healed of Diseases; To know the Event of their Wars; To invoke them to drive away the great Devil or Mbouya;* for they never pray to him; this Invocation is by singing some Words and burning Tobacco, the Smoke whereof is so pleasant, that it makes this little Devil appear, and when several Priests call upon their several Gods together, as they speak, these Gods or rather Devils rail, quarrel, and seem to fight with each other; these Dæmons shelter themselves sometimes in the Bones of dead Men taken out of the Graves and wrapped in Cotton, and thereby give Oracles, saying it is the Soul of the deceased Person, they make



of them to bewitch their Enemies, the Sorcerers wrapping up these Bones with something that belongs to the Enemy.

This cursed Spirit inflames them to act such Cruelty upon their Enemies taken in War, in relating whereof we need dip our Pen in Blood, being to draw a Picture which must raise Horror in the Beholder; in this there appears nothing but Inhumanity, Barbarism, and Rage; to see rational Creatures cruelly devouring those of the same Kind, and filling themselves with their Flesh and Blood, a Thing which Pagans heretofore thought so full of Execration, that they imagined the Sun withdrew himself because he would not give Light to such bloody Banquets. When these *Cannibals* or *Eaters of Men* have brought home a Prisoner of War of the *Arovagues*, he belongs of Right to him who either seized him in Fight, or took him running away: Being brought to this Island, he keeps them safe in his House, and after he has made him fast four or five Days, produces him upon some solemn Day of Debauch to serve for publick Sacrifice to the immortal hatred of his Countrymen toward that Nation. If any of their Enemies die on the Place of Battle, they eat them there before they leave it, designing for Slavery only the young Maids and Women taken in the War. They have tasted of all Nations that frequented them, and by Experience affirm that the *French* are the most tender, and the *Spaniards* the hardest Flesh of Digestion, but now they feed on no Christians at all.

They abstain from several Cruelties formerly used before they killed their Enemies, for whereas at present they think it enough to dispatch them with a Blow or two with a Club, and afterward cut them into Pieces, and have boil'd them and so devour them. They heretofore put them to several Torments before the mortal Blow, of which themselves have given this deplorable Relation; the Prisoner of War who had been

so unfortunate to fall into their Hands, and was ignorant that he was designed to receive the most cruel Treatment which Rage could suggest, armed himself with Constancy, and to express how generous a People the *Arovagues* were, marched very cheerfully to the Place of Execution, neither bound nor dragged there, and presented himself with a mild and steady Countenance in the Midst of the Assembly, which he knew desired nothing so much as his death, and not fearing their Abuses and bitter Discourses, he prevented them in these Terms.

*I know well enough upon what Account you have brought me to this Place; I doubt not but you are desirous to fill yourselves with my Blood, and that you are impatient to exercise your Teeth on my Body; but you have not so much Reason to triumph to see me in this Condition, nor I much to be troubled thereat; my Countrymen have put your Predecessors to greater Miseries than you are able to invent against me; and I have done my Part with them in managing, massacring, and devouring your People, your Friends, and your Fathers; besides that I have Relations who will not fail to revenge my Quarrel with Advantage upon you, and upon your Children for the inhuman Torments you intend against me: What Torment soever the most ingenious Cruelty can dictate to you, the taking away my Life is nothing in Comparison to these my generous Nation prepares for you, therefore lay not the utmost of your Cruelty any longer, and assure yourselves I both slight and laugh at it. Somewhat of this Nature is that brave and bloody Bravado which we read of a *Brasilian* Prisoner ready to be devoured by his Enemies: Come on boldly, said he to them, feast yourselves upon me, for at the same time you will feed on your Fathers and Grand-fathers, who served for Nourishment for my Body; these Muscles, this Flesh, these Veins are yours, blind Fools as you are; do you observe that the substance of the Members of your Ancestors*

are yet to be seen in them, taste them well and you will find they taste of your own Flesh.

The great Soul of our *Arovagues* was not only in his Lips, but shewed itself also in the Effects which followed this Bravado; for after the Company had a while endured his Menaces and arrogant Defiance without touching him, one among them came and burnt his Sides with a flaming Brand, another cut great Gobbets of Flesh out of him, and would cut bigger if the Bones would have admitted it, then they cast Pepper into his Wounds, others diverted themselves in shooting Arrows at the poor Patient, and every one took a Pleasure in tormenting him, but he suffered with the same unconcerned Countenance, and expressed not the least Sense of Pain; after they had thus sported a long time with the poor Wretch, at last growing weary of insulting and out-braved by his Conquancy, which seemed still the same, one of them came and at one Blow dispatched him with his Club. This is the Usage wherewith the *Caribians* heretofore treated their Prisoners of War, but now they think it it enough to put them to a speedy Death. As soon as this unfortunate Person is thus laid dead upon the Place, the young Men take the Body, and having washed it cut it in Pieces, and then boil some Part, and broil some upon wooden Frames made like a Gridiron for that Purpose. When this detestable Dish is ready, and seasoned according to their Palates, they divide it into so many Parts as there are Persons present, and joyfully devour it, thinking that the World cannot afford any other Repast equally delicious; the Women lick the very Sticks whereon the Fat dropped, not so much for the Deliciousness they find in that kind of sustenance, as from the excessive Pleasure they conceive in being reveng'd in that Manner of their chiefest Enemies; and to heighten this Rage and Hatred against the *Arovagues* they save the Fat that comes from it, and keep it carefully in little Gourds to pour some  
few

few Drops thereof into their Sauces at their solema  
Entertainments, so to perpetuate as much as lies in  
their Power, the Motive of Revenge.



C H A P. XVII.

A View of Antegoa.

**A** *Antegoa* lies in the Latitude of 17 Degrees between  
*Barbadoes* and *Desiderado*. In Length about 20  
Miles, and much of the same Breadth. The Access to  
it is dangerous for Shipping by the Rocks which in-  
compass it. It was conceived heretofore not to be in-  
habited upon Presumption there was no fresh Water  
in it, but the *English* who planted it have met with  
some, and made Ponds and Cisterns to supply that  
Defect, it being inhabited by near 900 Persons. The  
Commodities this Island affords are *Sugar*, *Indico*, *Gin-  
ger*, and *Tobacco*. It abounds in tame Cattle, and all  
Sorts of Fish, among which the *Sbark Fish* deserves re-  
mark: It is a Kind of Sea-dog or Sea-wolf, the most  
devouring of all Fishes, greedy of Man's Flesh, and  
dangerous to those that swim; he lives altogether by  
Prey, and follows Ships to feed on the Filth cast into  
the Sea: These Monsters seem yellow in the Water  
some of a vast Length and bigness, so that they are  
able to cut a Man in two at one bite; their Skins is so  
rough that Files are made of it to polish Wood; their  
Heads are flat, and the opening of their Mouth is  
just before the Snout but under it, so that they are  
forced to turn their Bellies almost upward when they  
seize their Prey; their Teeth are very sharp and broad  
jagged out like a saw, of which some have 3 or 4  
ranks in each Jaw-bone, they lie with with in his Gum

but sufficiently appear when there is Occasion. These cruel Sea-dogs are attended by 2 or 3 small Fishes, and sometimes more, which go before them with much swiftness and exactness, and stay as he does: The Meat is not good, but the Brains is counted useful against the Stone and Gravel.

Another ravenous Sea-Monster on these Coasts is called the *Becune*, a dreadful Enemy to Mankind, in Shape like a Pike but 7 or 8 Feet long, he lives by Prey, and furiously fastens like a Blood-hound on the Men he perceives in the Water; he carries away whatever he once fastens on, and his Teeth are so venomous, that the least Touch becomes mortal, if some sovereign Antedote be not instantly applied to divert and abate the Poison. There are another Kind of *Becunes* by some called *Sea Woodcocks*, their Beaks like a Woodcocks Bill, only the upper Part is much longer than the lower, and it moves both Jaws with like facility; some are 4 Feet long and 12 Inches broad near the Head, which is something like a Swine's, with two large Eyes extremely shining; he hath two Fins on the Sides, and under the Belly a great Plume like a Cock's Comb, reaching from Head to Tail; besides the long solid Beak, it hath two Sorts of Horns, hard, black, and about a Foot and a half in Length, which hang down under his Throat, and are particular to this kind of Fish, and these he can easily hide in a hollow Place under his Belly which serves him for a Sheath; it hath no Scales but a rough black Skin on the Back, and the Meat is eatable. Another Fish found near these Islands is called the *Sea-Urchin* or *Hedge hog*, and well deserves that name, it is round as a Ball, and full of sharp Prickles for which it is feared; some call it the armed Fish, they are sent as Presents to the Curious to hang in their Closets.

The Sea-Parrots are admirable, having beautiful sparkling Eyes, the Balls clear as Chrystal, inclosed within a Circle as green as an Emerald, of which colour

four are the Scales of their Backs; they have no Teeth but Jaws above and below of a solid Bone, very strong, of the Colour of their Scales, and divided into little Compartments very beautiful to the Eye, they live on Shell-fish, and with those hard Jaw-bones crush, as between two Mill-stones, Oysters, Muscles, and such like to get out the Meat. They are excellent to eat, and so big that some weigh above 20 Pound. The *Dorado* called the Sea-Bream and Amber-fish is common in these Parts, so called, because in the Water the Head seems to be green gilt, and the rest of the Body as yellow as Gold. It has Pleasure in following Ships, but so swift that it is very hard to take, being extremely well furnished for swimming, having the Fore-part of the Head sharp, the Back bristled with Prickles reaching to the Tail which is forked, 2 Fins on each Side the Head and as many under the Belly, and the whole Body rather broad than big, all which give him a strange command of the Water, he is as good Meat as Trout or Salmon; they are caught only with a Piece of white Linnen tied to the Hook.

This Island abounds in several Sorts of Fowls and Birds, those of an extraordinary Kind are first the *Cannades*, which are the most beautiful Birds in the World (saith my Author) under the Belly and Wings it is of a waving Aurora Colour, the Back and on half of the Wings of a very bright Sky, the Tail and greater Feathers of the Wings are mixt with a sparkling Carnation diversified with a Sky, upon the Back Grass green and shining black, which very much added to the Gold and Azure of the other Plumage, but the most beautiful Part was the Head covered with Murrey-down, chequer'd with green, yellow, and pale blue, which reach'd down wavingly to his Back, his Eye-lids white, the Apple of the Eye yellow and red like a Ruby set in Gold, it had upon the Head a Tuft or Cap of Feathers of a Vermilion red sparkling like a lighted Coal, which was incompass'd by other lesser Feathers of

of a Pearl colour. It was about the bigness of a Pheasant, and very familiar with its Friends; but severe to its Enemies. This that our Author saw, spoke the Dutch, Spanish, and Indian Language, and in the last he sung Airs as a natural Indian: He also imitated the



cries of all Sorts of Poultry and other Creatures about the House he called his Friends by their Names, and flew to them especially when he was hungry, and if they had been long absent, exprest his Joy at their return. In a Word, he was a Present for a Prince, if he could have been brought over Sea.

The Flamant is a great and beautiful Bird about the bigness of a wild Goose; his Beak is like a Spoon, his Neck and Legs very long, so that his Body is three feet from the Ground; when they are young their feathers are White, then Murrey, and when old of a light Carnation, they are seldom seen but in great numbers, and their Hearing and smelling is so exact

fect that they smell the Huntsmen and Fire-arms at a great Distance, for fear of surprize they live in open Places in the Middt of the Fens, one of them being always on the Guard, while the rest are searching the Waters for a livelihood; as soon as he hears the least Noise or perceives a Man, he takes his Flight and gives a great Cry for a Signal for the rest to follow him; when the Huntsmen take them, they get the Wind of them that they may not smell the Powder, and covering themselves with an Ox-hide creep on their Hands and Feet till they come to a Place where they may be sure to kill them.



## CHAP. XVIII.

### *A View of Mevis, or Nevis.*

**M***Ev*is, or *Nevis* lies in 17 Degrees and 19 Minutes North, about 18 Miles round, and in the Middt is one only Mountain, very high, and covered with great Trees to the very Top, about which all the Plantations are settled, beginning from the Sea-side to the highest Part of it. It hath within divers Springs of Fresh-water, whereof some are strong enough to make their way into the Sea; one hath the Waters so hot and mineral, that from the Force of it are Baths made found very beneficial in several Diseases. The *Engl* who planted there in 1621. are still Possessors, being now 4000 Inhabitants, drive a Trade with *Saga* *Ginger*, *Tobacco*, and *Cotton*, which they exchange for other Conveniencies; it is the best govern'd of all the *Caribbe* Islands, impartial Justice being administered, and Immorality severely punished by a Council of the most eminent and antient Inhabitants. The



are three Churches erected; and for the Security of Vessels in the Road, there is a Fort, wherein are planted several great Guns that bommand at a great Distance, and secure their Store-houses, into which all the Commodities imported are disposed, and from thence distributed to those that have occasion: It is indifferent Fruitful, and hath Store of Deer and other Game for Hunting.

In this Island are *Lizards* five Feet in Length, and a Foot about, their Skins are of divers Colours, according to the different Soil they are bred in; some of them have their Scales and Skin so glittering, that at a Distance they look like rich Cloth of Gold and Silver; they have four Feet, each with five Claws and very sharp Nails, they run fast and climb Trees dexterously, and whether they love Men or are stupid, they stand still looking on the Huntsmen, suffering them to put a Gin with a running Noose about their Necks, which is fastened to the End of a Poie, whereby they get them off the Trees where they rest themselves; their Jaws are wide, with very sharp Teeth, their Tongues thick, and they hold fast what they catch with their Teeth, which are not at all venomous; the Females lay Eggs about the bigness of Woodcocks, but the Shell is soft, which they lay deep in the Sand on the Sea-shore to be hatched by the Sun, they are sometimes eaten, tho' disliked by many. The *Anolis* is another Creature, about the bigness of a Lizard, but the Head longer, the Skin yellowish, and on their Backs they have green, blue, and grey Streaks, drawn from the Top of the Head to the End of the Tail, they live in Holes under Ground, whence in the Night they make a very loud Noise, in the Day they are wandering about Cottages for Subsistence. A *Land pike* is another strange Reptile so called from its likeness to that Fish, but instead of Fins it hath four Feet, which are so weak that they only crawl on the Ground, and wind their Bodies as Pikes newly taken out of the Water,

the longest are about sixteen Inches and proportionable big; their skin is covered with little Scales which shine extreamly, and are of a silver grey colour, in the Night they make a hideous Noise from under the Rocks, and the Bottoms of hollow places where they are lodg'd; it is more sharp and grating to the Ear than Frogs or Toads, and they change their Notes according to the Variety of the Place where they lurk, they are seldom seen before Night, and when met in the Day their Motion is apt on a sudden to affright the Spectators.

There is an Insect in these Islands called a *Souldie*, like a Snail: but have no shells proper to themselves, but to secure the Weakness of their little Bodies against the Injuries of the Air, and the Attempts of other Beasts, they take possession of such a shell as they find convenient, commonly that of Perriwinkle: As they grow bigger they shift their shells, and get in larger, they have instead of a Foot an Instrument like a Crab's Claw, wherewith they close the enterance of their shells, and secure their whole Body; if he be set near the Fire he forsakes his Quarters; if it be presented to him to get in again, he goes in backward, when they all intend to change Lodgings, to which they are much inclined, there happens a serious Engagement managed with that clasping Instrument, till at length the strongest by Conquest gets possession, which he peaceably enjoys during his pleasure. Another Insect called the *Flying Tyger* is observable; the Body is chequer'd with Spots of divers colours as the *Tyger* is about the bignets of an horned Beetle, the Head sharp with two great Eyes as green and sparkling as an Emerald, his Mouth is armed with two hard Hooks extreamly sharp, wherewith he holds his Prey till he gets the substance; the whole Body is cover'd with a hard and swarthy crustineis which serves him for Armour; under his Wings, which are of solid Matter, are 4 lefs Wings as soft as silk; it hath 6 Legs, each

with 3 Joints, and bristled like Prickles; in the Day he is continually catching Flies, and other little Animals, and in the Night sits singing in the Trees. The *Horn Fly* is another which hath two Snouts like an Elephant, one turning upward, and the other down, about three Inches long; the Head is blue like a Grasshopper, the two Eyes green, the upper side of the Wings of a bright Violet damaskt with Carnation, heightened by a small natural Thread of Silver, the Colours drawn with such Curiosity, that the most nice Painting cannot reach it. I imagined (saith my Author) it had been Artificial, because of the lively Carnation colour and in the string of Silver, but having taken it in my hand, I thought Nature must be in an excellent Humour, and had a mind to divert herself when she bestowed such sumptuous Robes on his little Queen of Insects.

A monstrous Spider is likewise found in these parts, so large, that when her Legs are spread she takes up above the breadth of a Man's hand; the Body consists of two parts, one flat and the other round, smaller at one end like a Pidgeons Egg with a hole in his Back, which is as it were a Navel; it is armed with two sharp Tusshes solid and black, smooth and shining, so that some are set in Gold for Tooth pickers, esteemed to have a virtue of preserving from pain and Corruption the Places rubbed therewith, when they grow old they are covered with a swarthy Down as soft as Velvet; they have 10 Feet having 4 Joints armed at the ends with a black hard Horn; they every Year shift their old Skins and their two Tusshes; they feed on Flies, and in some Places their Webs are so strong that little Birds can hardly extricate themselves. The *Palmer-Worm* is notable for the almost infinite Number of Feet, which are as Bristles under his Body, and help him to creep along the Ground with incredible swiftness if pursued, it is half a Foot long, the upper part covered with swarthy Scales, which are hard and

jointed one within another like the Tiles of a House, but what is dangerous in this Creature is, that he hath a Kind of Claw both in his Head and Tail, wherewith he twitches so home, and so poisons the wounded Place, that for 24 Hours the Patient feels great Pain. There was some Years since brought from thence a Bird like a Swallow, only the two great Feathers of the Tail a little shorter, and the Beak turned down lik a Parrot, and the Feet like a Ducks; it was black only under the Belly, a little white like our Swallows, in fine, it is so like them that it may be called the *Swallow of America*.

*Fly-Catcher* is a pretty 4 legged Creature, of a very small size; some seem to be covered with fine Gold or Silver Brocade, others with a Mixture of green, gold, and other delightful Colours, they are familiar, coming boldly into Rooms, clearing them of Flies and such Vermine, which they perform with such Nimbleness and Slight, that the Cunning of Hunters is not comparable to it; for he lies down on a Plank where he hopes the Fly will come, and keeps his Eye still fixt upon it, putting his Head into many different Postures as the Fly shifts Places, and standing upon his fore-feet gapes after it; he half opens his little wide Mouth as if he had already swallowed it in hope; nay, though a Noise be made, and any one come near him, nothing disturbs him, and having at last found his Advantage, he starts so directly on his Prey, that he very seldom misses it; they are so tame as to come upon the Table at Dinner, and attempts to catch a Fly there, or upon their Hands or Cloaths, being very neat clean Things: They lay small Eggs as big as Pease, which having covered with a little Earth they leave to be hatch'd by the Sun; as soon as they are killed all their Beauty vanishes, and they become pale. They may be reckon'd a Kind of Camelion, assuming the Colour of those Things on which it makes its ordinary Residence, for being about Palm Trees

it is green, about Orange Trees yellow, and the like.



CHAP. XIX.

*A View of St. Christophers.*

**T**HIS Island was so named from *Christopher Columbus*, who finding it very pleasant, gave it his own Name, which the Shape of the Mountains likewise inclined him to, for it hath on its upper Part as it were upon one of its Shoulders another lesser Mountain, as *St. Christopher* is painted like a Giant, carrying our Saviour. It is 17 Degeees North, and 25 Leagues in compass: The Soil being light and sandy is apt to produce all Sorts of Country Fruits, with many of the choicest growing in *Europe*. It lies high in the Midst by reason of some very high Mountains, out of which arise several Rivers, which suddenly overflow through the Rains falling from the Mountains, that the Inhabitants are thereby surprized. The whole Island is divided into four Cantons or Quarters, two whereof are possessed by the *English*, and two by the *French*, but so separated that People cannot go from one Quarter to the other without passing over the Lands of one of the two Nations. The *English* have more little Rivers in their Division, the *French* more of the plain Country fit for Tillage. The *English* exceed the *French* in Number, but the *French* have four Forts and the *English* only two; and to prevent Differences between the two Nations, each have a Guard upon the Frontiers of their Division, which is renewed every Day.

There is a fine Salt Pit in the Island, and some conceive there is a Silver Mine; but because the Salt Pits, Woods, Havens, and Mines are common to both People, they are not regarded, besides the great Stock and Multitude of Slaves such an Enterprize would require; the true Silver Mine is Sugar. This Island may be easily encompassed by Land, but one cannot pass through the midst of it, by reason of several great and steep Mountains, between which are dreadful Rocks, Precipices, and Springs of hot Water, yet some Springs of *Sulphur*, which causeth one of them to be called the *Sulphur Mountain*. The Island seems so descend gently toward the Sea, and is divided into several Stages from the upper whereof a Man may take a pleasant prospect of all the Plantations downward. There are many gallant Houses built both by the *English* and *French*; and the *English* have erected 5 fair Churches with Pulpits and Seats of excellent Joyners-work of precious Wood; the Ministers being sent there by the A. B. of *Canterbury*. The *French* and *English* Colonies had their Beginning at the same time, for in 1625, M. *Desnambuck* a *French*, and Sir *Tho. Warner* an *English* Gentleman, jointly took possession of *St. Christophers* on the same day, in the Names of the Kings of *Great Britain* and *France* their Masters, that they might have a place of safe Retreat, and a good Haven for the Ships of both Nations bound for *America*, as being well furnished with Provisions, and therefore often visited by the *Spaniards*, who sometimes left the Sick there to be look'd to by the *Caribbeans* with whom they had made a Peace upon those Terms.

These two Gentlemen having taken possession, left some Men to secure it, and returned for the further Establishment of these Colonies, to their respective Countries: But before they parted hence, suspecting some private Intelligence between the *Indians* and *Spaniards* for destroying all the *English* and *French* in their Absence, they in one Night rid their Hauds of the

most factious of that Nation, and soon after forced all the rest, who were got together in several Bodies, and stood upon their Guard, to retire to some other Islands, and leave that to their disposal. After this they both returned Home, where their Conquests and Proceedings being approved of by the Kings their Masters, they returned with Recruits of Men in the Quality of Governors, and Lieutenants under the Kings of *Great Britain* and *France*; and having divided the Island according to their first Agreement, and the *English* having plentiful Provisions from *London*, prospered much more than the *French*, who wanted necessary Assistance.

In 1629, a powerful Fleet from *Spain* under *Don Frederick de Toledo* had received Orders from that Kings that before he fell down to the *Havana*, he should touch at *St. Christophers*, and force thence all the *English* and *French*. This Navy consisted of 24 great Ships and 15 Frigats, who first seized some *English* Ships lying at Anchor near the Isle of *Mavis*, and then came and cast Anchor in the Road of *St. Christophers*, in the *French* Division, and the Forts of both Colonies being unfurnished with Ammunition and Provision, it was a great discouragement to them yet resolving the Enemy should not boast they had compassed their Designs without Blows, they made a vigorous opposition, but being overpowered by Number, the *French* forsook the Island, *Desnambuck* imbarking all his Men in certain Ships which chanced to be in the Haven. The Quarters of the *English* upon this Intelligence were in great disorder, and in continual Expectation that the *Spaniards* would fall upon them. Some endeavouring to escape by Sea, or shelter themselves in the Mountains, while other more couragious, sent Deputies to *Don Frederick* to propose an Accommodation; but all the answer they received was, an express Command immediately to depart the Island, or to be treated with that Rigor, which the Law of Arms permits toward

those who wrongfully possess what belongs not to them, and to speed their Departure, he ordered those *English* Ships taken at *Mevis* should be restored, wherein they should embark instantly for *England*, and because it was impossible those Vessels should contain so great a Number, he permitted the rest to continue in the Isle till they had Opportunity of Transportation.

These things dispatch'd, *Don Frederick* weigh'd Anchor, but as soon as the Fleet was out Sight, the *English* left behind began to rally, and resolv'd courageously to carry on the Settlement of their Colony; during these Transactions at *St. Christophers*, the *French* who went to Sea, having suffered many Inconveniencies, were forced to put in at the Islands of *St. Martin* and *Montserrat*, but looking upon them as Desarts in Comparison to the Place they had left, and being desirous to be inform'd of the Condition of the *Spaniards* there, sent one of their Ships to *St. Christophers*, who returning gave them an Account the Enemy was gone, and the *English* courageously employ'd in Re-building, Planting, and repairing Desolations; this unexpected good News persuad'd them to a speedy Return. The *English* Colony with constant Supplies from *London*, for that time grew very powerful, peopling not only this Place, but sending new Plantations from hence to *Barbuda*, *Montserrat*, *Antegoa*, and *Barbadoes*, which are grown very famous for the rich Commodities they are furnish'd with, as well as this curious Island, whose chiefest Trade is *Sugar*, *Tobacco*, *Cotton*, *Ginger*, with other Sorts of Fruits and Provisions.

The *Rocquet* is a pretty Animal in this Isle, their Skin is of the Colour of a withered Leaf, marked with little yellow and bluish Points, they go on four Feet, those before being highest, their Eyes live and sparkling, their Heads always lifted up, and so active that they leap up and down perpetually like Birds when they make no use of their Wings, their Tail



are so turned up toward their Backs, that they make a Circle and an half; they love to look upon Men, and are constantly staring on them; when they are pursued they open their Mouths, and put out their Tongues like little Hounds. There is a large Birn in the *Caribees*, called the *Eagle of Orinoca*, much like an Eagle in Shape; all his Feathers are of light Grey, marked with black Spots, save that the Ends of his Wings and Tail is yellow, he hath a piercing Sight, and feeds on other Birds, yet to shew his Generosity he never sets upon the weaker Sort, but those that are armed with crooked Beaks and sharp Talons like himself; nay, it is observable he never seizes his Prey upon the Ground or a Tree, but stays till it hath taken Flight that he may engage it in the open Air with equal Advantage, upon which he furiously fastens his Talons, and having mastered them, tears them in Pieces, and devours them. There is a large Bird in these Islands call a *Craw-Fowl*, about the bigness of a great Duck, the Feathers Ash colour, and hideous to the Eye; it hath a long flat Beak, a great Head, small Eyes deep set in his Head, and a short Neck, under which hangs a Bag or Craw so big, that it will contain two Gallons of Water, they are commonly found on Trees by the Sea-side, where as soon as they perceive a Fish at Advantage, they seize it, and swallow it whole; they are so attentive on their Fishing, having their Eye constantly on the Sea, that they are easily shot and become a Prey to others; their Sight is so admirable that they will discover a Fish at a great Distance in the Sea, and above a Fathom under Water, yet stay till they come almost even with it before they seize; their Flesh is not to be eaten; here are likewise found a Kind of Pheasants, which are called *Pintado's*, because they are as it were painted with Colours, and have about him small Points like so many Eyes on a dark Ground.

There

The *Colibry*, or *Humming-Bird*, is admirable for its Beauty, Bulk, Sweet scent, and Manner of Life, for being the least of all Birds, he gloriously confirms the Saying of *Pliny*, *That Nature is ever greatest in its least Productions.* Some of these Birds are no bigger bodied than the greater Sort of Flies, yet of such beautiful Feathers, that the Neck, Wings, and Back represent the Rain-bow; there are others that have such a bright red under their Neck, that at a Distance one would imagine it to be a Carbuncle; the Belly and under the Wings are yellow as Gold, the Thighs green as an Emerald, the Feet and Beak as black as polished Ebony, the 2 little Eyes like two Diamonds set in an Oval of the Colour of burnished Steel, the Head is Grass Green, which gives it such a Lustre that it looks as if Gilt; the Male hath a little Tuft on the Head, in which may be seen all the Colours that enamel this little Body, the Miracle of the feather'd Commonwealth, and one of the rarest Productions of Nature; he moves that little Crown of Feathers at Pleasure, and is more beautiful than the Female; as his Bulk and Plumage is miraculous, so is the Activity of his Flight making a Noise with his Wings as if a little White wind were suddenly raised in the Air, which surprizes those who hear him before they see him; he lives only on the Dew which he sucks from the Flowers of Trees with his Tongue, which is longer than his Beak, he is as low as a Reed, and about the bigness of a small Needle; 'tis pleasant to look on him in that Posture, for spreading abroad his little Crest, one would think he had on his Head a Crown of Rubies and all Sorts of precious Stones, and the Sun adding to his Lustre makes him look like a Composition of precious Stones animated and flying in the Air; the Female lays but two Eggs which are Oval, about the bigness of a Pea or small Pearl: And tho' he lose much of his Beauty when dead, yet there is so much left, that some Ladies have

worn them for Pendants, its smell being excellent, even like the finest Musk and Amber.



## C H A P. XXI.

## A View of Barbadoes.

**B**arbadoes is the most considerable Island the *English* have among the *Caribees*, and lies in 13 Degrees North, and though not above 24 Miles long and 15 broad, yet it was many Years ago accounted to have above 20000 Inhabitants besides Negroe Slaves who are thought a far greater Number. In the Reign of King *James I.* a Ship of Sir *William Curteens* returning from *Fernambuck* in *Brazil*, being driven by foul Weather, chanced to fall upon this Island, and anchoring before it, staid some Time to inform themselves of the Nature thereof, which was so overgrown with Woods, that they could find no Champion or Savana's for Men to dwell in, nor any Beast but a Multitude of Swine, which the *Portuguese* put ashore long before for Breed, if they should be cast on that Shore in foul Weather, and the Fruits and Roots afforded so great Plenty of Food that they multiplied abundantly, so that the Natives of the other Islands use to come thither a hunting; this Discovery being made, and Advice given to their Friends in *England*, other Ships were sent, and having cut down the Woods and clear'd the Ground, they planted Potatoes, Plantains, and Maiz, which with the Hogs Flesh they found, served only to keep Life and Soul together, and their Supplies from *England* coming so slow and uncertain, they were oft driven to great Extremities; but in 1627. when they had more Hands, and having Tobacco,

*hacco, Indico, Cotton, Wool, and Fustick Wood* to Trade with, some Ships were invited with hope of Gain to visit them, bringing for Exchange such Things as they wanted, as working Tools of Iron and Steel, Cloaths, Shirts, Drawers, Hose, Shoes, Hats, and more Planters; so that in a short time they grew considerable, especially when their Sugar Canes were grown, and they had learned the Art of making Sugar; the Inhabitants which consist of *English, Scotch, Irish*, with some few *Dutch, French, and Jews*, were lately calculated to be above 50000, and the Negroes about 10000; so that they can in a short time arm 10000 fighting Men, which with the natural Advantage of the Place, is able to defy the most potent Enemy, as the *Spaniards* have found to their Cost, having in vain assaulted it several Times.

It hath only one River or rather a Lake which runs not far into the Land, yet the Country lying low, and level, they have divers Ponds, and are supplied with Rain Water by making Cisterns in their Houses; the Air is very hot for eight Months, and would be more insupportable, were it not for the cool Breezes which rise with the Sun, which blows still fresher as that grows higher, but always from the North-east except in the *Turnado*, and then it chops about to the S. in an Hour or two, and after returns as before; the other four Months are not so hot, but like the Air of *England* about the Middle of *May*, and tho' they sweat yet find not such faintness as in *England* in *August*, neither are they thirsty, unless overheated with Labour or strong Drink. Their Bread is made of the Root of a small Tree or Shrub, which they call *Cassavy*, wholesome and nourishing.

They have a Drink called *Mobble* made of Potatoes, another named *Perino*, reckoned much better, though not so pleasant, made by the *Indians* for their own drinking of the *Cassavy* Root, which of itself is a strong Poison, and this they cause their old Woman (whose Breath and Teeth have been tainted with ma-

ny several Poxes) to chew and spit out into the Water, for the better breaking and macerating the Root and in 3 or 4 Hours this Juice will work and purge itself of the poisonous Quality in the conflict; they drink likewise *Punch*, *Plumb-drink*, *Plantane-drink*, a strong Drink made of the skimming of Sugar, Beverage, and Wine of Pines, which is the best of all; their Meat is generally Hogs Flesh exceeding good, feeding on Pompions as sweet as Melons, Plantanes, Sugar Canes, and Maiz; they have also Turkeys, Pulletts, Muscovy Ducks, Turtle Doves, Pidgeons, and Rabbits; with excellent Fish, many Kinds not known to us, as the green Turtle, who coming in with the Tide, lie upon the Sands till the next return, and are easily taken in the *Lucaick* Islands, though not in this, but sent hither; for it is but running them on their Backs with Staves, and there they lie till fetch'd away; a large Turtle will have in her Body half a Bushel of Eggs which she lays in the Sand, where they are hatch'd by the Sun. When you are to kill one of these Fishes, you lay him on his Back on a Table, and when he sees you come with a Knife in your Hand to kill him, he sends forth the most grievous Sighs that ever were heard, and sheds Tears in abundance, after he is opened, and his Heart taken out, if you lay it in a Dish, it will stir and pant ten Hours after the Fish is dead; there is none more delicate in Taste, nor more Nourishing than he.

This Island may be divided into Masters, Servants, and Slaves; the Masters live in all affluence of Pleasure and Delight; the Servants after five Years become Freemen of the Island, and then employ their time as may be most to their Advantage; but the Negroe Slaves and their Children being in Bondage for ever, are preserved with great Care; but used with such severity, as occasioned a great Conspiracy against their Masters some Years since, which was so closely carried as no discovery was made till the Day before

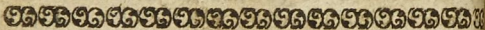
it was to be acted, and then one of them either failing of his Courage, or out of Love to his Master, discovered and prevented it, for which many of them were put to Death, as a Terror to the rest who being so numerous might prove dangerous, but that they are kept in such strick awe, and not suffered to touch or handle a Weapon, so that, nothing is more terrible to them than Gunshot; and besides being of different Countries, they speak divers Languages, and do not understand one another; for in some of those places in *Africa*, where petty Kingdoms are, they sell their Subjects, and such as they take in Battle, whom they make Slaves, yea, some poor Men sell their Servants, their Children and sometimes their Wives, for such Traffick as our Merchants bring them; when they are brought hither, the Planters buy them out of the Ship, where they find them stark naked, and therefore cannot be deceived in any outward Infirmity, chusing them as they do Horses in a Market, the strongest, youthfullest, and most beautiful, yield the greatest Price; thirty Pound Sterling for a Man, and twenty five for a Woman, is usual; if they buy any that have no Wives, they will come to their Masters and complain they cannot live without, and he provides them one by the next Ships. Religion they have none, yet seem to acknowledge a God, by looking up to Heaven for Revenge when they are wronged; one Negroe Woman being brought to Bed of two Children, the Husband provided a Cord to hang her as false to him, but the Overseer prevented it by telling him it was common with the *English* Women, and they liked them the better, yet if he were resolved to hang her he should be hanged himself by her, the Fear of which hindered him.

The chief Towns in this Isle are *St. Michael*, formerly called *Bridge Town*, *Little Bristol*, *St. James*, and *Charles Town*, with other Parishes of less Note, and several Bays on the Sea Coasts. The Government is by

by Laws agreeable to those in *England*; for which they have Courts of Judicature, Justices of Peace, Constables, Church-wardens, and the like. The Island is very strong as well by Nature as Art; it is divided into eleven Precincts, wherein are fourteen Churches and Chapples, the whole so filled with Houses that it may almost seem one great Town. There is a Fish called a Rock-Fish taken near this Island, which is red, intermix'd with several other Colours very delightful to the Eye; and a great Fly called by the *Indians Cucuyos*, which gives such a great Light in the Night, that it is called the Flying Torch of *America*, not only guiding the Traveller by shewing him his Way in the Night, but with the Assistance of this Light a Man may easily write and read the smallest Print; the *Indians* having these Flies fastened to their Hands and Feet, go a hunting all Night by the Light of them, which the famous *Dubartus* thus describes;

*New Spain's Cucuyo in his Forehead brings  
Two burning Lamps, two underneath his Wings,  
Whose shining Rays serve oft in darkest Night,  
Th' Embroiderer's Hand in Royal Works to light;  
Th' Ingenious Turner with a wakeful Eye,  
To polish fair his purest Ivory.  
The Usurer to count his glistening Treasures,  
The learned Scribe to limn his Golden Measures.*

If five or six of these Flies were put into a Vessel of fine Chrystal, no doubt it would be a living incomparable Torch answerable to the Poet's Description. The present Governor of *Barbadoes* is Sir Richard Dutton.



## C H A P. XXII.

*A View of Jamaica.*

**J**amaica is situate in 18 Degrees North, somewhat Oval, being 170 Miles long, and 70 broad; in the Midst runs a continued Ridge of high Mountains, that some have compared the Island to a Saddle; from hence flow divers fresh Springs, which cause many Rivers to the great Refreshment of the Inhabitants; it came into the Possession of the *English* on this Occasion.

In 1655. *Oliver Cromwel* having made a Peace with the *Dutch*, resolved upon an Adventure with the *Syriard*, providing a Fleet, and giving out that this Voyage would be very profitable, being designed to find a Place where there was much Gold and Riches, but he concealed the Design to the very last; hope of Gain encouraged many of low Fortunes to engage in this Enterprize, so that the Fleet was soon filled, which on the 11th of Dec. *Venables* commanding the Land Force, and *Pen* being General at Sea, they putting in at *Barbadoes*, Jan. 28, following; the King of *Spain* was ignorant these Preparations were designed against the *W. Indies*, and having dispatched Expresses into the Parts, he sent the Marquis of *Leda* in a splendid Ambassy to *Cromwel*, but had such cold Reception that he quickly returned; in the mean time the Fleet steered its Course from *Barbadoes* to *Hispaniola* one of the richest Islands in *America*, which was much wonder'd at since at that time no open Hostility was declared against *Spain*, and tho' it was alledged that the Conditions of Peace extended not beyond the Line, yet the *Spaniards*



look'd on it as an absolute Breach; the Beginning of this Enterprize met with a remarkable Check, for when Gen. *Venables* might have landed very near *St. Domingo*, the chief Town in the Isle, and deserted by the Garrison, yet ruled by strange Councils of his own, or as some say, over-ruled by his Wife, he set his Men ashore ten Leagues Westward of it, whereupon the *Spaniards* took Courage, and betook themselves again to the Defence of *St. Domingo*.

The *English* landing, and seeing no Opposition, thought themselves safe, and Lords of the *Indies*, and were already sharing the Golden Mines among themselves, when contrary to their Expectation the General caused it to be proclaimed at the Head of the Army, that none upon Pain of Death should plunder any Gold, Plate, or Jewels, or kill any Cattle; which damping their Spirits, and the excessive Heat of the Climate weakning their Bodies, by that time they had marched a most tedious and disconsolate March, through thick Woods, in deep scalding Sands, ready to perish with miserable Drought and Thirst for want of Water, of which they met not with a Drop in many Miles, they were brought into such a Condition that they needed not an Enemy to kill them, being already almost dead with faintness and Weakness; so that the *Spaniards*, *Negroes*, and *Molattoes* falling upon them, destroyed them without Resistance, till they were weary of killing, and those thought themselves happy, who could make their Escape to their Ships. Major General *Hains*, and above 600 others fell in this Skirmish, besides near as many more in stragling Parties, and all this Execution was done without the Loss of not above 60 of the Enemy. The Remnant of this Naval Army, that they might not be thought to have undertaken so long a Voyage, and of such Expectation in vain, possessed themselves with little or no Opposition of the Island of *Jamaica*, which tho' not so plentiful and rich as the Place they aimed at, yet with much Industry.

stry, and the Supplies sent them from *England*, they made it a tolerable Habitation to abide in, planting themselves at *Orifano* the chief, and the only Town therein. In 1658. 500 *Spaniards* under Don *Christopher Arnaldo Sasser* landed in this Island, and began to fortify themselves at a Place called *St. Anne*, but were fiercely set upon by the *English*, and forced to fly into the Woods and Mountains; and another Body of *Spaniards* having fortified themselves at *Chireras* in the North of this Island were by the then Governor, *Colonel Doyly*, driven quite out of their Hold, *Don Francisco de Preucia*, the *Maestro del Campo*, with others taken many killed, and the rest utterly dispersed.

This grand Disaster, with many petty ill Successes caused the *Spaniards* to despair of gaining the Island, and to ship off most of their Plate and Women, the *Negroes* finding the greatest Part of their Masters to be dead, killed the Governor, and declined Obedience to the *Spaniards*, chusing themselves a Black for their Governor, and such was the Weakness of the *Spaniards*, that instead of correcting them, they were forced to beg their Assistance, which yet would not prevail, for soon after they submitted to the *English* Government, and made discoveries of the *Spaniards* and *Negroes* that would not join with them; whereon the next Year the *Spaniards* quite deserted the Island, except thirty or forty of their Slaves who took themselves to the Mountains, but being afraid of Discovery, and to be pursued to death for some Murders by them committed, they build themselves Canoes, and in them fled to *Cuba*, and never since has any considerable Attempt made upon them. The *English* being thus become Masters of the Island, formed themselves into a Colony, and began to settle Plantations, while others betook themselves to the Sea to be privateers, the better to secure themselves against the *Spaniards*, and force them to a Peace, by seizing their Ships wherein they were very successful. This caused

It is to be much talked of and esteemed by the *English*, who sent them Supplies of Men, Provisions, and Necessaries, and thus by Degrees it became so potent as now it is; and tho' the Success of the *English* at the beginning of the *Spanish* War was but indifferent, yet it afterward proved fortunate enough by gaining several Victories, and great Prizes from them as our *English* *Virgil* then sung.

*For divers Ages had the Pride of Spain  
Made the Sun shine on half the World in vain,  
While she bid War to all that durst supply  
The Place of those her Cruelty made die.  
Of Nature's Bounty Men forbore to taste,  
And the best Portion of the Earth lay waste.  
From the New World her Silver and her Gold,  
Came like a Tempest to confound the Old.  
Feeding with these the brib'd Electors Hopes,  
Alone she gave us Emperors and Popes,  
With those accomplishing her vast Designs,  
Europe was shaken with her Indian Mines.*

*When Britain looking with a just Disdain,  
Upon this gilded Majesty of Spain,  
And knowing well that Empire must decline,  
Whose chief Support and Sinews are of Coin.  
Our Nations solid Virtue did oppose  
To the rich Troublers of the World's repose,  
They that the whole World's Monarchy design'd  
Are to their Ports by our bold Fleets confin'd;  
From whence our Red Cross they Triumphant see  
Riding without a Rival on the Sea;  
Others may see the Ocean as their Road;  
Only the English make it their Abode,  
Whose ready Sails with every Wind can fly,  
And make a Cov'nant with the inconstant Sky.  
Our Oaks secure as if they there took Root,  
We tread on Billows with a steady Foot.*

*Bold were the Men which on the Ocean first  
Spread their new Sails when Shipwreck was the worst,  
More Danger from the English Spain doth find,  
Than from the Rocks, the Billows, or the Wind,  
Some Ships are Prize, while others burnt and rent,  
With their rich Lading to the Bottom went, &c.*

The Soil of *Jamaica* is very fruitful, the Trees and Plants being always springing and never disrobed of their Summer Livery, every Month being like our *April* or *May*; there are many Plains which they call *Savana's* intermix'd with Hills and Woods, which they say were formerly Fields of *Indian* Maize or Wheat, but converted by the *Spaniards* to Pasture for feeding their Horses, Cows, Hogs, and *Asinego's* that they brought from *Spain* for breed, after they had destroyed all the *Indians*, which were reckoned about six hundred thousand, which Cattle increased exceedingly, great Herds of Horses, Hogs, and other Kind still running wild in the Woods. The Air is more temperate than in any of the *Caribees*, being constantly cooled with Eastern Breezes, and frequent Rain, and never troubled with those Storms of Wind called *Hurricanes*, wherewith the adjacent Islands are disturbed, sometimes so violent that Ships are forced out of the Roads and drove on Shore, their Houses blown down and Provisions rooted out of the Earth. The Days and Nights are almost equal all the Year. It produces many excellent Commodities, as Sugar very good, Cocoa, Indico, Cotton, Tobacco, Hides, Tortoise Shell, curious Wood, Salt, Saltpetre, Ginger, Pepper, Drugs of several Sorts, and *Cochineal*, with many other which, if well improved, this Isle will be the best and richest Plantation that ever the *English* were Masters of.

They have Horses so plentiful, that a special one may be bought for six or seven Pound; likewise Cows, *Asinegoes*, Mules, Sheep, Goats, and Hogs

abundance; with very rare Fish of several Sorts, and Plenty of tame Fowl, as Hens, Turkies, and some Ducks, but almost infinite Store of wild Fowl, as Geese, Turkies, Pidgeons, Ducks, Teal, Wigeons, Guiney Hens, Plovers, Flemings, Snipes, Parrots, and Parquettoes, and many others whose Names are not known; here are also choice Fruits, as Oranges, Lemons, Pomegranets, Cocoa-nuts, Guavers, Prickle-Apples, Prickle Pears, Grapes, Plantains, Pines, and several more which are too tedious to mention; all manner of Garden Herbs and Roots, as Beans, Pease, Cabbages, Colliflowers, Raddish, Lettice, Pursley, Melons, and divers others; they are sometimes troubled with Calentures, which is generally occasioned by Drunkenness, ill Diet, or Sloth, also with Fevers and Agues, but they seldom prove Mortal. This Isle abounds with good Roads, Bays, or Harbours, the chief whereof is *Port Royal* formerly called *Cageway*, very commodious for Shipping, and secured by a strong Castle, it is about twelve Miles from the chief Town of the Island called *St. Jago*. Next is *Port-Morant*, *Old Harbour*, *Port-Negril*, and *Port-Antonio*, with divers others.

The Town of *St. Jago de la Vega*, is seated 6 Miles within the Land North-west. When the *Spaniards* possess'd the Isle, it was a large famous City of about 2000 Houses, with two Churches, two Chapples, and an Abby, which when the *English* took under *Venables*, were destroyed all but five hundred, its Churches and Chappels made fewer, and the Remainder spoiled and defac'd; but since the Settlement of the *English*, they begin to repair the ruinous Houses, and it is like to be greater than formerly.

The Island is divided into fourteen Precincts or Parishes, namely *Port Royal*, *St. Catherine*, *St. Johns*, *St. Andrews*, *St. Davids*, *St. Thomas*, and *Clarendon*, many whereof are well inhabited by the *English* that have there very good Plantations, whose Number is not certainly

certainly known, but according to Survey taken, and returned into *England* some Years since, there are above 1700 Families, and more than 15000 Inhabitants, in the forenamed 14 Precincts; and in the Parishes on the North side of the Isle, that is *St. George*, *St. Mary's*, *St. Anne*, and *St. James's* above 2000 more, all which are now extremely increased, even to double if not treble that Number; the great Encouragement of gaining Wealth, and a pleasant Life inviting abundance of People to transplant themselves from *Barbadoes*, and other *English* Plantations every Year, so that in a small time it is like to be the most potent and rich Plantation in all *America*, and besides the aforementioned Number of Inhabitants, there are reckon'd to belong to *Jamaica* of Privateers or Buccaneers Sloops and Boat-men which ply about the Isle, at least three thousand stout fighting Men, whose Courage is sufficiently discovered in their daily Attempts upon the *Spaniards* in *Banama*, and other Places, which for the Hazard, Conduct, and Daringness of their Exploits have, by some, been compared to the Actions of *Cæsar* and *Alexander the Great*. The Laws of this Island are like those of *England* as the difference of the Countries will admit, they having several Courts, Magistrates, and Offices, for executing Justice on Offenders and hearing and determining all Civil Causes between Man and Man.

F I N I S.



