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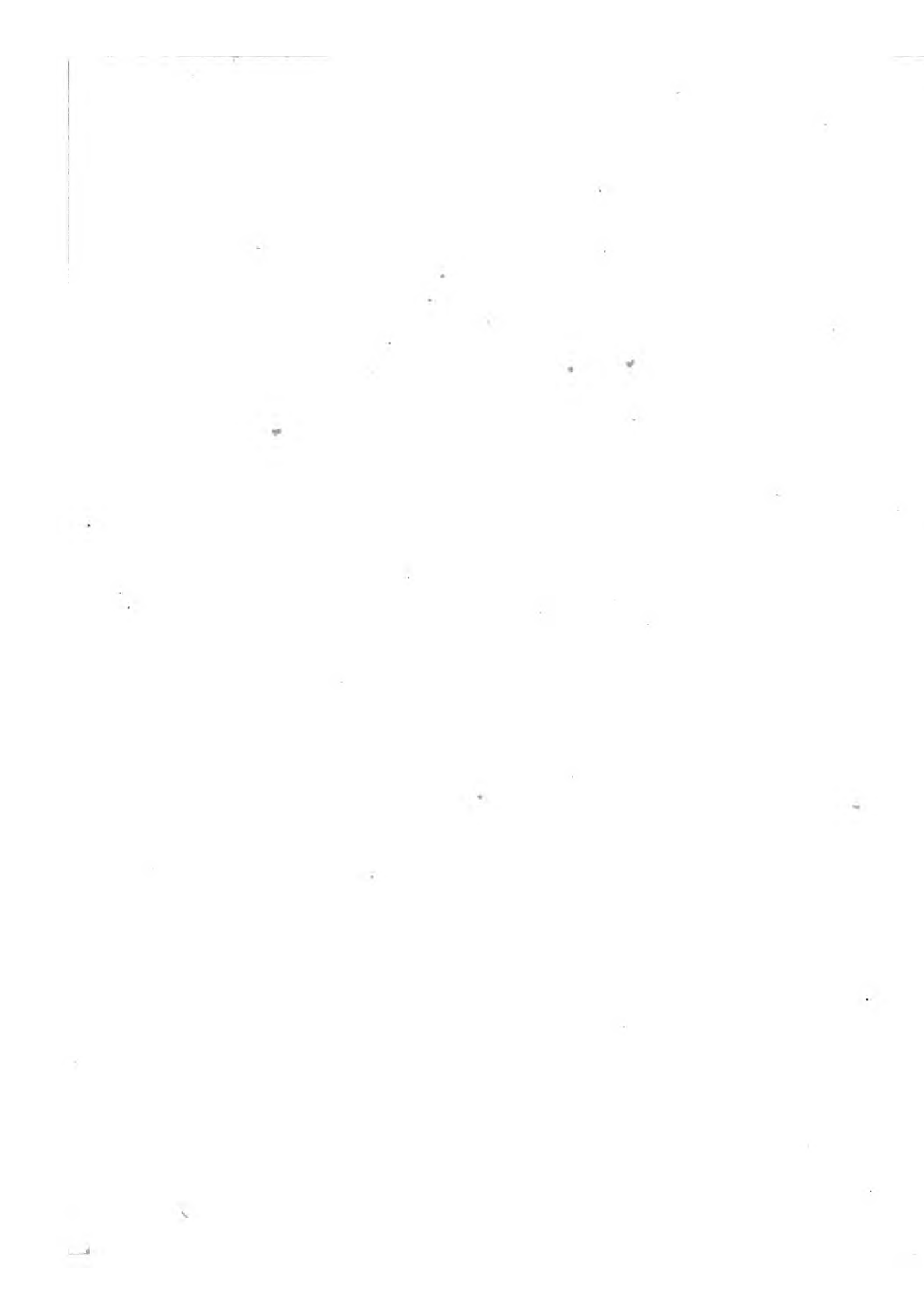
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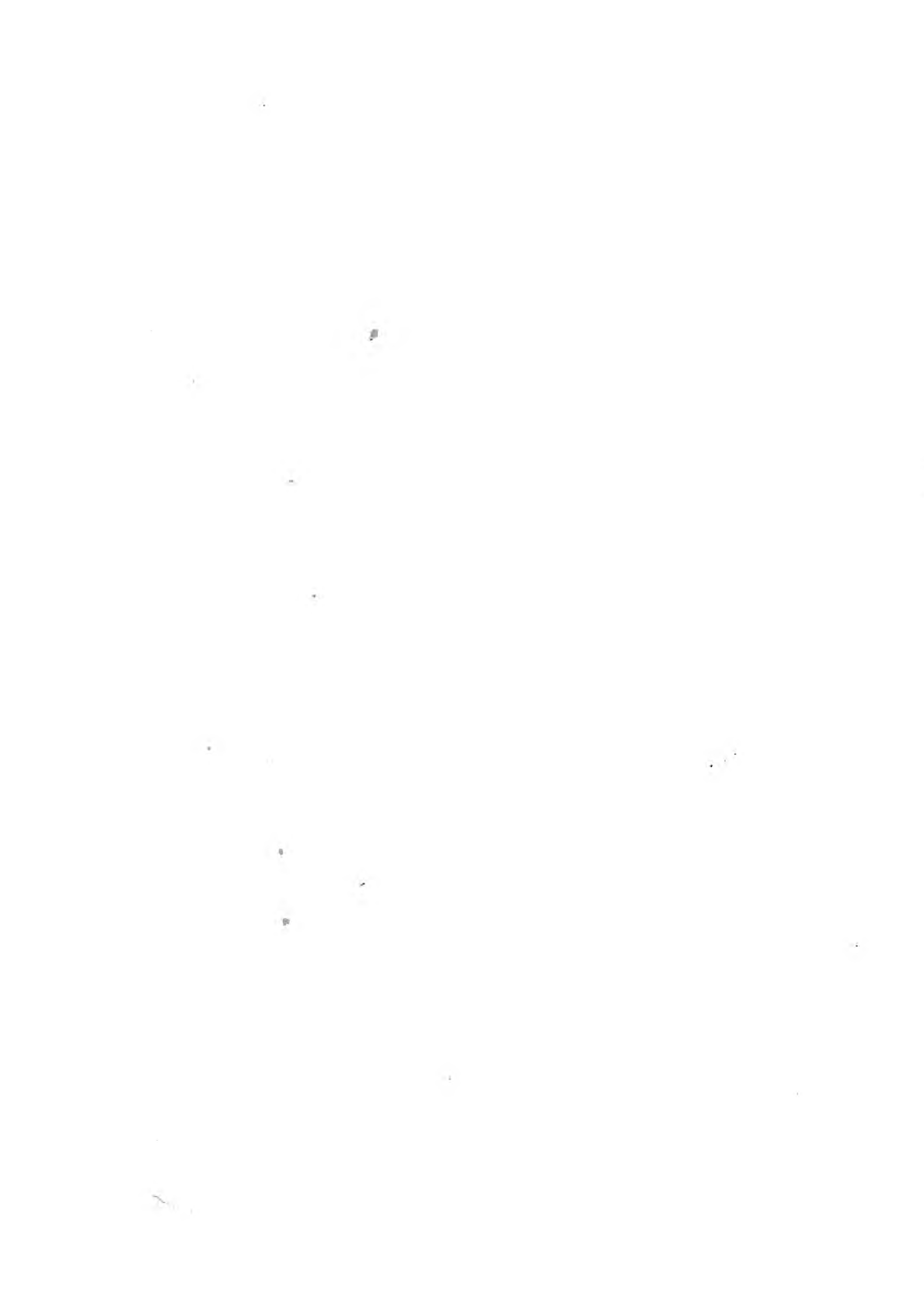
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WOOD'S NEW ENGLAND'S PROSPECT.



THE
Publications of the Prince Society,

Established May 25th, 1858.

W O O D ' S
NEW-ENGLAND'S PROSPECT.



Boston:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY,

By JOHN WILSON AND SON.

1865.



Committee of Publication.

JEREMIAH COLBURN.

TWENTY COPIES LARGE PAPER.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY COPIES SMALL PAPER.

No. 100

J. C. Colburn



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PREFACE TO THE PRESENT EDITION.



EW ENGLAND'S PROSPECT, of which an exact reprint from the first edition is here furnished, may be esteemed the earliest topographical account, worthy to be so entitled, of the Massachusetts Colony. The writer, an intelligent, and apparently an educated man, here embodies, in vigorous and idiomatic English, the results of his observation and experience in the country, during a residence in it of about four years. In the address "To the Reader," he says, "I have laid downe the nature of the Country, without any partiall respect unto it, as being my dwelling place where I have lived these foure years; and intend, God willing, to return shortly againe." A glance at the table of contents will show that the author aims to embrace in his book every subject on which information would be sought by those interested in emigration to this part of the new world; and a desire for truth appears to have guided his pen. Doubtless the work contains some inaccuracies. On some subjects the writer needed further information; as, for instance, where he says, "Concerning Lyons I will not

fay that I ever ſaw any my ſelfe, but ſome affirme that they have ſeene a Lyon at Cape Anne, which is not above fix leagues from Boſton.” Cotton Mather might have believed the following, and have been at no loſs as to the agency employed in thus affrighting our early coloniſts: “Some likewiſe being loſt in woods, have heard ſuch terrible roarings, as have made them much agaft; which muſt eyther be Devill’s *or* Lyons,” &c. But, as a whole, we think the book may be taken as an accurate picture or deſcription of the Maſſachuſetts Colony, at the period of which it treats. “As the end of my travell,” he ſays, “was obſervation, ſo I deſire the end of my obſervation may tend to the information of others. As I have obſerved what I have ſeene, and written what I have obſerved, ſo doe I deſire to publiſh what I have written, deſiring it may be beneficiall to poſterity; and if any man deſire to fill himſelfe at that fountaine from whence this cup was taken, his owne experience ſhall tell him as much as I have here related.”

We have noticed two contemporaneous references to this book. One, inſcribed on the lateſt edition of Smith’s map of New England, as publiſhed four years after his death, in Hondy’s “*Historia Mundi or Mercator’s Atlas*,” London, 1635, which is as follows: “He that deſyres to know more of the Eſtate of new England lett him read a new Book of the proſpecte of new England & ther he ſhall have ſatiſfaction.” The other is in Thomas Morton’s “*New Engliſh Canaan*,” Amſterdam, 1637, where the writer refers to a ſtatement which his “Countryman Mr. Wood declares in his proſpect.”

A second edition of this tract was published in 1635, in London, and a third in 1639; each containing 83 pages, besides the appendix of Indian words. An edition, erroneously called the third, was printed in Boston by Thomas and John Fleet, in 1764, of 128 pages, omitting the prefatory addresses, but with a new introductory essay and foot notes, concerning the authorship of which there has, within a few years, been some discussion, which the curious reader may find in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society for November, 1862. They were probably written by Nathaniel Rogers, Esq., of Boston, who was graduated at the University of Glasgow in 1755, received the degree of Master of Arts at Harvard College in 1762, and died in 1770. The text of all these editions is substantially the same. The introductory essay of the Boston edition has been here reprinted, and prefixed to the volume.

Of the writer of this book, William Wood, but little is known with certainty. He probably came over in 1629, and, as claimed by Lewis in his "History of Lynn," soon after settled in that place, of which, in his tenth chapter, under the name of "Saugus," he gives a full and particular description. In his third chapter, in speaking of the healthfulness of the country, he says, "Out of that Towne from whence I came, in three years and a halfe, there dyed but three." He sailed for England with Captain Thomas Graves, 15th August, 1633. Dr. Young thinks that he never returned here. But one William Wood, calling himself a husbandman, aged 27, came over, in 1635, in the "Hopewell," and is supposed by Lewis to be our author, and to be identical with him who was a repre-

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sentative to the General Court from Lynn in 1636, and who, the next year, in company with about fifty persons, commenced a settlement at Sandwich.

By the reference, in the eighteenth chapter, to "one of the English preachers," who had spent much time in attaining to the language of the Indians, doubtless Eliot, subsequently known as the "Apostle to the Indians," is intended; and it is not improbable that the appendix of Indian words, with their definitions, was prepared through his assistance.

The person to whom this book is dedicated, "Sir William Armyne, Knight and Baronet," is said, by Collins, and other writers on the history of English families, to be of Osgodby, in Lincolnshire. We find that he represented Grantham, in that county, in the Long Parliament. He was named one of the judges of King Charles; but he never attended any of the sittings of the High Court of Justice. Mark Noble has included him in his "Lives of the English Regicides."

C. D.

CAMBRIDGE, July, 1865.





PREFACE TO THE EDITION OF 1764.



THE variety of our senses, and the vast variety of objects adapted to them, aided by the exquisite sensibility of the human mind to impressions from them all, are extremely apt in the first career of life, when the passions are warm and animated, the judgment cold and lifeless, to warp and byass the mind from the moral paths of truth to the intricate maze of error, the whole round of life is spent in the contraction of prejudices, and in the resolution of them; "each year serves only as a comment upon the past." Under pretence of emancipating the mind from these prejudices, the first principles of virtue, oftentimes inwoven with the narrowest education, are frequently eradicated; it requires the curious hand of a skilful gardener to extirpate the weeds without injuring the plants; where the fibres are even loosened from the soil, the most delicate shoots are oftentimes irreparably injured; the finer and more exquisite their texture is, the more susceptible are they of injury and harm: And in the moral world, those fine and polished feelings which
result

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result from the philanthropy of our nature, which are the source of the most diffusive benevolence, creating in the human mind the most emulous pursuits, are more easily erased than the rugged and coarse passions, spontaneous in the roughest soils, in minds the most savage.

A strong attachment to one's country is the most fixed principle impressed upon the tender mind, and when supported by the benevolent effusions, is one of the most social virtues of the human heart, involving with its own happiness the welfare of communities, and proportionable to its fervour, elevating the mind to the noblest services. This attachment strengthening with our connections, becomes uneradicable; and tho' many countries are more improved in their soil, their manners and amusements, yet we so strongly associate with our vernacular connections, the place where they were formed, that it ever after supports an ascendancy and preference; happily for us the wisdom of nature hath created the mind capable of this affection, or we should prefer every pleasanter and more cultivated country, neglecting and despising our own. The philosophic indifference begot by a contemplative life creates a dead calm, enfeebling that generous warmth, that lively patriotism, men of great virtue and active passion impetuously pursue.

“On life's smooth surface diversely we sail,
“Reason's the card, but passion is the gale.”

IN traversing the globe we every where meet with the human mind impelled by the same passions and desires, the same haunt after happiness, an equal reluctance at the
present

present hour, and pushing into a future for more pleasure, the same little circles and rounds of life prevailing even from royalty to the peasant; viewing things at a distance, we are extremely apt to form imaginary ideas of happiness far beyond the truth; fancy is ever busy, intruding her officious aid, and leading us to the fond illusion; this we often find in visiting foreign countries, and still more frequently in the connections and acquaintances we are every day forming, pleasant by their novelty, yet soon degenerating and melting down into the mass of our common friends.

THE author of nature is too beneficent to confine happiness to climate or country, he hath placed endless sources of pleasure within every one's grasp, always at hand, to blanch the keen edge of human misery; and so much of our happiness is sentimental, resulting from the opinions others entertain of us, that it affords one of the firmest supports to virtue, and the noblest scope for the exertion of the most benevolent principles; to convince our friends that we think they are happy, tends really to make them so, and at the same time this philanthropy ensures to us the most social reception.

THE first laws of New-England were wholly adapted to the promoting religion, and that mode of worship they preferably esteemed, and to this all their manners and conduct was mainly bent, forcibly proving upon what views our first settlers emigrated; had commerce been their aim, the spirit of their laws would have been commercial, for laws are the best index of the spirit of a government, but it was religious; the mind is ever thirsty
after

after its favourite point, and upon the first liberty unfailingly discovers itself. If this principle was pushed too far for the civil state, candour should draw a veil over human infirmities, over the infirmities of men soured by disappointment and maltreated in their native country, over men whose ideas of the Deity were that of inflexible justice rather than of benign mercy, over the errors of the age, rather than the faults of particular sects, for the good policy of toleration was at that time scarcely known; at this period human reason had not gained the ascendancy it hath since attained, the mind was combating the prejudices it had contracted by the irrational metaphysics of the schools; the paths of human liberty were devious, and not justly chalked out; and as this weakness and uncertainty of reason enervated the mind, it prevented those generous indulgencies in favour of others, which it assumed for itself; though it is the sentiment of Hume, who cannot be accused of partiality, that even in Queen Elizabeth's and King James's reigns, puritanical, was considered in a two-fold sense, as favourable to political and civil, as well as to ecclesiastical liberty; they grew up and throve together, till at last unhappily arriving at their extreams, they destroyed themselves. It is not however an interesting point upon what views the country was primarily improved, tho' it is evident the first settlers had no conceptions of the importance the colonies might become to Great-Britain; nor did they imagine they were laying the most extensive basis for its glory and grandeur. The same author above quoted, mentions, that speculative men imagined that Great-Britain would be depopulated and the colonies rival her;

her; but he judiciously remarks that it has proved false, and ever will, whilst a mild government is extended towards them. I remember an anonymous author breaks out in the style of those times, in an apostrophe to the Deity, upon the distance between Europe and America, "that not an hatchet or a knife but must come over the dreadful Atlantic, and yet that Europe should not be proud, nor America too discouraged, how have foul hands and smoaky houses the last handling of those furs which are often worn upon the hands of Queens and heads of Princes."

PREVIOUS to the discovery and settlement of America, the spirit of commerce began to prevail, the lower classes in life to have the idea and taste the blessings of property; the severity of the Gothic constitutions abated by the diffusive opulence of the commons, and the human mind roused from its long and deep ignorance pushed its pursuit in science, by this revival of learning was a new world discovered, rescued by the happiest incident from dark oblivion; after this, the consequences of the reformation highly contributed to the settlement of America, for men, freed from their bondage to the see of Rome, from the shackles of implicit faith and infallibility, became sole judges of what was naturally left to their reason and conscience; unhappily the despotism of Elizabeth unaided by religious principles endeavoured to cramp and fetter the mind, but then, liberty was too prevalent and exile most eligible; James the pedant, without genius, without spirit, pursued the steps and with equal success, till the bigotted views of Laud closed the scene, and drove multitudes
hither;

hither; and to such unthankful measures are many of our flourishing settlements owing; affording a full proof how slightly the principles of toleration were understood by this party, since the measures they took increased their opponents, and drove them into America, verifying the old adage,

Sanguis martyri semen est ecclesiæ.

I enter not into the merits of the separation of the church of England from that of Rome, or of the dissenters from the church of England, an unity of faith and worship seems however impracticable; men have such different educations, and their natural tempers and dispositions are so extremely various, that it is beyond the wit of man to devise a mode adapted to promote the best worship of the Deity equally in every individual, as no mode is expressly determined in scripture, it is a presumption for the natural liberty of every man's worshipping in that way which his reason and conscience dictates will best amend him; nor can this be within the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate; independent of this, impartial men must determine which mode is most friendly to liberty.

No people are more loyal, none are more fond of the distinguished name of Englishmen, than those born in America, none with more pleasure revolve the increasing importance of the colonies to their mother country, or would more liberally contribute thereto, and such is the vast continental demand for British manufactures, that should the necessary taxes upon trade enable foreigners to undersell her, here will be found a retreat for them all:

This

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This demand continually increasing will in one century more take off all the manufactures of Great-Britain, (who in return may receive the produce of every other clime) for there is not an equal number of people in the British dominions besides, that consume so great a proportion of her manufactures as the people upon this continent; nor is there the produce of any climate to which some part of this vast continent is not suited. In this light America may be the salvation of Great Britain, and gratefully retaliate the protection so liberally afforded, even admitting it was disinterestedly done. How vastly ill then is the policy of cramping the colonies, which must consequently lessen their importation from Great-Britain. Such a policy would like all other extremes work its own ruin, the merchants in England would soon find the ill policy of burthening the plantations, rendering them utterly incapable of paying their debts, and when this shall become general private ministerial views must yield to public utility.

WHERE there are great tracts of land to clear and render fit for cultivation, as it is a long while before it pays the labour expended upon it, the owners must be debtors somewhere, and in a country full of such land, that is daily improving, the debtor side will long remain against it; those who immediately clear the land are indebted even for sustenance, to the merchants of the trading towns, and these in return are indebted to England, in consequence of the extensive credits necessary here. Thus new colonies, new countries, are always in debt; but when agriculture is fully established, when the country is well peopled, at such a period the beam imperceptibly shifts, and leaves

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the country in its natural state, free of debt. If the legislatures of the colonies were intent upon this, such systems of laws might be formed, adapted to the genius of each colony as would in time enable them to pay their debt to Great Britain and become daily more useful and beneficial to her; but what inducements has the chief magistrate in the several colonies to study their interests, so extremely precarious is the tenure of their posts, that naturally, our governors are more intent to preserve their interest at court by a complaisance to its *measures*, than to cultivate and improve the province over which they preside, unless some patriot, comprehensive minister should arise, the best court to whom would be the increasing and encouraging the colonies; then there are so many little feuds and divisions in all the colonies (the evil of petty governments) that the *interests* of the public are oftentimes neglected for private emolument or animosity. On the other hand, such is the firm and broad basis upon which the commercial interests of Great-Britain are founded, that did she advert to the improving and cultivating her colonies, had she a thorough knowledge of the abilities of each of them, to what particular produce they were naturally inclined, she might effectually apply encouragements and rewards, the best prompts to human industry, and thereby raise such a commercial spirit as diffusing itself through all ranks, would render her the Emporium of commerce, the arbiter of power, and independent of foreign states, finding a full employ for her vast shipping amongst her own colonies, found her security upon that natural and firmest basis, her naval power. It is the interest of Great-Britain to encourage

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age every American produce, and what article of commerce cannot be cultivated there? Sad is the policy to take off from foreigners what our own colonies can produce; indeed, these foreigners take off some British manufactures; but the colonies would take off a much greater quantity, were they enabled to pay for them, by an encouragement of what foreigners supply Great-Britain with; which is doubly advantageous; both employing and enriching the manufacturer in Great-Britain, and increasing and strengthening the British interests in America, this certain and beneficial rotation results from an encouragement of the colonies, a point much more interesting than any political views by supporting a foreign commerce.

IN a colony the preservation of the metropolitan form of government must be politically best, a similitude only external, begets love and esteem and weaves more firmly our mutual interests; but a diversity tho' only in the form tends to lessen the connection, and creates an idea of distinction by each carefully to be avoided. There is a passage in Tacitus which shews that the Romans entertained the same sentiments, speaking of some colonies lately established, he says, "Non enim ut olim universæ legiones deducebantur cum tribunis et centurionibus, et suis cujusque ordinis militibus, ut consensu et caritate rempublicam efficerent."* To preserve the greatest similitude possible was regarded as the firmest band of concord; so carefully did they banish every kind of distinction, that even the weights and measures of that extensive empire

* Ann. Tacit. Lib. 14.

were reduced to the same standard, the slightest incidents often creating unhappy diversions. A remarkable passage from the same author is worthy observation; mentioning the revolution under Octavius, he says, *Neque provinciæ illum rerum statum abnuebant suspecto senatus populique imperio ob certamina potentium et avaritiam magistratum; invalido legum auxillio, quæ vi, ambitu, postremo pecunia turbabantur.** Thus it was from oppression at home, from laws entirely destroyed by subornation and bribery, from the selfish pursuits of great men to make prey of them, that the provinces were not averse to a revolution. The same causes will produce like effects; human nature rejoices at the misfortunes of its oppressors, even when involved therein itself.

MONTESQUIEU has well commented upon this passage in Tacitus, says he, "From oppression the strength of the colonies made no addition to, but rather weakened the strength of the republic; hence it was that the provinces looked upon the loss of the liberty of Rome as the epocha of their own freedom."† Where the legislature, or the individuals of it may be interested to draw private advantages from the oppression of the colonies, either by commerce, or any other methods, they are generally heavily oppressed, and consequently can have no cordial affection for such tyrannic oppressors: It is possible to conceive these points carried so far as to loosen the bands of society, dissolve all affection and regard, and place men in a state of nature.

* *Ib.* Lib. pri.

† Lib. II. C. 19.

THE good policy of modern governments hath promised every immunity and privilege to those who emigrate to their colonies; this is at least merited; hard indeed is it to quit the pleasant scenes of one's native country to explore new and dreary regions; this was assured in the most solemn manner to the emigrants to this country, it was upon the faith of these engagements they ventured over, and employed their whole time and fortune in cultivating and improving the country, in extirpating the savage inhabitants, incidentally laying the foundation of the most extensive commerce, and in spreading the gay face of smiling plenty over fields now fertile and cumbrous, which once were bogs and wildernesses; how cruel then, how injurious would it be, to deprive us of any of those privileges ensured to us by royalty itself, ensured to us "by the Majesty of the English nation," privileges virtually and essentially inherent in every Englishman, and not eradicable without annihilating the name. Unhappy indeed is that people, who under the specious pretence of liberty feel the same oppressions and hardships undergone by the subjects of the most despotic tyranny!

AN Englishman, wherever he is, in whatever climate, whether upon the frozen cliffs of Lapland, or the sandy deserts of Lybia, is still free, and carries in his generous bosom that native love of liberty, characteristic of his country; it is for the preservation of this valued gem that torrents of the noblest blood have flowed; it is for this he owes and pays allegiance to his King and Country; deprive him! on such terms, his noble heart would disdain existence;

existence; a life of ignominy is only worth the attention of a slave, it is below the concern of a man.*

IN subordinate colonies, that have power of legislation, it is extream ill policy to make severe laws; laws of the slightest tendency to infringe liberty; if they are submitted to, they imperceptibly destroy it, and the transition is easy from infringements of our own, to a submission to those of the metropolis, affording a fine leading clue to fetter us in chains wrought out by our own workmanship; thus one severe law of our own, unfriendly to liberty, operates more powerfully against us than the severest oppressions from abroad; it not only induces an habit of submission, but is a fine exemplar for higher authority, if inclined, to found its designs upon; and is a weapon well armed against our selves, precedential, to what lengths oppressions may be carried, whether we will or will not.

THE laws of all colonies should in their letter as well as spirit breathe the most generous sentiments of liberty, instead of lessening those sentiments inspired by the metropolitan government, we should rather extend them, as convincing proofs of an attachment to freedom, and that the loss of life would be far more eligible; feeble and weak must be our efforts, yet let us essay by the most legal methods to oppose the slightest appearance of oppression, as a monster which would soon overwhelm us. By oppression and tyranny the most fertile countries, the happiest climates have been involved in universal ruin. Look

* *Ipfi Britanni delectum, ac tributa et injuncta imperii munera impigre obeunt, si injuriæ absint: has ægre tolerant, jam domiti ut pareant, nondum ut serviant,* is the character Tacitus gives of the ancient Britons in his life of Agricola.

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on the barren plains of once fertile Greece; where are its inhabitants? where are its cities? Blasted and destroyed by the cruel hand of despotism. It is just, it is right, to shew a sensibility, an unbrookableness to oppression; did we not, we might justly merit that despision and insult due only to slaves. There are times, there are occasions, when one cannot be too warm, one cannot feel too interested! *

No subordinate government can have that firmness, that vigour, inherent in the metropolitan; where liberty is in the slightest degree controuled, a diffidence arises which shakes the resolution of the most determined. Another unhappiness such governments labour under is, that being at a distance, unrepresented, yet usually controuled, it becomes a popular opinion, that they are different from other subjects, and retain not the priviledges of those who remain at home; this idea of a partial legislative power over the colonies aptly creates an opinion of a general one; the mind is forever pushing its favourite point, and every encroachment submitted to, stimulates to a further advance; from frequent conversation this opinion becomes general, and is adopted with all the warmth of popular error; It appears novel for the colonists to contend for their legal and constitutional rights; yet neither from the old grants, charters or determinations can any precedent be established to prejudice our natural inherent indiffemible right, as Englishmen, to every British priviledge;

* Nihil profici patientia, nisi ut graviora tamquam ex facili tolerantibus imperentur.

AGRIC. VIT.

directly

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directly the contrary: Nor can there be stronger terms used than may be found in the charter to this province, granted by King William and Queen Mary, those glorious friends to civil and religious liberty; it is there declared, that those who go to, or inhabit this province, and all their children, born there, or on the seas, going to or returning from thence, shall have and enjoy all liberties and immunities of free and natural subjects within any of the British dominions, to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever, as if they and every one of them were born in England. Can language be more explicit? How cruel then is it to adduce as a proof of our loss of freedom, what is one of our greatest hardships, that we have no share in the legislation. I own, however, that to vulgar minds this deficiency is apt to create a distinction, which no man of common sense can entertain upon reflection. One would think that the sacrifice we made of our native country should plead strongly for indulgencies rather than restrictions.

ADMITTING then the right of the colonies to English privileges which can fairly be proved, only one rule remains to direct the supreme legislature in controuling them, and that is the rule to which all others must submit, viz. *Salus populi*. Where this is not injured by the conduct of the colonists one may humbly presume they cannot be controuled unless by their own consent, nor upon the principles of liberty can they be taxed, or in softer words obliged to pay any duties or acknowledgments, for what they have a right to enjoy, what advantages and not injures
the

the British empire most extensively considered, if they are obliged to (in a Utopian government I would venture to call it despotism) in any government, it is the highest infringement of liberty, it is the levying a tax upon a country without its consent, without being represented, directly contrary to the great charter of the realm to which we have the most undoubted right by our charter as well as by common sense.

IN 1719 the house of commons declared that the erecting manufactories in the colonies tended to lessen their dependence upon Great Britain; in the present year 1764, the severest restrictions are laid upon their trade, which enabled them to take off great quantities of her manufactures, and prevented them from running into manufactories themselves, by the facility with which they could pay for British goods; this is a true political solecism; the fundamental principle of all commercial states is to realize their labour, that is to get off their manufactures, and consequently to encourage every trade that has such a tendency.

IF Great-Britain was really apprehensive of the growth of her colonies, divide et impera will afford her full security; the colonies are so jealous of each other, have such different interests and views to pursue, and frequently pursue them with such animosity and heat as prejudices the general cause, more than it benefits the private one; by their various forms of government and the various climates they lay in, such a vast variety of manners and sentiments arise as can never admit an hearty and sincere coalition; add to this, whilst Great-Britain is superior in her navy she

can at any time destroy us, and the only way to preserve this superiority is by encouraging the commerce of her colonies, so that they are absolutely dependent on each other, and if the British colonies were annihilated or in the hands of another power, who would not shudder for the fate of the British navy? There cannot be a greater security than the known loyalty and attachment of the colonies to Great-Britain; this a mild government will always ensure, and irresistibly engage us to, had we ever so much power; but we are no more than a feather in a mighty hurricane.

DURING the old charter of this province, the same manners and sentiments were supported, the old modes and forms of government were strictly adhered to, and many original standards remaining, by their influence upon the youth, laid the foundation for the like prejudices in them. The first plan of the government established a kind of Theocracy, by making the word of God the rule of law.* This gave the clergy infinite weight in the constitution; they were naturally the expositors of the law, and in so young a country were almost the only men of learning; from this circumstance the attachment and deference to their cloth was almost implicit, and, for ought I know, to this very cause may the greatest errors into which the country fell at its first settlement be ascribed. For men

* It appears by the conference held at White-Hall, that the Parliament commonly called Barebones Parliament, once intended to establish the mosaical law, as the sole system of jurisprudence in England. The dark and prophetic style of the old testament was quite adapted to the bewildering fanaticism of those times.

may have the strongest natural attachments to their country, to particular parties, or to particular modes of life, and yet out of these paths may be liberal and generous in their sentiments; but no man, no community, under religious bigotry, under strong byasses to the clergy, can think generously and freely; like a Cartesian vortex it involves every sentiment within its own contracted sphere; these priestly fetters are now broken, and men are more free and liberal in their sentiments; nor should the cloth regret it, for to ingenuous and sensible minds nothing is more painful than an undue deference and respect.

CONNECTICUT remaining under the same mode of government as at its first settlement, and having scarce any foreign commerce, retains nearly the same sentiments and manners it had when it was first peopled; the borderers mixing with each other, blend their different manners, an incident generally taking place among all borderers and marchers.

THE spirit of the new charter had a great effect upon manners; the increase of inhabitants calling for various civil laws, more extensive than the biblical œconomy, the prevailing idea of a patriarchal form growing obsolete, and many principal men returning from England, where a more liberal spirit had prevailed since the happy revolution, introduced a freedom of thinking, which though at first slow in its progress, hath been ever since increasing, and the more we visit distant countries, the more liberal and extensive will be our ideas; by being used to one constant round, one steady contemplation of the importance of self and its connections, the mind contracts such fastidious habits,

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habits, such mean and narrow sentiments as render it incapable of great and noble actions. Whilst on the other hand, a knowledge of the various nations and manners of mankind shakes off the rust of domestic life. If our minds are not amended, our manners are at least more elegant and polite, from the great number of strangers the war hath brought amongst us. It is a frequent complaint of old people, that the country is intirely changed within their remembrance; when you examine them whence the change is, you will generally find that we are more free and sociable, and less contracted than in their day.

COLONIES grow corrupted as the mother country; our tastes, modes, nay forms of thinking in matters of great or of no importance, are all derived therefrom, and will ever prevail by means of the constant intercourse upheld, and the dependence the colonies pay their parent; it holds good thro' the whole period of this country's settlement, tho' prevalent proportionably to the greater or less intercourse upheld, this is another strong forte which the mother country has over us daily increasing as we are kindly used, for we naturally imitate those whom we love.

It may appear bold to hazard an opinion that the minds of colonists are not in general equally elevated and generous as in the mother country; where the mind is dependent on another government, where it breathes not the pure air of liberty, its perceptions are depressed by the idea of dependence analogous to a proportional loss of liberty, and habited to objects of less consequence, it attaches

attaches itself with equal warmth as to those of the highest importance. I was well pleased with an observation of this kind made to me by a gentleman of great abilities who had long conversed with men of the first rank, that it required the utmost extension of his ideas to keep pace with them, they were so accustomed to great and extensive objects that all his faculties were upon the stretch to support an equality.*

THIS situation unhappily affects the learning of the colonists, it will not be thorough inbred and induced by themselves, rather drawn from the observations of others, for the dependence of the mind upon the government induces a similar tone in all our reasonings, and thus an unjust deference is frequently given to the writers of the metropolis. Since this is our situation, to counteract the prevalence of the principle would be a mark of great wisdom, and by encouraging real merit distinguished service we shall effectually attain it; most men have an emulous if not an ambitious mind, and naturally are apt to adopt such manners and characters as will most probably effect their purposes, if then a base condescension to the views of the meanest and most servile minds, if the air must be contorted to hypocritical grimace, the manners moulded by the square of narrow sentiments; if this is the path to honour or rather dishonour, what men must mount the seat, what patriots can you expect? where this is the manure what fruit can arise? only rank and filthy weeds shooting

* These strictures are extended no farther than to the factitious and artificial strength of the mind arising from a concurrency of circumstances.

xxx *Preface to the Edition of 1764.*

thro' the muck of base sentiment raised by the flashy heat of popular applause, and plunged into their native dirt by the blast of one frosty night.

YET amidst all these unhappy circumstances, when one reflects upon the great revolutions of human learning, the wretched state of many countries where it once reigned supreme; we may anticipate America as the destined seat of science, where she may found an empire uncontrouled; before the invention of letters the stock of learning must have been very slender, its progress slow and scarcely adequate to retain its ground; thin was the harvest from whence the Egyptians gleaned their knowledge; and many ages elapsed before it arose to any eminence amongst the Greeks, from whom it passed to the Romans, and was afterwards buried in the ravages of Gothic and Saracen barbarity; the invention of printing brought it forth from its dark retreats, till by degrees it hath arrived at its present splendor; but here a new empire arises, and tho' in its infancy, yet the human mind is in full exertion of all its faculties, the basis of science large and expanded, and the art of printing preserving all its investigations; such a country growing into importance by these natural advantages and supported by the kind hand of an indulgent parent would stand the fairest chance in the annals of science, and may a liberal temper, may generous actions, the certain effect of true science, ever prevail.

A new country, whose youth have the advantage of a good education, is most probable to improve and flourish; natives have an intimate union and connection with their country unknown to a foreigner; and where their minds
can

Preface to the Edition of 1764. · xxxi

can be thus cultivated and enlarged, are more able to benefit it, and in a legislative capacity to form laws well adapted to promote its welfare.

IT was meerly accidental I met with our author at a bookfeller's fhop in London, he was fo much efteemed as to have paffed a fecond edition before this; the humour and juftnefs of his accounts recommend him to every candid mind, and though the face of the country is in every refpect agreeably changed fince he wrote, yet a melancholy pleafure mingles itfelf with our reflections upon fuch paff fcenes, fcenes irrevocable, though interesting by our connections with the actors. The errors he adopted were errors of the day, an improved understanding will fhade thefe foibles.

L'HOMME n'eft qu'un rofeau le plus foible de la nature; mais c'eft un rofeau penfant. — Travailions donc a bien penfer, is a fine reflection of that great thinker Monsieur Pafchal.

FOR myfelf, fome notes are fubjoined, I wifh they may be acceptable; in our language one makes fo ill a figure in fpeaking of himfelf, that I will only afk indulgence for them and for this defultory effay; my utmoft wifh for happinefs is to promote the welfare of my country, and to render myfelf worthy the efteem of good men.

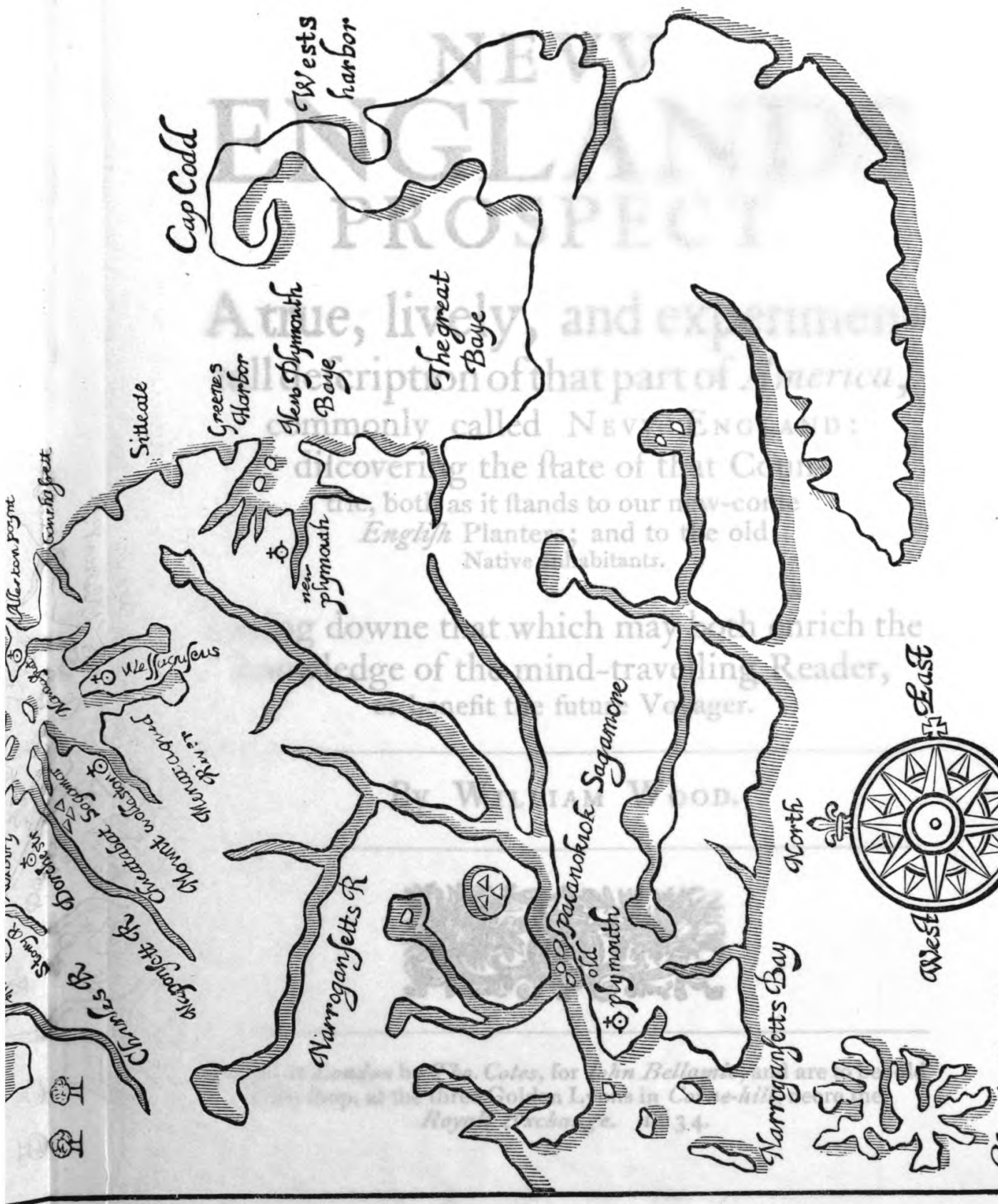
Nequicquam illud verbum eft: bene vult, nifi qui benefacit. PLAUT.

NEW-





Map of the River System 1907



Journal of the Voyage of the Ship *St. Andrew* to the North Pole, in the Year 1634.

Part of this year, 1634.



St. Andrew
 North
 South
 East
 West
 North-East
 South-East
 North-West
 South-West



NEVV ENGLANDS PROSPECT.

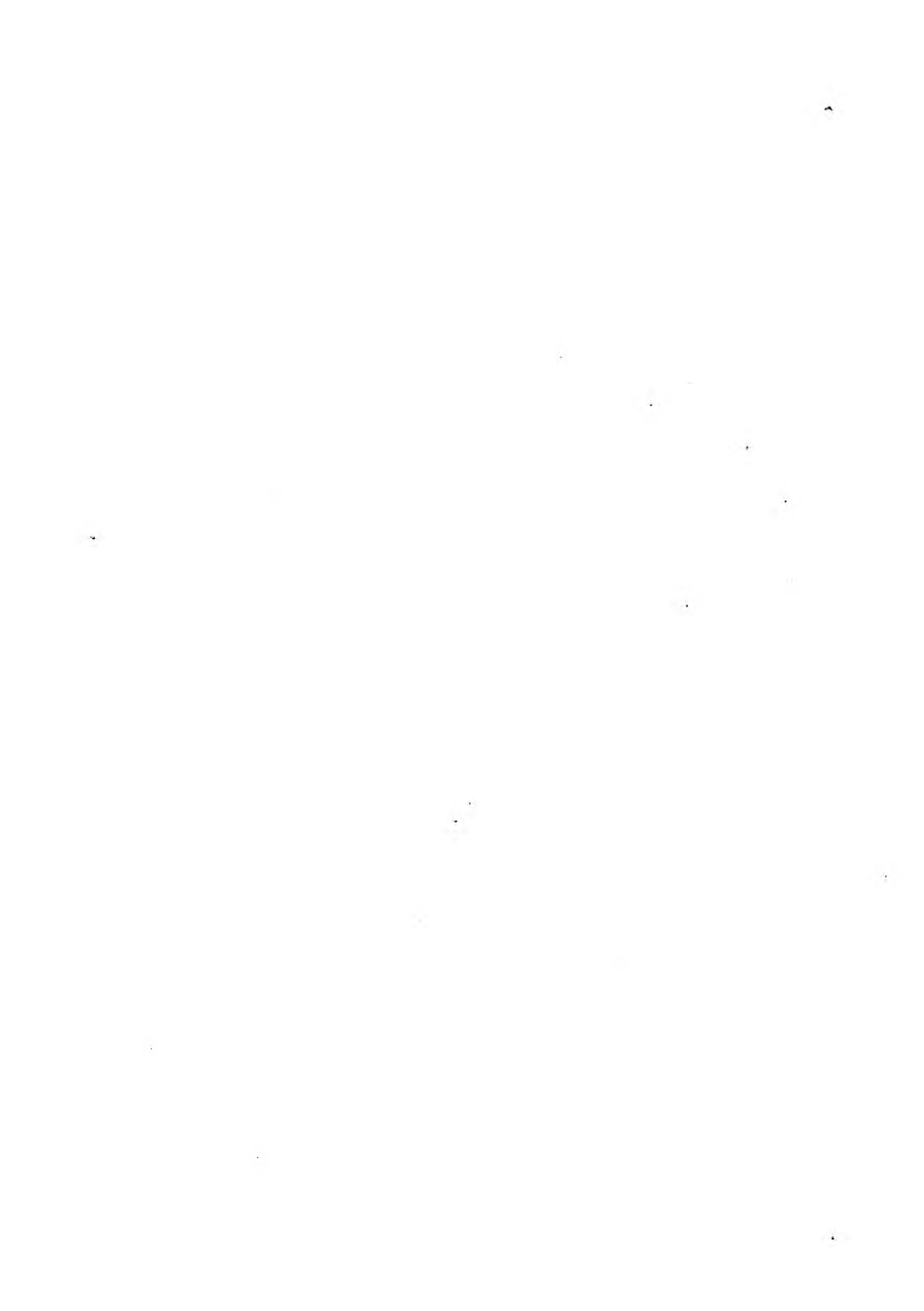
A true, lively, and experimen-
tall description of that part of *America*,
commonly called NEVV ENGLAND:
discovering the state of that Coun-
trie, both as it stands to our new-come
English Planters; and to the old
Native Inhabitants.

Laying downe that which may both enrich the
knowledge of the mind-travelling Reader,
or benefit the future Voyager.

By WILLIAM WOOD.



Printed at *London* by *Tho. Cotes*, for *Iohn Bellamie*, and are to be sold
at his shop, at the three Golden Lyons in *Corne-hill*, neere the
Royall Exchange. 1634.





To the Right Worshipfull,
my much honored Friend,

Sir WILLIAM ARMYNE,
Knight and Baronet.

Noble Sir.



He good assurance of your native worth, and thrice generous disposition, as also the continuall manifestation of your bounteous favour, and love towards my selfe in particular, hath so bound my thankfull acknowledgement, that I count it the least part of my service to present the first frutes of my farre-fetcht experience, to the kinde acceptance of your charitable hands: well knowing that though this my worke, owne not worth enough to deserve your patronage, yet such is your benigne humanity, that I am confident you will daigne it your protection, under which it willingly shrowdes it selfe. And as it is reported of that man whose name was *Alexander*, being a cowardly milke-sop by nature, yet hearing of the valiant courage of that magnificent *Hero, Alexander* the Great, whose name hee bore, he thenceforth became stout and valorous; and as he was animated by having the very name of puissant *Alexander*; so shall these my weake and feble labours, receive life and courage by the patronage of your much esteemed selfe; whereby they shall bee able to out-face the keenest fanges of a blacke mouth'd

The Epistle Dedicatory.

Momus. For from hence the world may conclude, that either there was some worth in the booke, that caused so wise a person to looke upon it, and to vouchsafe to owne it, or else if they suppose that in charity he fostered it, as being a poore helpelesse brat, they may thence learne to do so likewise. If here I should take upon me the usuall straine of a fothing Epistolizer, I should (though upon better grounds than many) sound forth a full mouth'd encomiasticke of your incomparable worth: but though your deserts may justly challenge it, yet I know your vertuous modesty would not thanke me for it; and indeed your owne actions are the best *Heralds* of your owne praise, which in spite of envy it selfe must speake you Wife, and truly Noble: and I for my part, if I may but present any thing, which either for its profit or delight may obtaine your favourable approbation, I have already reaped the harvest of my expectation; onely I must desire you to pardon my bold presumption, as thus to make your well deserving name, the frontispeece to so rude and ill deserving frame. Thus wishing a confluence of all blessings both of the throne, and foot-stoole, to be multiplied upon your selfe, and your vertuous Confort, my very good Lady, together with all the Stemmes of your Noble family, I take my leave and rest,

*Your Worships to serve
and be commanded,*

W. W.





To the Reader.

Courteous Reader,



Hough I will promise thee no such voluminous discourse, as many have made upon a scanter subject, (though they have travailed no further than the smoake of their owne native chimnies) yet dare I presume to present thee with the true, and faithfull relation of some few yeares travels and experience, wherein I would be loath to broach any thing which may puzzle thy beleeve, and so justly draw upon my selfe, that unjust aspersion commonly laid on travailers; of whom many say, They may lye by authority, because none can controule them; which Proverbe had surely his originall from the sleepy beleeve of many a home-bred Dormouse, who comprehends not either the raritie or possibility of those things he sees not, to whom the most classicke relations seeme riddles, and paradoxes: of whom it may be said as once of Diogenes, that because he circled himselfe in the circumference of a tubbe, he therefore contemned the Port and Pallace of Alexander, which he knew not. So there is many a tub-brain'd Cynicke, who because any thing stranger than ordinary, is too large for the strait hoops of his apprehension, he peremptorily concludes it is a lye: But I decline this sort of thicke-witted readers, and dedicate the mite of my endeavours to my more credulous, ingenious, and lesse censorious Country-men, for whose sake I undertooke

To the Reader.

this worke; and I did it the rather, because there hath some relations heretofore past the Presse, which have beene very imperfect; as also because there hath beene many scandalous and false reports past upon the Country, even from the sulphurous breath of every base ballad-monger: wherefore to perfect the one, and take off the other, I have laid downe the nature of the Country, without any partiall respect unto it, as being my dwelling place where I have lived these foure yeares, and intend God willing to returne shortly againe; but my conscience is to me a thousand witnesses, that what I speake is the very truth, and this will informe thee almost as fully concerning it, as if thou wentest over to see it. Now whereas I have written the latter part of this relation concerning the Indians, in a more light and facetious stile, than the former; because their carriage and behaviour hath afforded more matter of mirth, and laughter, than gravity and wisdom; and therefore I have inserted many passages of mirth concerning them, to spice the rest of my more serious discourse, and to make it more pleasant. Thus thou mayest in two or three houres travaile over a few leaves, see and know that, which cost him that writ it, yeares and travaile, over Sea and Land before he knew it; and therefore I hope thou wilt accept it; which shall be my full reward, as it was my whole ambition, and so I rest,

Thine bound in what I may,

W. W.





To the Author, his fingular good
Friend, Mr. *William Wood*.

T*Hanks to thy travell, and thy selfe, who hast
Much knowledge in so small roome, comptly plac't,
And thine experience thus a Mount do'st make,
From whence we may New Englands Prospe&t take,
Though many thousands distant: wherefore thou
Thy selfe shalt sit upon mount Praise her brow.
For if the man that shall the short cut find
Vnto the Indies, shall for that be shrin'd;
Sure thou deservest then no small prayse, who,
So short cut to New England here dost show;
And if then this small thankes, thou getst no more,
Of thankes I then will say the world's growne poore.*

S. W.





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FINIS.





NEVV ENGLANDS PROSPECT.

C H A P. I.

Of the Situation, Bayes, Havens, and Inlets.



Or as much as the Kings most excellent Majesty hath beene graciously pleasd by the grant of his Letters Patents, at first to give life to the Plantations of *New England*, and hath dayly likewise by his Favours and Royall protection cherished their growing hopes; whereby many of his Majesties faithfull Subiects haue beene imboldned to venture persons, states, and indeavours, to the inlargement of his Dominions in that Westerne Continent: Wherefore I thought fit (for the further encouragement of those that hereafter, either by Purse, or Person shall helpe forward the Plantation,) to set forth these few observations out of my personall and experimentall knowledge.

The place whereon the *English* have built their Colonies, is judged by those who have best skill in discovery, either to

be an Iland, furrounded on the North-side with the spacious River *Cannada*, and on the South with *Hudsons* River, or else a *Peninsula*, these two Rivers overlapping one another, having their rise from the great Lakes which are not farre off one another, as the *Indians* doe certainly informe us. But it is not my intent to wander far from our Patent; wherefore I referre you to the thrice memorable discoverer of those parts, Captaine *Smith*, who hath likewise fully described the Southerne and North-east part of *New England*, with the noted head-lands, Capes, Harbours, Rivers, Ponds, and Lakes, with the nature of the Soyle, and commodities both by Sea and Land, &c. within the degrees of fourty one and fourty five.

The Bay of *Massachusets* lyeth under the degree of fourty two and fourty three, bearing South-west from the Lands end of *England*: at the bottome whereof are situated most of the *English* plantations: This Bay is both safe, spacious, and deepe, free from such cockling Seas as runne upon the Coast of *Ireland*, and in the Channels of *England*: there be no stiffe running Currents, or Rockes, Shelves, Barres, Quickfands. The Mariners having sayled two or three Leagues towards the bottome, may behold the two Capes embracing their welcome Ships in their Armes, which thrust themselves out into the Sea in forme of a halfe-moone, the furrounding shore being high, and shewing many white Cliffes in a most pleasant prospect with divers places of low land, out of which divers Riwers vent themselves into the Ocean, with many openings, where is good Harboursing for Ships of any burthen; so that if an unexpected storme or crosse winde should barre the Marriner from recovering his desired Port, he may reach other Harbours, as *Plimmouth*, *Cape Ann*, *Salem*, *Marvill Head*; all of which afford good ground for Anchorage, being likewise land-lockt from Winde and Seas. The chiefe and usuall Harbour, is the still Bay of *Massachusets*, which is close aboard the plantations,

tions, in which most of our ships come to anchor, being the nearest their mart, and usuall place of landing of Passengers; it is a safe and pleasant Harbour within, having but one common and safe entrance, and that not very broad, there scarce being room for 3. Ships to come in board and board at a time, but being once within, there is room for the Anchorage of 500. Ships.

This Harbour is made by a great company of Ilands, whose high Clifles shoulder out the boistrous Seas, yet may easily deceiue any unskilfull Pilote; presenting many faire openings and broad sounds, which afford too shallow waters for any Ships, though navigable for Boates and small pinnaces. The entrance into the great Haven is called *Nantascot*; which is two leagues from *Boston*; this place of it selfe is a very good Haven, where Ships commonly cast Anchor, untill Winde and Tyde serve them for other places; from hence they may sayle to the River of *Wessaguscus*, *Naponset*, *Charles River*, and *Misticke River*, on which Rivers bee seated many Townes. In any of these fore-named harbours, the Sea-men having spent their old store of Wood and Water, may haue fresh supplies from the adjacent Ilands, with good timber to repaire their weather-beaten Ships: Here likewise may be had Mafts or Yards, being store of such Trees as are usefull for the same purpose.

C H A P. I I.

Of the Seasons of the yeare, Winter and Summer, together with the Heate, Cold, Snow, Raine, and the effects of it.

FOR that part of the Countrey wherein most of the *English* have their habitations: it is for certaine the best ground and sweetest Climate in all those parts, bearing the name of *New England*, agreeing well with the temper

temper of our *English* bodies, being high land, and sharpe Ayre, and though most of our *English* Townes border upon the Sea-coast, yet are they not often troubled with Mists, or unwholsome fogges, or cold weather from the Sea, which lies East and South from the Land. And whereas in *England* most of the cold windes and weathers come from the Sea, and those situations are counted most unwholesome, that are neare the Sea-coast, in that Countrey it is not so, but otherwise; for in the extremity of Winter, the North-east and South winde comming from the Sea, produceth warme weather, and bringing in the warme-working waters of the Sea, loofneth the frozen Bayes, carrying away their Ice with their Tides, melting the Snow, and thawing the ground; onely the North-west winde comming over the Land, is the cause of extreame cold weather, being alwaies accompanied with deepe Snowes and bitter Frost, so that in two or three dayes the Rivers are passable for horse and man. But as it is an Axiome in Nature, *Nullum violentum est perpetuum*, No extreames last long, so this cold winde blowes feldome above three dayes together, after which the weather is more tollerable, the Aire being nothing so sharpe, but peradventure in foure or five dayes after this cold messenger will blow a fresh, commanding every man to his house, forbidding any to out-face him without prejudice to their noses: but it may be objected that it is too cold a Countrey for our *English* men, who have beene accustomed to a warmer Climate, to which it may be answered, (*igne levatur hyems*) there is Wood good store, and better cheape to build warme houfes, and make good fires, which makes the Winter lesse tedious; and moreover, the extremity of this cold weather lasteth but for two Moneths or ten weekes, beginning in *December*, and breaking up the tenth day of *February*; which hath beene a passage very remarkeable, that for ten or a dozen yeares the weather hath

hath held himfelfe to his day, unlocking his ycie Bayes and Rivers, which are never frozen againe the fame yeare, except there be fome fmall froft until the middle of *March*. It is obferved by the *Indians* that every tenth yeare there is little or no Winter, which hath beene twice obferved of the *English*; the yeare of new *Plymouth* mens arrivall was no Winter in comparifon; and in the tenth yeare after likewise when the great company fettled themfelves in *Massachusets* Bay, was a very milde feafon, little Froft, and leffe Snow, but cleare ferene weather, few North-weft winds, which was a great mercy to the *English* comming over fo rawly and uncomfortably provided, wanting all utenfils and provifions which belonged to the well being of Planters: and whereas many died at the beginning of the plantations, it was not becaufe the Country was unhealthfull, but becaufe their bodies were corrupted with fea-diet, which was naught, their Beefe and Porke being tainted, their Butter and Cheefe corrupted, their Fish rotten, & voyage long, by reason of croffe Windes, fo that winter approaching before they could get warme houfes, and the fearching fharpnes of that purer Climate, creeping in at the crannies of their crazed bodies, caufed death and fickneffe; but their harmes having taught future voyagers more wifedome, in fhipping good provifion for Sea, and finding warme houfes at landing, finde health in both. It hath bin obferved, that of five or fixe hundred paffengers in one yeare, not above three have died at Sea, having their health likewise at Land. But to returne to the matter in hand, dayly obfervations makes it apparant, that the peircing cold of that Country produceth not fo many noyfome effects, as the raw winters of *England*. In publike affemblies it is ftrange to heare a man sneeze or cough as ordinarily they doe in old *England*: yet not to fmother any thing, left you judge me too partiall in reciting good of the Countrey, and not bad; true it is, that
fome

some venturing too nakedly in extreame of cold, being more foole hardy than wise, have for a time lost the use of their feete, others the use of their fingers; but time and Surgery afterwards recovered them: Some haue had their over-growne beards so frozen together, that they could not get their strong water-bottles into their mouthes; I never heard of any that utterly perished at land with cold, saving one *English* man and an *Indian*, who going together a Fowling, the morning being faire at their setting out, afterward a terrible storme arising, they intended to returne home; but the storme being in their faces, and they not able to with-stand it, were frozen to death, the *Indian* having gained three flight-shot more of his journey homeward, was found reared up against a tree with his *Aquavita* bottle at his head. A second passage (concerning which many thinke hardly of the Country in regard of his cold) was the miscarriage of a boate at sea; certaine men having intended a voyage to new *Plimouth*, setting sayle towards night, they wanted time to fetch it, being constrained to put into another harbour, where being negligent of the well mooring of their Boate, a strong winde comming from the shore in the night, loosned their killocke, and drove them to Sea, without sight of land, before they had awaked out of sleepe; but seeing the eminent danger, such as were not benumbed with cold, shipt out their Oares, shaping their course for *Cape Cod*, where the *Indians* met them, who buried the dead, and carryed the Boate with the living to *Plimouth*, where some of them died, and some recovered. These things may fright some, but being that there hath beene many passages of the like nature in our *English* Climate, it cannot dishearten such as seriously consider it, seeing likewise that their owne ruines sprung from their owne negligence.

The Countrey is not so extreame cold, unlesse it be when the North-west winde is high, at other times it is ordinary

ordinary for Fishermen to goe to Sea in *January* and *February*, in which time they get more Fish, and better than in Summer, onely observing to reach some good Harbours before night, where by good fires they sleepe as well and quietly, (having their mayne sayle tented at their backes, to shelter them from the winde) as if they were at home. To relate how some *English* bodies have borne out cold, will (it may be) startle beleife of some, it being so strange, yet not so strange as true. A certaine man being something distracted, broke away from his Keeper, and running into the Wood, could not bee found with much seeking after; but foure dayes being expired, he returned, to appearance as well in body, as at his egress, and in minde much better: for a mad man to hit home through the unbeaten Woods, was strange, but to liue without meate or drinke in the deepe of Winter, stranger, and yet returne home bettered, was most strange: but if truth may gaine beleife, you may behold a more superlative strangeness. A certaine Maide in the extreame of cold weather, (as it fell out) tooke an uncertaine journey, in her intent short, not above foure miles, yet long in event; for losing her way, shee wandred fixe or seaven dayes in most bitter weather, not having one bit of bread to strengthen her, sometimes a fresh Spring quenched her thirst, which was all the refreshment she had; the Snow being upon the ground at first, shee might have trackt her owne foot-steps backe againe, but wanting that understanding, shee wandred, till God by his speciall providence brought her to the place shee went from, where she lives to this day.

The hard Winters are commonly the fore-runners of pleasant Spring-times, and fertile Summers, being iudged likewise to make much for the health of our *English* bodies: It is found to be more healthfull for such as shall adventure thither, to come towards Winter, than the hot Summer;

Summer; the Climate in Winter is commonly cold and dry, the Snow lies long, which is thought to be no small nourishing to the ground. For the *Indians* burning it to suppress the under-wood, which else would grow all over the Countrey, the Snow falling not long after, keeps the ground warme, and with his melting conveighs the ashes into the pores of the earth, which doth fatten it. It hath beene observed, that *English* Wheate and Rye proves better, which is Winter sowne, and is kept warme by the Snow, than that which is sowne in the Spring. The Summers be hotter than in *England*; because of their more Southerne latitude, yet are they tollerable; being often cooled with fresh blowing windes, it seldome being so hot as men are driven from their labours, especially such whose imployments are within doores, or under the coole shade: servants have hitherto beene priviledged to rest from their labours in extreame hot weather, from ten of the clocke till two, which they regaine by their early rising in the morning, and double diligence in coole weather. The Summers are commonly hot and dry, there being seldome any raines; I have knowne it fixe or seaven weekes, before one shower hath moystened the Plowmans labour, yet the Harveft hath beene very good, the *Indian* Corne requiring more heate than wet; for the *English* Corne, it is refreshed with the nightly dewes, till it grow vp to shade his roots with his owne substance from the parching Sunne. In former times the Raine came seldome, but very violently, continuing his drops, (which were great and many) sometimes foure and twenty houres together; sometimes eight and fourty, which watered the ground for a long time after; but of late the Seasons be much altered, the raine comming oftner, but more moderately, with lesse thunder and lightnings, and suddaine gusts of winde. I dare be bold to affirme it, that I saw not so much raine, raw colds, and mifty fogges in foure yeares in those parts,
as

as was in *England* in the space of foure Moneths the last Winter; yet no man at the yeares end, complained of too much drought, or too little raine. The times of most Raine, are in the beginning of *Aprill*, and at *Michaelmas*. The early Springs and long Summers make but short Autumnes and Winters. In the Spring, when the Graffe beginnes to put forth, it growes apace, so that where it was all blacke by reason of Winters burnings, in a fortnight there will be Graffe a foote high.

C H A P. I I I.

Of the Climate, length, and shortnesse of day and night, with the suiteablenesse of it to English bodies for health and sicknesse.

THE Countrey being nearer the Equinoctiall than *England*, the dayes and nights be more equally divided. In Summer the dayes be two hours shorter, and likewise in Winter two houres longer than in *England*. In a word, both Summer and Winter is more commended of the *English* there, than the Summer Winters, and Winter Summers of *England*; and who is there that could not wish, that *Englands* Climate were as it hath beene in quondam times, colder in Winter, and hotter in Summer? or who will condemne that which is as *England* hath beene? *Virginia* having no Winter to speake of, but extreame hot Summers, hath dried up much *English* blood, and by pestiferous diseases swept away many lusty bodies, changing their complexion not into swarthinesse, but into Palenesse; so that when as they come for trading into our parts, wee can know many of them by their faces. This alteration certainly comes not from any want of victuals or necessary foode, for their soyle is very fertile and pleasant, yeelding both Corne and Cattle plenty, but rather from

the Climate, which indeede is found to be hotter than is fuiteable to an ordinary *English* constitution.

In *New England* both men and women keepe their naturall complexions, in so much as Sea men wonder when they arrive in those parts, to see their Countrey-men so fresh and ruddy: If the Sunne doth tanne any, yet the Winters cold restores them to their former complexion; and as it is for the outward complexion, so it is for the inward constitution; not very many being troubled with inflammations, or such diseases as are encreased by too much heate: and whereas I say, not very many, yet dare I not exclude any; for death being certaine to all, in all Nations there must be something tending to death of like certainty. The soundest bodies are mortall and subject to change, therefore fall into diseases, and from diseases to death. Now the two chiefe messengers of mortality, be *Feavers* and *Callentures*; but they be easily helpt, if taken in time, and as easily prevented of any that will not prove a meere foole to his body. For the common diseases of *England*, they be strangers to the *English* now in that strange Land. To my knowledge I never knew any that had the Poxe, Measels, Greene-sicknesse, Head-aches, Stone, or Consumptions, &c. Many that have come infirme out of *England*, retaine their old grievances still, and some that were long troubled with lingering diseases, as Coughs of the lungs, Consumptions, &c. haue beene restored by that medicineable Climate to their former strength and health. God hath beene pleased so to blesse men in the health of their bodies, that I dare confidently say it, out of that Towne from whence I came, in three yeares and a halfe, there dyed but three, one of which was crazed before he came into the Land; the other were two Children borne at one birth before their time, the Mother being accidentally hurt. To make good which losses, I have seene foure Children Baptized at a time, which wipes away

away that common aspersiō, that women have no Children, being a meere falsity, there being as sweete lusty Children as in any other Nation, and reckoning so many for so many, more double births than in *England*; the women likewise having a more speedy recovery, and gathering of strength after their delivery than in *England*.

The last Argument to confirme the healthfulnesse of the Countrey, shall be from mine owne experience, who although in *England* I was brought up tenderly under the carefull hatching of my dearest friends, yet scarce could I be acquainted with health, having beene let blood fixe times for the *Pleurisie* before I went; likewise being assailed with other weakning diseases; but being planted in that new Soyle and healthfull Ayre, which was more correspondent to my nature, (I speake it with praise to the mercifull God) though my occasions have beene to passe thorow heate and cold, wet, and dry, by Sea and Land, in Winter and Summer, day by day, for foure yeares together, yet scarce did I know what belonged to a dayes sicknesse.

C H A P. I I I I.

Of the nature of the Soyle.

THe Soyle is for the generall a warme kinde of earth, there being little cold-spewing land, no Morish Fennes, no Quagmires, the lowest grounds be the Marshes, over which every full and change the Sea flowes: these Marshes be rich ground, and bring plenty of Hay, of which the Cattle feed and like, as if they were fed with the best up-land Hay in *New England*; of which likewise there is great store which growes commonly between the Marshes and the Woods. This Medow ground lies higher than the Marshes, whereby it is freed from the over-flowing
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ing of the Seas; and besides this, in many places where the Trees grow thinne, there is good fodder to be got amongst the Woods. There be likewise in divers places neare the plantations great broad Medowes, wherein grow neither shrub nor Tree, lying low, in which Plaines growes as much grasse, as may be throwne out with a Sithe, thicke and long, as high as a mans middle; some as high as the shoulders, so that a good mower may cut three loads in a day. But many object, this is but a course fodder: True it is, that it is not so fine to the eye as *English* grasse, but it is not sowre, though it grow thus ranke; but being made into Hay, the Cattle eate it as well as it were Lea-hay and like as well with it; I doe not thinke *England* can shew, fairer Cattle either in Winter, or Summer, than is in those parts both Winter and Summer; being generally larger and better of milch, and bring forth young as ordinarily as Cattle doe in *England*, and have hitherto beene free from many diseases that are incident to Cattle in *England*.

To returne to the Subject in hand, there is so much hay-ground in the Countrey, as the richest voyagers that shall venture thither, neede not feare want of fodder, though his Heard increase into thousands, there being thousands of Acres that yet was never medled with. And whereas it hath beene reported, that some hath mowne a day for halfe of a loade of Hay: I doe not say, but it may be true, a man may doe as much, and get as little in *England*, on *Salisbury* Plaine, or in other places where Grasse cannot be expected: So Hay-ground is not in all places in *New England*: Wherefore it shall behoue every man according to his calling, and estate, to looke for a fit situation at the first; and if hee be one that intends to live on his stocke, to choose the grasse Vallies before the woody Mountaines. Furthermore, whereas it hath beene generally reported in many places of *England*, that the Grasse growes not in those

those places where it was cut the fore-going yeares, it is a meere falshood; for it growes as well the ensuing Spring as it did before, and is more spiery and thicke, like our *English* Grasse: and in such places where the Cattle use to graze, the ground is much improved in the Woods, growing more grassie, and lesse weedy. The worst that can be sayd against the meddow-grounds, is because there is little edish or after-pasture, which may proceede from the late mowing, more than from any thing else; but though the edish be not worth much, yet is there such plenty of other Grasse and feeding, that there is no want of Winter-fodder till *December*, at which time men beginne to house their milch-cattle and Calves: Some, notwithstanding the cold of the Winter, have their young Cattle without doores, giving them meate at morning and evening. For the more upland grounds, there be different kinds, in some places clay, some gravell, some a red sand; all which are covered with a black mould, in some places above a foote deepe, in other places not so deepe. There be very few that have the experience of the ground, that can condemne it of barrenesse; although many deeme it barren, because the *English* use to manure their land with fish, which they doe not because the land could not bring corne without it, but because it brings more with it; the land likewise being kept in hart the longer: besides, the plenty of fish which they have for little or nothing, is better so used, than cast away; but to argue the goodnesse of the ground, the *Indians* who are too lazie to catch fish, plant corne eight or ten yeares in one place without it, having very good crops. Such is the rankenesse of the ground that it must bee sowne the first yeare with *Indian* Corne, which is a foaking graine, before it will be fit for to receive *English* feede. In a word, as there is no ground so purely good, as the long forced and improved grounds of *England*, so is there none so extreame bad as in many places of *England*,

England, that as yet have not beene manured and improved; the woods of *New England* being accounted better ground than the Forrests of *England* or woodland ground, or heathy plaines.

For the naturall foyle, I preferre it before the countrey of Surry, or Middlesex, which if they were not enriched with continuall manurings, would be lesse fertile than the meanest ground in *New England*; wherefore it is neyther impossible, nor much improbable, that upon improvements the foile may be as good in time as *England*. And whereas some gather the ground to be naught, and soone out of hart, because *Plimouth* men remove from their old habitations, I answer, they do no more remove from their habitation, than the Citizen w^{ch} hath one house in the Citty & another in the Countrey, for his pleasure, health, & profit. For although they have taken new plots of ground, and built houses upon them, yet doe they retaine their old houses still, and repaire to them every Sabbath day; neyther doe they esteeme their old lots worse than when they first tooke them: what if they doe not plant on them every yeare? I hope it is no ill husbandry to rest the land, nor is alwayes that the worst that lies sometimes fallow. If any man doubt of the goodnesse of the ground, let him comfort himselfe with the cheapenesse of it; such bad land in *England* I am sure wil bring in store of good monie. This ground is in some places of a soft mould, and easie to plow; in other places so tough and hard, that I have seene ten Oxen toyled, their Iron chaines broken, and their Shares and Coulters much strained: but after the first breaking up it is so easie, that two Oxen and a Horfe may plow it; there hath as good *English* Corne growne there, as could be desired; especially Rie and Oates, and Barly: there hath beene no great tryall as yet of Wheate, and Beanes; onely thus much I affirme, that these two graines grow well in Gardens, therefore it is not improbable,

ble, but when they can gather feede of that which is fowne in the countrey, it may grow as well as any other Graine: but commonly the feede that commeth out of *England* is heated at Sea, and therefore cannot thrive at land.

C H A P. V.

Of the Hearbes, Fruites, Woods, Waters and Mineralls.

THE ground affoards very good kitchin Gardens, for Turneps, Parfnips, Carrots, Radishes, and Pumpions, Muskmillions, Isquouterquashes, Coucubers, Onyons, and whatsoever growes well in *England*, growes as well there, many things being better and larger: there is likewise growing all manner of Hearbes for meate, and medicine, and that not onely in planted Gardens, but in the Woods, without eyther the art or the helpe of man, as sweet Marjoran, Purfelane, Sorrell, Peneral, Yarrow, Mirtle, Saxifarilla, Bayes, &c. There is likewise Strawberries in abundance, very large ones, some being two inches about; one may gather halfe a bushell in a forenoone: In other seasons there bee Gooseberries, Bilberies, Resberies, Treackleberies, Hurtleberies, Currants; which being dryed in the Sunne are little inferiour to those that our Grocers sell in *England*: This land likewise affoards Hempe and Flax, some naturally, and some planted by the *English*, with Rapes if they bee well managed. For such commodities as lie underground, I cannot out of mine owne experience or knowledge say much, having taken no great notice of such things; but it is certainly reported that there is Iron, stone; and the *Indians* informe us that they can leade us to the mountaines of blacke Lead, and have showne us lead ore, if our small judgement in such things doe not deceive us: and though no body dare confidently conclude, yet dare they not utterly deny, but that the *Spaniards*

iards blisse may lye hid in the barren Mountaines, such as have coasted the countrey affirme that they know where to fetch Seacole if wood were scant; there is plenty of stone both rough and smooth, usefull for many things, with quarries of Slate, out of which they get covering for houses, with good clay, whereof they make Tiles and Bricks, and pavements for their necessary uses.

For the Countrey it is as well watered as any land under the Sunne, every family, or every two families having a spring of sweet waters betwixt them, which is farre different from the waters of *England*, being not so sharpe, but of a fatter substance, and of a more jetty colour; it is thought there can be no better water in the world, yet dare I not preferre it before good Beere, as some have done, but any man will choose it before bad Beere, Wheay, or Buttermilke. Those that drinke it be as healthfull, fresh, and lustie, as they that drinke beere; These springs be not onely within land, but likewise bordering upon the Sea coasts, so that some times the tides overflow some of them, which is accounted rare in the most parts of *England*. No man hitherto hath beene constrained to digge deepe for his water, or to fetch it farre, or to fetch of severall waters for severall uses; one kind of water serving for washing, and brewing and other things. Now besides these springs, there be divers spacious ponds in many places of the Countrey, out of which runne many sweet streames, which are constant in their course both winter and summer, whereat the Cattle quench their thirst, and upon which may be built water mills, as the plantation encreases.

The next commoditie the land affords, is good store of Woods, & that not onely such as may be needfull for fewell, but likewise for the building of Ships, and houses, & Mills, and all manner of water-worke about which Wood is needfull. The Timber of the Countrey growes straight,

straight, and tall, some trees being twenty, some thirty foot high, before they spread forth their branches; generally the Trees be not very thicke, though there be many that will serve for Mill posts, some being three foote and a halfe o're. And whereas it is generally conceived, that the woods grow so thicke, that there is no more cleare ground than is hewed out by labour of man; it is nothing so; in many places, divers Acres being cleare, so that one may ride a hunting in most places of the land, if he will venture himselfe for being lost: there is no underwood saving in swamps, and low grounds that are wet, in which the *English* get Ofiers, and Hasles, and such small wood as is for their use. Of these swamps, some be ten, some twenty, some thirty miles long, being preserved by the wetnesse of the soile wherein they grow; for it being the custome of the *Indians* to burne the wood in *November*, when the grasse is withered, and leaves dryed, it consumes all the underwood, and rubbish, which otherwise would over grow the Country, making it unpaffable, and spoile their much affected hunting: so that by this meanes in those places where the *Indians* inhabit, there is scarce a bush or bramble, or any comberfome underwood to bee seene in the more champion ground. Small wood growing in these places where the fire could not come, is preserved. In some places where the *Indians* dyed of the Plague some foure-teene yeares agoe, is much underwood, as in the mid way betwixt *Wessaguscus* and *Plimouth*, because it hath not bene burned; certaine Rivers stopping the fire from coming to cleare that place of the countrey, hath made it unusefull and troublesome to travell thorow, in so much that it is called ragged plaine, because it teares and rents the cloathes of them that passe. Now because it may be necessary for mechanicall artificers to know what Timber, and wood of use is in the Countrey, I will recite the most usefull as followeth.

*Trees both in hills and plaines, in plenty be,
 The long liv'd Oake, and mournfull Cypris tree,
 Skie towring pines, and Chesnuts coated rough,
 The lasting Cedar, with the Walnut tough:
 The rozin dropping Firre for masts in use,
 The boatmen seeke for Oares light, neate growne sprewse,
 The brittle Ash, the ever trembling Aspes,
 The broad-spread Elme, whose concave harbours waspes,
 The water spungie Alder good for nought,
 Small Elderne by th' Indian Fletchers fought,
 The knottie Maple, pallid Birtch, Hawthornes,
 The Horne bound tree that to be cloven scornes;
 Which from the tender Vine oft takes his spouse,
 Who twinds imbracing armes about his boughes.
 Within this Indian Orchard fruites be some,
 The ruddie Cherrie, and the jettie Plumbe,
 Snake murthering Hazell, with sweet Saxaphrage,
 Whose spurnes in beere allayes hot fevers rage.
 The Diars Shumach, with more trees there be,
 That are both good to use, and rare to see.*

Though many of these trees may seeme to have epithites contrary to the nature of them as they grow in *England*, yet are they agreeable with the Trees of that Countrie. The chiefe and common Timber for ordinary use is Oake, and Walnut: Of Oakes there be three kindes, the red Oake, white, and blacke; as these are different in kinde, so are they chosen for such uses as they are most fit for, one kind being more fit for clappboard, others for sawne board, some fitter for shipping, others for houses. These Trees affoord much Mast for Hogges, especially every third yeare, bearing a bigger Acorne than our *English* Oake. The Wallnut tree is something different from the *English* Wallnut, being a great deale more tough, and more serviceable, and altogether as heavie: and
 whereas

whereas our Gunnes that are stocked with *English* Wallnut, are soone broaken and cracked in frost, beeing a brittle Wood; we are driven to stocke them new with the Country Wallnut, which will indure all blowes, and weather; lasting time out of minde. These trees beare a very good Nut, something smaller, but nothing inferiour in sweetnesse and goodnesse to the *English* Nut, having no bitter pill. There is likewise a tree in some part of the Countrey, that beares a Nut as bigge as a small peare. The Cedar tree is a tree of no great growth, not bearing above a foot and a halfe square at the most, neither is it very high. I suppose they be much inferiour to the Cedars of *Lebanon* so much commended in holy writ. This wood is more desired for ornament than substance, being of colour red and white like Eugh, smelling as sweete as Iuniper; it is commonly used for feeling of houses, and making of Chests, boxes, and staves. The Firre and Pine bee trees that grow in many places, shooting up exceeding high, especially the Pine: they doe afford good mafts, good board, Rozin and Turpentine. Out of these Pines is gotten the candlewood that is so much spoken of, which may serve for a shift amongst poore folkes; but I cannot commend it for singular good, because it is something fluttish, dropping a pitchie kinde of substance where it stands. Here no doubt might be good done with saw mils; for I have seene of these stately highgrowne trees, ten miles together close by the River side, from whence by shipping they might be conveyed to any desired Port. Likewise it is not improbable that Pitch and Tarre may be forced from these trees, which beare no other kinde of fruite. For that countrey Ash, it is much different from the Ash of *England*, being brittle and good for little, so that Wallnut is used for it. The Horne-bound tree is a tough kind of Wood, that requires so much paines in riving as is almost incredible, being the best for to make
bolles

bolles and dishes, not being subject to cracke or leake. This tree growing with broad spread Armes, the vines winde their curling branches about them; which vines affoord great store of grapes, which are very big both for the grape and Cluster, sweet and good: These be of two forts, red and white, there is likewise a smaller kind of grape, which groweth in the Islands which is sooner ripe and more delectable; so that there is no knowne reason why as good wine may not be made in those parts, as well as in *Burdeuax* in *France*; being under the same degree. It is great pittie no man sets upon such a venture, whereby he might in small time enrich himselfe, and benefit the Countrey, I know nothing which doth hinder but want of skilfull men to manage such an imployment: For the countrey is hot enough, the ground good enough, and many convenient hills which lye toward the south Sunne, as if they were there placed for the purpose. The Cherrie trees yeeld great store of Cherries, which grow on clusters like grapes; they be much smaller than our *English* Cherrie, nothing neare so good if they be not very ripe: they so furre the mouth that the tongue will cleave to the rooffe, and the throate wax horse with swallowing those red Bullies (as I may call them,) being little better in taste. *English* ordering may bring them to be an *English* Cherrie, but yet they are as wilde as the *Indians*. The Plummes of the Countrey be better for Plummes than the Cherries be for Cherries, they be blacke and yellow about the bignesse of a Damson, of a reasonable good taste. The white thorne affords hawes as bigge as an *English* Cherrie, which is esteemed above a Cherrie for his goodnesse and pleasantnesse to the taste.

C H A P. V I.

Of the Beasts that live on the land.

HAVING related unto you the pleafant fiteuation of the Countrey, the healthfulneffe of the climate, the nature of the foile, with his vegetatives, and other commodities; it will not be amiffe to informe you of fuch irrationall creatures as are daily bred and continually nourifhed in this countrey, which doe much conduce to the well being of the Inhabitants, affording not onely meate for the belly, but cloathing for the backe. The beafts be as followeth.

*The kingly Lyon, and the ftrong arm'd Beare
The large limbed Moofes, with the tripping Deare,
Quill darting Porcupines, and Rackcoones bee,
Castell'd in the hollow of an aged tree;
The fkipping Squerrell, Rabbet, purblinde Hare,
Immured in the felfefame Caftle are,
Leaft red-eyed Ferrets, wily Foxes fould
Them undermine, if rampird but with mould.
The grim fac't Ounce, and ravenous howling Woolfe,
Whofe meagre paunch fuckles like a fwallowing gulfe.
Blacke gliftering Otters, and rich coated Bever,
The Civet fented Musquafh fmelling ever.*

Concerning Lyons, I will not fay that I ever faw any my felfe, but fome affirme that they have feene a Lyon at *Cape Anne* which is not above fix leagues from *Boston*: fome likewise being loft in woods, have heard fuch terrible roarings, as have made them much agaft; which muft eyther be Devills or Lyons; there being no other creatures which ufe to roare faving Beares, which have not fuch a terrible kind of roaring: befides, *Plimouth* men have traded for Lyons skinnes in former times. But fure

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it is that there be Lyons on that Continent, for the *Virginians* saw an old Lyon in their plantations, who having lost his Iackall, which was wont to hunt his prey, was brought so poore that he could goe no further. For Beares they be common, being a great blacke kind of Beare, which be most fierce in Strawberry time, at which time they have young ones; at this time likewise they will goe upright like a man, and clime trees, and swimme to the Islands; which if the *Indians* see, there will be more sportfull Beare bayting than Paris Garden can afford. For seeing the Beares take water, an *Indian* will leape after him, where they goe to water cuffes for bloody noses, and scratched sides; in the end the man gets the victory, riding the Beare over the watery plaine till he can beare him no longer. In the winter they take themselves to the cliffs of rockes, and thicke swamps, to shelter them from the cold; and foode being scant in those cold and hard times, they live onely by sleeping and sucking their pawes, which keepeth them as fat as they are in Summer; there would be more of them if it were not for the Woolves, which devoure them; a kennell of those ravening runnagadoes, setting on a poore single Beare, will teare him as a Dogge will teare a Kid: it would be a good change if the cuntry had for every Woolfe a Beare, upon the condition all the woolves were banished; so should the inhabitants be not onely rid of their greatest annoyance, but furnished with more store of provisions, Beares being accounted very good meate, esteemed of all men above Venison: againe they never prey upon the *English* cattle, or offer to assault the person of any man, unlesse being vexed with a shot, and a man run upon them before they be dead, in which case they will stand in their owne defence, as may appear by this instance. Two men going a fowling, appointed at evening to meete at a certaine pond side, to share equally, and to returne home; one of these
Gunnars

Gunners having killed a Seale or Sea calfe, brought it to the side of the pond where hee was to meete his comrade, afterwards returning to the Sea side for more gaine; and having loaded himselfe with more Geese and Duckes, he repaired to the pond, where hee saw a great Beare feeding on his Seale, which caused him to throw downe his loade, and give the Beare a salute; which though it was but with Goose shot, yet tumbled him over and over, whereupon the man supposing him to be in a manner dead, ran and beate him with the hand of his Gunne; The Beare perceiving him to be such a coward to strike him when he was down, scrambled up, standing at defiance with him, scratching his legges, tearing his cloathes and face, who stood it out till his six foot Gunne was broken in the middle, then being deprived of his weapon, he ran up to the shoulders into the pond, where hee remained till the Beare was gone, and his mate come in, who accompanied him home.

The beaft called a Moose, is not much unlike red Deare, this beaft is as bigge as an Oxe; slow of foote, headed like a Bucke, with a broade beame, some being two yards wide in the head, their flesh is as good as Beefe, their hides good for cloathing; The *English* have some thoughts of keeping them tame, and to accustome them to the yoake, which will be a great commoditie: First because they are so fruitfull, bringing forth three at a time, being likewise very uberous. Secondly, because they will live in winter without any fodder. There be not many of these in the *Massachusetts bay*, but forty miles to the North-east there be great store of them; These pore beafts likewise are much devoured by the Woolves: The ordinary Deare be much bigger than the Deare of *England*, of a brighter colour, more inclining to red, with spotted bellies; the most store of these be in winter, when the more Northerne parts of the countrey bee cold for them; they
desire

desire to be neare the Sea, so that they may swimme to the Islands when they are chased by the Woolves: It is not to be thought into what great multitudes they would encrease, were it not for the common devourer the Woolfe; They have generally three at a time, which they hide a mile one from another, giving them sucke by turnes; thus they doe, that if the Woolfe should finde one, he might misse of the other. These Deare be fat in the deepe of winter; In Summer it is hard catching of them with the best Greyhounds that may be procured, because they bee swift of foote. Some credible persons have affirmed, that they have seene a Deare leape three score feet at little or no forcement; besides, there be so many old trees, rotten stumps, and *Indian* barnes, that a dog cannot well run without being shoulder-shot: yet would I not diffwade any from carrying good dogges; for in the winter time they be very usefull; for when the snow is hard frozen, the Deare being heavie, sinkes into the snow, the doggs being light runne upon the top and overtake them, and pull them downe: some by this meanes have gotten twenty Buckes and Does in a winter, the hornes of these Deare grow in such a straight manner, (overhanging their heads) that they cannot feede upon such things as grow low, till they have cast their old hornes: of these Deare there be a great many, and more in the *Massachusetts bay*, than in any other place, which is a great helpe and refreshment to these planters. The Porcupine is a small thing not much unlike a Hedgehog; something bigger, who stands upon his guard and proclaimes a *Noli me tangere*, to man and beast, that shall approach too neare him, darting his quills into their legges, and hides. The Rackoone is a deepe furred beast, not much unlike a Badger, having a tayle like a Fox, as good meate as a Lambe; there is one of them in the Tower. These beasts in the day time sleepe in hollow trees, in the moone shine night they goe to feede on clammes

clammes at a low tide, by the Sea fide, where the *English* hunt them with their dogges. The Squerrells be of three sorts, first the great gray Squerrell, which is almost as bigge as an *English* Rabbet; of these there be the greatest plenty, one may kill a dozen of them in an afternoone, about three of the clocke they begin to walke. The second is a small Squerrell, not unlike the *English* Squerrell, which doth much trouble the planters of Corne, so that they are constrained to set divers Trappes, and to carry their Cats into the Corne fields, till their corne be three weekes old. The third kind is a flying Squerrell, which is not very bigge, slender of body, with a great deale of loose skinne which shee spreads square when shee flies, which the winde gets, and so wafts her Batlike body from place to place; it is a creature more for sight and wonderment, than eyther pleasure or profit. The Rabbets be much like ours in *England*. The Hares be some of them white, and a yard long; these two harmelesse creatures are glad to shelter themselves from the harmefull Foxes, in hollow trees, having a hole at the entrance no bigger than they can creepe in at: if they should make them holes in the ground, as our *English* Rabbets doe, the undermining Renoilds would rob them of their lives, and extirpate their generation. The beasts of offence be Squunckes, Ferrets, Foxes, whose impudence sometimes drives them to the good wives Hen roost, to fill their Paunch: some of these be blacke; their furre is of much esteeme.

The Ounce or the wilde Cat, is as big as a mungrell dog, this creature is by nature ferce, and more dangerous to bee met withall than any other creature, not fearing eyther dogge or man; he useth to kill Deare, which hee thus effecteth: Knowing the Deares tracts, hee will lye lurking in long weedes, the Deare passing by he suddenly leapes upon his backe, from thence gets to his necke, and scratcheth out his throate; he hath likewise a devise to get

Geese, for being much of the colour of a Goose he will place himselfe close by the water, holding up his bob taile, which is like a Goose necke; the Geese seeing this counterfet Goose, approach nigh to visit him, who with a suddaine jerke apprehends his mistrustlesse prey. The *English* kill many of these, accounting them very good meate. Their skinnes be a very deepe kind of Furre, spotted white and black on the belly. The Woolves bee in some respect different from them of other countries; it was never knowne yet that a Wolfe ever set upon a man or woman. Neyther do they trouble horses or coves; but swine, goates and red calves which they take for Deare, be often destroyed by them, so that a red calfe is cheaper than a blacke one in that regard; in Autumne and the beginning of the Spring, these ravenous rangers doe most frequent our *English* habitations, following the Deare which come downe at that time to those parts. They be made much like a Mungrell, being big boned, lanke paunched, deepe breasted, having a thicke necke, and head, pricke eares, and long snoute, with dangerous teeth, long staring haire, and a great bush taile; it is thought of many, that our *English* Mastiffes might be too hard for them; but it is no such matter, for they care no more for an ordinary Mastiffe, than an ordinary Mastiffe cares for a Curre; many good Dogges have beene spoyled with them. Once a faire Grayhound hearing them at their howlings run out to chide them, who was torne in peeces before he could be rescued. One of them makes no more bones to runne away with a Pigge, than a Dogge to runne away with a Marrow bone. It is observed that they have no joynts from the head to the tayle, which prevents them from leaping, or suddaine turning, as may appeare by what I shall shew you. A certaine man having shot a Wolfe, as he was feeding upon a Swine, breaking his legge onely, hee knew not how to devise his death, on a suddaine, the
Wolfe

Woolfe being a blacke one, he was loath to spoyle his furre with a second shot, his skinne being worth five or sixe pound Sterling; wherefore hee resolved to get him by the tayle, and thrust him into a River that was hard by; which effected, the Woolfe being not able to turne his joyntlesse body to bite him, was taken. That they cannot leape, may appeare by this Woolfe, whose mouth watering at a few poore impaled Kiddes, would needes leape over a five-foote pale to be at them; but his foote slipping in the rise, he fell a little short of his desire, and being hung in the Carpenters stockes, howled so loud, that he frighted away the Kids, and called the *English*, who killed him. These be killed dayly in some place or other, either by the *English*, or *Indian*; who have a certaine rate for every head: Yet is there little hope of their utter destruction, the Countrey being so spacious, and they so numerous, travelling in the Swamps by Kennels: sometimes ten or twelve are of a company. Late at night, and early in the morning, they set up their howlings, and call their companies together at night to hunt, at morning to sleepe; in a word they be the greatest inconveniency the Countrey hath, both for matter of dammage to private men in particular, and the whole Countrey in generall.

CHAP. VII.

Beasts living in the water.

FOR all creatures that liv'd both by Land and Water, they be first Otters, which be most of them blacke, whose furre is much used for Muffes, and are held almost as deare as Beaver. The flesh of them is none of the best meate, but their Oyle is of rare use for many things. Secondly, Martins, a good furre for their bignesse: Thirdly, Musquashes,

Musquashes, which be much like a Beaver for shape, but nothing neare so bigge; the Male hath two stones which smell as sweete as Muske, and being killed in Winter, never lose their sweete smell: These skinned are no bigger than a Coney-skinne, yet are sold for five shillings a peice, being sent for Tokens into *England*. One good skinne will perfume a whole house-full of cloathes, if it be right and good. Fourthly, the Beaver, concerning whom if I should at large discourse, according to knowledge or information, I might make a Volume. The wisdom and understanding of this Beast, will almost conclude him a reasonable creature: His shape is thicke and short, having likewise short legs, feete like a Mole before, and behinde like a Goose, a broad tayle in forme like a shoe-sole, very tough and strong; his head is something like an Otters head, saving that his teeth before, be placed like the teeth of a Rabbet, two above, and two beneath; sharpe and broad, with which he cuts downe Trees as thicke as a mans thigh, afterwards diuiding them into lengths, according to the use they are appointed for. If one Beaver be too weake to carry the logge, then another helps him; if they two be too weake, then *Multorum manibus grande levatur onus*; foure more adding their helpe, being placed three to three, which set their teeth in one anothers tough tayles, and laying the loade on the two hindmost, they draw the logge to the desired place. That this may not seeme altogether incredible, remember that the like almost may be seene in our Ants, which will joyne sometimes seven or eight together in the carrying of a burthen. These Creatures build themselves houses of wood and clay, close by the Ponds sides, and knowing the Seasons, build them answerable houses, having them three stories high, so that as land-floods are raised by great Raines, as the waters arise, they mount higher in their houses; as they assuage, they descend lower againe. These houses
are

are so strong, that no creature saving an industrious man with his penetrating tooles can prejudice them, their ingresse and egress being vnder water. These make likewise very good Ponds, knowing whence a streame runnes from betweene two rising Hills, they will there pitch downe piles of Wood, placing smaller rubbish before it with clay and fods, not leaving, till by their Art and Industry they have made a firme and curious damme-head, which may draw admiration from wise understanding men. These creatures keepe themselves to their owne families, never parting so long as they are able to keepe house together: And it is commonly sayd, if any Beaver accidentally light into a strange place, he is made a drudge so long as he lives there, to carry at the greater end of the logge, unlesse he creepe away by stealth. Their wisdome secures them from the *English*, who seldome, or neuer kills any of them, being not patient to lay a long siege, or to be so often deceived by their cunning evasions, so that all the Beaver which the *English* have, comes first from the *Indians*, whose time and experience fits them for that employment.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Birds and Fowles both of Land and Water.

HAVING shewed you the most desirable, usefull, and beneficiall creatures, with the most offensive carrions that belong to our Wilderneffe, it remaines in the next place, to shew you such kinds of Fowle as the Countrey affords: They are many, and we have much variety both at Sea and on Land; and such as yeeld us much profit, and honest pleasure, and are these that follow; as

*The Princely Eagle, and the soaring Hawke,
Whom in their unknowne wayes there's none can chawke:*

The

*The Humberd for some Queenes rich Cage more fit,
 Than in the vacant Wildernesse to sit.
 The swift wing'd Swallow sweeping to and fro,
 As swift as arrow from Tartarian Bow.
 When as Aurora's infant day new springs,
 There th' morning mounting Larke her sweete lays sings.
 The harmonious Thrush, swift Pigeon, Turtle-dove,
 Who to her mate doth ever constant prove:
 The Turkey-Pheasant, Heathcocke, Partridge rare,
 The carrion-tearing Crow, and hurtfull Stare,
 The long liv'd Raven, th' ominous Screech-Owle,
 Who tells as old wives say, disasters foule.
 The drowfie Madge that leaves her day-lov'd nest,
 And loves to roave when day-birds be at rest:
 Th' Eele-murtherring Hearne, and greedy Cormorant,
 That neare the Creekes in morish Marshes haunt.
 The bellowing Bitterne, with the long-leg'd Crane,
 Presaging Winters hard, and dearth of graine.
 The Silver Swan that tunes her mournfull breath,
 To sing the dirge of her approaching death.
 The tatling Oldwines, and the cackling Geese,
 The fearefull Gull that shunnes the murtherring Peece.
 The strong wing'd Mallard, with the nimble Teale,
 And ill-shape't Loone who his harsh notes doth squeale.
 There Widgins, Sheldrackes and Humilitees,
 Snites, Doppers, Sea-Larkes, in whole millions flees.*

The Eagles of the Countrey be of two forts, one like the Eagles that be in *England*, the other is something bigger with a great white head, and white taylor: these bee commonly called Gripes; these prey upon Duckes and Geese, and such Fish as are cast upon the Sea-shore. And although an Eagle be counted King of that feathered regiment, yet is there a certaine blacke Hawke that beates him; so that hee is constrained to soare so high, till heate expell

expell his aduersary. This Hawke is much prized of the *Indians*, being accounted a Sagamores ransome.

To speake much of Hawkes, were to trespasse upon my owne judgement, and bring upon my selfe a deserved censure, for abusing the Faulconers termes: But by relation from those that have more insight into them than my selfe: There be divers kinds of Hawkes: their Aeries are easie to come by, being in the holes of Rockes, neare the shore, so that any who are addicted to that sport, if he will be but at the charge of finding Poultry for them, may have his desires. We could wish them well mew'd in *England*; for they make hauocke of Hens, Partridges, Heathcockes, and Duckes; often hindering the Fowler of his long look't for shoote. The Humbird is one of the wonders of the Countrey, being no bigger than a Hornet, yet hath all the demensions of a Bird, as bill, and wings, with quills, spider-like legges, small clawes: For colour, she is as glorious as the Raine-bow; as she flies, she makes a little humming noise like a Humble-bee: wherefore shee is called the Humbird. The Pigeon of that Countrey, is something different from our Dove-house Pigeons in *England*, being more like Turtles, of the same colour; but they haue long tayles like a Magpie: And they seeme not so bigge, because they carry not so many feathers on their backes as our *English* Doves, yet are they as bigge in body. These Birds come into the Countrey, to goe to the North parts in the beginning of our Spring, at which time (if I may be counted worthy, to be beleued in a thing that is not so strange as true) I have seene them fly as if the Ayerie regiment had beene Pigeons; seeing neyther beginning nor ending, length, or breadth of these Millions of Millions. The shouting of people, the ratling of Gunnes, and pelting of small shotte could not drive them out of their course, but so they continued for foure or five houres together: yet it must not be concluded, that it is thus often; for it is but at
the

the beginning of the Spring, and at *Michaelmas*, when they returne backe to the Southward; yet are there some all the yeare long, which are easly attained by such as looke after them. Many of them build amongst the Pine-trees, thirty miles to the North-east of our plantations; joyning nest to nest, and tree to tree by their nests, so that the Sunne never sees the ground in that place, from whence the *Indians* fetch whole loades of them.

The Turkey is a very large Bird, of a blacke colour, yet white in flesh; much bigger than our *English* Turkey. He hath the use of his long legs so ready, that he can runne as fast as a Dogge, and flye as well as a Goose: of these sometimes there will be forty, threescore, and a hundred of a focke, sometimes more and sometimes lesse; their feeding is Acornes, Hawes, and Berries, some of them get a haunt to frequent our *English* corne: In winter when the Snow covers the ground, they resort to the Sea shore to look for Shrimps, & such smal Fishes at low tides. Such as love Turkie hunting, must follow it in winter after a new falne Snow, when hee may follow them by their tracts; some have killed ten or a dozen in halfe a day; if they can be found towards an evening and watched where they peirch, if one come about ten or eleaven of the clocke he may shoote as often as he will, they will fit, unlesse they be slenderly wounded. These Turkeys remaine all the yeare long, the price of a good Turkie cocke is foure shillings; and he is well worth it, for he may be in weight forty pound; a Hen two shillings. Pheafons bee very rare, but Heathcockes, and Partridges be common; he that is a husband, and will be stirring betime, may kill halfe a dozen in a morning.

The Partridges be bigger than they be in *England*, the flesh of the Heathcockes is red, and the flesh of a Partridge white, their price is foure pence a peece. The Ravens, and the Crowes be much like them of other countries.

There

There are no Magpies, Iackedawes, Coockooes, Iayes, Sparrows, &c. The Stares be bigger than those in *England*, as blacke as Crowes, being the most troublesome, and injurious bird of all others, pulling up the cornes by the roots, when it is young, so that those who plant by reedy and feggy places, where they frequent, are much annoyed with them, they being so audacious that they feare not Guns, or their fellowes hung upon poles; but the Corne having a weeke or nine dayes growth is past their spoyling. The Owles be of two forts; the one being small speckled, like a Partridge, with eares, the other being a great Owle, almost as big as an Eagle, his body beeing as good meate as a Partridge. Cormorants bee as common as other fowles, which destroy abundance of small fish, these are not worth the shooting because they are the worst of fowles for meate, tasting ranke, and fishy: againe, one may shoot twenty times and misse, for seeing the fire in the panne, they dive under the water before the shot comes to the place where they were; they use to roost upon the tops of trees, and rockes, being a very heavy drowfie creature, so that the *Indians* will goe in their Cannowes in the night, and take them from the Rockes, as easily as women take a Hen from roost; No ducking ponds can afford more delight than a lame Cormorant, and two or three lusty Dogges. The Crane although hee bee almost as tall as a man by reason of his long legges, and necke; yet is his body rounder than other fowles, not much unlike the body of a Turkie. I have seene many of these fowles, yet did I never see one that was fat, I suppose it is contrary to their nature to grow fat; Of these there be many in Summer, but none in winter, their price is two shilling. There be likewise many Swannes which frequent the fresh ponds and rivers, seldome conforting themselves with Duckes and Geese; these bee very good meate, the price of one is six shillings. The Geese of the countrey

be of three sorts, first a brant Goose, which is a Goose almost like the wilde Goose in *England*, the price of one of these is six pence. The second kind is a white Goose, almost as big as an *English* tame Goose, these come in great flockes about Michelmaffe, sometimes there will be two or three thousand in a flocke, these continue six weekes, and so flye to the southward, returning in March, and staying six weekes more, returning againe to the Northward; the price of one of these is eight pence. The third kind of Geese, is a great gray Goose, with a blacke necke, and a blacke and white head, strong of flight; these bee a great deale bigger than the ordinary Geese of *England*, some very fat, and in the Spring so full of Feathers, that the shot can scarce peirce them; most of these Geese remaine with us from Michelmas to Aprill; they feede on the Sea of Fish, and in the woods of Acornes, having as other Foule have, their passe and repasse to the Northward and Southward: the accurate marksmen kill of these both flying and sitting; the price of a good gray Goose is eightene pence. The Duckes of the countrey be very large ones and in great abundance, so is there of Teale likewise; the price of a Ducke is six pence, of a Teale three pence. If I should tell you how some have killed a hundred Geese in a weeke, 50. Duckes at a shot, 40. Teales at another, it may be counted impossible, though nothing more certaine. The Oldwives, be a foule that never leave tatling day or night, something bigger than a Ducke. The Loone is an ill shap'd thing like a Cormorant; but that he can neyther goe nor flye; he maketh a noise sometimes like a Sowgelders horne. The Humilities or Simplicities (as I may rather call them) bee of two sorts, the biggest being as big as a greene Plover, the other as big as birds we call knots in *England*. Such is the simplicity of the smaller sorts of these birds, that one may drive them on a heape like so many sheepe, and seeing
a

a fit time shoot them; the living seeing the dead, fettle themselves on the same place againe, amongst which the Fowler discharges againe. I my selfe have killed twelve score at two shootes: these birds are to be had upon sandy brakes at the latter end of Summer before the Geese come in. Thus much have I shewed you as I know to be true concerning the Fowle of the countrey. But me thinkes I heare some say that this is very good if it could be caught, or likely to continue, and that much shooting will fright away the fowles. True it is, that every ones employment wil not permit him to fowle: what then? yet their employments furnish them with silver Guns with which they may have it more easie. For the frightening of the fowle, true it is that many goe blurting away their powder and shot, that have no more skill to kill, or winne a Goose, than many in *England* that have rustie Muskets in their houses, knowes what belongs to a Souldier, yet are they not much affrighted. I have seene more living and dead the last yeare than I have done in former yeares.

CHAP. IX.

Of Fish.

HAVING done with these, let me leade you from the Land to the Sea, to view what commodities may come from thence; there is no countrey knowne, that yeelds more variety of fish winter and summer: and that not onely for the present spending and sustentation of the plantations, but likewise for trade into other countries, so that those which have had stages & make fishing voyages into those parts, have gained (it is thought) more than the new found land Iobbers. Codfish in these seas are larger than in new found land, six or seaven making a quintall, whereas there they have fiftene to the same weight; and though
this

this they seeme a base and more contemptible commoditie in the judgement of more neate adventurers, yet it hath bin the enrichment of other nations, and is likely to prove no small commoditie to the planters, and likewise to *England* if it were thorowly undertaken. Salt may be had from the salt Islands, and as is supposed may be made in the countrey. The chiefe fish for trade is Cod, but for the use of the countrey, there is all manner of fish as followeth.

*The king of waters, the Sea shouldering Whale,
The snuffing Grampus, with the oyle Seale,
The storme praesaging Porpus, Herring-Hogge,
Line shearing Sharke, the Catfish, and Sea Dogge,
The Scale-fenc'd Sturgeon, wry mouthd Hollibut,
The flounsing Sammon, Codfish, Greedigut:
Cole, Haddocke, Haicke, the Thornebacke, and the Scate,
Whose slimie out side makes him selde in date,
The stately Basse old Neptunes fleeting post,
That tides it out and in from Sea to Coast.
Consorting Herrings, and the bony Shad,
Big bellied Alewives, Machrills richly clad
With Rainebow colours, th' Frost fish and the Smelt,
As good as ever lady Gustus felt.
The spotted Lamprons, Eeles, the Lamperies,
That seeke fresh water brookes with Argus eyes;
These waterie villagers with thousands more,
Doe passe and repasse neare the verdant shore.*

Kinds of all Shel-fish.

*The luscious Lobster, with the Crabfish raw,
The Brinish Oyster, Muscle, Periwigge,
And Tortoise sought for by the Indian Squaw,
Which to the flats daunce many a winters Iigge,
To dive for Cocles, and to digge for Clamms,
Whereby her lazie husbands guts shee cramms.*

To

To omit such of these as are not usefull, therefore not to be spoken of, and onely to certifie you of such as be usefull. Firft the Seale which is that which is called the Sea Calfe, his skinne is good for divers uses, his body being betweene fish and flesh, it is not very delectable to the pallate, or congruent with the stomack; his Oyle is very good to burne in Lampes, of which he affords a great deale. The Sharke is a kinde of fish as bigge as a man, some as bigge as a horse, with three rowes of teeth within his mouth, with which he snaps asunder the fishermans lines, if he be not very circumspect: This fish will leape at a mans hand if it be over board, and with his teeth snap off a mans legge or hand if he be a swimming; These are often taken, being good for nothing but to put on the ground for manuring of land. The Sturgions be all over the countrey, but the best catching of them be upon the shoales of *Cape Codde*, and in the River of *Mirrimacke*, where much is taken, pickled and brought for *England*, some of these be 12. 14. 18. foote long: I set not downe the price of fish there, because it is so cheape, so that one may have as much for two pence, as would give him an angell in *England*. The Sammon is as good as it is in *England* and in great plenty. The Hollibut is not much unlike a pleace or Turbut, some being two yards long and one wide: and a foot thicke; the plenty of better fish makes these of little esteeme, except the head and finnes, which stewed or baked is very good: these Hollibuts be little set by while Basse is in season. Thornebacke and Scates is given to the dogges, being not counted worth the dressing in many places. The Basse is one of the best fishes in the countrey, and though men are soone wearied with other fish, yet are they never with Basse; it is a delicate, fine, fat, fast fish, having a bone in his head, which containes a fawcerfull of marrow sweet and good, pleasant to the pallat, and wholesome to the stomack. When there be great store of them,
we

we onely eate the heads, and salt up the bodies for winter, which exceedes Ling or Haberdine. Of these fishes some be three and some foure foot long, some bigger, some leffer: at some tides a man may catch a dozen or twenty of these in three houres, the way to catch them is with hooke and line: The Fisherman taking a great Cod-line, to which he fastneth a peece of Lobster, and throwes it into the Sea, the fish biting at it he pulls her to him, and knockes her on the head with a sticke. These are at one time (when Alewives passe up the Rivers) to be caught in Rivers, in Lobster time at the Rockes, in Macrill time in the Bayes, at Michelmas in the Seas. When they use to tide it in and out to the Rivers and Creekes, the *English* at the top of an high water do croffe the Creekes with long feanes or Basse Netts, which stop in the fish; and the water ebbing from them they are left on the dry ground, sometimes two or three thousand at a set, which are salted up against winter, or distributed to such as have present occasion either to spend them in their houses, or use them for their ground. The Herrings be much like them that be caught on the *English* coasts. Alewives be a kind of fish which is much like a Herring, which in the latter end of Aprill come up to the fresh Rivers to spawne, in such multitudes as is almost incredible, pressing up in such shallow waters as will scarce permit them to swimme, having likewise such longing desire after the fresh water ponds, that no beatings with poles, or forcive agitations by other devices, will cause them to returne to the sea, till they have cast their Spawne. The Shaddes be bigger than the *English* Shaddes and fatter. The Macrells be of two sorts, in the beginning of the yeare are great ones, which be upon the coast; some are 18. inches long. In Summer as in May, Iune, Iuly, and August, come in a smaller kind of them: These Macrills are taken with drailes which is a long small line, with a lead and hooke at the end of it, being

ing baited with a peece of red cloath: this kind of fish is counted a leane fish in *England*, but there it is so fat, that it can scarce be saved against winter without reisting. There be a great store of Salt water Eeles, especially in such places where grasse growes: for to take these there be certaine Eele pots made of Ofyers, which must be baited with a peece of Lobster, into which the Eeles entering cannot returne backe againe: some take a bushell in a night in this manner, eating as many as they have neede of for the present, and salt up the rest against winter. These Eeles be not of so luscious a tast as they be in *England*, neyther are they so aguish, but are both wholesome for the body, and delightfull for the taste: Lamprons and Lampreyes be not much fet by; Lobsters be in plenty in most places, very large ones, some being 20. pound in weight; these are taken at a low water amongst the rockes, they are very good fish, the small ones being the best, their plenty makes them little esteemed and seldome eaten. The *Indians* get many of them every day for to baite their hookes withall, and to eate when they can get no Basse: The Oysters be great ones in forme of a shoo horne, some be a foote long, these breede on certaine bankes that are bare every spring tide. This fish without the shell is so big that it must admit of a devision before you can well get it into your mouth. The Perewig is a kind of fish that lyeth in the oaze like a head of haire, which being touched conveyes it selfe leaving nothing to bee seene but a small round hole. Muscles be in great plenty, left onely for the Hogges, which if they were in *England* would be more esteemed of the poorer fort. Clamms or Clamps is a shel-fish not much unlike a cockle, it lyeth under the sand, every six or seaven of them having a round hole to take ayre and receive water at. When the tide ebs and flowes, a man running over these Clamm bankes will presently be made all wet, by their spouting of water out of those small holes: These fishes

fishes be in great plenty in most places of the countrey, which is a great commoditie for the feeding of Swine, both in winter, and Summer; for being once used to those places, they will repaire to them as duely every ebbe, as if they were driven to them by keepers: In some places of the countrey there bee Clamms as bigge as a pennie white loafe, which are great dainties amongst the natives, and would bee in good esteeme amongst the *English* were it not for better fish.

CHAP. X.

Of the severall plantations in particular.

HAVING described the situation of the countrey in generall, with all his commodities arising from land and Sea, it may adde to your content and satisfaction to be informed of the situation of every severall plantation, with his conveniences, commodities, and discommodities, &c. where first I will begin with the outmost plantation in the patent to the Southward, which is called *Wessagustus* an *Indian* name: this as yet is but a small Village, yet it is very pleasant, and healthfull, very good ground, and is well timbred, and hath good store of Hey ground; it hath a very spacious harbour for shipping before the towne; the salt water being navigable for Boates & Pinnaces two leagues. Here the inhabitants have good store of fish of all sorts, and Swine, having Acornes and Clamms at the time of yeare; here is likewise an Alewife river. Three miles to the North of this is mount *Walleston*, a very fertile foyle, and a place very convenient for Farmers houses, there being great store of plaine ground, without trees. This place is called *Massachusetts fields* where the greatest *Sagamore* in the countrey lived, before the Plague, who caused it to be cleared for himselfe. The greatest inconvenience is, that there is not very

very many Springs, as in other places of the countrey, yet water may bee had for digging: a second inconvenience is, that Boates cannot come in at a low water, nor ships ride neare the shore. Sixe miles further to the North, lieth *Dorchester*; which is the greatest Towne in *New England*; *Dorchester*, well woodded and watered; very good arable grounds, and Hay-ground, faire Corne-fields, and pleasant Gardens, with Kitchin-gardens: In this plantation is a great many Cattle, as Kine, Goats, and Swine. This plantation hath a reasonable Harbour for ships: here is no Alewife-river, which is a great inconvenience. The inhabitants of this towne, were the first that set upon the trade of fishing in the Bay, who received so much fruite of their labours, that they encouraged others to the same undertakings. A mile from this Towne lieth *Roxberry*, which is a faire and handsome *Roxberry*, Countrey-towne; the inhabitants of it being all very rich. This Towne lieth upon the Maine, so that it is well woodded and watered; having a cleare and fresh Brooke running through the Towne: Vp which although there come no Alewiues, yet there is great store of Smelts, and therefore it is called Smelt-brooke.

A quarter of a mile to the North-side of the Towne, is another River called *Stony-river*; upon which is built a water-milne. Here is good ground for Corne, and Medow for Cattle: Vp westward from the Towne it is something rocky, whence it hath the name of *Roxberry*; the inhabitants have faire houses, store of Cattle, impaled Corne-fields, and fruitfull Gardens. Here is no Harbour for ships, because the Towne is seated in the bottome of a shallow Bay, which is made by the necke of land on which *Boston* is built; so that they can transport all their goods from the Ships in Boats from *Boston*, which is the nearest Harbour.

Boston is two miles North-east from *Roxberry*: His situation is very pleasant, being a *Peninsula*, hem'd in on the
G
South-side

South-side with the Bay of *Roxberry*, on the North-side with *Charles-river*, the Marshes on the backe-side, being not halfe a quarter of a mile over; so that a little fencing will secure their Cattle from the Woolves. Their greatest wants be Wood, and Medow-ground, which never were in that place; being constrynd to fetch their building-timber, and fire-wood from the Ilands in Boates, and their Hay in Loyters: It being a necke and bare of wood: they are not troubled with three great annoyances, of Woolves, Rattle-snakes, and Musketoos. These that live here upon their Cattle, must be constrynd to take Farmes in the Countrey, or else they cannot subsist; the place being too small to containe many, and fittest for such as can Trade into *England*, for such commodities as the Countrey wants, being the chiefe place for shipping and Merchandize.

This *Necke of land* is not above foure miles in compasse, in forme almost square, having on the South-side at one corner, a great broad hill, whereon is planted a Fort, which can command any ship as shee sayles into any Harbour within the still Bay. On the North-side is another Hill equall in bignesse, whereon stands a Winde-mill. To the North-west is a high Mountaine with three little rising Hills on the top of it, wherefore it is called the *Tramount*. From the top of this Mountaine a man may over-looke all the Ilands which lie before the Bay, and discry such ships as are upon the Sea-coast. This Towne although it be neither the greatest, nor the richest, yet it is the most noted and frequented, being the Center of the Plantations where the monthly Courts are kept. Here likewise dwells the Governour: This place hath very good land, affording rich Corne-fields, and fruitfull Gardens; having likewise sweete and pleasant Springs. The inhabitants of this place for their enlargement, have taken to themselves Farme-houses, in a place called *Muddy-river*, two miles from their Towne; where is good ground, large timber, and store of Marsh-land,

land, and Medow. In this place they keepe their Swine and other Cattle in the Summer, whilst the Corne is on the ground at *Boston*, and bring them to the Towne in Winter.

On the North-side of *Charles River* is *Charles Towne*, Charles-Towne. which is another necke of Land, on whose North-side runs *Misticke-river*. This Towne for all things, may be well paralel'd with her neighbour *Boston*, being in the same fashion with her bare necke, and constrained to borrow conveniences from the Maine, and to provide for themselves Farmes in the Countrey for their better subsistence. At this Towne there is kept a Ferry-boate, to conveigh passengers over *Charles River*, which betweene the two Townes is a quarter of a mile over, being a very deepe Channell. Here may ride forty ships at a time. Vp higher it is a broad Bay, being above two miles betweene the shores, into which runnes *Stony-river*, and *Muddy-river*. Towards the South-west in the middle of this Bay, is a great Oyster-banke: Towards the North-west of this Bay is a great Creeke, upon whose shore is situated the Village of *Medford*, Medford. a very fertile and pleasant place, and fit for more inhabitants than are yet in it. This Towne is a mile and a halfe from *Charles Towne*, and at the bottome of this Bay the River beginnes to be narrower, being but a halfe a quarter of a mile broad. By the tide of this River is built *New-towne*, New-towne which is three miles by land from *Charles Towne*, and a league and a halfe by water. This place was first intended for a City, but upon more ferious considerations it was not thought so fit, being too farre from the Sea; being the greatest inconvenience it hath. This is one of the neatest and best compacted Townes in *New England*, having many faire structures, with many handsome contrived streets. The inhabitants most of them are very rich, and well stored with Cattell of all forts; having many hundred Acres of ground paled in with one generall fence, which is about a mile and a halfe long, which secures all their weaker Cattle from

from the wilde beasts. On the other side of the River lieth all their Medow and Marsh-ground for Hay.

Halfe a mile Westward of this plantation, is *Water-towne*; a place nothing inferiour for land, wood, medow, and water to *New-towne*. Within halfe a mile of this Towne is a great Pond, which is divided betweene those two Townes, which divides their bounds Northward. A mile and a halfe from this Towne, is a fall of fresh waters, which conveigh themselves into the Ocean through *Charles River*. A little below this fall of waters, the inhabitants of *Water-towne* have built a Wayre to catch Fish, wherein they take great store of *Shads* and *Alewives*. In two Tydes they have gotten one hundred thousand of those Fishes: This is no small benefit to the plantation: Ships of small burden may come up to these two Townes, but the Oyster-bankes doe barre out the bigger Ships.

Water-towne.

Misticke.

The next Towne is *Misticke*, which is three miles from *Charles Towne* by land, and a league and a halfe by water: It is seated by the waters side very pleasantly; there be not many houses as yet. At the head of this River are great and spacious Ponds, whither the *Alewives* preasse to spawne. This being a noted place for that kinde of Fish, the *English* resort thither to take them. On the West side of this River the Governour hath a Farme, where he keepes most of his Cattle. On the East side is Maister *Craddockes* plantation, where he hath impaled a Parke, where he keepes his Cattle, till he can store it with Deere: Here likewise he is at charges of building ships. The last yeare one was upon the Stockes of a hundred Tunne, that being finished, they are to build one twice her burden. Ships without either Ballast or loading, may floate downe this River; otherwise the Oyster-banke would hinder them which crosseth the Channell.

Winnifmet.

The last Towne in the still Bay, is *Winnifmet*; a very sweet place for situation, and stands very commodiously, being

being fit to entertaine more planters than are yet seated: it is within a mile of *Charles Towne*, the River onely parting them. The chiefe Ilands which keepe out the Winde and the Sea from disturbing the Harbours, are first *Deare Island*, which lies within a flight-shot of *Pullin-point*. This Island is so called, because of the Deare which often swimme thither from the Maine, when they are chased by the Woolves: Some have killed sixteene Deere in a day upon this Island. The opposite shore is called *Pullin-point*, because that is the usuall Channel. Boats used to passe thorow into the Bay; and the Tyde being very strong, they are constraigned to goe ashore, and hale their Boats by the sealing, or roades, whereupon it was called *Pullin-point*. *Ilands ther*

The next Island of note is *Long Island*, so called from his longitude. Divers other Ilands be within these: *viz. Nodles Ile, Round Ile*, the Governours Garden, where is planted an Orchard and a Vine-yard, with many other conveniences; and *Slate-Island, Glasse-Island, Bird-Island, &c.* These Iles abound with Woods, and Water, and Medow-ground; and whatsoever the spacious fertile Maine affords. The inhabitants use to put their Cattle in these for safety, *viz.* their Rammes, Goates, and Swine, when their Corne is on the ground. Those Townes that lie without the Bay, are a great deale nearer the Maine, and reape a greater benefit from the Sea, in regard of the plenty both of Fish and Fowle, which they receive from thence: so that they liue more comfortably, and at lesse charges, than those that are more remote from the Sea in the Inland-plantations.

The next plantation is *Saugus*, fixe miles North-east from *Winnesmet*: This Towne is pleasant for situation, seated at the bottome of a Bay, which is made on the one side with the surrounding shore, and on the other side with a long sandy Beach. This sandy Beach is two miles long at the end, whereon is a necke of land called *Nahant*: It is *Saugus.*
Nahant.

is fixe miles in circumference; well woodded with Oakes, Pines, and Cedars: It is beside well watered, having beside the fresh Springs, a great Pond in the middle; before which is a spacious Marsh. In this necke is store of good ground, fit for the Plow; but for the present it is onely used for to put young Cattle in, and weather-goates, and Swine, to secure them from the Woolues: a few posts and rayles from the low water-markes to the shore, keepes out the Woolves, and keepes in the Cattle. One *Blacke William*, an *Indian Duke*, out of his generosity gave this place in generall to this plantation of *Saugus*, so that no other can appropriate it to himselfe.

Vpon the South-side of the sandy Beach the Sea beateth, which is a true prognostication, to presage stormes and foule weather, and the breaking up of the Frost: For when a storme hath beene, or is likely to be, it will roare like Thunder, being heard fixe miles; and after stormes casts up great store of great Clammes, which the *Indians* taking out of their shels, carry home in baskets. On the North-side of this Bay is two great Marshes, which are made two by a pleasant River which runnes betweene them. Northward up this River, goes great store of Alewives, of which they make good Red Herrings; in so much that they have beene at charges to make a wayre, and a Herringhouse, to dry these Herrings in; the last yeare were dried some 4 or 5 Last for an experiment, which proved very good; this is like to prove a great inrichment to the land, (being a staple commoditie in other Countries) for there be such innumerable companies in every river, that I have seene ten thousand taken in two houres by two men, without any weire at all, saving a few stones to stop their passage up the river. There likewise come store of Basse, which the *Indians* and *English* catch with hooke and line, some fifty or threescore at a tide. At the mouth of this river runnes up a great creeke into that great Marsh, which is called
Rummy

Rummy Marsh, which is 4 miles long and 2 miles broad; halfe of it being Marsh ground and halfe upland grasse, without tree or bush: this Marsh is crossed with divers creekes, wherein lye great store of Geese, and Duckes. There be convenient ponds for the planting of Duckcoyes. Here is likewise belonging to this place divers fresh meddowes, which afford good grasse and foure spacious ponds like little lakes, wherein is store of fresh fish: within a mile of the towne, out of which runnes a curious fresh brooke that is seldome frozen by reason of the warmenesse of the water; upon this streame is built a water Milne, and up this river comes Smelts and frost fish much bigger than a Gudgion. For wood there is no want, there being store of good Oakes, Walnut, Cædar, Aspe, Elme; The ground is very good, in many places without trees, fit for the plough. In this plantation is more *English* tillage, than in all new *England*, and *Virginia* besides; which proved as well as could bee expected, the corne being very good especially the Barly, Rye, and Oates.

The land affordeth the inhabitants as many rarities as any place else, and the sea more: the Basse continuing from the middle of Aprill to *Michaelmas*, which staves not above half that time in the Bay: besides here is a great deale of Rock-cod and Macrill, infomuch that shoales of Basse have driven up shoales of Macrill from one end of the sandie Beach to the other, which the inhabitants have gathered up in wheelbarrowes. The Bay that lyeth before the Towne at a low spring tyde, will be all flatts for two miles together, upon which is great store of Muscled-banckes, and Clam bancks, and Lobsters amongst the rockes and grassie holes. These flatts make it unnavigable for shippes, yet at high water great Boates, Loiters, and Pinnaces of 20, and 30 tun, may faile up to the plantation, but they neede have a skilfull Pilote, because of many dangerous rockes and foaming breakers, that lye at the
mouth

mouth of that Bay. The very aspect of the place is fortification enough to keepe off an unknowne enemie, yet may it be fortified at a little charge, being but few landing places there about, and those obscure. Foure miles North-east from *Saugus* lyeth *Salem*, which stands on the middle of a necke of land very pleasantly, having a South river on the one side, and a North river on the other side: upon this necke where the most of the houfes stand is very bad and sandie ground, yet for seaven yeares together it hath brought forth exceeding good corne, by being fished but every third yeare; in some places is very good ground, and very good timber, and divers springs hard by the sea side. Here likewise is store of fish, as Basses, Eeles, Lobsters, Clammes, &c. Although their land be none of the best, yet beyond those rivers is a very good foyle, where they have taken farmes, and get their Hay, and plant their corne; there they crosse these rivers with small Cannowes, which are made of whole pine trees, being about two foot & a half over, and 20. foote long: in these likewise they goe a fowling, sometymes two leagues to sea; there be more Cannowes in this towne than in all the whole Patent; every household having a water-houfe or two. This Towne wants an Alewife river, which is a great inconvenience; it hath two good harbours, the one being called Winter, and the other Summer harbour, which lyeth within *Derbies* Fort, which place if it were well fortified, might keepe shippes from landing of forces in any of those two places. *Marvill Head* is a place which lyeth 4 miles full South from *Salem*, and is a very convenient place for a plantation, especially for such as will fet upon the trade of fishing. There was made here a shippes loading of fish the last yeare, where still stands the stages, and drying scaffolds; here be good harbour for boates, and safe riding for shippes. *Agowam*. *Agowamme* is nine miles to the North from *Salem*, which is one of the most spatious places for a plantation, being

being neare the sea, it aboundeth with fish, and flesh of fowles and beasts, great Meads and Marshes and plaine plowing grounds, many good rivers and harbours and no rattle snakes. In a word, it is the best place but one, which is *Merrimacke*, lying 8 miles beyond it, where is a *Merrimack River.* river 20 leagues navigable, all along the river side is fresh Marshes, in some places 3 miles broad. In this river is Sturgeon, Sammon, and Baffe, and divers other kinds of fish. To conclude, the Countrie hath not that which this place cannot yeeld. So that these two places may containe twice as many people as are yet in new *England*: there being as yet scarce any inhabitants in these two spacious places. Three miles beyond the river *Merrimacke* is the outside of our Patent for the *Massachusetts Bay*. These be all the Townes that were begun, when I came for *England*, which was the 15 of August 1633.

CHAP. XI.

Of the evils, and such things as are hurtfull in the Plantation.

I have informed you of the Country in generall and of every plantation in particular, with their commodities and wherein one excelleth another. Now that I may be every way faithfull to my reader in this worke, I will as fully and truely relate to you what is evill, and of most annoyance to the inhabitants. First those which bring most prejudice to their estates are the ravenous Woolves, which destroy the weaker Cattell, but of these you have heard before: that which is most injurious to the person and life of man is a rattle snake which is generally a yard and a halfe long, as thicke in the middle as the small of a mans legge, she hath a yellow belly, her backe being spotted with blacke, ruffet, yellow, and greene colours, placed
H like

like scales; at her taile is a rattle, with which she makes a noyse when she is molested, or when she seeth any approach neere her, her necke seemes to be no thicker than a mans thumbe yet can she swallow a Squerill, having a great wide mouth, with teeth as sharpe as needles, wherewith she biteth such as tread upon her: her poyson lyeth in her teeth, for she hath no sting. When any man is bitten by any of these creatures, the poyson spreads so suddently through the veines & so runs to the heart, that in one houre it causeth death, unlesse he hath the Antidote to expell the poyson, which is a root called snakeweede, which must be champed, the spittle swallowed, and the root applyed to the sore; this is present cure against that which would be present death without it: this weede is ranck poyson, if it be taken by any man that is not bitten: whoe-soever is bittē by these snakes his flesh becomes as spotted as a Leaper untill hee be perfectly cured. It is reported that if the party live that is bitten, the snake will dye, and if the partie die, the snake will live. This is a most poysonous and dangerous creature, yet nothing so bad as the report goes of him in *England*. For whereas he is sayd to kill a man with his breath, and that he can flye, there is no such matter, for he is naturally the most sleepeie and unnimble creature that lives, never offering to leape or bite any man, if he be not troden on first, and it is their desire in hot weather to lye in pathes, where the sunne may shine on them, where they will sleepe so soundy that I have knowne foure men stride over one of them, and never awake her: 5 or 6 men have beene bitten by them, which by using of snakeweede were all cured, never any yet losing his life by them. Cowes have beene bitten, but being cut in divers places, and this weede thrust into their flesh were cured. I never heard of any beast that was yet lost by any of them, saving one Mare. A small switch will easly kill one of these snakes. In many places of the
Countrie

Countrie there bee none of them, as at *Plimouth, Newtowne, Igowamme, Nahant, &c.* In some places they will live on one side of the river, and swimming but over the water, as soone as they be come into the woods, they turne up their yellow bellies and dye. Vp into the Countrey westward from the plantations is a high hill, which is called rattlesnake hill, where there is great store of these poysonous creatures. There be divers other kinde of snakes, one whereof is a great long blacke snake, two yards in length which will glide through the woods very swiftly; these never doe any hurt, neither doth any other kinde of snakes molest either man or beast. These creatures in the winter time creepe into clifts of rockes and into holes under ground, where they lie close till May or Iune. Here likewise bee great store of frogs, which in the Spring doe chirpe and whistle like a bird, and at the latter end of summer croake like our English frogges. Heere be also toades which will climbe the topes of high trees where they will sit croaking, to the wonderment of such as are not acquainted with them. I never saw any Wormes or Moles, but pismires and spiders be there. There are likewise troublesome flies. First there is a wilde Bee or Waspe, which commonly guards the grape, building her cobweb habitation amongst the leaves: secondly a great greene flye, not much unlike our horse flyes in *England*; they will nippe so sore that they wil fetch blood either of man or beast, and be most troublesome where most Cattle be, which brings them from out of the woods to the houses; this flye continues but for the Moneth of Iune. The third is a Gurnipper which is a small blacke fly no bigger than a flea; her biting causeth an itching upon the hands or face, which provoketh scratching which is troublesome to some; this fly is busie but in close mornings or evenings, and continues not above three weekes, the least winde or heate expells them. The fourth is a Musketoe
which

which is not unlike to our gnats in *England*; In places where there is no thicke woods or Swampes, there is none or very few. In new Plantations they be troublefome for the first yeare, but the wood decaying they vanish: these Flies cannot endure winde, heate or cold, so that these are onely troublefome in close thicke weather, and against raine many that be bitten will fall a scratching, whereupon their faces and hands swell. Others are never troubled with them at all: those likewise that swell with their biting the first yere, never swell the second: for my owne part I have bin troubled as much with them or some like them, in the Fen country of *England* as ever I was there: Here be the flies that are called Chantharides, so much esteemed of Chirurgions, with divers kinds of Butterflies. Thus have you heard of the worst of the countrey: but some peradventure may say no, and reply that they have heard that the people have beene often driven to great wants and extremities; To which I answer, it is true that some have lived for a certaine time with a little bread, other without any, yet all this argues nothing against the countrey in it selfe, but condemnes the folly and improvidence of such as would venture into so rude and unmanaged a countrey, without so much provisions as should have comfortably maintained them in health and strength till by their labours they had brought the land to yeeld his fruite. I have my selfe heard some say that they heard it was a rich land, a brave country, but when they came there they could see nothing but a few Canvis Bothes & old houfes, supposing at the first to have found walled townes, fortifications and corne fields, as if townes could have built themselves, or corne fields have growne of themselves, without the husbandrie of man. These men missing of their expectations, returned home and railed against the Country. Others may object that of late time there hath beene great want; I denie it not, but looke to the originall, and tell me from whence

whence it came. The roote of their want sprung up in *England*, for many hundreds hearing of the plenty of the Country, were so much their owne foes and Countries hindrance, as to come without provision; which made things both deare and scant: wherefore let none blame the Country so much as condemne the indiscreetnesse of such as will needs runne themselves upon hardship. And I dare further assure any that will carrie provision enough for a yeare and a halfe, shall not neede to feare want, if he either be industrious himselfe, or have industrious agents to mannage his estate and affaires. And whereas many doe disparage the land saying a man cannot live without labour, in that they more disparage and discredit themselves, in giving the world occasion to take notice of their droanish disposition, that would live of the sweate of another mans browes: surely they were much deceived, or else ill informed, that ventured thither in hope to live in plenty and idlenesse, both at a time: and it is as much pittie as he that can worke and will not, should eate, as it is pittie that he that would worke and cannot, should fast. I condemne not such therefore as are now there, and are not able to worke; but I advise for the future those men that are of weake constitutions to keepe at home, if their estates cannot maintaine servants. For all new *England* must be workers in some kinde: and whereas it hath beene formerly reported that boyes of tenne or a twelve yeares of age might doe much more than get their living, that cannot be, for he must have more than a boyes head, and no lesse than a mans strength, that intends to live comfortably; and hee that hath understanding and Industrie, with a stocke of an hundered pound, shall live better there, than he shall doe here of twenty pound *per annum*. But many I know will say if it be thus, how comes it to passe then that they are so poore? To which I answere, that they are poore but in comparison, compare them with the rich
Merchants

Merchants or great landed men in *England*, and then I know they will seeme poore. There is no probability they should be exceeding rich, because none of such great estate went over yet; besides, a man of estate must first scatter before he gather, he must lay out monies for transporting of servants, and cattle and goods, for houses and fences and gardens, &c. This may make his purse seeme light, and to the eye of others seeme a leaking in his estate, whereas these disbursements are for his future enrichments: for he being once well seated and quietly settled, his increase comes in double; and howsoever they are accounted poore, they are well contented, and looke not so much at abundance, as a competencie; so little is the poverty of the Country, that I am perswaded if many in *England* which are constrained to begge their bread were there, they would live better than many doe here, that have money to buy it. Furthermore when corne is scarce, yet may they have either fish or flesh for their labour: and surely that place is not miserably poore to them that are there, where foure Egges may be had for a Penny, and a quart of new Milke at the same rate: Where Butter is fixe-pence a pound, and Cheshire-Cheese at five pence; sure *Middlesex* affords *London* no better penny-worths. What though there be no such plenty, as to cry these things in the streetes? yet every day affords these penny-worths to those that neede them in most places. I dare not say in all: Can they be very poore, where for foure thousand soules, there are fifteene hundred head of Cattle, besides foure thousand Goates, and Swine innumerable? In an ill sheepe-yeare I have knowne Mutton as deere in *Old-England*, and deerer than Goates-flesh is in *New England*, which is altogether as good if fancy be set aside.

CHAP. XII.

What provision is to be made for a Journey at Sea, and what to carry with us for our use at Land.

MAny peradventure at the looking over of these relations, may have inclinations or resolution for the Voyage, to whom I wish all prosperity in their undertakings; although I will use no forcive arguments to persuade any, but leave them to the relation; yet by way of advice, I would commend to them a few lines from the Pen of experience. And because the way to *New England* is over Sea, it will not be amisse to give you directions, what is most necessary to bee carried. Many I suppose, know as well, or better than my selfe; yet all doe not, to those my directions tend; although every man have ship-provisions allowed him for his five pound a man, which is salt Beefe, Porke, salt Fish, Butter, Cheefe, Pease, Pottage, Water-grewell, and such kinde of Victuals, with good Biskets, and fixe-shilling Beere: yet will it be necessary, to carry some comfortable refreshing of fresh victuall. As first, for such as have ability, some Conserves, and good Clarret Wine to burne at Sea: Or you may have it by some of your Vintners or Wine-Coopers burned here, & put up into vessels, which will keepe much better than other burnt Wine, it is a very comfortable thing for the stomacke; or such as are Sea-sicke: Sallet-oyle likewise. Prunes are good to be stewed; Sugar for many things: White Biskets, and Eggs, and Bacon, Rice, Poultry, and some weather-sheepe to kill aboard the ship; and fine flowre-baked meates, will keepe about a weeke or nine dayes at Sea. Iuyce of Lemons well put up, is good either to prevent or cure the Scurvy. Here it must not be forgotten

forgotten to carry small Skillets, or Pipkins, and small frying-pans, to dresse their victuals in at Sea. For bedding, so it be easie, and cleanly, and warme, it is no matter how old or coarse it be for the use of the Sea; and so likewise for Apparell, the oldest cloathes be the fittest, with a long coarse coate, to keepe better things from the pitched ropes and plankes. Whosoever shall put to Sea in a stoute and well-conditioned ship, having an honest Master, and loving Seamen, shall not neede to feare, but he shall finde as good content at Sea, as at Land.

It is too common with many to feare the Sea more than they neede, and all such as put to Sea, confesse it to be lesse tedious than they either feared or expected. A ship at Sea may well be compared to a Cradle, rocked by a carefull Mothers hand, which though it be moved up and downe, yet is it not in danger of falling: So a ship may often be rocked too and againe upon the troublesome Sea, yet seldome doth it sinke or over-turne, because it is kept by that carefull hand of Providence by which it is rocked. It was never knowne yet, that any ship in that voyage was cast away, or that ever fell into the Enemies hand.

For the health of Passengers it hath beene observed, that of fixe hundred foules, not above three or foure haue dyed at Sea: It is probable in such a company, more might have dyed either by sicknesse or casualities, if they had stayed at home. For Women, I see not but that they doe as well as men, and young Children as well as either; having their healths as well at Sea as at Land: Many likewise which have come with such foule bodies to Sea, as did make their dayes uncomfortable at Land, have beene so purged and clarified at Sea, that they have beene more healthfull for after-times; their weake appetites being turned to good stomackes, not onely desiring, but likewise digesting such victuals as the Sea affords. Secondly, for directions for the Countrey, it is not to be feared, but that
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men of good estates may doe well there; alwayes provided, that they goe wel accommodated with servants. In which I would not wish them to take over-many: tenne or twelve lusty servants being able to mannage an estate of two or three thousand pound. It is not the multiplicity of many bad servants, (which presently eates a man out of house and harbour, as lamentable experience hath made manifest) but the industry of the faithfull and diligent labourer, that enricheth the carefull Master; so that he that hath many dronish servants, shall soone be poore; and he that hath an industrious family, shall as soone be rich.

Now for the incouragement of his men, he must not doe as many have done, (more through ignorance than desire) carry many mouthes, and no meate; but rather much meate for a few mouthes. Want of due maintenance produceth nothing but a grumbling spirit with a sluggish idleneffe, when as those servants which be well provided for, goe thorough their employments with speede and cheerefulnesse. For meale, it will be requisite to carry a Hoghead and a halfe, for every one that is a labourer, to keepe him till hee may receive the fruite of his owne labours, which will be a yeare and a halfe after his arrivall, if hee land in *May* or *June*. He must likewise carry Malt, Beefe, Butter, Cheefe, some Pease, good Wines, Vinegar, Strongwaters, &c. Whosoever transports more of these than he himselfe useth, his over-plus being sold, will yeeld as much profit as any other staple commodity. Euery man likewise must carry over good store of Apparrell; for if he come to buy it there, he shall finde it dearer than in *England*. Woollen-cloth is a very good commodity, and Linnen better; as Holland, Lockram, flaxen, Hempen, Callico stufes, Linsey-woolfies, and blew Callicoe, greene Sayes for Housewives aprons, Hats, Bootes, Shooes, good *Irish* stockings, which if they be good, are much more serviceable than knit-ones. All kind of grocery wares, as Sugar,
I Prunes,

Prunes, Raifons, Currants, Honey, Nutmegs, Cloves, &c. Sope, Candles, and Lamps, &c. All manner of household-stuffe is very good Trade there, as Pewter and Brasse, but great Iron-pots be preferred before Brasse, for the use of that Country. Warming-pannes and Stewing-pannes bee of necessary use, and good Trafficke there. All manner of Iron-wares, as all manner of nailes for houses, and all manner of Spikes for building of Boates, Ships, and fishing stages: all manner of tooles for Workemen, Hoes for planters, broad and narrow for setting and weeding; with Axes both broad and pitching axes. All manner of Augers, piercing bits, Whip-saws, Two-handed saws, Froes, both for the riving of Pailes and Laths, rings for Beetles heads, and Iron-wedges; though all these be made in the Countrey: (there being divers Blacke-smiths) yet being a heavy commodity, and taking but a little stoage, it is cheaper to carry such commodities out of *England*. Glasse ought not to be forgotten of any that desire to benefit themselves, or the Countrey: if it be well leaded, and carefully pack't up, I know no commodity better for portage or fayle. Here likewise must not be forgotten all vtenfils for the Sea, as Barbels, splitting-knives, Leads, and Cod-hookes, and Lines, Machrill-hooks and lines, Sharke-hookes, Seanes, or Basse nets, large and strong, Herring-nets, &c. Such as would eate Fowle, must not forget their fixe-foote Gunnes, their good Powder and shot, of all forts; a great round shot called *Bastable*-shot, is the best; being made of a blacker Lead than ordinary shot: Furthermore, good Pooldavies to make fayles for Boates, Roads, and Anchors for Boates and Pinnaces, be good; Sea-coale, Iron, Lead, and Mil-stones, Flints, Ordonances, and whatsoever a man can conceive is good for the Countrey, that will lie as Ballast, he cannot be a loser by it. And lest I should forget a thing of so great importance, no man must neglect to provide for himselfe, or those belonging to him, his munition

tion for the defence of himfelfe and the Countrey. For there is no man there that beares a head, but that beares military Armes: even Boyes of fourteene yeares of age, are practifed with men in militarie difcipline, every three weeks. Whofoever fhall carrie over Drummes and *English* Colours, Pattefons, Halberds, Pickes, Muskets, Banderous, with Swords, fhall not neede to feare good gaine for them, fuch things being wanting in the country: Likewise whatfoever fhall be needefull for fortifications of holds and Castles, whereby the common enemy may be kept out in future times, is much defired. They as yet have had no great caufe to feare; but becaufe securitie hath beene the overthrow of many a new plantation, it is their care according to their abilities, to feure themfelves by fortifications, as well as they can: Thus having fhewed what commodities are moft ufefull, it will not be amiffe to fhew you what men be moft fit for thefe plantations.

First, men of good working, and contriving heads, a well experienced common wealths man for the good of the body politicke in matters of advice and counsell, a well skilled and induftrious husbandman, for tillage and improvements of grounds; an ingenious Carpenter, a cunning Ioyner, a handie Cooper, fuch a one as can make ftrong ware for the ufe of the countrie, and a good brick-maker, a Tyler and a Smith, a Leather drefler, a Gardner, and a Taylour: one that hath good skill in the trade of fifhing, is of fpeciall ufe, and fo is a good Fowler, if there be any that hath skill in any of thefe trades, if he can transport himfelfe, he needs not feare but he may improve his time and endeavours to his owne benefit, and comfort; if any cannot transport himfelfe, he may provide himfelfe of an honeft mafter, and fo may doe as well. There is as much freedome and liberty for fervants as in *England* and more too; a wronged fervant fhall have right *volens nolens* from his injurious mafter, and a wronged
mafter

maſter ſhall have right of his injurious ſervant, as well as here: Wherefore let no ſervant be diſcouraged from the voyage, that intends it. And now whereas it is generally reported, that ſervants and poore men grow rich, and the maſters and Gentry grow poore; I muſt needs confeſſe that the diligent hand makes rich, and that labouring men having good ſtore of employments, and as good pay, live well, and contentedly; but I cannot perceive that thoſe that ſet them aworke are any way impoveriſhed by them; peradventure they have leſſe monie by reaſon of them, but never the leſſe riches; a mans worke well done being more beneficiall than his monie, or other dead commodities, which otherwiſe would lye by him to no purpoſe. If any men be ſo improvident as to ſet men about building of Caſtles in the Aire, or other unneceſſary employments, they may grow poore; but ſuch as employ labourers about planting of Corne, building of houſes, fenceing in of ground, fiſhing, and divers other neceſſary occaſions, ſhall receive as much or more by poore mens labours, than thoſe that live in *England* doe from the induſtrie of ſuch as they hire: Wherefore I doe ſuppoſe this to be but the ſurmifings of ſome that are ignorant of the ſtate of the countrey, or elſe miſinformed by ſome ill willers to the plantations. Many objections I know are daily invented, to hinder the proceedings of theſe new plantations, which may dampe the unfettled ſpirits of ſuch as are not greatly affected with thoſe undertakings; Some ſay the *Spaniard* layes claime to the whole country, being the firſt diſcoverer hereof, and that he may make invaſion upon thoſe parts as well as he hath done upon *S. Christophers*, and *S. Martins*, and thoſe places: but it doth not follow that becauſe he tooke ſuch places as lay juſt in his way to the *West Indies*, that hee ſhould come thouſands of miles with a great Navie to plantations, as yet not worth the pillage: and when the plantations are growne noted in the eyes of
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the common foes for wealth, it is hoped that when the Bees have Honie in their Hives, they will have stings in their tailes. Hath not *Virginia* beene planted many yeares which is foure hundred miles nearer the *Spaniards* course, and yet never met with any affrontments; so that this scruple smells of feare and puffill-animitie. To wipe away all groundlesse calumniations, and to answer to every too curious objections, and frivolous question (some so simple as not ashamed to aske whether the Sunne shines there or no) were to run in infinitum; but I hope that the severall manuscripts and letters, and informations by word of mouth from such of our honest countrimen which daily have recourse unto us, have given full satisfaction to such as are well willers to the plantations: and for such as are estranged to it in affection, if every word that hath beene eyther writ or spoken were a forcive argument, yet would it be too little to steddie their beleefe in any one particular concerning the country. Some are nimble eared to heare faults, and so ready tongued to publish them, yea often times with strained constructions; a false asseveration usually winneth more beleefe than two verifying negatives can refettle: Some there are who count with *Claudian* that it is an incomparable happinesse to have their birth, life & burying in the same place: these are never likly to remove further than the shell of their owne countrie. But because there are some noble spirits that devote their states, and their persons, to the common good of their king and country, I have therefore for their direction and delight made this relation: For as the end of my travell was observation, so I desire the end of my observation may tend to the information of others: As I have observed what I have seene, and written what I have observed, so doe I desire to publish what I have written, desiring it may be beneficiall to posteritie; and if any man desire to fill himselfe at that fountaine, from whence this tasting cup was
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taken, his owne experience shall tell him as much as I have here related, and thus I passe from the country as it stands to the *English*, and come to discourse how it stands to the old Natives, and they to it, as followeth.

THE





THE SECOND PART.

Of the *Indians*, their persons, cloathings, diet, natures, customes, lawes, mariages, worships, conjurations, warres, games, huntings, fishings, sports, language, death, and burials.

CHAP. I.

Of the Connectacuts, Mowhacks, or such Indians as are West-ward.



He country as it is in relation to the *Indians* is divided as it were into Shires, every severall division being swayde by a severall king. The *Indians* to the East and North east, bearing the name of *Churchers*, and *Tarrenteenes*. These in the Southerne parts be called *Pequants*, and *Narragansts*; those who are seated West-ward be called *Connectacuts*, and *Mowhacks*: Our *Indians* that live
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to the North-ward of them, be called *Aberginians*, who before the sweeping Plague, were an Inhabitant not fearing, but rather scorning the confrontments of such as now count them but the scumme of the country, and would soone roote them out of their native possessions were it not for the *English*.

These are a cruell bloody people, which were wont to come downe upon their poore neighbours with more than brutish savagenesse, spoyling of their Corne, burning their houses, slaying men, ravishing women, yea very Caniballs they were, sometimes eating on a man one part after another before his face, and while yet living; in so much that the very name of a *Mowhack* would strike the heart of a poore *Abergenian* dead, were there not hopes at hand of releefe from *English* to succour them: For these inhumane homicides confesse that they dare not meddle with a white faced man, accompanied with his hot mouth'd weapon. These *Indians* be a people of a tall stature, of long grimme visages, slender waisted, and exceeding great armes and thighes, wherein they say their strength lyeth; and this I rather beleeeve because an honest gentleman told me, upon his knowledge, that he saw one of them with a fillippe with his finger kill a dogge, who afterward flead him and sod him, and ate him to his dinner. They are so hardie that they can eat such things as would make other *Indians* sicke to looke upon, being destitute of fish and flesh, they suffice hunger and maintaine nature with the use of vegetatives; but that which they most hunt after, is the flesh of man; their custome is if they get a stranger neere their habitations, not to butcher him immediately, but keeping him in as good plight as they can, feeding him with the best victualls they have. As a neere neighbouring *Indian* assured me, who found what he had spoke true by a lamentable experience, still wearing the cognizance of their cruelty on his naked arme, who being taken by them
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eate of their foode, lodged in their beds, nay he was brought forth every day, to be new painted, piped unto, and hem'd in with a ring of bare skinned morris dancers, who presented their antiques before him: In a word, when they had sported enough about this walking Maypole, a rough hewne satyre cutteth a gobbit of flesh from his brawnie arme, eating it in his view, fearing it with a fire-brand, least the blood should be wasted before the morning, at the dawning wherof they told him they would make an end as they had begun; hee answered that he cared as little for their threats as they did for his life, not fearing death; wherupon they led him bound into a *Wigwam*, where he sate as a condemned Prisoner, grating his teeth for anguish being for the present so hampered, and the next day to be entombed in so many living sepulchers; he extends his strength to the utmost, breaketh the bands from his hands, and loosing the cords from his feete, thought at once to be revenged for the flesh of his arme, and finding a hatchet, layes on with an arme of revenge to the unliving of ten men at first onset, afterward taking the opportunitie of the dead of night, fled through the woods and came to his native home, where he still lives to rehearse his happie escapall; of the rest of their inhumane cruelties let the *Dutchmen*, (who live among them) testifie, as likewise the cruell manner of leading their prisoners captive, whom they doe not onely pinnion with sharpe thongs, but likewise bore holes through their hamstrings, through which they thread a cord coupling ten or a dozen men together.

These *Indians* be more desperate in warres than the other *Indians*; which proceeds not onely from the fiercenesse of their natures, but also in that they know themselves to be better armed and weaponed; all of them wearing sea horse skinnes and barkes of trees, made by their Art as impenitrable it is thought as steele, wearing head peeces of

the same, under which they march securely and undantedly, running, and fiercely crying out, *Hadree Hadree succomee succomee* we come we come to sucke your blood, not fearing the feathered shafts of the strong-armed bow-men, but like unruly headstrong stallions beate them downe with their right hand Tamahaukes, and left hand Iavelins, being all the weapons which they use, counting bowes a cowardly fight. *Tamahaukes* be staves of two foote and a halfe long, and a knob at one end as round and bigge as a footeball: a Iavelin is a short speare, headed with sharpe feathered teeth; one blow or thrust with these strange weapons, will not neede a second to hasten death, from a *Mowhakes* arme. I will conclude this discourse concerning the *Mowhakes*, in a tragicall rehearfall of one of their combates. A *Sagamore* inhabiting neere these Canniballs, was so dayly annoyed with their injurious inhumanitie, that he must either become a tributarie subject to their tyrannie, or release himselfe from thraldome by the stroke of warre, which he was unable to wage of himselfe: wherefore with faire entreaties, plausible perfwasions, forcive arguments, and rich presents he sent to other *Sagamores*, he procured so many souldiers as summed with his owne, made his forces fixe thousand strong; with the which he resolutely marched towards his enemies, intending either to win the horse or loose the saddle; His enemies having heard of his designs, plotted how to confront him in his enterprize, and overthrow him by trecherie; which they thus attempted; knowing their enemies were to swimme over a muddy river, they divided their bands lying in ambush on both sides the river, waiting his approach, who suspected no danger looking for nothing but victory; but immediately they were invyroned with their unexpected foes, in their greatest disadvantage: for being in the water, shoote they could not, for swimming was their action; and when they came to the side, they could not runne away, for their feete

feete stucke fast in the mudde, and their adversaries impaled them about, clubbing and darting all that attained the shore; so that all were killed and captived, saving three who swimming further under the waters (like the Ducke that escapeth the Spannell by diving) untill they were out of sight of their blood thirstie foes, recovered the shoare creeping into the thickets, from whence after a little breathing and resting of their weary limbes, they marched through the woods and arrived at their owne homes, relating to their inquisitive survivers the sadde event of their warre, who a long time after deplored the death of their friends, still placing the remembrance of that day in the Callender of their mishappes.

CHAP. II.

Of the Tarrenteenes or the Indians inhabiting Eastward.

THE *Tarrenteenes* saving that they eat not mans flesh, are little lesse salvage, and cruell than these Canniballs: our *Indians* doe feare them as their deadly enemies; for so many of them as they meete they kill. About 2 yeares agoe, our *Indians* being busie about their accustomed huntings, not suspecting them so neere their owne liberties, were on the suddaine surprized by them, some being slaine, the rest escaping to their *English Asylum*, whither they durst not pursue them; their *Sagamore* was wounded by an arrow, but presently cured by *English Chirurgery*. These *Indians* are the more insolent, by reason they have guns which they dayly trade for with the *French*, (who will sell his eyes as they say, for beaver:) but these doe them more credit than service; for having guns they want powder, or if they have that, they want shot, something or other being alwayes wanting; so that they use them for
little,

little, but to salute coasting boates that come to trade, who no sooner can anchor in any harbour; but they present them with a vollie of shot, asking for sacke and strong liquors, which they so much love since the *English* used to trade it with them, that they will scarce trade for any thing else, lashing out into excessive abuse, first taught by the example of some of our *English* who to uncloathe them of their beaver coates, clad them with the infection of swearing and drinking, which was never in fashion with them before, it being contrary to their nature to guzell downe strong drinke, or use so much as to sippe of strong-waters, vntill our bestiall example and dishonest incitation hath brought them to it; from which I am sure sprung many evill consequents, as disorder, quarrels, wrongs, unconscionable and forcive wresting of Beaver and Wampompeage: and from over-flowing Cups there hath beene a proceeding to revenge, murther and over-flowing of blood. As witnessse Maister *Wayes* Boate, which they funke with stones after they had killed his son, with three more: buzzing the *English* in the eares, that they see it bulged against the rockes, and the men drowned in the beating farges: but afterwards being betrayed, as many as were caught, were hanged. Another who was situated on *Richmonds* Iland, living as he list amongst them, making his couetous corrupt will his law; after many abuses, was with his family one evening treacherously murdered, under a faire pretence of trade; so that these that lived beside the Law of God, and their King, and the light of Nature, dyed by their hands that car'd neither for God, King, nor Nature. Take these *Indians* in their owne trimme and naturall disposition, and they be reported to be wise, lofty-spirited, constant in friendship to one another; true in their promise, and more industrious than many others.

CHAP. III.

Of the Pequants and Narragansets, Indians inhabiting Southward.

THE *Pequants* be a stately warlike people, of whom I never heard any misdemeanour; but that they were iust and equall in their dealings; not treacherous either to their Country-men, or *English*: Requiterers of courtesies, affable towards the *English*. Their next neighbours the *Narragansets*, be at this present the most numerous people in those parts, the most rich also, and the most industrious; being the store-house of all such kind of wild Merchandize as is amongst them. These men are the most curious minters of their *Wampompeage* and *Mowhakes*, which they forme out of the inmost wreaths of Periwinkle-shells. The Northerne, Easterne, and Westerne *Indians* fetch all their Coyne from these Southerne Mint-masters. From hence they have most of their curious Pendants & Bracelets; from hence they have their great stone-pipes, which wil hold a quarter of an ounce of Tobacco, which they make with steele-drills and other instruments; such is their ingenuity & dexterity, that they can imitate the *English* mold so accurately, that were it not for matter and colour it were hard to distinguish them; they make them of greene, & sometimes of blacke stone; they be much desired of our *English* Tobacconists, for their rarity, strength, handfomnesse, and coolnesse. Hence likewise our *Indians* had their pots wherein they used to seeth their victuals before they knew the use of Brasse. Since the *English* came, they have employed most of their time in catching of Beavers, Otters, and Musquashes, which they bring downe into the Bay, returning backe loaded with *English* commodities, of which they make a double profit,

profit, by felling them to more remote *Indians*, who are ignorant at what cheape rates they obtaine them, in comparifon of what they make them pay, fo making their neighbours ignorance their enrichment. Although thefe be populous, yet I never heard they were defirous to take in hand any martiall enterprize, or expofe themfelves to the uncertaine events of warre: wherefore the *Pequants* call them Women-like men; but being uncapable of a yeare, they reft fecure under the conceit of their popularitie, and feeke rather to grow rich by induftrie, than famous by deeds of Chevalry. But to leave ftrangers, and come to declare what is experimentally knowne of the *Indians*, amongft whom we live; of whom in the next Chapter.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Aberginians or Indians Northward.

FIrft of their Stature, moft of them being betweene five or fix foote high, ftraight bodied, ftrongly compofed, fmooth skinned, merry countenanced, of complexion fomething more fwarthy than *Spaniards*, black hair'd, high foreheaded, blacke ey'd, out-nofed, broad fhouldred, brawny arm'd, long and flender handed, out brefted, fmall wafte, lanke bellied, well thighed, flat kneed, handsome growne leggs, and fmall feete: In a word, take them when the blood briskes in their veines, when the flefh is on their backs, and marrow in their bones, when they frolick in their antique deportments and *Indian* poftures; and they are more amiable to behold (though onely in *Adams* livery) than many a compounded phantaficke in the neweft fafhion. It may puzzle believe, to conceive how fuch luftie bodies fhould have their rife and daily fupportment from fo flender a foftering; their houfes being
meane,

meane, their lodging as homely, commons scant, their drinke water, and Nature their best cloathing; in them the old proverbe may well be verified: (*Natura paucis contenta*) for though this be their daily portion, they still are healthfull and lusty. I have beene in many places, yet did I never see one that was borne either in redundance or defect a monster, or any that sicknesse had deformed, or casualitie made decrepit, saving one that had a bleared eye, and an other that had a wenne on his cheek. The reason is rendred why they grow so proportionable, and continue so long in their vigour (most of them being 50 before a wrinkled brow or gray haire bewray their age) is because they are not brought downe with suppressing labour, vexed with annoying cares, or drowned in the excessive abuse of overflowing plenty, which oftentimes kills them more than want, as may appeare in them. For when they change their bare *Indian* commons for the plenty of *Englands* fuller diet, it is so contrary to their stomacks, that death or a desperate sicknesse immediately accrews, which makes so few of them desirous to see *England*. Their swarthinesse is the Sun's livery, for they are borne faire. Their smooth skins proceede from the often anoynting of their bodies with the oyle of fishes, and the fat of Eagles, with the grease of Rackoones, which they hold in summer, the best antidote to keepe their skinne from blistering with the scorching Sunne; and it is their best armour against the Musketoos, the surest expeller of the hairy excrement, and stops the pores of their bodies against the nipping winters cold. Their black haire is naturall, yet it is brought to a more jetty colour by oyling, dying, and daily dressing. Sometimes they weare it very long, hanging down in a loose dishevel'd womanish manner; otherwhile tied up hard and short like a horse taile, bound close with a fillet, which they say makes it grow the faster: they are not a little phantasticall or customick
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in this particular; their boyes being not permitted to weare their haire long till sixteene yeares of age, and then they must come to it by degrees; some being cut with a long foretop, a long locke on the crowne, one of each side of his head, the rest of his haire being cut even with the scalpe: the young men and fouldiers weare their haire long on the one side, the other side being cut short like a screw; other cuts they have as their fancie befooles them, which would torture the wits of a curious Barber to imitate. But though they be thus wedded to the haire of their head, you cannot wooe them to weare it on their chinnes, where it no sooner growes, but it is stubbed up by the rootes, for they count it as an unusefull, cumbersome, and opprobrious excrement, infomuch as they call him an *English* mans bastard that hath but the appearance of a beard, which some have growing in a staring fashion, like the beard of a cat, which makes them the more out of love with them, choosing rather to have no beards than such as should make them ridiculous.

CHAP. V.

Of their Apparell, Ornaments, Paintings, and other artificiall deckings.

Now these naked bodies may seeme too weake to withstand the assaulting heat of their parching Summers, and the piercing cold of the icie Winters, or it may be surmised that these earthly fabricks should be wasted to nothing by the tempestuous dashings of wind-driven raines, having neither that which may warme within, or shelter without; yet these things they looke not after, saving a paire of *Indian* Breeches to cover that which modesty commands to be hid, which is but a peece of cloth a yard and a halfe long, put betweene their groinings,

ings, tied with a snakes skinne about their middles, one end hanging downe with a flap before, the other like a taile behinde. In the Winter time the more aged of them weare leather drawers, in forme like *Irish* trouses, fastned under their girdle with buttons; they weare shooes likewise of their owne making cut out of a Mooses hide, many of them weare skinnes about them, in forme of an *Irish* mantle, and of these some be Beares skinnes, Mooses skinnes, and Beaver skinnes sewed together, Otter skinnes, and Rackoone skinnes; most of them in the Winter having his deepe furr'd Cat skinne, like a long large muffle, which hee shifts to that arme which lieth most exposed to the winde; thus clad, hee bufls better through a world of cold in a frost-paved wilder nesse, than the furred Citizen in his warmer Stoave. If their fancie drive them to trade, they choose rather a good course blanket, thorough which they cannot see, interposing it betweene the sunne and them; or a piece of broade cloth, which they use for a double end, making it a coate by day, and a covering by night; they love not to be imprisoned in our *English* fashion: they love their owne dogge-fashion better (of shaking their eares, and being ready in a moment) than to spend time in dressing them, though they may as well spare it as any men I know, having little else to doe. But the chiefe reasons they render why they will not conforme to our *English* apparell, are, because their women cannot wash them when they bee soyled, and their meanes will not reach to buy new when they have done with their old; and they confidently beleve, the *English* will not be so liberall as to furnish them upon gifture: therefore they had rather goe naked than be lousie, and bring their bodies out of their old tune, making them more tender by a new acquired habit, which poverty would constraine them to leave: although they be thus poore, yet is there in them the sparkes of naturall pride, which appears in

their longing desire after many kinde of ornaments, wearing pendants in their eares, as formes of birds, beasts, and fishes, carved out of bone, shels, and stone, with long bracelets of their curious wrought wampompeage and mowhakees, which they put about their necks and loynes; these they count a rare kinde of decking; many of the better fort bearing upon their cheekes certaine pourtraitures of beasts, as Beares, Deares, Mooses, Wolves, &c, some of fowls, as of Eagles, Hawkes, &c. which be not a superficial painting, but a certaine incision, or else a raising of their skin by a small sharpe instrument, under which they conveigh a certain kind of black unchangeable inke, which makes the desired forme apparent and permanent. Others have certaine round Impressions downe the outside of their armes and breasts, in forme of mullets or spur-rowels, which they imprint by searing irons: whether these be foiles to illustrate their unparalleld beauty (as they deeme it) or Armes to blazon their antique Gentilitie, I cannot easly determine: but a Sagamore with a Humberd in his eare for a pendant, a black hawke on his *occiput* for his plume, Mowhakees for his gold chaine, good store of Wampompeage begirting his loynes, his bow in his hand, his quiver at his back, with six naked *Indian* spatterlashes at his heeles for his guard, thinkes himselfe little inferiour to the great *Cham*; hee will not sticke to say, hee is all one with King *Charles*. He thinkes hee can blow downe Castles with his breath, and conquer kingdomes with his conceit. This *Pompey* can endure no equall, till one dayes aduerse lotterie at their game (called *Puimme*) metamorphize him into a *Codrus*, robbing him of his conceited wealth, leaving him in minde and riches equall with his naked attendants, till a new taxation furnish him with a fresh supplie.

CHAP. VI.

Of their dyet, cookery, meale-times, and hospitality at their Kettles.

HAVING done with their most needfull cloathings and ornamentall deckings; may it please you to feast your eyes with their belly-timbers, which I suppose would be but *stibium* to weake stomacks as they cooke it, though never so good of it selfe. In Winter-time they have all manner of fowles of the water and of the land, & beasts of the land and water, pond-fish, with Catharres and other rootes, *Indian* beanes and Clamms. In the Summer they have all manner of Sea-fish, with all sorts of Berries. For the ordering of their victuals, they boile or roast them, having large Kettles which they traded for with the *French* long since, and doe still buy of the *English* as their neede requires, before they had substantiall earthen pots of their owne making. Their spits are no other than cloven sticks sharped at one end to thrust into the ground; into these cloven sticks they thrust the flesh or fish they would have roasted, behemming a round fire with a dozen of spits at a time, turning them as they see occasion. Some of their scullerie having dressed these homely cates, presents it to his guests, dishing it up in a rude manner, placing it on the verdent carpet of the earth which Nature spreads them, without either trenchers napkins, or knives, upon which their hunger-sawced stomacks impatient of delays, fals aboard without scrupling at unwashed hands, without bread, salt, or beere: lolling on the Turkish fashion, not ceasing till their full bellies leave nothing but emptie platters: they feldome or never make bread of their *Indian* corne, but feeth it whole like beanes, eating three or foure cornes with a mouthfull of fish or flesh, sometmes eating meate first,

first, and comes after, filling chinkes with their broth. In Summer, when their corne is spent, Isquouter squashes is their best bread, a fruite like a young Pumpion. To say, and to speake paradoxically, they be great eaters, and yet little meate-men; when they visit our *English*, being invited to eate, they are very moderate, whether it be to shew their manners, or for shamefastnesse, I know not; but at home they will eate till their bellies stand fouth, ready to split with fulnesse; it being their fashion to eate all at some times, and sometimes nothing at all in two or three dayes, wth Providence being a stranger to their wilder wayes: they be right Infidels, neither caring for the morrow, or providing for their owne families; but as all are fellowes at foot-ball, so they all meete friends at the kettle, saving their Wives, that dance a Spaniell-like attendance at their backes for their bony fragments. If their imperious occasions cause them to travell, the best of their victuals for their journey is *Nocake*, (as they call it) which is nothing but *Indian* Corne parched in the hot ashes; the ashes being sifted from it, it is afterward beaten to powder, and put into a long leatherne bag, trussed at their backe like a knapsacke; out of which they take thrice three spoonefulls a day, dividing it into three meales. If it be in Winter, and Snow be on the ground, they can eate when they please, stopping Snow after their dusty victuals, which otherwise would feed thē little better than a Tiburne halter. In Sūmer they must stay till they meete with a Spring or Brooke, where they may have water to prevent the imminent danger of choaking. with this strange *viaticum* they will travell foure or five daies together, with loads fitter for Elephants than men. But though they can fare so hardly abroad, at home their chaps must walke night and day as long as they have it. They keepe no set meales, their store being spent, they champe on the bit, till they meete with fresh supplies, either from their owne endeavours,

endeavours, or their wives industry, who trudge to the *Clam-bankes* when all other meanes faile. Though they be sometimes scanted, yet are they as free as Emperours, both to their Country-men and *English*, be he stranger, or neare acquaintance; counting it a great discourtesie, not to eate of their high-conceited delicates, and sup of their un-oat-meal'd broth, made thicke with Fishes, Fowles, and Beasts boyled all together; some remaining raw, the rest converted by over-much seething to a loathed mash, not halfe so good as *Irish Boniclapper*.

CHAP. VII.

Of their dispositions and good qualifications, as friendship, constancy, truth, and affability.

TO enter into a serious discourse concerning the naturall conditions of these *Indians*, might procure admiration from the people of any civilized Nations, in regard of their civility and good natures. If a Tree may be judged by his fruite, and dispositions calculared by exterior actions; then may it be concluded, that these *Indians* are of affable, courteous, and well disposed natures, ready to communicate the best of their wealth to the mutuall good of one another; and the lesse abundance they have, to manifest their entire friendship; so much the more perspicuous is their love, in that they are as willing to part with their Mite in poverty, as treasure in plenty. As he that kills a Deere, sends for his friends, and eates it merrily: So he that receives but a piece of bread from an *English* hand, parts it equally betweene himselfe and his comrades, and eates it lovingly. In a word, a friend can command his friend, his house, and whatsoever is his, (saving his Wife) and have it freely: And as they are love-linked thus in common courtesie, so are they no way
fooner

fooner dis-joynted than by ingratitude; accounting an ungratefull person a double robber of a man, not onely of his courtesie, but of his thankes which he might receive of another for the same proffered, or received kindnesse. Such is their love to one another, that they cannot endure to see their Countrey-men wronged, but will stand stiffely in their defence: plead strongly in their behalfe, and justifie one anothers integrities in any warrantable action. If it were possible to recount the courtesies they have shewed the *English*, since their first arrivall in those parts, it would not onely steddy beleefe, that they are a loving people, but also winne the love of those that never saw them, and wipe off that needelesse feare that is too deeply rooted in the conceits of many, who thinke them envious, and of such rankerous and inhumane dispositions, that they will one day make an end of their *English* inmates. The worst indeede may be surmised, but the *English* hitherto have had little cause to suspect them, but rather to be convinced of their trustinesse, seeing they have as yet beene the disclosers of all such treacheries as have bin practised by other *Indians*. And whereas once there was a proffer of an universall League amongst all the *Indians* in those parts, to the intent that they might all joyne in one united force, to extirpate the *English*, our *Indians* refused the motion, replying, they had rather be servants to the *English*, of whom they were confident to receive no harme, and from whom they had received so many favours, and assured good testimonies of their love, than equals with them, who would cut their throates upon the least offence, and make them the shambles of their cruelty. Furthermore, if any roaving ships be upon the coasts, and chance to harbour either East-ward, North-ward, or South-ward in any unusuall Port, they will giue us certaine intelligence of her burthen and forces, describing their men either by language or features; which is a great priviledge and no
small

small advantage. Many wayes hath their advice and endeavour beene advantagious unto us; they being our first instructers for the planting of their *Indian* Corne, by teaching us to cull out the finest seede, to observe the fittest season, to keepe distance for holes, and fit measure for hills, to worme it, and weede it; to prune it, and dresse it as occasion shall require.

These *Indians* be very hospitable, insomuch that when the *English* have trauelled forty, fifty, or threescore miles into the Countrey, they have entertained them into their houses, quartered them by themselves in the best roomes, providing the best victuals they could, expressing their welcome in as good termes as could be expected from their slender breeding; shewing more love than complement, not grumbling for a fortnights or three weekes tarrying; but rather caring to provide accommodation, correspondent to their *English* custome. The doubtfull traveller hath oftentimes beene much beholding to them for their guidance thorow the unbeaten Wildernesse: my selfe in this particular can doe no lesse in the due acknowledgment of their love, than speake their commendations, who with two more of my associates bending our course to new *Plimouth*, lost our way, being deluded by a misleading path which we still followed, being as we thought too broad for an *Indian* path (which seldome is broader than a Cart's rutte) but that the dayly concourse of *Indians* from the *Naragansets* who traded for shooes, wearing them homewards had made this *Indian* tract like an *English* walke, and had rear'd up great stickes against the trees, and marked the rest with their hatchets in the *English* fashion, which begat in us a security of our wrong way to be right, when indeed there was nothing lesse: The day being gloomy and our compasses at home, we travelled hard till night to lesse purpose than if we had sat still, not gaining an inch of our journey for a dayes travell: but
happily

happily wee arrived at an *Indian Wigwamme*, where we were informed of our misprision, and invited to a homely lodging, feasted with the haunch of a fat Beere, and the ensuing morning the son of my naked hoast, for a peece of Tobacco, and a foure penny whittle, tooke the clew of his traveling experience, conducting us through the strange labyrinth of unbeaten bushy wayes in the woody wilderness twentie miles to our desired harbour.

A second demonstration of their love in this kind may appeare in a passage of the same nature. An unexperienced wood man ranging in the woods for Deere, traveled so farre beyond his knowledge, till he could not tell how to get out of the wood for trees, but the more he sought to direct himselfe out, the more he ranne himselfe in, from the home he most desired; the night came upon him preventing his walking, and the extremitie of cold seasing upon his right foote for want of warming motion, deprived him of the use thereof, so that he could not remoove farther than his snowie bed, but had there ended his dayes, had not fixe commiserating *Indians*, who heard of his wandering, found him out by diligent search, being almost dead with despaire and cold: but after they had conquered his despaire with the assurance of his safe conduction to his habitation, and expelled the cold by the infusion of strong waters which they brought for the same purpose; they framed a thing like a hand barrow and carried this selfe-helpelesse person on their bare shoulders twelve miles to his residence: many other wandring benighted coasters have beene kindly entertained into their habitations, where they have rested and reposed themselves more securely than if they had beene in some blind obscure old *Englands* Inne, being the next day directed in their right way: many lazie boyes that have runne away from their masters, have beene brought home by these ranging foresters, who are as welacquainted with the craggy mountaines,

mountaines, and the pleafant vales, the ftately woods, and fwampie groves, the fpacious ponds, and fwift running rivers, and can diftinguifh them by their names as perfectly, and finde them as prefently, as the experienced Citizen knows how to finde out Cheape-fide croffe, or *London* ftone. Such is the wifedome and pollicie of thefe poore men, that they will be fure to keepe correſpondence with our *Engliſh* Magiſtrates, expreſſing their love in the execution of any ſervice they command them, ſo far as lyes in their powre, as may appeare in this one particular. A certaine man having layd himſelfe open to the Kings lawes, fearing atachment, conviction, and conſequently execution: ſequeſtred himſelfe from the honeſt ſocietie of his neighbours, betaking himſelfe unto the obſcure thickets of the wilderneſſe, where hee lived for a time undiscovered, till the *Indians* who leave no place unſearched for Deere, found out his haunt, and having taken notice by diverſe diſcourſes concerning him, how that it was the governers deſire to know where he was; they thought it a part of their ſervice to certifie him where he kept his rendezvouze, who thereupon deſired if they could to direct men to him for his atachment, but he had ſhifted his dwelling, and could not be found for the preſent, yet he was after ſeene by other *Indians*, but being double piſtold, and well ſworded, they feared to approach ſo neere him as to grapple with him: wherefore they let him alone till his owne neceſſary buſineſſe caſt him upon them; for having occaſion to croſſe a river, he came to the ſide thereof, where was an *Indian Cannow*, in which the *Indians* were to croſſe the river themſelves, hee vauntingly commanded waſtage; which they willingly graunted, but withall plotting how they might take him priſoner, which they thus effected; having placed him in the midſhip of their tickliſh wherrie, they lanced forth into the deepe, cauſing the capering *Cannow* to caſt out her comberſome ballaſt into

the liquid water; which swomme like a stone, and now the water having dank't his pistoles, and lost his *Spanish* progge in the bottome, the *Indians* swomme him out by the chinne to the shore, where having dropt himselfe a little dry, he began to bluster out a storme of rebellious resistance, till they becalmed his pelting chafe with their pelting of pibles at him, afterward leading him as they list to the governour. These people be of a kinde and affable disposition, yet are they very warie with whom they strike hands in friendship: nothing is more hateful to them than a churlish disposition, so likewise is diffimulation: he that speakes seldome, and opportunely, being as good as his word, is the onely man they love. The *Spaniard* they say is all one *Aramouse* (*viz.* all one as a dog) the *Frenchman* hath a good tongue, but a false heart: The *English* man all one speake, all one heart; wherefore they more approve of them than of any Nation: garrulitie is much condemmed of them, for they utter not many words, speake seldome, and then with such gravitie as is pleasing to the eare: such as understand them not, desire yet to heare their emphaticall expressions, and lively action; such is the milde temper of their spirits that they cannot endure objurgations, or scoldings. An *Indian Sagomore* once hearing an *English* woman scold with her husband, her quicke utterance exceeding his apprehension, her active lungs thundering in his eares, expelled him the house; from whence he went to the next neighbour, where he related the unseemelineffe of her behaviour; her language being strange to him, hee expressed it as strangely, telling them how she cryed Nannana Nannana Nannana Nan, saying he was a great foole to give her the audience, and no correction for usurping his charter, and abusing him by her tongue. I have beene amongst diverse of them, yet did I never see any falling out amongst them, not so much as crosse words, or reviling speeches, which
might

might provoke to blowes. And whereas it is the custome of many people in their games, if they see the dice runne croffe or their cards not answere their expectations: what cursing and swearing, what imprecations, and raylings, fightings and stabbings oftentimes proceede from their testy spleene. How doe their blustering passions, make the place troublesome to themselves and others? But I have knowne when foure of these milder spirits have sit downe staking their treasures, where they have plaid foure and twentie houres, neither eating drinking or sleeping in the Interim; nay which is most to be wondered at, not quarreling, but as they came thither in peace so they depart in peace: when he that had lost all his *wampompeage*, his house, his kettle, his beaver, his hatchet, his knife, yea all his little all, having nothing left but his naked selfe, was as merry as they that won it: so in sports of activitie at football though they play never so fiercely to outward appearance, yet anger-boyling blood never streames in their cooler veines, if any man be throwne he laughes out his foyle, there is no seeking of revenge, no quarreling, no bloody noses, scratched faces, blacke eyes, broken shinnes, no brused members, or crushed ribs, the lamentable effects of rage; but the goale being wonne, the goods on the one side lost; friends they were at the football, and friends they must meete at the kettle. I never heard yet of that *Indian* that was his neighbours homicide or vexation by his malepart, faucy, or uncivill tongue: laughter in them is not common, seldome exceeding a smile, never breaking out into such a lowd laughter, as doe many of our *English*. Of all things they love not to be laught at upon any occasion; if a man be in trade with them and the bargaine be almost strucke, if they perceive you laugh, they will scarce proceed, supposing you laugh because you have cheated them: the *Crocodiles* teares may sooner deceive them, than the *Hienas* smiles:
although

although they be not much addicted to laughter, yet are they not of a dumpish sad nature, but rather naturally chearefull: As I never saw a giggling *Democrite*, so I never saw a teare dropping *Heraclite*; no disaster being so prevalent as to open the flood-gate of their eyes, saving the death of friends, for whom they lament most exceedingly.

CHAP. VIII.

Of their hardinesse.

FOR their hardinesse it may procure admiration, no ordinary paines making them so much as alter their countenance; beate them, whip them, pinch them, punch them, if they resolve not to whinch for it, they will not; whether it be their benumbed insensibleness of smart, or their hardie resolutions, I cannot tell; It might be, a *Perillus* his Bull, or the disjoynting racke might force a roare from them, but a Turkish drubbing would not much molest them, and although they be naturally much affraid of death, yet the unexpected approach of a mortall wound by a Bullet, Arrow, or Sword, strikes no more terrour, causes no more exclamation, no more complaint, or whinching, than if it had beene a shot into the body of a tree: such wounds as would be suddaine death to an *English* man, would be nothing to them. Some of them having beene shot in at the mouth, and out under the eare, some shot in the breast, some runne thorough the flankes with Darts, and other many desperate wounds which eyther by their rare skill in the use of vegetatives, or diabolicall charmes they cure in short time. Although their hardinesse beare them out in such things wherein they are sure death will not ensue, yet can it not expell the feare of death, the very name and thoughts of it is so hideous to them,

them, or any thing that presents it, or threatens it, so terrible; infomuch that a hundred of them will runne from two or three Guns, though they know they can but dispatch two or three at a discharge, yet every man fearing it may be his lot to meete with his last, will not come neare that in good earnest, which he dare play withall in jest. To make this good by a passage of Experience. Three men having occasion of trade amongst the Westerne *Indians*, went up with some such commodities as they thought most fit for trade; to secure their person they tooke a Carbine, two Pistoles and a sword, which in outward shew was not great resistance to a hundred well skilled bow men: The *Indians* hearing their gunnes making a thundring noyse, desired to finger one of them, & see it discharged into a tree, wondring much at the percussion of the bullet; but they abiding two or three dayes, the gunnes were forgotten, and they began to looke at the oddes being a hundred to three, whereupon they were animated to worke treason against the lives of these men, and to take away their goods from them by force; but one of the *English* understanding their language, smelt out their treachery, and being more fully enformed of their intent by the *Indian* women, who had more pittie, hee steps to their King, and hailing him by the long haire from the rest of his councell, commanded him either to goe before him and guide him home, or else he would there kill him. The Sagamore seeing him so rough, had not the courage to resist him, but went with him two miles; but being exasperated by his men who followed him along, to resist, and goe no further; in the end hee would not, neither for faire promises nor fierce threatnings, so that they were constrained there to kill him, which struck such an amazement and daunting into the rest of that naked crew, with the sight of the guns, that though they might easly have killed them, yet had they not the power to shoot an arrow, but followed them, yelling and howling for the death

death of their King forty miles; his goods being left among them, he sent word by other *Indians*, that unlesse they sent him his goods againe, which hee there left, hee would serve them as hee served their King, whereupon they returned him his commodities, with intreaty of peace, and promises of fairer trade if he came again. If these heartlesse *Indians* were so cowed with so slender an onset on their owne dunghill, when there were scarce six families of ours in the Countrie, what need wee now feare them being growne into thousands, and having knowledge of martiall discipline? In the night they neede not to be feared, for they will not budge from their owne dwellings for feare of their *Abamacho* (the Devill) whom they much feare, specially in evill enterprizes, they will rather lye by an *English* fire than goe a quarter of a mile in the darke to their owne dwellings: but they are well freed from this scarecrow since the comming of the *English*, and lesse care for his delusions; and whereas it hath beene reported, that there are such horrible apparitions, fearefull roarings, thundering and lightning raised by the Devill, to discourage the *English* in their settling, I for mine owne part never saw or heard of any of these things in the Countrie: nor have I heard of any *Indians* that have lately beene put in feare, saving two or three, and they worse scar'd than hurt, who seeing a Black-more in the top of a tree, looking out for his way which he had lost, surmised he was *Abamacho* or the Devill, deeming all Devils that are blacker than themselves; and being neare to the plantation, they posted to the *English*, and intreated their aide to conjure this Devill to his owne place, who finding him to be a poore wandring Black-moore, conducted him to his Master.

CHAP. IX.

Of their wondering at the first view of any strange invention.

THESE *Indians* being strangers to Arts and Sciences, and being unacquainted with the inventions that are common to a civilized people, are ravisht with admiration at the first view of any such sight: They tooke the first Ship they saw for a walking Iland, the Mast to be a Tree, the Saile white Clouds, and the discharging of Ordinance for Lightning and Thunder, which did much trouble them, but this thunder being over, and this moving Iland stedied with an Anchor, they manned out their cannoves to goe and picke strawberries there, but being saluted by the way with a broad side, they cried out, what much hoggerie, so bigge walke, and so bigge speake, and by and by kill; which caused them to turne back, not daring to approach till they were sent for. They doe much extoll and wonder at the *English* for their strange Inventions, especially for a Wind-mill, which in their esteeme was little lesse than the worlds wonder, for the strangeness of his whisking motion, and the sharpe teeth biting the corne (as they terme it) into such small peeces; they were loath at the first to come neere to his long armes, or to abide in so tottering a tabernacle, though now they dare goe any where so farre as they have an *English* guide. The first plow-man was counted little better than a Iuggler: the *Indians* seeing the plow teare up more ground in a day, than their Clamme shels could scrape up in a month, desired to see the workmanship of it, and viewing well the coulter and share, perceiving it to be iron, told the plow-man, hee was almost *Abamocho*, almost as cunning as the Devill; but the fresh supplies of new and strange objects hath lessen'd their admiration, and quickned their inventions, and desire of practising

practifing fuch things as they fee, wherein they expresse no fmall ingenuitie, and dexterity of wit, being neither furthered by art, or long experience. It is thought they would foon learne any mechanicall trades, having quicke wits, understanding apprehenfions, ftrong memories, with nimble inventions, and a quicke hand in ufing of the Axe or Hatchet, or fuch like tooles: much good might they receive from the *English*, and much might they benefit themfelves, if they were not ftrongly fettered in the chaines of idleneffe; fo as that they had rather ftarve than worke, following no employments, faving fuch as are fweetned with more pleafures and profit than paines or care, and this is indeede one of the greateft accufations that can be laid againft them, which lies but upon the men, (the women being very induftrious) but it may be hoped that good example, and good instructions may bring them to a more induftrious and provident courfe of life. For already, as they have learned much fubtiltie & cunning by bargaining with the *English*, fo have they a little degenerated from fome of their lazie cuftomes, and fhew themfelves more induftrious. In a word, to fet them out in their beft colours, they be wife in their carriage, fubtle in their dealings, true in their promife, honeft in defraying of their debts, though poverty conftaine them to be fomething long before; fome having died in the *English* debt, have left Beaver by order of Will for their fatisfaction: They be conftant in friendfhip, merrily conceited in difcourfe, not luxuriously abounding in youth, nor dotingly froward in old age, many of them being much civilized fince the *English* Colonies were planted, though but little edified in Religion: They frequent often the *English* Churches, where they will fit foberly, though they understand not fuch hidden myfteries. They doe eafily beleeve fome of the History of the Bible, as the creation of the World, the making of man, with his fall: but come to tell them of a Saviour,

Saviour, with all the passages of the Gospell, and it exceeds so farre their *Indian* beleefe, that they will cry out (*Pocatanie*) *id est*, is it possible? yet such is their conviction of the right way, that when some *English* have come to their houses, victuals being offered them, forgetting to crave Gods blessing upon the creatures received, they have beene reproved by these, which formerly never knew what calling upon God meant: thus farre for their naturall disposition and qualities.

C H A P. X.

Of their Kings government, and Subjects obedience.

NOW for the matter of government amongst them: It is the custome for their Kings to inherite, the sonne alwayes taking the Kingdome after his fathers death. If there be no sonne, then the Queene rules; if no Queene, the next to the blood-royall; who comes in otherwise, is but counted an usurping intruder, and if his faire carriage beare him not out the better, they will soone unscether him.

The Kings have no Lawes to command by, nor have they any annuall revenewes; yet commonly are they so either feared or beloved, that halfe their Subjects estate is at their Service, and their persons at his command; by which command he is better knowne than by any thing else. For though hee hath no Kingly Robes, to make him glorious in the view of his Subjects, nor dayly Guardes to secure his person, or Court-like attendance, nor sumptuous Pallaces; yet doe they yeeld all submissive subjection to him, accounting him their Sovereigne; going at his command, and comming at his becke, not so much as expostulating the cause, though it be in matters thwarting their wills; he being accounted a disloyall subject, that will not effect what his Prince commands. Whosoever is knowne

to plot Treason, or to lay violent hands on his lawfull King, is presently executed. Once a yeare he takes his progresse, accompanied with a dozen of his best Subjects to view his Countrey, to recreate himselfe, and establish good order. When he enters into any of their houses, without any more complement, he is desired to sit downe on the ground; (for they use neither stools nor cushions) and after a little respite, all that be present, come in, and sit downe by him, one of his Seniors pronouncing an Oration gratulatory to his Majesty for his love; and the many good things they enjoy under his peacefull government. A King of large Dominions hath his Viceroyes, or inferiour Kings under him, to agitate his State-affaires, and keepe his Subjects in good decorum, Other Officers there be, but how to distinguish them by name is some-thing difficult: For their Lawes, as their evill courses come short of many other Nations, so they have not so many Lawes, though they be not without some, which they inflict upon notorious malefactors, as Traytors to their Prince, inhumane murtherers, and some say for adultery; but I cannot warrant it for a truth. For theft, as they have nothing to steale worth the life of a man, therefore they have no law to execute for trivials; a Subject being precious in the eye of his Prince, where men are so scarce. A malefactor having deserved death, being apprehended, is brought before the King, and some other of the wisest men, where they enquire out the originall of a thing; after proceeding by aggravation of circumstances, he is found guilty, and being cast by the Iury of their strict inquisition, he is condemned, and executed on this manner: The Executioner comes in, who blind-folds the party, sets him in the public view, and braines him with a *Tamahauke* or Club; which done, his friends bury him. Other meanes to restraine abuses they have none, saving admonition or reproofe; no whippings, no Prisons, Stockes, Bilbowes, or the like.

CHAP. XI.

Of their Marriages.

Now to speake something of their Marriages, the Kings or great *Powwows*, *alias* Conjurers, may have two or three Wives, but seldome use it. Men of ordinary Ranke, having but one; which disproves the report, that they had eight or tenne Wives apeece. When a man hath a desire to Marry, he first gets the good-will of the Maide or Widdow, after, the consent of her friends for her part; and for himselfe, if he be at his owne disposing, if the King will, the match is made, her Dowry of *Wampompeage* payd, the King joynes their hands with their hearts, never to part till death, unlesse shee prove a Whore; for which they may, and some have put away their Wives, as may appeare by a story. There was one *Abamoch* married a Wife, whom a long time he intirely loved above her deservings, for that shee often in his absence entertained strangers, of which hee was oftentimes informed by his neighbours; but hee harbouring no sparke of jealousie, beleevd not their false informations (as he deemed them) being in a manner angry they should slander his Wife, of whose constancy hee was so strongly conceited: A long time did her whorish gloazing and Syren-like tongue, with her subtile carriage, establish her in her Husbands favour, till fresh complaints caused him to cast about, how to finde out the truth, and to prove his friends lyars, and his Wife honest, or her a Whore, and his friends true: whereupon hee pretended a long journey to visite his friends, providing all accoutraments for a fortnights journey; telling his Wife it would be so long before she could expect his returne, who outwardly sorrowed for his departure, but inwardly rejoiced, that she should enjoy the society of her old *Lemman*; whom she sent for with expedition, not sus-
pecting

pecting her Husbands plot, who lay not many miles off in the Woods; who after their dishonest revelings, when they were in their midnight sleepe, approaches the Wiggwamme, enters the doore, which was neither barred nor lockt; makes a light to discover what hee little suspected; but finding his friends words to bee true, hee takes a good bastinado in his hand brought for the same purpose, dragging him by the haire from his usurped bed, so lamentably beating him, that his battered bones and bruised flesh made him a fitter object for some skilfull Surgeon, than the lovely object of a lustfull strumpet; which done, hee put away his wife, exposing her to the curtesie of strangers for her maintenance, that so curtesan-like had entertained a stranger into her bosome.

CHAP. XII.

Of their worship, invocations, and conjurations.

Now of their worships: As it is naturall to all mortals to worship something, so doe these people, but exactly to describe to whom their worship is chiefly bent, is very difficult; they acknowledge especially two, *Ketan* who is their good God, to whom they sacrifice (as the ancient Heathen did to *Ceres*) after their garners bee full with a good croppe: upon this God likewise they invoke for faire weather, for raine in time of drought, and for the recovery of their sick; but if they doe not heare them, then they verifie the old verse, *Flectere si nequeo Superos, Acharonta movebo*, their Pow-wows betaking themselves to their exorcismes and necromanticke charmes, by which they bring to passe strange things, if wee may beleve the *Indians*, who report of one *Pissacannawa*, that hee can make the water burne, the rocks move, the trees dance, metamorphize himselfe into a flaming man. But it may be objected, this is but *deceptio visus*. Hee will therefore
doe

doe more, for in Winter, when there is no greene leaves to be got, he will burne an old one to ashes, and putting those into the water, produce a new greene leafe, which you shall not onely see, but substantially handle and carrie away; and make of a dead snakes skinne a living snake, both to be seene, felt, and heard; this I write but upon the report of the *Indians*, who confidently affirme stranger things. But to make manifest, that by Gods permission, thorough the Devils helpe, their charmes are of force to produce effects of wonderment; An honest Gentle-man related a storie to mee, being an eye-witnes of the same: A Pow-wow having a patient with the stumpe of some small tree runne thorough his foote, being past the cure of his ordinary Surgery, betooke himselfe to his charmes, and being willing to shew his miracle before the *English* stranger, hee wrapt a piece of cloth about the foote of the lame man; upon that wrapping a Beaver skinne, through which hee laying his mouth to the Beaver skinne, by his sucking charmes he brought out the stumpe, which he spat into a tray of water, returning the foote as whole as its fellow in a short time. The manner of their action in their conjuration is thus: The parties that are sick or lame being brought before them, the Pow-wow sitting downe, the rest of the *Indians* giving attentive audience to his imprecations and invocations, and after the violent expression of many a hideous bellowing and groaning, he makes a stop, and then all the auditors with one voice utter a short *Canto*; which done, the Pow-wow still proceeds in his invocations, somtimes roaring like a Beare, other times groaning like a dying horse, foaming at the mouth like a chafed bore, smiting on his naked brest and thighs with such violence, as if he were madde. Thus will hee continue sometimes halfe a day, spending his lungs, sweating out his fat, and tormenting his body in this diabolicall worship; sometimes the Devill for requitall of their wor-
ship,

ship, recovers the partie, to nuzzle them up in their divellish Religion. In former time hee was wont to carrie away their wives and children, because hee would drive them to these Mattens, to fetch them again to confirme their believe of this his much desired authoritie over them: but since the *English* frequented those parts, they daily fall from his colours, relinquishing their former fopperies, and acknowledge our God to be supream. They acknowledge the power of the *Englishmans* God, as they call, him, because they could never yet have power by their conjurations to damnifie the *English* either in body or goods; and besides, they say hee is a good God that sends them so many good things, so much good corne, so many cattell, temperate raines, faire seasons, which they likewise are the better for since the arrivall of the *English*; the times and seasons being much altered in seven or eight yeares, freer from lightning and thunder, long droughts, suddaine and tempestuous dashes of raine, and lamentable cold Winters.

CHAP. XIII.

Of their Warres.

OF their Warres: Their old souldiers being swept away by the Plague, which was very rife amongst them about 14 yeares agoe, and resting themselves secure under the *English* protection, they doe not now practice any thing in martiall feates worth observation, saving that they make themselves Forts to flie into, if the enemies should unexpectedly affaile them. These Forts some be fortie or fiftie foote square, erected of young timber trees, ten or twelve foote high, rammed into the ground, with undermining within, the earth being cast up for their shelter against the dischargements of their enemies, having loope-holes to send out their winged messengers, which often deliver their sharpe and bloody embassies in the tawnie
fides

fides of their naked assailants, who wanting butting Rammes and battering Ordinances to command at distance, lose their lives by their too neare approachments. These use no other weapons in warre than bowes and arrowes, saving that their Captaines have long speares, on which if they returne conquerours they carrie the heads of their chiefe enemies that they slay in the wars: it being the custome to cut off their heads, hands, and feete, to beare home to their wives and children, as true tokens of their renowned victorie. When they goe to their warres, it is their custome to paint their faces with diversitie of colours, some being all black as jet, some red, some halfe red and halfe blacke, some blacke and white, others spotted with divers kinds of colours, being all disguised to their enemies, to make them more terrible to their foes, putting on likewise their rich Iewels, pendants and Wampompeage, to put them in minde they fight not onely for their Children, Wives, and lives, but likewise for their goods, lands and liberties; Being thus armed with this warlike paint, the antique warriors make towards their enemies in a disordered manner, without any fouldier like marching or warlike postures, being deafe to any word of command, ignorant of falling off, or falling on, of doubling rankes or files, but let fly their winged shaftments without eyther feare or wit; their Artillery being spent, he that hath no armes to fight, findes legges to run away.

CHAP. XIII.

Their games and sports of activitie.

BVt to leave their warres, and to speake of their games in which they are more delighted and better experienced, spending halfe their dayes in gaming and lazing. They have two sorts of games, one called *Puim*, the other *Hubbub*, not much unlike Cards and Dice, being no other than

than Lotterie. *Puim* is 50. or 60. small Bents of a foote long which they divide to the number of their gamesters, shuffling them first betweene the palmes of their hands; he that hath more than his fellow is so much the forwarder in his game: many other strange whimsies be in this game; which would be too long to commit to paper; hee that is a noted gamster, hath a great hole in his eare wherein hee carries his *Puims* in defiance of his antagonists. *Hubbub* is five small Bones in a small smooth Tray, the bones bee like a Die, but something flatter, blacke on the one side and white on the other, which they place on the ground, against which violently thumping the platter, the bones mount changing colours with the windy whisking of their hands too and fro; which action in that sport they much use, smiting themselves on the breast, and thighs, crying out, *Hub, Hub, Hub*; they may be heard play at this game a quarter of a mile off. The bones being all blacke or white, make a double game; if three be of a colour and two of another, then they affoord but a single game; foure of a colour and one differing is nothing; so long as a man winns, he keeps the Tray: but if he loose, the next man takes it. They are so bewitched with these two games, that they will loose sometimes all they have, Beaver, Moose-skinnes, Kettles, Wampompeage, Mowhacks, Hatchets, Knives, all is confiscate by these two games. For their sports of activitie they have commonly but three or foure; as football, shooting, running and swimming: when they play country against country, there are rich Goales, all behung with Wampompeage, Mowhacks, Beaver skins, and blacke Otter skinnes. It would exceede the beleefe of many to relate the worth of one Goale, wherefore it shall be namelesse. Their Goales be a mile long placed on the sands, which are as even as a board; their ball is no bigger than a hand-ball, which sometimes they mount in the Aire with their naked feete, sometimes

sometimes it is swayed by the multitude; sometimes also it is two dayes before they get a Goale, then they marke the ground they winne, and beginne there the next day. Before they come to this sport, they paint themselves, even as when they goe to warre, in pollicie to prevent future mischief, because no man should know him that moved his patience or accidentally hurt his person, taking away the occasion of studying revenge. Before they begin their armes be disordered, and hung upon some neighbouring tree, after which they make a long scrowle on the sand, over which they shake loving hands, and with laughing hearts scuffle for victorie. While the men play the boyes pipe, and the women dance and sing trophies of their husbands conquests; all being done a feast summons their departure. It is most delight to see them play, in smaller companies, when men may view their swift footmanship, their curious tossings of their Ball, their flouncing into the water, their lubberlike wrestling, having no cunning at all in that kind, one *English* being able to beate ten *Indians* at football. For their shooting they be most desperate marksmen for a point blanke object, and if it may be possible *Cornicum oculos configere* they will doe it: such is their celerity and dexterity in Artillerie, that they can smite the swift running Hinde and nimble winked Pigeon without a standing pause or left eyed blinking; they draw their Arrowes between the fore fingers and the thumbe; their bowes be quicke, but not very strong, not killing above six or seven score. These men shoot at one another, but with swift conveighance shunne the Arrow; this they doe to make them expert against time of warre. It hath beene often admired how they can finde their Arrowes, be the weedes as high as themselves, yet they take such perfect notice of the flight and fall that they seldome loose any. They are trained up to their bowes even from their childhood; little boyes with Bowes made of little sticke

and Arrowes of great bents, will smite downe a peece of Tobacco pipe every shoot a good way off: as these *Indians* be good markemen, so are they well experienced where the very life of every creature lyeth, and know where to smite him to make him dye presently. For their swimming it is almost naturall, but much perfected by continuall practise; their swimming is not after our *English* fashion of spread armes and legges which they hold too tiresome, but like dogges their armes before them cutting through the liquids with their right shoulder; in this manner they swimme very swift and farre, either in rough or smooth waters, sometimes for their ease lying as still as a log; sometimes they will play the dive-doppers, and come up in unexpected places. Their children likewise be taught to swimme when they are very yong. For their running it is with much celeritie and continuance, yet I suppose there be many *English* men who being as lightly clad as they are, would outrun them for a spurt, though not able to continue it for a day or dayes, being they be very strong winded and rightly clad for a race.

CHAP. XV.

Of their huntings:

FOR their hunting, it is to be noted that they have no swift foote Grayhounds, to let flippe at the sight of the Deere, no deepe mouthed hounds, or senting beagles, to finde out their desired prey; themselves are all this, who in that time of the yeere, when the Deere comes downe, having certaine hunting houses, in such places where they know the Deere usually doth frequent, in which they keep their randevowes, their snares and all their accoutraments for that imployment: when they get sight of a Deere, Moose or Beare, they studie how to get the wind of him, and

and approaching within shot, stab their marke quite through, if the bones hinder not. The chiefe thing they hunt after is Deere, Moofes, and Beares, it grieves them more to see an *English* man take one Deere, than a thousand Acres of land: they hunt likewise after Wolves, and wild Catts, Rackoones, Otters, Beavers, Musquashes, trading both their skinnes and flesh to the *English*. Besides their artillery, they have other devices to kill their game, as sometimes hedges a mile or two miles long, being a mile wide at one end, and made narrower and narrower by degrees, leaving onely a gap of fixe foote long, over against which, in the day time they lye lurking to shoot the Deere which come through that narrow gut; so many as come within the circumference of that hedge, seldome returne backe to leape over, unlesse they be forced by the chafing of some ravenous Wolfe, or fight of some accidentatall passinger; in the night at the gut of this hedge, they set Deere traps, which are springes made of young trees, and smooth wrought coards; so strong as it will tosse a horse if hee be caught in it. An *English* Mare being strayed from her owner, and growne wild by her long sojourning in the Woods ranging up and downe with the wilde crew, stumbled into one of these traps which stopt her speed, hanging her like *Mahomets* tombe, betwixt earth and heaven; the morning being come, the *Indians* went to looke what good successe their Venison trappes had brought them, but seeing such a long scutted Deere, praunce in their Merritotter, they bade her good morrow, crying out, what cheere what cheere *Englishmans squaw* horse; having no better epithite than to call her a woman horse, but being loath to kill her, and as fearefull to approach neere the friscadoes of her Iron heeles, they posted to the *English* to tell them how the case stood or hung with their *squaw* horse, who unhorfed their Mare, and brought her to her former tameness, which since hath brought many a good foale

foale, and performed much good service. In these traps Deeres, Moofes, Beares, Wolves, Catts, and Foxes, are often caught. For their Beavers and Otters, they have other kinde of trappes, so ponderous as is unportable for such creatures, the massie burthen whereof either takes them prisoners, or expells their breath from their squised bodyes. These kinde of creatures would gnaw the other kind of trappes asunder, with their sharpe teeth: these beafts are too cunning for the *English*, who seldome or never catch any of them, therefore we leave them to those skilfull hunters whose time is not so precious, whose experience bought-skill hath made them practicall and usefull in that particuler.

CHAP. XVI.

Of their Fishings.

OF their fishing, in this trade they be very expert, being experienced in the knowledge of all baites, fitting fundry baites for severall fishes, and diverse seasons; being not ignorant likewise of the removall of fishes, knowing when to fish in rivers, and when at rockes, when in Baies, and when at Seas: since the *English* came they be furnished with *English* hookes and lines, before they made them of their owne hempe more curiously wrought, of stronger materials than ours, hooked with bone hookes: but lazinesse drives them to buy more than profit or commendations winnes them to make of their owne; they make likewise very strong Sturgeon nets with which they catch Sturgeons of 12. 14, and 16. some 18. foote long in the day time, in the night time they betake them to their Burtchen *Cannows*, in which they carry a forty fathome line, with a sharpe bearded dart, fastned at the end thereof; then lightning a blazing torch made of Burtchen rindes, they

they weave it too and againe by their *Cannow* fide, which the Sturgeon much delighted with, comes to them tumbling and playing, turning up his white belly, into which they thrust their launce, his backe being impenetrable; which done they haile to the shore their strugling prize. They have often recourse unto the rockes whereupon the sea beates, in warme weather to looke out for sleepe Seales, whose oyle they much esteeme, using it for divers things. In summer they seldome fish any where but in salt, in winter in the fresh water and ponds; in frostie weater they cut round holes in the yce, about which they wil sit like so many apes, on their naked breeches upon the congealed yce, catching of Pikes, Pearches, Breames, and other forts of fresh water fish.

CHAP. XVII.

Of their Arts and Manufactures.

OF their severall Arts and imployments, as first in dressing of all manner of skinnes, which they doe by scraping and rubbing, afterwards painting them with antique embroyderings in unchangeable colours, sometimes they take off the haire, especially if it bee not killed in season. Their bowes they make of a handsome shape, strung commonly with the sinnewes of Mooses; their arrowes are made of young Elderne, feathered with feathers of Eagles wings and tailes, headed with brasse in shape of a heart or triangle, fastned in a slender peece of wood fixe or 8 inches long, which is framed to put loose in the pithie Elderne, that is bound fast for riving: their arrowes be made in this manner because the arrow might shake from his head and be left behind for their finding, and the pile onely remaine to gaule the wounded beast. Their cordage is so even, soft, and smooth, that it lookes more
like

like filke than hempe; their Sturgeon netts be not deepe, not above 30. or 40. foote long, which in ebbing low waters they stake fast to the ground, where they are sure the Sturgeon will come, never looking more at it, till the next low water. Their *Cannows* be made either of Pine-trees, which before they were acquainted with *English* tooles, they burned hollow, scraping them smooth with Clam-shels and Oyfter-shels, cutting their out-sides with stone-hatchets: These Boates be not above a foot and a halfe, or two feete wide, and twenty foote long. Their other *Cannows* be made of thinne Birch-rines, close-ribbed on the in-side with broad thinne hoopess, like the hoopess of a Tub; these are made very light, a man may carry one of them a mile, being made purposely to carry from River to River, and Bay to Bay, to shorten Land-passages. In these cockling fly-boates, wherein an *English* man can scarce fit without a fearefull tottering, they will venture to Sea, when an *English* Shallope dare not beare a knot of sayle; scudding over the overgrowne waves as fast as a winde-driven ship, being driven by their padles; being much like battle doores; if a crosse wave (as is seldome) turne her keele up-side downe, they by swimming free her, and scramble into her againe.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of their Language.

OF their Language which is onely peculiar to themselves, not inclining to any of the refined tongues. Some have thought they might be of the dispersed *Iewes*, because some of their words be neare unto the *Hebrew*; but by the same rule they may conclude them to be some of the gleanings of all Nations, because they have words which found after the *Greeke*, *Latine*, *French*, and other tongues:

tongues: Their Language is hard to learne; few of the *English* being able to speake any of it, or capable of the right pronounciation, which is the chiefe grace of their tongue. They pronounce much after the Diphthongs, excluding *L* and *R*, which in our *English* Tongue they pronounce with as much difficulty, as most of the *Dutch* doe *T* and *H*, calling a Lobster a *Nobstann*. Every Countrey doe something differ in their Speech, even as our Northerne people doe from the Southerne, and Westerne from them; especially the *Tarrenteens*, whose Tongues runne so much upon *R*, that they wharle much in pronounciation. When any ships come neare the shore, they demand whether they be King *Charles* his *Torries*, with such a rumbling sound, as if one were beating an unbrac't Drumme. In serious discourse our Southerne *Indians* use seldome any short *Colloquiums*, but speake their minds at large, without any interjected interruptions from any: The rest giving diligent audience to his utterance; which done, some or other returns him as long an answer, they love not to speake *multa sed multum*, seldome are their words, and their deeds strangers. According to the matter in discourse, so are their acting gestures in their expressions. One of the *English* Preachers in a speciall good intent of doing good to their soules, hath spent much time in attaining to their Language, wherein he is so good a proficient, that he can speake to their understanding, and they to his; much loving and respecting him for his love and counsell. It is hoped that he may be an instrument of good amongst them. They love any man that can utter his minde in their words, yet are they not a little proud that they can speake the *English* tongue, using it as much as their owne, when they meete with such as can understand it, puzzling stranger *Indians*, which sometimes visite them from more remote places, with an unheard language.

CHAP. XIX.

Of their deaths, burials, and mourning.

ALTHOUGH the *Indians* be of lusty and healthfull bodies, not experimentally knowing the Catalogue of those health-wasting diseases which are incident to other Countries, as Feavers, Pleurifies, Callentures, Agues, Obstructions, Consumptions, Subfumigations, Convulsions, Apoplexies, Dropsies, Gouts, Stones, Tooth-aches, Pox, Measels, or the like, but spinne out the threed of their dayes to a faire length, numbering three-score, foure-score, some a hundred yeares, before the worlds universall summoner cite them to the craving Grave: But the date of their life expired, and Deaths areftment seazing upon them, all hope of recovery being past, then to behold and heare their throbbing fobs and deepe-fetcht sighes, their grieffe-wrung hands, and teare-bedewed cheekes, their dolefull cries, would draw teares from Adamantine eyes, that be but spectators of their mournfull Obsequies. The glut of their grieffe being past, they commit the corpes of their diceased friends to the ground, over whose grave is for a long time spent many a briny teare, deepe groane, and *Irish*-like howlings, continuing annuall mournings with a blacke stiffe paint on their faces: These are the Mourners without hope, yet doe they hold the immortality of the never-dying soule, that it shall passe to the South-west *Elyfium*, concerning which their *Indian* faith jumps much with the *Turkish Alchoran*, holding it to be a kinde of Paradise, wherein they shall everlastingly abide, solacing themselves in oderiferous Gardens, fruitfull Corne-fields, greene Medows, bathing their tawny hides in the coole streames of pleasant Rivers, and shelter themselves from heate and cold in the sumptuous Pallaces framed by the skill

skill of Natures curious contrivement; concluding that neither care nor paine shall molest them, but that Natures bounty will adminifter all things with a voluntary contribution from the overflowing store-house of their *Elyzian* Hospitall, at the portall whereof they say, lies a great Dogge, whose churlish snarlings deny a *Pax intransibibus*, to unworthy intruders: Wherefore it is their custome, to bury with them their Bows and Arrows, and good store of their *Wampompeage* and *Mowhackies*; the one to affright that affronting *Cerberus*, the other to purchase more immense prerogatives in their Paradise. For their enemies and loose livers, whō they account unworthy of this imaginary happines, they say, that they passe to the infernall dwellings of *Abamocho*, to be tortured according to the fictions of the ancient Heathen.

CHAP. XX.

Of their women, their dispositions, employments, usage by their husbands, their apparell, and modesty.

TO satisfie the curious eye of women-readers, who otherwise might thinke their sex forgotten, or not worthy a record, let them peruse these few lines, wherein they may see their owne happinesse, if weighed in the womans ballance of these ruder *Indians*, who scorne the tuterings of their wives, or to admit them as their equals, though their qualities and industrious deservings may justly claime the preheminance, and command better usage and more conjugall esteeme, their persons and features being every way correspondent, their qualifications more excellent, being more loving, pittifull, and modest, milde, provident, and laborious than their lazie husbands. Their employments be many: First their building of houses, whose frames are formed like our garden-arbours, something

thing more round, very strong and handsome, covered with close-wrought mats of their owne weaving, which deny entrance to any drop of raine, though it come both fierce and long, neither can the piercing North winde finde a crannie, through which he can conveigh his cooling breath, they be warmer than our *English* houses; at the top is a square hole for the smoakes evacuation, which in rainy weather is covered with a pluver; these bee such smoakie dwellings, that when there is good fires, they are not able to stand upright, but lie all along under the smoake, never using any stools or chaires, it being as rare to see an *Indian* sit on a stoole at home, as it is strange to see an *English* man sit on his heeles abroad. Their houses are smaller in the Summer, when their families be dispersed, by reason of heate and occasions. In Winter they make some fiftie or threescore foote long, fortie or fiftie men being inmates under one rooffe; and as is their husbands occasion these poore tectonists are often troubled like snails, to carrie their houses on their backs sometime to fishing-places, other times to hunting-places, after that to a planting place, where it abides the longest: an other work is their planting of corne, wherein they exceede our *English* husband-men, keeping it so cleare with their Clamme shell-hooes, as if it were a garden rather than a corne-field, not suffering a choaking weede to advance his audacious head above their infant corne, or an undermining worme to spoile his spurnes. Their corne being ripe, they gather it, and drying it hard in the Sunne, conveigh it to their barnes, which be great holes digged in the ground in forme of a brasse pot, seeled with rinds of trees, wherein they put their corne, covering it from the inquisitive search of their gurmardizing husbands, who would eate up both their allowed portion, and reserved seede, if they knew where to finde it. But our hogges having found a way to unhindge their barne doores, and robbe their
their

their garners, they are glad to implore their husbands helpe to roule the bodies of trees over their holes, to prevent those pioners, whose theeverie they as much hate as their flesh. An other of their employments is their Summer proceffions to get Lobsters for their husbands, wherewith they baite their hookes when they goe a fishing for Basse or Codfish. This is an every dayes walke, be the weather cold or hot, the waters rough or calme, they must dive sometmes over head and eares for a Lobster, which often shakes them by their hands with a churlish nippe, and bids them adiew. The tide being spent, they trudge home two or three miles, with a hundred weight of Lobsters at their backs, and if none, a hundred scoules meete them at home, and a hungry belly for two dayes after. Their husbands having caught any fish, they bring it in their boates as farre as they can by water, and there leave it; as it was their care to catch it, so it must be their wives paines to fetch it home, or fast: which done, they must dresse it and cooke it, dish it, and present it, see it eaten over their shoulders; and their loggerships having filled their paunches, their sweete lullabies scramble for their scrappes. In the Summer these *Indian* women when Lobsters be in their plenty and prime, they drie them to keepe for Winter, erecting scaffolds in the hot sun-shine, making fires likewise underneath them, by whose smoake the flies are expelled, till the substance remain hard and drie. In this manner they drie Basse and other fishes without salt, cutting them very thinne to dry suddainely, before the flies spoile them, or the raine moist them, having a speciall care to hang them in their smoakie houfes, in the night and dankish weather.

In Summer they gather flagges, of which they make Matts for houfes, and Hempe and Rushes, with dying stuffe of which they make curious baskets with intermixed colours and protractures of antique Imagerie: these baskets

kets be of all sizes from a quart to a quarter, in which they carry their luggage. In winter time they are their husbands Caterers, trudging to the Clamm banks for their belly timber, and their Porters to lugge home their Venison which their lazinesse exposes to the Woolves till they impose it upon their wives shoulders. They likewise sew their husbands shooes, and weave coates of Turkie feathers, besides all their ordinary household drudgerie which daily lies upon them, so that a bigge bellie hinders no businesse, nor a childebirth takes much time, but the young Infant being greased and footed, wrapt in a Beaver skin, bound to his good behaviour with his feete up to his bumme, upon a board two foote long and one foot broade, his face exposed to all nipping weather; this little *Pappouse* travells about with his bare footed mother to paddle in the Icie Clammbankes after three or foure dayes of age have sealed his passeboard and his mothers recoverie. For their carriage it is very civill, smiles being the greatest grace of their mirth; their musick is lullabies to quiet their children, who generally are as quiet as if they had neither spleene or lungs. To heare one of these *Indians* unseene, a good eare might easily mistake their untaught voyce for the warbling of a well tuned instrument. Such command have they of their voices. These womens modesty drives them to weare more cloathes than their men, having alwayes a coate of cloath or skinnes wrapt like a blanket about their loynes, reaching downe to their hammes which they never put off in company. If a husband have a minde to sell his wives Beaver, petticote, as sometimes he doth, shee will not put it off untill shee have another to put on: commendable is their milde carriage and obedience to their husbands, notwithstanding all this their customarie churlishnesse and salvage inhumanitie, not seeming to delight in frownes or offering to word it with their lords, not presuming to proclaime their female superiority

riority to the usurping of the least title of their husbands charter, but rest themselves content under their helpeffe condition, counting it the womans portion: since the *English* arrivall comparifon hath made them miserable, for seeing the kind usage of the *English* to their wives, they doe as much condemne their husbands for unkindnesse, and commend the *English* for their love. As their husbands commending themselves for their wit in keeping their wives induftrious, doe condemne the *English* for their folly in fpoyling good working creatures. These women resort often to the *English* houses, where *pares cum paribus congregatae*, in Sex I meane, they do somewhat ease their miserie by complaining and seldome part without a releefe: If her husband come to seeke for his *Squaw* and beginne to bluster, the *English* woman betakes her to her armes which are the warlike Ladle, and the scalding liquors, threatening blistering to the naked runaway, who is soone expelled by such liquid comminations. In a word to conclude this womans historie, their love to the *English* hath deserved no small esteeme, ever presenting them some thing that is either rare or desired, as Strawberries, Hurtleberries, Rasberries, Gooseberries, Cherries, Plummes, Fish, and other such gifts as their poore treasury yeelds them. But now it may be, that this relation of the churlish and inhumane behaviour of these ruder *Indians* towards their patient wives, may confirme some in the believe of an aspersion, which I have often heard men cast upon the *English* there, as if they should learne of the *Indians* to use their wives in the like manner, and to bring them to the same subjection, as to sit on the lower hand, and to carrie water, and the like drudgerie: but if my owne experience may out-ballance an ill-grounded scandalous rumour, I doe assure you, upon my credit and reputation, that there is no such matter, but the women finde there as much love, respect, and ease, as here in old *England*. I
will

will not deny, but that some poore people may carrie their owne water, and doe not the poorer fort in *England* doe the same, witnesse your *London* Tankerd-bearers, and your countrie-cottagers? But this may well be knowne to be nothing, but the rancorous venome of some that beare no good will to the plantation. For what neede they carrie water, seeing every one hath a Spring at his doore, or the Sea by his house? Thus much for the satisfaction of women, touching this entrenchment upon their prerogative, as also concerning the relation of these *Indian* Squawes.

BECAVSE





Because many have desired to heare some of the Natives Language, I have here inserted a small *Nomenclator*, with the Names of their chiefe Kings, Rivers, Moneths, and dayes, whereby such as have in-sight into the Tongues, may know to what Language it is most inclining; and such as desire it as an unknowne Language onely, may reape *delight*, if they can get no profit.

A			
<i>Aberginian</i>	an Indian	<i>Commouton kean</i>	you steale
<i>Abbamocho</i>	the divell	<i>Cram</i>	to kill
<i>Aunum</i>	a dogge	<i>Chicka chava</i>	ofculari podicem
<i>Ausupp</i>	a Rackoone	<i>Cowimms</i>	sleepes
<i>Au so hau nauc hoc</i>	Lobstar	<i>Cocum</i>	the navell
<i>Affawog</i>	will you play	<i>Cos</i>	the nailes
<i>A saw upp</i>	to morrow	<i>Conomma</i>	a spoone
<i>Ascofcoi</i>	greene	<i>Cossaquot</i>	bow and arrowes
<i>Ausomma petuc</i>		<i>Cone</i>	the Sunne
<i>quanocke</i>	give me some bread	<i>Cotattup</i>	I drinke to you
<i>Appepes naw aug</i>	when I see it I will	<i>Coetop</i>	will you drinke To-
	tell you my minde		baco
<i>Anno ke nugge</i>	a fieve	<i>Connucke sommona</i>	It is almost night
<i>An nu ocke</i>	a bed	<i>Connu</i>	good night to you
<i>Autchu wompocke</i>	to day	<i>Cowompauum fin</i>	God morrow
<i>Appause</i>	the morne	<i>Coepot</i>	ice
<i>Ascom quom pau-</i>	thankes be given to		
<i>putchim</i>	God.	D	
B		<i>Dottaguck</i>	[<i>necke</i> the backe bone
<i>Boquoquo</i>	the head	<i>Docke taugh he</i>	what is your name
<i>Bisquant</i>	the shouldebones	E	
C		<i>Et chossucke</i>	a knife
<i>Chefco kean</i>	you lye	<i>Eat chumnis</i>	Indian corne
		<i>Eans causuacke</i>	4 fathomes [er
		<i>Easutommoc quocke</i>	halfe a skin of Beav-
			<i>Epimetfis</i>

<i>Epimetfis</i>	much good may your meate doe you	<i>Matta</i> <i>Meifeig</i> <i>Mamanock</i> <i>Matchanne</i> <i>Mattone</i> <i>Mepeiteis</i> <i>Mattickeis</i> <i>Mettofowfet</i> <i>Metofaunige</i> <i>Mifquifh</i> <i>Mohoc</i> <i>Menifowhock</i> <i>Mocoffa</i> <i>Matchanni</i> <i>Monatus</i> <i>Manehops</i> <i>Monakinne</i> <i>Mawcus finnus</i> <i>Matchemaquot</i> <i>Muskana</i> <i>Menota</i> <i>Meatchis</i> <i>Mawpaw</i> <i>Mawnaucoi</i> <i>Mutcheeu</i> <i>Monosketenog</i> <i>Mouskett</i> <i>Matchet wequon</i> <i>Matta ka tau cau-</i> <i>shana</i> <i>Mowhacheis</i>	no haire the eye bree the nofe the lippes the teeth the foulders the little toe the little finger the veines the waft the genitals the black of the naile very ficke bowes and arrowes fit downe a coate a paire of fhoes it flinketh a bone a basket be merrie it fnowes very ftrong a very poore man whats this the breech very blunt will you not trade Indian gold
F is not ufed.			
G			
<i>Gettoqnafet</i>	the great toe		
<i>Genehuncke</i>	the fore finger		
<i>Gettoquacke</i>	the knees		
<i>Gettoquan</i>	the knuckles		
<i>Gettoquan</i>	the thumb		
<i>Gegnewaw og</i>	let me fee		
H			
<i>Haha</i>	yes		
<i>Hoc</i>	the body		
<i>Hamucke</i>	almoft		
<i>Hub hub hub</i>	come come come		
<i>Haddo quo dunna</i>	where did you buy		
<i>moquonafh</i>	that		
<i>Haddogoe weage</i>	who lives here		
I			
<i>Ifattonaneife</i>	the bread		
<i>Icattop</i>	faint with hunger		
<i>Icatto quam</i>	very fleepie		
K			
<i>Kean</i>	I		
<i>Keiffeanchacke</i>	backe of the hand		
<i>Kfitta</i>	it hurts me		
<i>Kawkenog wam-</i>			
<i>pompeage</i>	let me fee money		
<i>Kagmatcheu</i>	will you eate meate		
<i>Ketottug</i>	a whetftone		
<i>Kenie</i>	very fharpe		
<i>Kettotaneife</i>	lend me monie		
<i>Kekechoi</i>	much paine		
L is not ufed.			
M			
<i>Matchet</i>	It is naught		
<i>Mattamoi</i>	to die		
<i>Mitchin</i>	meat		
<i>Mifquantum</i>	very angrie		
<i>Mauncheake</i>	be gonne		
		N	
		<i>Nancompees</i>	a boy
		<i>Nicke fquaw</i>	a maide
		<i>Nean</i>	you
		<i>Nippe</i>	water
		<i>Nafamp</i>	pottadge
		<i>Nota</i>	fixe
		<i>Nifquan</i>	the elbow
		<i>Noenafet</i>	the third toe
		<i>Nahenan</i>	a Turkie
		<i>Niccone</i>	a blacke bird
		<i>Naw naunidge</i>	the middle finger
		<i>Napet</i>	the arme
		<i>Nitchicke</i>	the hand

Nottoqua p

Nottoquap the skinne
Nogcus the heart
Nobpaw nocke the breast bone
Nequaw the thighes
Netop a friend
Nenmia give me
Noeicantop how doe you
Nawhaw niffis farewell
Noei pauketan by and by kill
Nenetah ha Ile fight with you
Noei comquocke a codfish
Nepaupe stand by
No ottut a great journie
Necautauh han no fuch matter
Noewamma he laugheth
Noeshow a father
Nitka a mother
Netchaw a brother
Notonquous a kinsman
Nenomous a kinswoman
Nau mau nais my sonne
Taunais my daughter
No einshom give me corne
Nemnis take it
Nenimma nequitta give me a span of
ta auchu any thing.
Nees nis ca su acke 2 fathome
Notchumoi a little strong
Negacawgh hi lend me
Nebuks quam adiew
Noc winyab come in
Naut seam much wearie
Noe wammaw aufe I love you
Net noe whaw missu. a man of a middle

O

Ottucke a Deere
Occone a Deere skinne
Oqnan the heele
Ottump a bow
Ottommaocke Tobacco
Ottannaapeake the chinne
Occotucke the throate
Occafu halfe a quarter
Vnquagh saw au you are cunning
Ontoquos a Wolfe

P

Pow-wow a conjurer or wizard
Petta finna give me a pipe of
 Tobacco
Pooke Coltf-foote
Pappouse a child
Petucquanocke bread
Picke a pipe
Ponesanto make a fire
Papowne winter
Pequas a Foxe
Pausochu a little journie
Peamiffin a little
Peacumshis worke hard
Pokitta fmoake
Petogge a bagge
Paucafu a quarter
Pausawniscofu halfe a fathome
Peunctaumocke much pray
Pefiffu a little man
Pauseptfsei the funne is rifting
Pouckshaa it is broken
Poebugketaas you burne
Pouffu a big bellied woman

Q

Quequas nummos what cheare
Quequas nim it is almost day
Quog quosh make haste
Quenobpuuncke a stoole
Quenops. be quiet

R is never used.

S

Sagamore a king
Sachem idem
Sannup a man
Squaw a woman
Squitta a fire sparke
Suggig a Baffe
Seaficke a rattle snake
Shannucke a Squerill
Skefcos the eyes
Sickeubecke the necke
Supskinge the wrist bones
Socottocanus the breast bone

P

Squehincke

Squehincke blood
Sicaw quant the hammes
Sis sau causke the shinnes
Suppiske ancle bones
Seat the foote
Seafeap a ducke
Suckis fuacke a Clam
Sequan the summer
Soekepup he will bite
Sis come out
Squi red
Swanscaw fuacko 3 fathomes
Sawawampcage very weake
Succomme I will eate you
Sasketupe a great man

T

Taubut nean hee Thankes heartily
Tantacum beate him
Tap in goe in
Titta I cannot tell
Tahanyah what newes
Tonagus the eares
Tannicke a cranie
Thaw the calfe of the leg
Tahafeat the sole of the foote
Taffeche quonunck the insteppe
Tonokete naum whither goe you
Tannissin may which is the way
Tunketappin where live you
Tonocco wam where have you bin
Tafis a paire of stockings
Tockucke a hatchet
Towwow a fister
Tom maushew a husband
Tookefin enough sleepe
Titto kean Icatou- doe you nod and
quam fleepe
Tau kequam very heavie
Taub coi it is very cold

V

Vkepemanous the breast bone
Vnkeshto will you trucke

W

Wampompeage Indian money
Winnet very good
Web a wife
Wigwam a house
Wawmott enough
Whenan the tongue
Whaukfis a Foxe
Wawpatucke a Goofe
Wawpiske the bellie
Whoe nuncke a ditch
Wappinne the wind
Wawtom understand you
Wompey white
Wa aoy the funne is downe
Waacoh the day breakes
Wekemawquot it smells sweete
Weneikinne it is very handsome
Whiffu hochuck the kettle boyleth
Waawnew you have loft your
 way
Woenaunta it is a warme sum-
 mer
Wompoca to morrow
Wawmauseu an honest man
Weneicu a rich man
Weitagcone a cleere day
Wawnauco yesterday
 X never used

Y

yeips fit downe
yaus the fides
yaugh there
yough yough now
yoakes lice

The number of 20.

<i>A quit</i>	1	<i>Ocqinta</i>	6	<i>Appoma qiut</i>	11	<i>Apponaquinta</i>	16
<i>Nees</i>	2	<i>Enotta</i>	7	<i>Apponees</i>	12	<i>Apponenotta</i>	17
<i>Nis</i>	3	<i>Sonaske</i>	8	<i>Apponis</i>	13	<i>Apponsonaske</i>	18
<i>Yoaw</i>	4	<i>Affaquoquin</i>	9	<i>Appoyoaw</i>	14	<i>Apponafquoquin</i>	19
<i>Abbona</i>	5	<i>Piocke</i>	10	<i>Apponabonna</i>	15	<i>Neeniffchicke</i>	20

The *Indians* count their time by nights, and not by dayes, as followeth.

<i>Sawup</i>	1 sleepes	<i>Nequitta ta sucgunnocquock</i>	6 sleepes
<i>Ifoqunnocquock</i>	2 sleepes	<i>Enotta ta sucgunnocquock</i>	7 sleepes
<i>Sucgunnocquocke</i>	3 sleepes	<i>Soeficta sucgunnocquock</i>	8 sleepes
<i>Yoawqunnocquock</i>	4 sleepes	<i>Pausa quoquin sucgunnocquock</i>	9 sleepes
<i>Abonetta ta sucgunnocquock</i>	5 sleepes	<i>Pawquo qunnocquock</i>	10 sleepes

How they call their Moneths.

<i>A quit-appause</i>	1 moneths	<i>Nap nappona appause</i>	15 moneths
<i>Nees-appause</i>	2 moneths	<i>Nap napocquint appause</i>	16 moneths
<i>Nis-appause</i>	3 moneths	<i>Nap nap enotta appause</i>	17 moneths
<i>Yoaw appause</i>	4 moneths	<i>Napfoe ficke appause</i>	18 moneths
<i>Abonna appause</i>	5 moneths	<i>Nappawsoquoquin appause</i>	16 moneths
<i>Nequit appause</i>	6 moneths	<i>Neefnischicke appause</i>	20 moneths
<i>Enotta appause</i>	7 moneths	<i>Neefnischicke appon a quit appause</i>	21 moneths
<i>Sonaske appause</i>	8 moneths	<i>Neefnischicke apponees appause</i>	22 moneths
<i>Affaquoquin appause</i>	9 moneths	<i>Neefnischick apponis appause</i>	23 moneths
<i>Piocke appause</i>	10 moneths	<i>Neefnischick appo yoaw appause</i>	24 moneths
<i>Appona quit appause</i>	11 moneths		
<i>Appon nees appause</i>	12 moneths		
<i>Appon nis appause</i>	13 moneths		
<i>Appon yoaw appause</i>	14 moneths		

The names of the *Indians* as they be divided into severall Countries.

Tarrenteens
Churchers
Aberginians
Narragansets

Pequants
Nipnets
Connectacuts
Mowhacks

The

The Names of *Sagamores*.

<i>Woenohaquahham</i>	<i>Anglice</i> King <i>Iohn</i>	<i>Canonicus</i> <i>Narraganfet</i> Sagamore
<i>Montowompate</i>	<i>Anglice</i> King <i>James</i>	<i>Ofomeagen</i> Sagamore of the <i>Pequants</i>
<i>Mausquonomend</i>	<i>Igowam</i> Sagamore	<i>Kekut</i> <i>Petchutacut</i> Sagamore
<i>Chickkatawbut</i>	<i>Naponfet</i> Sagamore	
<i>Nassawwhonan</i>	Two Sagamoes of	<i>Piffacannua</i> A Sagamore and most noted Nigromancer.
<i>Woefemagen</i>	<i>Nipust.</i>	
<i>Nepawhamis</i>	<i>Nannoponnacund</i>	Sagamores to the East and North-east, bearing rule amongst the <i>Churchers</i> and <i>Tarrenteens</i> .
<i>Afeco</i>	<i>Nattonanite.</i>	
<i>Affotomowite</i>	<i>Noenotchuock</i>	

The names of the noted Habitations.

<i>Merrimack</i>		<i>Wessaguscus</i>
<i>Igowam</i>		<i>Conihoffet</i>
<i>Igoshaum</i>		<i>Mannimeed</i>
<i>Chobocco</i>	<i>Anglice.</i>	<i>Soewampfet</i>
<i>Nahumkeake</i>	Salem	<i>Situate</i>
<i>Saugus</i>		<i>Amuskeage</i>
<i>Swampscot</i>		<i>Pemmiquid</i>
<i>Nahant</i>		<i>Saketehoc</i>
<i>Winnifimmet</i>		<i>Piscataqua</i>
<i>Mishaum</i>		<i>Cannibek</i>
<i>Mishaumut</i>	Charles towne	<i>Penopsot</i>
<i>Massachusets</i>	Boston	<i>Pantoquid</i>
<i>Miftick</i>		<i>Nawquot</i>
<i>Pigsuffet</i>	Water towne	<i>Musketoquid</i>
<i>Naponfet</i>		<i>Nipnet</i>
<i>Matampan</i>	Dorchester	<i>Whawcheufets</i>
<i>Pawtuxet</i>	Plymouth	

At what places be Rivers of note.

<i>Cannibek</i> River	<i>Wessaguscus</i> River
<i>Merrimacke</i> River	<i>Luddams</i> Foard
<i>Tchobocco</i> River	<i>Narragansets</i> River
<i>Saugus</i> River	<i>Musketoquid</i> River
<i>Miftick</i> River	<i>Hunniborne</i> River
<i>Mishaum</i> River	<i>Connectacut</i> River
<i>Naponfet</i> River	

F I N I S.



Constitution and List of Members

OF

THE PRINCE SOCIETY.





CONSTITUTION

OF

The Prince Society for Mutual Publication.

ARTICLE I. — This Society shall be called (in honor of the Rev. Thomas Prince, one of America's most learned Historians and Antiquaries), THE PRINCE SOCIETY FOR MUTUAL PUBLICATION : and shall have for its object the publication of rare works, in print or manuscript, relating to America.

ART. II. — The officers of the Society shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer, who together shall form the Council of the Society.

ART. III. — Any person may become a member by agreeing to purchase of the Society its publications as they are issued, at rates to be fixed by the Council; and said membership shall be forfeited by a refusal to purchase the Society's issues, or may be terminated by resignation, all works issued being paid for before such resignation.

ART. IV. — The management of the Society's affairs shall be vested in the Council, which shall keep a faithful record of its proceedings, and report the same to the Society annually at its General Meeting in May.

120 *Constitution of the Prince Society.*

ART. V.—On the anniversary of the birth of the Rev. Thomas Prince, namely, on the twenty-fifth day of May in every year, a General Meeting shall be held, at Boston, in Massachusetts, for the purpose of electing officers, hearing the report of the Council, auditing the Treasurer's account, and transacting other business.

ART. VI.—The officers shall be chosen by the Society annually, at the General Meeting; but vacancies occurring between the General Meetings may be filled by the Council.

ART. VII.—As often as the profits from the publication accumulate so as to warrant it, a volume, or volumes, shall be issued, and delivered gratuitously to every person then a member of the Society.

ART. VIII.—By-Laws, for the more particular government of the Society, may be made or amended at any General Meeting.

ART. IX.—Amendments to the Constitution may be made at the General Meeting in May by a three-fourths vote, provided that a copy of the same be transmitted to every member of the Society at least one month previous to the time of voting thereon.

BOSTON, MASS., JUNE 12, 1858.





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THE PRINCE SOCIETY, 1864-65.

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Publications of the Prince Society.



WOOD'S
NEW-ENGLAND'S PROSPECT.



Council of the Prince Society,

1865.

SAMUEL G. DRAKE.

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JOHN WARD DEAN.

J. WINGATE THORNTON.

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