THE WORLD displayed;

OR, A

CURIOUS COLLECTION

OF

VOYAGES and TRAVELS,

Selected from

The WRITERS of all NATIONS.

In which the

CONJECTURES and INTERPOLATIONS

OF

Several vain *Editors* and *Tranſlators* are expunged,

Every Relation is made conciſe and plain,

AND

The DIVISIONS of *Countries* and *Kingdoms* are clearly and diſtinctly noted.

Illuſtrated and Embelliſhed

With Variety of MAPS and PRINTS

By the beſt HANDS.

VOL. IV.

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THE

THE DISCOVERIES OF THE *ENGLISH* IN *AMERICA.*

CHAP. I.

The Discoveries made by the English *during the Reigns of King* Henry VII. *and* VIII. *containing the Voyages of* John Cabot, *who first visited* Newfoundland, *and the Island of* St. John, *and of* Sebastian Cabot *for the finding out a North-West Passage, who first discovered the Continent of* America, *and sailed along the Coast as far as* Florida. *Mr.* Hore's *Attempt to establish a Colony in* Newfoundland; *the Misfortunes he met with; and a memorable Instance of the Generosity of King* Henry VIII. *Capt.* Hawkins *brings a* Brasilian *Chief to* England.

JOHN CABOT, a citizen of *Venice*, who had been long settled at *Bristol*, sailed in an *English* ship, with a view of making discoveries, in 1494, while *Christopher Columbus* was performing his second voyage, and actually saw the coast of *Newfoundland*,

land, to which he gave the name of *Prima Visa* or *First Seen*; and on the 24th of *June*, landed in an island, which he called *St. John*'s, from his discovering it on the day of that Saint. This island, which is in the bay now called *St. Lawrence*, he found to be extremely barren; the sea around it abounded in fish, and the natives, who wore the skins of bears for cloaths, were armed with bows and arrows, pikes and wooden clubs, darts and slings.

Upon this discovery, King *Henry* VII. granted a patent to *John Cabot* and his three sons, *Lewis*, *Sebastian*, and *Sanchius*, dated the 5th of *March*, 1495, with authority to sail with five ships upon discoveries to the east, west and north, allowing them the full property of the countries they should discover, with this only reservation, that they should return to *Bristol*, and pay him the fifth part of the neat profits of the voyage, in consideration of which, they were to have the exclusive right to the countries so discovered, and no other *English* subjects were to trade thither, without their licence. He had afterwards a new grant, by which he had leave to take ships out of any of the ports of *England* of the burden of 200 tons. *John*, however, dying before the squadron set sail, his son *Sebastian* made a proposal to the King, to discover a north-west passage to the *Indies*, and for that purpose had a ship manned and victualled at *Bristol* at the King's expence, and three or four other ships were fitted out by some of the merchants of that city.

With

With this squadron *Sebastian* set sail in *May* 1497, and on the 11th of *June* got into the latitude of 67° 30′ where finding the sea still open, he imagined that he might have passed thro' into the *Indian* sea; but his crew mutinying, he was obliged to return into the latitude 56° and from thence he steered along the continent of *America*, till he came into 38° on the coast, which he expressly says, was afterwards called *Florida*, where provisions growing short, he steered back, and touched at *Newfoundland*, and then returned to *England*.

Thus *Sebastian Cabot* was the first discoverer of the continent of *America*, which *Columbus* did not see till a year after, and the first who took a view of *Florida*, which was visited by *Juan Ponce de Leon*, 1512, who gave it the name of *Florida*; took possession of it for the King of *Spain*, and usually passes for the first discoverer. This voyage, gave great light to *Ferdinand Magellan*, and induced him confidently to affirm, that such a passage might be found by the south, which he happily effected 22 years after.

Sebastian Cabot after this entered into the *Spanish* service, when he discovered the river *Plata*, and sailed up it 360 miles. This occasioned his being made grand pilot of *Spain*; but after residing for some time at *Seville* in that character, he returned to *England*, and was employed by King *Henry* VIII. in conjunction with Sir *Thomas Pert*, Vice-Admiral of *England*. These gentlemen sailed in 1516, with two ships of 250 tons, to the coast of *Brasil*, and afterwards

wards visited the *Spanish* islands of *St. Domingo*, and *St. John de Porto Rico*. In the last of these islands they traded, and paid for what they had, by giving in exchange vessels made of pewter.

A war with *Scotland* put an end to any farther discoveries during this reign. But at length, Mr. *Hore*, a merchant of *London*, resolved to attempt a settlement in *Newfoundland*, and to go thither himself. This gentleman receiving all the encouragement he could expect from King *Henry* VIII, many young gentlemen of fortune and distinguished rank, offered to share both the expence and danger of the undertaking; Mr. *Hore* therefore fitted out two ships, which set sail about the end of *April* 1536, with 120 men on board, including 30 persons of character.

Within the space of two months the arrived at *Cape-Breton*, from whence they sailed round a great part of *Newfoundland* to *Penguin* island, in the latitude of 50° 40′, where they found great plenty of the fowls from whence the island takes its name. They afterwards went on shore upon the east side of *Newfoundland*, and had an accidental view of a boat full of the natives of the island, whom they pursued both by sea and land, but were not able to overtake them. They staid here till their provisions began to grow very short, and being then afraid to trust themselves at sea in such a condition, delayed going on board, till they were in such distress, that they actually eat one another; for some of them killed their companions privately in the woods, hid them, and then secretly roasted and eat

their

their flesh, till this horrid practice coming to the knowledge of their Commander, he, by a judicious and pathetic speech, brought them to resolve rather to live upon grass and weeds, than to subsist any longer by this detestable method.

Soon after, a *French* ship well manned and victualled put into the same harbour: of this the *English*, prompted by the irresistable calls of hunger, resolved to take the advantage, and being weary of a country in which they had endured such miseries, waited for a fair opportunity, and then seizing the *French* ship, left their own, and sailed directly for the coast of *England*. They had a prosperous voyage, and arrived at *St. Ives*, in *Cornwall*, about the end of *October*, so much altered, that their nearest relations did not know them.

Some months after, the *Frenchmen* came to *England* to complain, that the *English* had run away with their ship, and that they should have perished with hunger, if they had not supported themselves by fishing. King *Henry* examined closely into the affair, and finding that extreme want was the sole cause of an action that could be no otherwise justified, he satisfied the *French* to the full extent of their demands, and pardoned his own subjects a crime which necessity had forced them to commit.

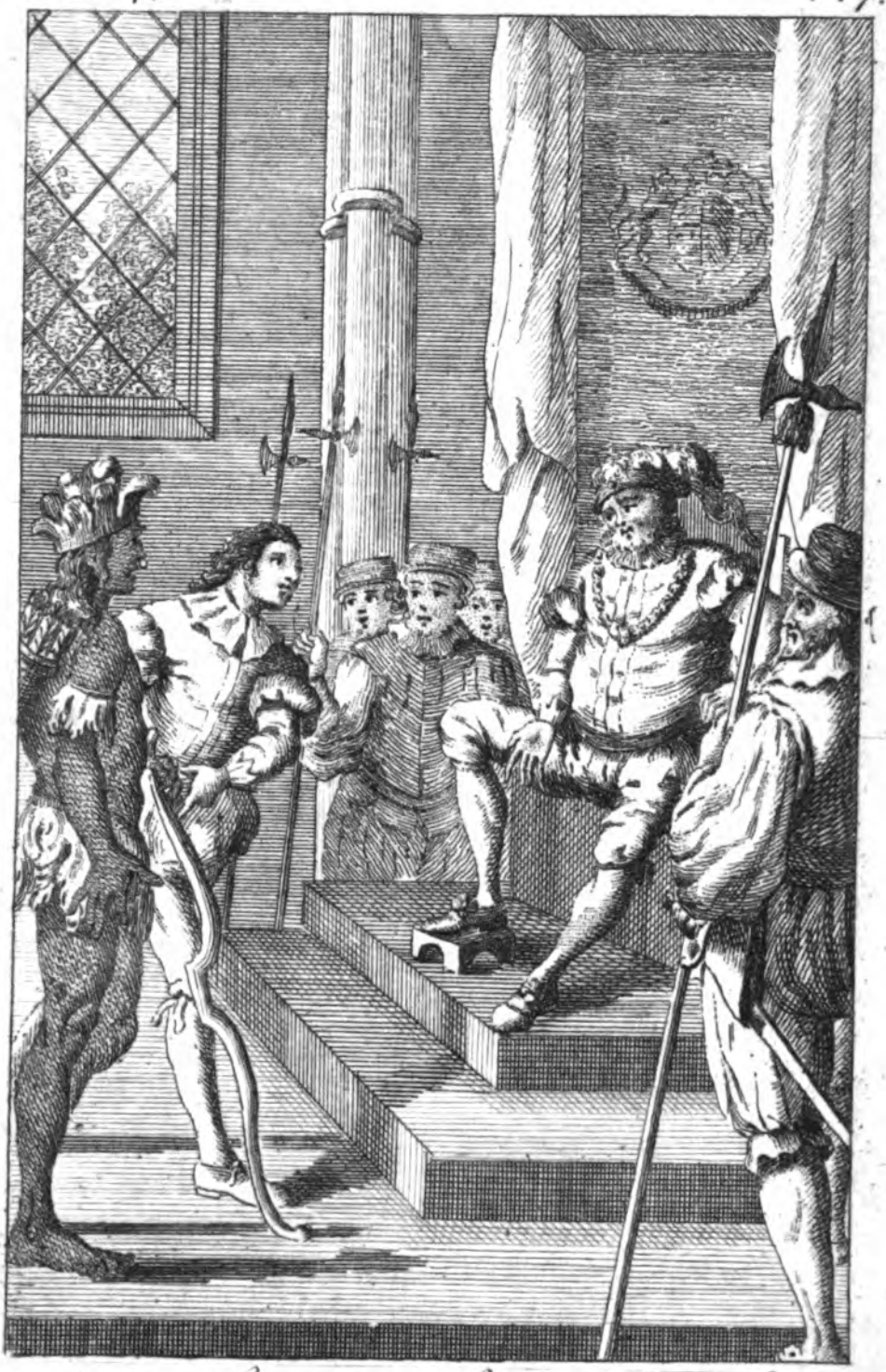
To these beginnings we owe the *Newfoundland* trade. That island is of a triangular figure, 350 miles in length from north to south, and 200 miles in breadth at the base from east to west where broadest. On the north, it is separated from the continent, by the narrow streights

of *Belleisle:* on the west it has the bay of *St. Lawrence*; and on the south and east, the ocean. There is no country in the world better furnished with harbours, and it is abundantly supplied with fresh water. The climate in summer is very hot, and in winter so cold, that the snow lies upon the ground at least five months, notwithstanding its being situated in between 47 and 52° north latitude, and consequently more to the south than *England*. It, however, produces filberts, strawberries, some kinds of cherries, and other hardy fruits. Corn and hay succeed but indifferently, yet it affords great plenty of venison, wild fowl, and fish, so that with dry food in plenty from *Europe*, people may live there very comfortably even in winter, since the country produces fuel of several kinds in abundance. In short, notwithstanding the dreadful distresses of the above gentlemen, who first attempted a settlement in this island, and notwithstanding the bleakness and barrenness of this inhospitable country, it soon became of the utmost consequence; for towards the close of Queen *Elizabeth*'s reign, there were annually employed upon its coast, upwards of 200 fishing vessels, on board of which were above 8000 seamen.

Some time after Mr. *William Hawkins**, an officer in King *Henry* the VIIIth's navy, made three prosperous voyages to *Guinea*, and from

* This gentleman was the father of the famous Sir *John Hawkins*, and the grandfather of Sir *Richard Hawkins*, both eminent seamen.

thence



A Brasilian Prince brought to England and Introduced to King Henry the 8th

thence acrofs the *Atlantic* ocean to *Brafil*, in the laft of which, having fome dealings with the Prince or Chief of the *Brafilians*, he expreffed a defire of feeing *England*; but at the fame time fhewed a fufpicion of his not obtaining leave to return home. To remove this diftruft, Capt. *Hawkins* very readily offered to leave Mr. *Martin Cockram*, whom the *Indians* efteemed next to himfelf, as an hoftage, and this offer was readily accepted.

This *Brafilian* Chief he brought over, and prefented to King *Henry*, who received and entertained him very kindly, and after a year's ftay in *England*, generoufly difmiffed him. But in his paffage home, the *Indian* Chief unhappily died, which gave all on board great concern, from an apprehenfion that Mr. *Cockram* would be either punifhed with death, or detained during life. Their fears were, however, ill founded; for the *Brafilians* hearing what they had to alledge, readily concluded that it was far from being likely, they would dare to return to their country, if they had ill ufed their King, and that it was out of their power to preferve his life, if he was attacked by ficknefs. They therefore freely fet Mr. *Cockram* at liberty, kindly entertained the men, and furnifhed the fhip with a fufficient cargo for *England*. This encouraged other merchants to trade to thofe parts of *Brafil*, that were not yet in the poffeffion of the *Portuguefe*.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Capt. Drake's *Voyage to the Isthmus of* Darien. *He takes the Town of* Nombre de Dios, *but being wounded, is obliged to retire, and leave immense Treasures behind him. He however takes many Vessels laden with Provisions; and marching over-land for* Panama, *has a View of the South Sea. He receives Intelligence of a vast Treasure, but is disappointed by the Folly of one of his Men. He then plunders* Santa Cruz, *and being joined by the Crew of a* French *Ship, lands at* Rio Francisco, *and seizes a great Number of Mules laden with Gold and Silver. He makes a very dangerous but successful Attempt to regain his Pinnaces: Rewards the* Symerons *for the Assistance they had given him, and returns to* Plymouth.

FOR the two following reigns, the people were unsuccessfully employed in discovering either a north-east or north-west passage, in hopes of grasping the whole trade of the *Indies*, and by bending all their strength that way, neglected making those discoveries, that might have been attended with success. But in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, who made the naval power of this nation her peculiar care, discoveries were carried on with fresh vigour, and between the years 1562 and 1568, Captain *John Hawkins* made three voyages to the *West-Indies*, in

in all of which except the laſt, he had very great ſucceſs; and in the year 1572, Capt. *Francis Drake* alſo made his famous expedition to the *Weſt-Indies*.

This gentleman, who had accompanied his kinſman Sir *John Hawkins* in his laſt expedition, ſet ſail from *Plymouth* on the 24th of *May* 1572, in the *Paſcha* of 70 tons burden, with the *Swan* of 250 tons, commanded by his brother *John Drake*. He had on board 73 men and boys, and had not only a good ſtock of ammunition and a year's proviſions, but had 3 pinnaces ſtowed on board, in pieces, that might, upon occaſion, be ſpeedily joined together. He made the *Canary* iſlands on the 2d of *June*, and on the 29th paſſed between *Guardaloupe* and *Dominica*, on the ſouth ſide of which he came to an anchor, and finding ſeveral cottages that were formed of the boughs of palm-trees, but no ſign of inhabitants, he inferred that theſe were the occaſional reſidence of fiſhermen.

Having ſtaid there three days he weighed anchor, and ſteering towards the main land of *America*, made *Port Pheaſant*, where he erected his pinnaces, and was ſoon after joined by *James Rawſe*, in a bark belonging to the *Iſle of Wight*, with 30 men, on their being informed that he deſigned to ſurprize *Nombre de Dios*.

They left this place on the 22d of *July*, and three days after took two ſmall veſſels, from *Nombre de Dios*, laden with planks, by which they learned, that ſome ſoldiers were daily expected at that town from the Governor of *Panama*, to protect the inhabitants from the *Symerons*, a people inhabiting the country between

tween that place and *Panama*. These were descended from those, who, flying from the cruelty of the *Spaniards* about eighty years before, had by degrees formed themselves into a nation.

Mr. *Drake* having treated these people civilly, set them on shore, judging it impossible for them to convey any intelligence about him to the town, before his arrival, it being at a considerable distance by land; then taking 53 men with drums, trumpets, and warlike stores, he left the rest of his company with their ships, under the care of Capt. *Rawse*, in a secure and secret situation, and proceeded in the pinnaces, keeping all day close under the shore, and rowing hard at night, till he entered the harbour. He there got between the town and a small ship just arrived from *Old Spain*, which he forced to the other side of the bay, to prevent her giving the alarm, and then landing without resistance, marched up to the fort, where there was but one man, who fled to alarm the place. Mr. *Drake*, on entering the fort, found no more than six brass guns, and a few culverins, which he dismounted.

Capt. *Drake*, then leaving a few of his men to keep possession of the fort, and some others to guard the pinnaces, marched to an high ground, where he divided the sailors who accompanied him into two parties of sixteen men each. One under the command of *John Oxenham*, he ordered to enter the east end of the town, near the market-place, while he himself, with drums beating and colours flying, led the rest up the principal street.

The

The inhabitants had drawn themſelves up near the Governor's houſe, to cover the gate leading to *Panama*, in order to ſecure a retreat; but were ſo terrified at the ſight of the *Engliſh*, that after firing two or three times, they threw down their arms, and fled with the utmoſt precipitation. The alarm bell ſtill continued ringing, but Capt. *Drake*, having ordered it to be ſilenced, marched towards the royal treaſury, which was then immenſely rich; and the door of the ſtore-houſe being in the confuſion left open, he ſaw a prodigious number of large ſilver bars, none of which the men were allowed to meddle with; but unhappily at this inſtant, a violent ſtorm of thunder, lightning and rain, damaged their arms, and filled the men with apprehenſions that their pinnaces were in danger. This threw them into confuſion; however, Mr. *Drake* boldly inſiſted upon their proceeding, and would doubtleſs have executed his deſign of plundering the treaſury; but becoming faint through loſs of blood, occaſioned by a wound in his leg, which he had hitherto concealed, he was with much difficulty perſuaded to have it dreſſed, and to be carried on board one of the pinnaces. This obliged the reſt to retire to their veſſels, with the loſs of one man.

They now proceeded to a ſmall but plentiful iſland about two leagues from the town, greatly mortified at leaving ſuch immenſe wealth behind them. They there ſtaid to refreſh themſelves, and then proceeded to their ſhips, which they reached on the firſt of *Auguſt*, when Capt. *Rawſe*, having no hopes of their meeting with

ſucceſs,

ſucceſs, ſince they were now certainly diſcovered all along the coaſt, reſolved to leave them.

Mr. *Drake*, having ſtaid here ſix days, ſailed for *Carthagena*, when he ſoon found, by the firing of the ordnance, and ringing of the bells, that he was diſcovered; he, however, ſeized an outward-bound ſhip of 240 tons burden that lay in the road, and two ſmaller veſſels, diſpatched thither from *Nombre de Dios*, to give notice of his being on the coaſt; and having treated thoſe on board with great civility, he ſet them on ſhore.

He now reſolved to ſink the *Swan*, and knowing that the ſailors would oppoſe it, prevailed on the carpenter to bore three holes in her bottom, when the water pouring in, they removed her cargo, and then ſet fire to her to prevent her falling into the enemy's hands.

This being done, he appointed his brother to command his own ſhip, and went himſelf on board one of the pinnaces. He ſoon found a convenient fertile ſpot on the coaſt of *Darien*, proper for erecting tents for his men, and preparing ſuch warlike ſtores as he moſt wanted. They were here perfectly covered from view, and the veſſel lay entirely concealed in a neighbouring creek, by which means he hoped to raiſe a belief that he had entirely left the coaſt.

Having ſtaid here till the eighth of *September*, he left his brother to take care of the ſhip, and, taking part of the men, proceeded with two pinnaces for the *Rio Grande*, keeping as much as poſſible out of ſight. He landed his men

men about two leagues to the weſtward of *Carthagena*, where treating the *Indians* with great civility, they ſupplied him with cattle and other freſh proviſions; for which he gave them ſome trifles in exchange. The next day he made the mouth of the river, where they had a terrible ſtorm, and after that was over, the men were much peſtered with muſketos; but defended themſelves againſt their attacks by rubbing their bodies with lemon-juice.

They found the channel of the *Rio Grande* 23 fathoms deep, and ſo broad, that it required a very good eye to ſee from ſhore to ſhore. They here ſaw ſeveral houſes, and a *Spaniard* beckoning to them, they made towards the land, when he, finding that they were not his countrymen as he had at firſt imagined, betook himſelf to flight. They however landed, and found ſome cheeſe, white ruſk, bacon, ſeveral ſorts of ſweetmeats, and a conſiderable quantity of ſugar, out of which they ſupplied their veſſels with as much as they wanted.

Capt. *Drake* now ſailed back to his brother, and by the way boarded ſeveral veſſels in hopes of finding gold, but they happened to be laden only with proviſions and other neceſſaries. Of theſe he took a great quantity, and diſpoſed of it in an iſland in ſuch a manner, that if any part of it ſhould be ſurprized by the *Spaniards*, there would ſtill be a ſufficient ſupply left, in caſe he ſhould ſtand in need of it. During his abſence his brother *John* had concluded a league of friendſhip with the *Symerons*, whom he promiſed to aſſiſt againſt the *Spaniards*, from whom

 they

they had lately taken a large quantity of gold and silver, and thrown it into the river; for as they set no value on that metal, they had no other motive for seizing it, than that of exasperating their enemies.

As it was unusual for the *Spaniards* to bring down their treasures during the rainy season, which now approached, Capt. *Drake* resolved to cruize in those seas till the time of their setting out, during which he plundered a great number of ships, but unhappily his brother *John* was slain in gallantly boarding a frigate. Upon this he moored his ship, and resolved to appear no more till the *Spanish* treasure was set out for *Nombre de Dios*. However, while he thus lay by, several of his men died of calentures, among whom was his brother *Joseph Drake*.

The Captain being at length informed by the *Symerons* that the treasure was set out, he resolved by their assistance to march over land to *Panama*: these people not only consenting to serve him for guides, but to carry a large quantity of provisions; and when those failed, they agreed to supply him with more, by the help of their bows and arrows.

They set out on the 3d of *February*, 1573, being 48 in company, eighteen of whom were *English*, who had nothing to incommode them but their arms. On the third day of their march they arrived at a town belonging to the *Symerons*, situated on the side of a hill, near a river, and encompassed with a high mud wall. The inhabitants made a very neat appearance; for their dress differed but little from that of the

Spaniards:

Spaniards: they received these strangers with great civility, and seemed to be in want of nothing, having all kinds of provisions in plenty. This town was 35 leagues from *Nombre de Dios*, and 55 from *Panama*. It was constantly guarded against the *Spaniards*, and the natives having the most implacable hatred against that nation, they often surprized and cut them off in the woods.

Captain *Drake* left this place, after staying there only one night, and then marching ten days, ascending a very high hill, where, from a tree pointed out to him by the *Symerons*, he beheld the north sea, which he had left on the one hand, and the south sea on the other, and from that moment resolved if possible to sail thither an *English* ship.

Panama being now frequently in sight, he thought it prudent to keep his men as close together as possible, and their success depending on their being concealed, they struck out of the common road and reached a grove in the road to *Nombre de Dios*, at a small distance from *Panama*. Here Capt. Drake sent a *Symeron* in disguise to act as a spy, who soon returned with intelligence, that the treasurer of *Lima* was to set out that very night, with his family, for *Nombre de Dios*, in order to embark for *Spain*, attended by fourteen mules, some of which were laden with gold, others with silver, and one with valuable jewels; and that the same night two caravans would pass the same way, with 50 mules in each, laden with provisions and a small quantity of silver. This intelligence was soon after

confirmed by a centinel, whom they were so fortunate as to seize.

Upon receiving this intelligence, Capt. *Drake* concealed himself with half his men 50 paces from the highway, while Mr. *John Oxenham*, and one of the *Symeron* Chiefs, posted themselves with the other half on the opposite side. In this manner things were disposed, when one of the men, who had drank too much, got up to see what approached, at the instant when the mules laden with provisions were passing by, though the Captain had given strict orders, that not the least notice should be taken of them, and this man being dressed in a white shirt, which was the mark of distinction worn by the *English*, was perceived by a *Spaniard*, who spread the alarm, so that the treasurer turned his baggage out of the road; and only the mules with provisions came forward, some of which they seized; but to their great mortification, got only about the quantity of two horse-loads of silver.

Having staid to refresh themselves, they mounted the mules, and proceeded towards *Santa Cruz*, but set those beasts at liberty on their approaching the town. They were now met by a party of soldiers, who summoned them to surrender, and promised to give them very kind treatment. The *English* laughed at this proposal, and received the enemy's fire, which they so effectually returned that they put them to flight, when briskly following the pursuit, they entered the town with them, the *Symerons* sup-

ſupporting them through the whole action with the greateſt bravery.

Santa Cruz then conſiſted of about fifty neat houſes, with a Governor and other officers, with warehouſes for receiving the *Spaniſh* goods brought thither from *Nombre de Dios* up the river *Chagre*, and from thence carried by mules to *Panama*. The Captain here made an equal diviſion of the plunder he found in the town, among his own men and the *Symerons*.

There were at that time at *Santa Cruz* three ladies, who came thither to lie in, the air being much better than at *Nombre de Dios*, to which city they belonged, and as it was Mr. *Drake*'s conſtant practice to behave upon all occaſions with as much humanity and decorum as poſſible, he was no ſooner informed of their ſituation, than he gave orders for their being particularly protected, and ſoon after viſited them himſelf, to prevent their entertaining any unjuſt apprehenſions of his conduct.

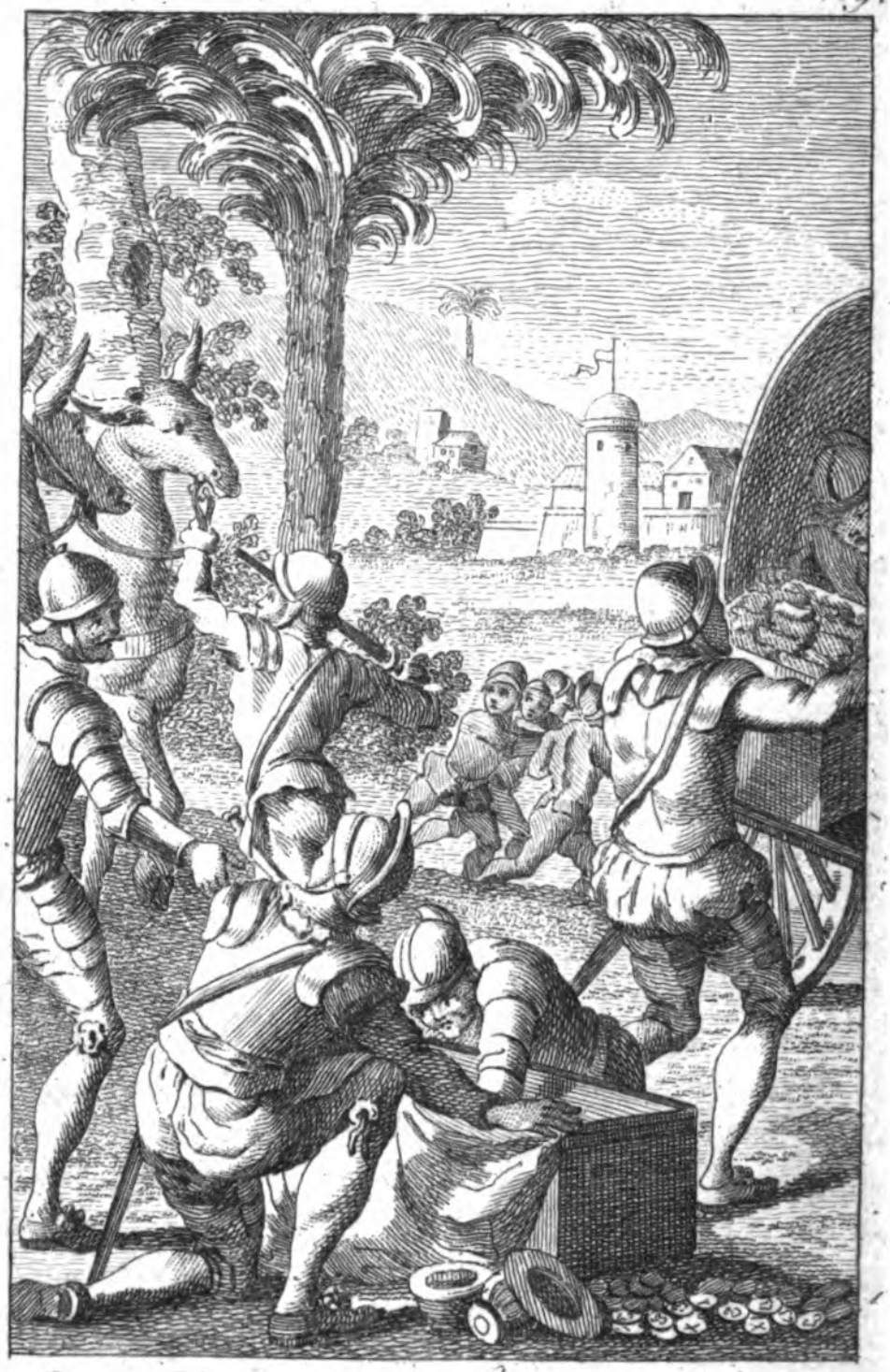
Though Captain *Drake* was reſolved to ſtay ſome time longer upon the coaſt, he now began to be uneaſy for his ſhip, from which he had been abſent above a fortnight. He therefore returned to it with all the expedition poſſible, and to his great joy found every thing in as good order as he could deſire.

The *Symerons* now propoſed making an attack on the houſe of *Pezoro* an avaricious *Spaniard* deeply concerned in the mines, whoſe income amounted to above 200*l.* a day, which he conſtantly locked up in cheſts. He lived near *Veragua*, a town in the weſt of *Nombre de Dios*,

and one of the *Symerons*, who had been his slave and had fled from his tyranny, promised to guide them to his treasures: but having only a small stock of provisions remaining, the Captain thought it more necessary to obtain a fresh supply, in order to preserve the health and vigour of the men: Mr. *Oxenham* was therefore ordered to proceed with one of the frigates towards *Toulou*, and to bring off all the provisions he could meet with, while Mr. *Drake* resolved to ply off the *Cabezas*, in hopes of becoming master of some of the treasure barks that pass and repass between *Nicaragua* and *Veragua*. Thus he wisely avoided the Expedition against *Pezoro*, which would have been extremely laborious, as his men must have marched through a considerable tract of country.

Capt. *Drake*, during this cruize, seized only a small vessel, in which was some gold, and a *Genoese* pilot, who informed him, that the *English* had every where spread an universal terror: while *Oxenham* took but one frigate, wherein was about 200 cocks and hens, 28 hogs, and a considerable quantity of maize. But what was of more consequence, he learnt from the prisoners that two gallies had been built at *Nombre de Dios*, in order to serve as a convoy to the *Chagre* fleet, the treasures of which now principally engrossed Mr. *Drake*'s attention.

While things were in this situation, they were alarmed by observing a sail bearing down upon them, which however proved to be only a *French* ship of about 80 tons burden, the crew whereof were in great want of water, with which the Captain



Capt.n Drake Seizes the Spanish Treasures near Rio Francisco.

Captain ordered them to be ſupplied; and they being informed of his deſigns, offered to join him, which after ſome deliberation was permitted.

The Captain now leaving the two ſhips in a ſafe harbour, manned the frigate and two pinnaces, with 15 *Engliſh* and *Symerons*, and 20 *French*, and with this force ſteered to *Rio Franciſco*, where, the water being ſhallow, he left the frigate, with orders to lie cloſe, till the return of the pinnaces. In theſe he proceeded with his forces as far up the river *Franciſco* as was thought convenient; and then landing, marched forward with great regularity and ſilence, guided by the *Symerons*, till they came within a mile of the high road, when they refreſhed themſelves, and took up their quarters.

The next day they were agreeably ſurprized by the noiſe of the bells hung about the mules, they therefore ſet out to attack them, and found three caravans near together, two of which conſiſted of 70 mules each, and one of 50, all of them richly laden with gold and ſilver. They had a guard of 45 ſoldiers, who fired on the approach of the *Engliſh* and *French*, and then retreated in order to call more aſſiſtance. By the above fire the *French* Captain was wounded, and one *Symeron* killed. The *Engliſh* and *French* now made the beſt uſe poſſible of their time, loaded themſelves with as many wedges of gold and ſilver as they could carry, and having buried the reſt in the ſand, retreated towards *Rio Franciſco*, leaving behind them the *French* Captain, who had fainted in the woods

with

with loſs of blood, and a *French* ſailor, who had over-loaded himſelf with gold.

The next day they reached *Rio Franciſco*, where not finding the pinnaces, they began to fear they were loſt; which appeared the more probable as ſeven *Spaniſh* pinnaces appeared hovering at a diſtance; but a ſudden guſt of wind attended with rain obliged the *Spaniards* to ſheer off.

Capt. *Drake* was much concerned at the apprehenſions that if the pinnaces were taken, the poor men would be put to the torture to make them diſcover where his frigate and ſhips were; but being ſenſible that though this ſhould really be the caſe, it would be ſome time before they could reach his ſhips, he aſſiſted his men in making a raft, in order to attempt to get on board before the enemy. In this attempt he was accompanied only by one *Engliſhman*, two hardy *Frenchmen*, and a *Symeron*, who generouſly endeavoured to perſuade him, in caſe his ſhips were deſtroyed, to live among thoſe of his nation, who would do every thing in their power to ſerve him.

Theſe having laſhed the raft pretty ſecurely, fixed a kind of rudder, and then erecting a ſail made of a biſcuit bag, committed themſelves to the mercy of the waves, ſitting up to the waiſt, and ſometimes up to the arm-pits in water, and after a fatiguing voyage of about ſix hours, obſerved the pinnaces lying behind a point, where Capt. *Drake* had imagined they would come to an anchor.

Upon

Upon this joyful ſight he ran the raft on the neareſt ſhore, and went to them by land, where, after keeping them for ſome time in ſuſpenſe, he informed them of his vaſt ſucceſs, and the loſs of their Captain and a ſailor. He was now told, that his pinnaces were prevented from ſteering up to *Rio Franciſco* at the time appointed by a hard gale of wind. They, however, made a ſhift to reach that river at night, where they took in their comrades with the treaſure, and then ſteered directly for the frigate, and the ſhips, which having come up with, the Captain divided the gold and ſilver, to their mutual ſatisfaction, equally between the *Engliſh* and *French*.

A few days after, Captain *Drake* ſent a detachment of twelve *Engliſh* and ſixteen *Symerons* to bring away the reſt of the treaſure; but they could find only thirteen bars of ſilver and ſome wedges of gold; for the reſt had been diſcovered and carried away, and even the ground dug up for a mile round. They, however, brought this off, together with one of the *Frenchmen* who had been left behind, and had the happineſs to eſcape from the *Spaniards*.

The Captain's thoughts were now bent on returning home, and having therefore diſmiſſed the *French* ſhip, he ſteered to cape *Cabezas*, taking ſeveral *Spaniſh* veſſels, laden with proviſions, by the way. At this laſt place they ſtaid ſeven days, in which time they took their pinnaces to pieces, and gave the *Symerons* whatever they choſe to accept, particularly all the iron-work, of which they were extremely fond. Mr. *Drake* alſo made them

ſeveral

ſeveral preſents of linnen, and ſilks for their wives and female relations; and giving to one of them a very handſome cutlaſs, was, in return, preſented with four wedges of gold; but he no ſooner received them, than he threw them into the common ſtock, declaring that he thought it would be unjuſt not to ſhare with thoſe who had aſſiſted in fitting him out, and had bought the cutlaſs, the price for which it was ſold: A noble inſtance of diſintereſted integrity!

On their leaving theſe friendly people, they made ſome ſmall prizes, and arriving at cape *St. Anthony*, took in a ſupply of turtles and their eggs, which were of great ſervice during the reſt of the voyage. Being ſoon after in want of water, there happily fell ſuch a prodigious ſhower of rain as afforded them a ſufficient quantity without their touching, as they had intended, at *Newfoundland:* they therefore ſtretched over from *Florida* to the iſles of *Scilly*, and came to an anchor in *Plymouth* harbour on the 9th of *Auguſt*, 1573, when the people being at church, and hearing the news of their arrival, inſtantly hurried out, and ran to the ſhore, to welcome him and his men on their happy return from this ſucceſsful expedition.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Sir Humphry Gilbert *obtains a Patent for ſettling the Continent of* North America, *diſcovered by* John *and* Sebaſtian Cabot: *Takes a formal Poſſeſſion of* Newfoundland, *but meets with many Diſaſters, and is loſt in his Return.*

CAPTAIN *Drake*'s great ſucceſs encouraged others to follow his example, and in a very ſhort time the *Engliſh* privateers made various voyages into all parts of *America*, and ſoon pilots capable of navigating ſhips to any part of the known world became ſo numerous, that ſuch projects were daily ſet on foot, as in the former age would have been thought impracticable; but in this were carried into execution, at the expence of private perſons, without any aſſiſtance from the crown; though, indeed, they had all the countenance and encouragement they could deſire: among theſe, none was ſo great a proof of maritime ſkill, and ſo honourable in every reſpect to the nation, as the next expedition of Captain *Francis Drake*, in 1577, in which he ſailed round the globe, which voyage will be inſerted among the moſt remarkable of thoſe performed by the excellent mariners who have alſo encompaſſed the earth.

Some years after this voyage Sir *Humphry Gilbert*, a gentleman of *Devonſhire*, repreſented

to

to Queen *Elizabeth*, the expediency of settling all those countries upon the continent of *America*, which had been formerly discovered by *Sebastian Cabot*, in order to prevent their falling into the hands of the *French*: Upon which her Majesty granted him letters patent, to discover, plant, settle, and even to fortify and build castles in any of the northern countries not then in the possession of any *Christian* Prince.

Upon this encouragement, this gentleman applied himself to his friends and relations, in order to form a society capable of carrying this design into execution. In this, however, he met with many difficulties; notwithstanding which, he put to sea, but his voyage proved very unfortunate, and was attended with the loss of one of his best ships. After this severe blow, he sold his estate, in order to furnish the necessary expences of another squadron, in which several gentlemen of rank and fortune agreed to go with him in person.

This squadron consisted of the following vessels: the *Delight* of 120 tons, in which went Sir *Humphry* himself; the bark *Raleigh*, fitted out by Mr. *Walter Raleigh*, of 200 tons; the *Golden Hind*, of 40 tons; the *Swallow*, of 40 tons; and the *Squirrel*, of 10 tons; having on board in all 260 men, among whom were many shipwrights, masons, carpenters, smiths, miners and refiners.

It was resolved by the proprietors, that the fleet should sail to *Newfoundland*, and having taken in provisions there, proceed to the south, and not pass by any river or bay worthy of notice

tice without examining it. On the 11th of *June*, 1583, this fleet set sail from *Plymouth*, but on the 13th the *Raleigh*, commanded by Capt. *Butler*, left the fleet, under the pretence that the Captain and his men were suddenly taken ill of a contagious disease. On the 30th of *July* they saw land in about the latitude of 51°, and from thence coasted along it to the south, and on the 3d of *August* entered *St. John*'s harbour in *Newfoundland*, where they found the *Squirrel*, which had been separated from them, riding at anchor in the mouth of the harbour, having been refused entrance by the vessels that were fishing within it, to the number of 36 sail of all nations.

Sir *Humphry* now sending his boat to inform the masters of the fishing barks that he had a commission from the Queen to take possession of those lands for the crown of *England*, they submitted to the levying a tax of provisions upon each ship, for supplying the wants of his squadron, and he entered the harbour.

The next day, Sir *Humphry* and his company were conducted on shore by the masters of the *English* fishing vessels, and, on the 5th, having caused a tent to be set up in the view of the ships in the harbour, and being attended by all under his command, he summoned the merchants and masters, both *English* and foreigners, to be present at his taking a formal and solemn possession of those territories. These being assembled, he caused his commission under the great seal of *England*, to be openly read before them, and to be interpreted to those who were strangers to the *English* tongue, which being done,

he declared that he took possession of the harbour of *St. John*, and 200 leagues every way, investing her Majesty with the title and dignity thereof; and then had a turf of soil delivered to him, in token of his taking possession also for himself, his heirs, and assigns for ever.

Sir *Humphry*, after this formal manner of taking possession, had the country examined, and some pieces of ore brought to him, some of which were said to be that of silver, and of this he had the most positive assurances from a *Saxon* miner in his company. Having at length taken in a supply of provisions, he found himself obliged to proceed on his discoveries to the southward; for some of his men falling sick and dying, and others deserting him, the number of his people was so lessened, as to oblige him to leave the *Swallow* behind.

Sir *Humphry* now went on board the *Squirrel*, that small vessel being most proper for discovering the coast, on account of her being able to run into every creek; and on the 20th of *August*, he sailed from the harbour of *St. John* with three ships, the *Delight*, the *Golden Hind* and the *Squirrel*. The next night he reached *Cape Race*, which is 25 leagues distant, and from thence sailed about 87 leagues towards *Cape-Breton*.

On the 29th they had a violent storm, with rain, and so thick a mist that they could not see a cable's length before them; and early the next morning they found themselves in the midst of shoals and sands, upon which a signal was given to the *Delight* to steer to seaward; but it was too late, for she immediately struck; and her stern

ſtern and hind-quarter ſoon beat to pieces; however the *GoldenHind* and the frigate bore away to the ſouth, and with much difficulty got clear of the ſhoals.

In the *Delight* there unhappily periſhed Capt. *Maurice Brown*, with near 100 perſons: the Captain might indeed have probably ſaved his life, if he would have left the ſhip immediately on her ſtriking; but he would not be the firſt in ſetting an ill example. In the mean time fourteen perſons leaped into a ſmall pinnace of a ton and an half burden, no bigger than a *Thames* boat. They for ſome time looked out for the Captain, but not ſeeing him, took in Mr. *Clarke* the maſter of the *Delight*, and one more. Being now ſixteen in number, they cut the rope, and committed themſelves to the mercy of the waves, without any proviſions, or a drop of freſh water, and nothing to work with but one oar. The boat ſeeming to be overloaded, one *Edward Headly*, thinking it was better for ſome to periſh than all, propoſed that four of the number might be thrown overboard to lighten the boat, and to caſt lots in order to determine who ſhould periſh: but he was over-ruled by Mr. *Clarke*, who, though it was propoſed that he ſhould be excepted from the number, perſuaded his comrades to ſubmit their ſafety to providence. The boat was driven ſix days and nights before the wind; during which theſe poor wretches had no other ſuſtenance than their own urine, and ſome weeds that ſwam on the ſurface of the water. In this extremity of cold, wet, hunger and thirſt, *Headly*, and one more

perished on the fifth day; but the other fourteen lived till they were driven the seventh day on shore on the coast of *Newfoundland*; whence they sailed in a *French* ship to *France*, and before the end of the year returned to *England*.

Sir *Humphry* discouraged by these disasters, and his men being in want of necessaries, proposed to return to *England*. Having, in his opinion, made discoveries sufficient to procure the assistance necessary for a new voyage in the spring. His people when he made this proposal were at first a little backward, but upon hearing his reasons, submitted; and according to his advice altered their course. On the 2d of *September* they passed in sight of *Cape Race*, and had afterwards such bad weather with such high seas, that the people in the *Hind* frequently expected to see those in the *Squirrel* swallowed up, notwithstanding which, Sir *Humphry* could not be persuaded to leave her. On the 9th, the storms and swellings of the sea increased, and he was again pressed to leave the frigate; but his answer was, We are as near to heaven at sea as by land. About midnight the *Squirrel* being a-head of the *Golden Hind*, her lights were at once extinguished, and it was supposed she sunk that very instant, for she was never heard of more.

The *Golden Hind*, however, arrived safely at *Falmouth* on the 22d of *September*, after having lost only one man in this unfortunate expedition.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Sir Walter Raleigh *gets the Patent renewed for himself, and sends two Barks to make Discoveries to the South. The* English *land in the Island* Wokoken, *which is described, and trade with the Natives of the Continent, by whom they are treated with great Civility; and after a successful Voyage return to* England. *A Settlement formed in the Island of* Roenocke, *by Sir* Richard Greenville; *but the People being distressed by the* Indians, *and in want of Supplies, are brought to* England *by Sir* Francis Drake. *Sir* Richard *settles another Colony, but the Men are cut off by the Natives: A third Settlement is formed by Mr.* White, *which being also neglected, he sails back to* England *for Succours, and at his Return finds the Island abandoned.*

AFTER Sir *Humphry Gilbert*'s miscarriage and loss, the brave Sir *Walter Raleigh*, that unfortunate gentleman's half-brother by the mother's side, procured his patent to be renewed to himself, and making choice of two very able sea-officers, Captain *Philip Amadas* and Capt. *Arthur Barlow*, fitted out two small barks. Sir *Walter* had observed, that all the attempts hitherto made had failed, by the adventurers pursuing their discoveries from the north; he chose therefore to proceed in another method,

and considering all the lands on the continent of *America*, from the last settlement of the *Spaniards* to 60° north, as lying within his grant, he resolved to settle those first which lay nearest their settlements.

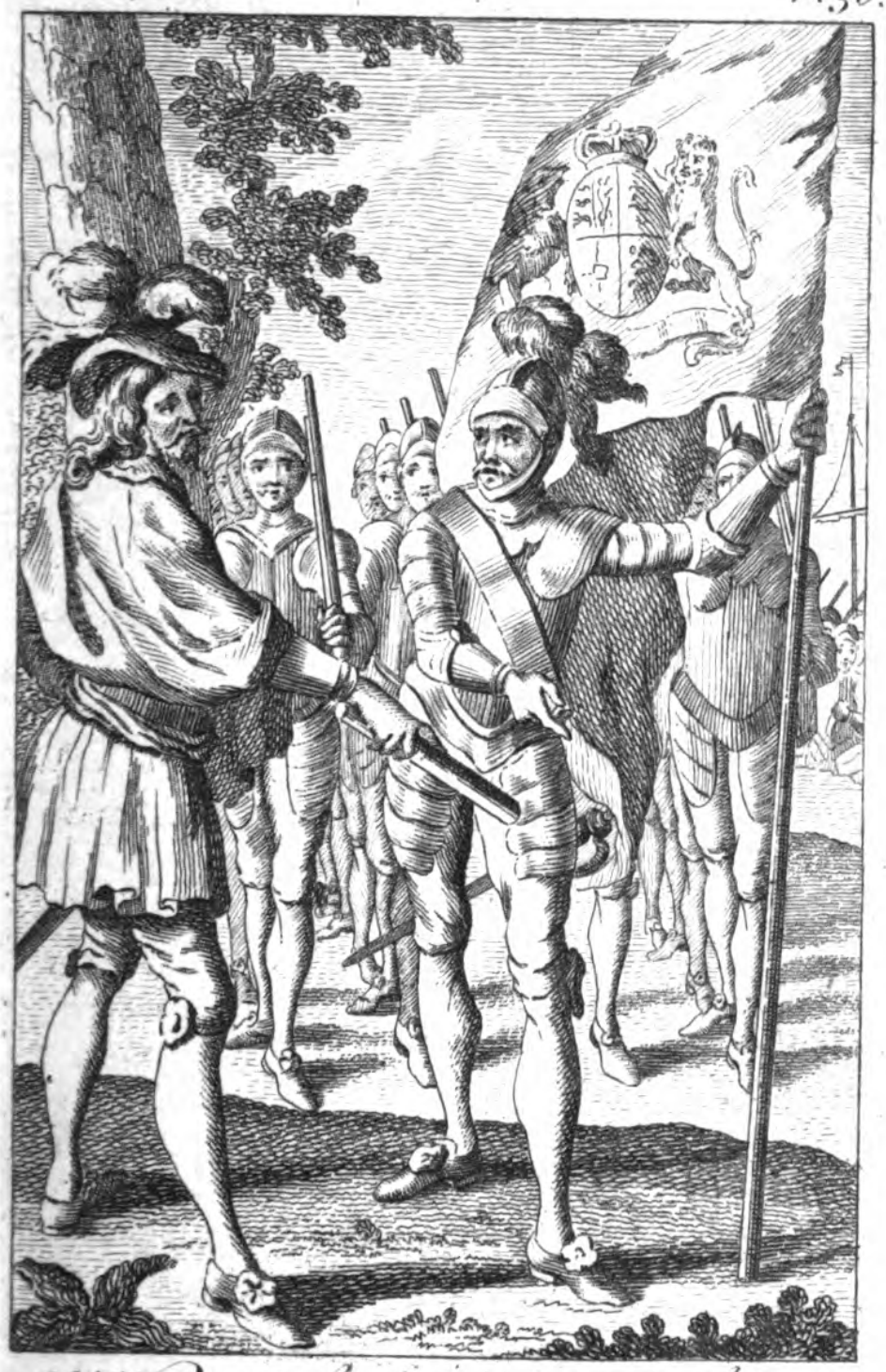
The above two barks sailed from the west of *England* on the 27th of *April*, 1584, and passing the *Canaries*, fell in with the coast of *Florida* on the 2d of *July*, and having sailed 40 leagues along the shore, came on the 13th to a river where they cast anchor, landed, and took possession of the country in right of the Queen, and for the use of the proprietors.

This place they afterwards found to be the island of *Wokoken**, on the coast of the country since called *Virginia*, in 34° latitude. In this island they found deer, rabbits, hares, fowls, vines, cedars, pines, cypress, sassafras, and mastic trees. They went to the tops of the hills that were nearest the shore, from whence, though they were not high, they discovered the sea on all sides, and found it to be an island 20 miles in length and six in breadth.

It was the third day before they saw any of the natives, but then a little boat with three of them appeared; and one of them going on shore, the *English* rowed up to him, when he not only waited their coming without any signs of fear, but readily went on board, where they gave him a shirt and hat, with some meat and wine, which

* The Author of *The History of Virginia* says, they anchored at the inlet of *Roenocke*, at present under the government of *North Carolina*.

he



Sr. Walter Raleigh lands and takes Possession of Virginia.

he ſeemed to like. After he had with apparent ſatisfaction narrowly viewed the barks with all that were in them, he went in his own boat to above a quarter of a mile's diſtance, where he employed himſelf in fiſhing, and in half an hour loaded his boat with fiſh, as deep as it could ſwim, and then returned to the point of land; where, to ſhew his gratitude, he divided it into two parts, and making ſigns that he deſigned it for the two barks, departed. After this, the natives from the continent frequently repaired to their ſhips, and exchanged ſeveral ſorts of ſkins, white coral, and ſome pearls, for toys made of tin, and other baubles of inconſiderable value.

The very next day after that in which they had ſeen the three *Indians*, ſeveral boats appeared in view, and in one of theſe was the King of the country's brother, attended by 40 or 50 men, whoſe features were tolerably agreeable. The Prince made up to the *Engliſh*, who gave him and four of his Chiefs preſents of ſeveral toys, which he accepted very kindly; but took all himſelf, and let them know, that none there had a right to any thing but him. Two days after they let him ſee their merchandize, of which nothing ſeemed to pleaſe him more than a pewter diſh, for which he gave 20 deer ſkins; and, making a hole in the rim, hung it over his neck for a breaſt-plate, making ſigns that it would defend him againſt the enemies arrows. The next thing he bought was a copper kettle, for which he gave 50 ſkins.

While

While he thought fit to traffic with them, none but such as like him wore plates of gold, or copper on their heads, were allowed either to buy or sell; but as soon as they had done, every other *Indian* was allowed the same liberty. They offered very good exchange for hatchets, axes, and knives, and would have given any thing for swords; but the *English* would not part with one.

The King's brother afterwards came frequently on board, and would eat, drink, and be merry with them; and once he brought his wife and children with him, who afterwards came frequently with only their followers. The *English* often trusted him with goods upon his word, to bring the value at a certain time, which he never failed of doing. He had a strong inclination to have a suit of armour, and a sword which he saw in one of the ships; and would have left a large box of pearls in pawn for them, but they refused it, that he might not know they set a value upon them, till they could discover whence he got them.

The *English* learned from the natives, that their country, which appeared extremely fertile, was called *Wingandacoa*, and their King named *Wingina*. When they went on shore, they were entertained with extraordinary civility, and once in particular by the King's brother's wife, at a little village in *Roenocke*. She appeared to be a very modest woman, and wore a mantle of deer-skin lined with furr, with an apron of the same kind. She had a band of white coral on her forehead, and from her ears hung long bracelets

lets of pearls, ſome of which were as large as peas. They were told of a great city, where the King reſided, at the diſtance of ſix days journey on the continent, which, however, they did not ſee; for they made no long ſtay, nor proceeded any farther on diſcovery, going only to the neighbouring parts in their boats; and, being ſatisfied with what they had ſeen, returned to *England* about the middle of *September*, pleaſed with their ſucceſs in this ſhort and proſperous voyage, and with the agreeable hopes of the future advantages that might be derived from it.

On their return, they repreſented the country ſo delightful, and ſo richly abounding with all the neceſſaries of life; the climate and air ſo temperate and healthy; the woods and ſoil ſo charming and fertile, and every thing elſe ſo agreeable, that paradiſe itſelf ſeemed to be there in its native beauty. They gave particular accounts of the variety of excellent fruits they had found, ſome of which they had never ſeen before; and that there were grapes in great abundance; ſtately oaks, and other timber; red cedar, cypreſs, pines, and other evergreens, and ſweet woods, for tallneſs and largeneſs exceeding all they had ever heard deſcribed: with wild-fowl, deer, fiſh and other game, in ſuch plenty and variety, that no epicure could deſire more than this new world ſeemed naturally to afford. To make it yet more deſirable, they reported, that the native *Indians*, who were the only inhabitants, were ſo affable, kind, and good-natured; ſo innocent and unacquainted with

with all the arts of deceit, and so fond of the *English*, that they rather seemed ready to take any impression, than any ways to oppose their settling on the coast.

Queen *Elizabeth*, highly pleased with the representation given of this discovery, not only promised to grant all the assistance necessary for promoting and perfecting a settlement; but bestowed upon this delightful country the name of *Virginia* *; and it was not long before Sir *Walter Raleigh* resolved to fit out a more considerable fleet than had hitherto been employed in such undertakings. He was desirous of commanding in this expedition, but being jealous that his absence might be prejudicial to his interest at court, he committed the conduct of this second enterprize to his Lieutenant Sir *Richard Greenville*, who, on the 8th of *April*, 1585, set sail from *Plymouth*, with seven ships fitted out by a company †, of which himself and several gentlemen were members.

On the 26th of *June* he anchored at *Wokoken*, and in *August* following began to plant on the

* This *Virginia* ought not to be confounded with the province now called by that name, for in those days it comprehended the whole country claimed by the crown of *England*, from the southern limits of *Georgia*, agreeable to the patents granted to Sir *Humphry Gilbert*, and his brother Sir *Walter Raleigh*.

† This company was the first of that kind established in *Europe*. It was afterwards incorporated by King *James* I. by the name of the Governor and Company of the *West-Indies*. But was at last dissolved by King *Charles* I. for mal-administration.

island

iſland of *Roenocke*, five miles diſtant from the continent, where 180 men were landed under the command of *Ralph Lane*, who was made their Governor, and Capt. *Philip Amadas*, who was conſtituted Admiral of the new colony, tho' it does not appear that he had ſo much as a bark left with him.

Sir *Richard* did not remain above three weeks longer in thoſe ſeas; for having made ſome diſcoveries to the ſouthward, and having traded with the *Indians* for pearls, ſkins, furrs, and other commodities, he ſailed on the 25th of *Auguſt*, on his return to *England*, and in his way took a very rich prize; ſo that this voyage appeared to the nation as no leſs proſperous than the former, and the new *Virginia* company began to entertain very ſanguine hopes of their undertaking.

Let us now return to the firſt planters, and give an account of what happened to the firſt colony the *Engliſh* eſtabliſhed there, or in any part of *America*. Sir *Richard Greenville* was no ſooner ſailed, than the people whom he left behind applied themſelves with diligence to what had been recommended to them by Sir *Walter Raleigh*, which was diſcovering the continent, and with this view they travelled 80 miles ſouth, and 130 north from that part of the main, which was oppoſite to their iſland; but in theſe expeditions venturing indiſcreetly too high up the river, and too far into the country, the *Indian* Governors grew jealous of them; began firſt to be weary of their company, and then to cut off ſuch of their ſtragglers as fell into their hands,

fell into their hands, and they even formed a plan for destroying all the rest, but were happily prevented.

Mean while the company in *England* were not so careful as they ought to have been in sending them supplies of provisions, and the *English* not understanding the nature of the climate, neglected to gather food in the proper season, by which means they were reduced to great straits. The natives never after kept faith with them, but watching all opportunities to cut them off, obliged them to be very cautious in landing on the continent, and prevented their having any supply from thence; they, however, endured every thing with incredible resolution, and extended their discoveries near 100 miles along the coast. The *Indians* they kept in awe, by threatening them with the return of their companions with a reinforcement of men; but no ships coming from *England* all that winter, nor in the spring following, nor even in summer, they despaired of being able to support themselves any longer. While the natives, seeing them in a manner abandoned by their countrymen, began to look upon them with contempt, and the *English* expected every day to be sacrificed to their cruelty.

In this distress, their chief employment was looking out to sea, in hopes of finding some means of escape, or of obtaining a recruit; but in *August*, when they were almost spent with want, watching and hunger, they to their great joy discovered Sir *Francis Drake*'s fleet returning from an expedition against the *Spaniards*, in

North

North America, and this great man, having been commanded by the Queen to viſit this plantation, and to ſee what encouragement or aſſiſtance they wanted, ſailed up directly to the iſland. Their firſt petition was to grant them a ſupply of men and proviſions, with a ſmall ſhip or bark, that in caſe they ſhould not be able to maintain themſelves where they were, they might embark in it for *England*.

Sir *Francis* having granted their requeſt, they ſet all hands to work to refit the ſhip he had given them, and to furniſh her with ſtores ſufficient for a long ſtay; but a ſtorm ariſing, drove the veſſel from her anchor to ſea, by which ſhe ſuffered ſo much as rendered her unfit for their uſe. At this they were ſo diſcouraged, that though Sir *Francis* offered them another ſhip, they were afraid to ſtay, and earneſtly intreated him to take them with him, which he did; and this put an end to the firſt ſettlement.

This misfortune was ſo far from being owing to Sir *Walter Raleigh*'s negligence, that he had continually preſſed the company to reflect on the neceſſity of ſupporting the colony in time, and ſo ſollicitous was he to carry this point, that finding the fleet, which was preparing under the command of Sir *Richard Greenville*, went on but ſlowly, he propoſed, that the firſt ſhip that was compleatly manned and equipped, ſhould be ſent without ſtaying for the reſt; this was done; but when the veſſel, which was well ſtocked with proviſions, ammunition, and all manner of neceſſaries, arrived at the iſland of *Roenocke*,

it was found deserted, and therefore, after a short stay, the people returned home.

In about a fortnight after, came Sir *Richard Greenville* with his squadron of three small vessels, and, to his great disappointment, found not a man in the island. He, however, resolved to make another settlement, and therefore left behind him 50 men, with directions to build a fort for their own defence; and then furnishing them with all necessaries for two years, returned to *England*, after giving them the strongest assurances, that they should be constantly and regularly supplied.

This colony was, however, more unfortunate than the first, for the *Indians* taking advantage of the smallness of their number, and the difficulties they had to struggle with, attacked and cut them off, so that when Mr. *White* came thither with three ships and considerable supplies, on the 22d of *June*, 1587, he found their fort demolished, some huts they had erected near it destroyed, and not far from it the bones of a dead man. In all these revolutions, *Manteo*, an *Indian* who had been formerly carried over to *England*, from whence he safely returned, remained firm to the *English* interest, and from him Mr. *White* learned what was become of this colony.

The misfortunes which had attended these two settlements, would certainly have discouraged a man of less constancy and fortitude than Mr. *White*; but he had a commission to be Governor, and Sir *Walter* had strongly recommended his keeping possession of the place. He therefore

fore erected a new fort, and chusing eleven of the most sensible persons he had brought along with him, constituted a regular corporation, to which he gave the title of the Governor and Court of Assistants of the city of *Raleigh*, in *Virginia*. On the 13th of *August*, *Manteo* the faithful *Indian*, was christened, and created by the Governor, Lord of *Dassumonpeak*, an *Indian* nation so called, as a reward for his fidelity and service to the *English*, and on the 18th of the same month was born, the first child that was the issue of *Christian* parents in that place. She was the daughter of Mr. *Ananias Dare*, and after the name of the country, was called *Virginia*.

Good government and industry soon rendered Mr. *White* and his men formidable to the *Indians*, who courted their friendship, and made leagues with the corporation, which they kept or broke, as they thought themselves too weak or too strong for the *English*, who, notwithstanding their seeming prosperity, underwent the utmost hardships, for want of receiving proper supplies from *Europe*. Yet so far were they from repenting of their undertaking, or desiring to return, that they disputed for their liberty of remaining at *Roenocke*, and obliged Mr. *White*, their Governor, to return to *England*, and sollicit the company to send them recruits of men and provisions.

Mr. *White* consented to negotiate this affair, and leaving 150 men in the place, set sail for *England*, where he arrived in safety; but it was two years before he could obtain a grant of the necessary supplies. At last, however, he had 3

ſhips fitted out for him, with proviſions and more men for the colony. On the 15th of *Auguſt* he arrived at cape *Hattaras*, and landing on the iſland *Roenocke*, found by letters cut on trees in large *Roman* characters, that the *Engliſh* were removed. On ſeveral of theſe trees they found the letters C. R. O. and ſearching farther, on one of the paliſadoes of the fort, found cut in large capital letters the word *Croatan*, which is an iſland about 20 leagues to the ſouth of *Roenocke*. On this advice, they embarked in order to ſearch for the garriſon in that iſland, but they were ſcarce all on board before a dreadful ſtorm aroſe, which ſeparated the ſhips, and loſing their anchors and cables, they durſt not venture in with the ſhore. Upon which all of them ſhifting for themſelves, ſailed back to *England* and *Ireland*.

This dreadful blow proved the ruin of the third ſettlement, of which it does not appear that the company took any farther care, or made any new attempt for preſerving the poſſeſſion of a country, the advantages whereof had been painted in ſuch ſtrong colours, to the crown of *England*, though a long time after they ſent ſeveral ſhips to viſit the coaſt, and trade with the natives.*

* See Chap. VIII. and IX.

CHAP.

CHAP. V

Capt. Davis's *Voyages in ſearch of a North-Weſt Paſſage, and the great Diſcoveries made by him in* North America.

WHILE theſe proceedings were carrying on in the ſouth, a deſign of attempting to diſcover a north-weſt paſſage was formed by ſome traders in the weſt of *England*, and the ſame project being ſet on foot at *London*, they both united, when Captain *John Davis* was appointed to conduct the enterprize, and to have under his command the *Sunſhine* of *London*, a bark of 50 tons, with 23 perſons on board; and the *Moonſhine* of *Dartmouth*, a veſſel of 55 tons, carrying 19 perſons. With this ſmall force he ſailed from the laſt-mentioned port on the 7th of *June*, 1585, and on the 14th of the ſame month was forced into one of the *Scilly* iſlands, where being detained a fortnight, Capt. *Davis* gave a proof of his activity and induſtry, by drawing a chart of thoſe iſlands, which was at that time much wanted.

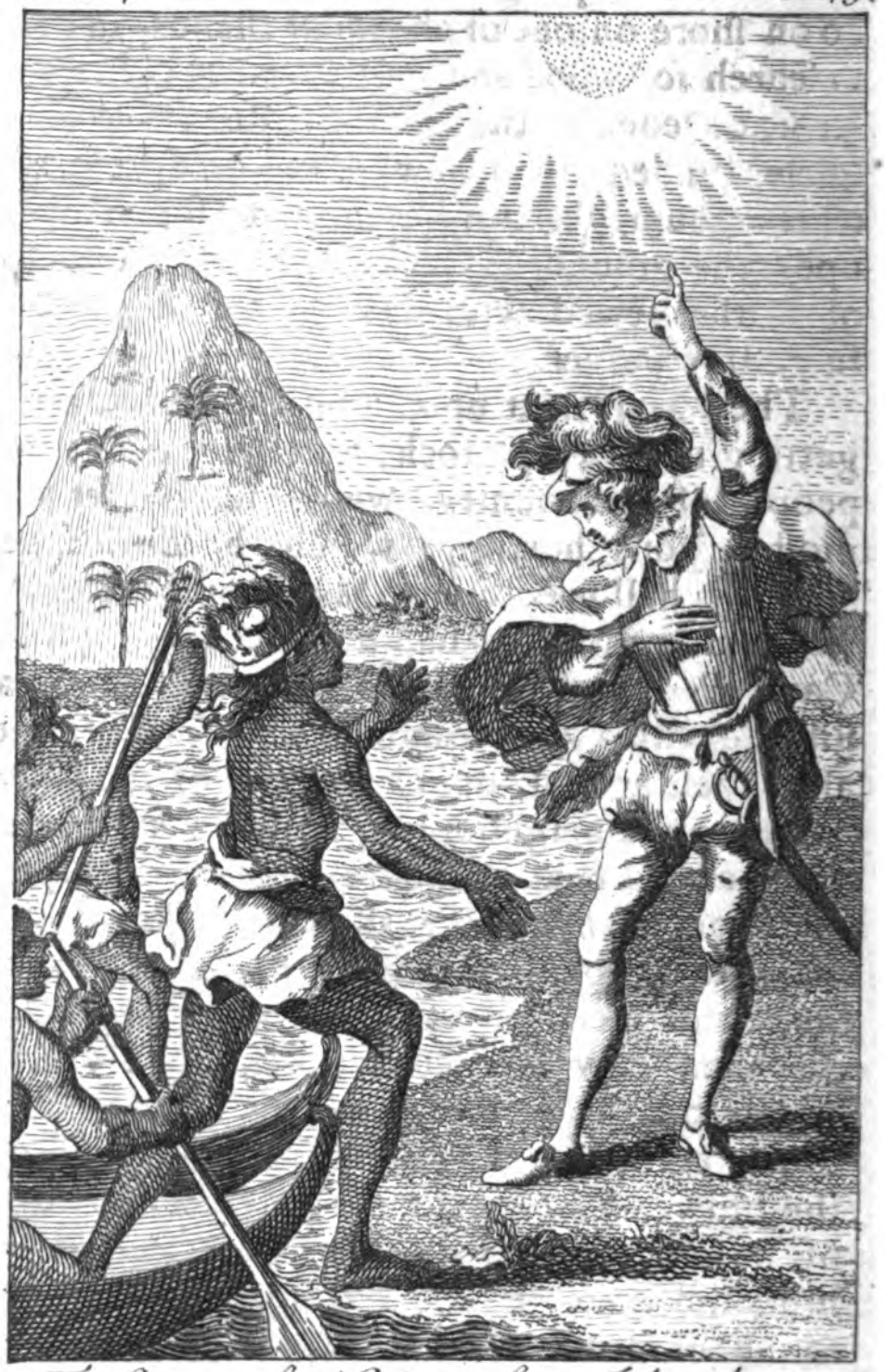
Capt. *Davis*, with his two veſſels, ſailed from thence on the 28th, and continued his courſe to the north-weſt, till on the 12th of *July*, they came into a whirling tide, which ſet northwards, and ſailing about half a league, into a very calm ſea, they heard a prodigious roaring, as if it had been the breach of ſome ſhore, which was

the more terrible, as the weather was so foggy that they could not see from one ship to the other, though they were but at a very small distance. Upon this the *Moonshine* was ordered to sound, but not being able to find ground with a line of upwards of 300 fathoms, the Captain, the master, and Mr. *Jane*, who wrote the account, went towards the breach to see what it was, when they found it to be several islands of ice broke loose and floating in the sea: they got out upon these, and when they returned to their boat, carried several large pieces of ice with them, which melted into very good fresh water.

On the 20th the fog dispersing, they discovered the land, which resembled a sugar-loaf, and made so uncomfortable, or rather so horrid an appearance, that Capt. *Davis* called it the *Land of Desolation.* On the 21st they were forced to bend their course to the south to clear themselves of the ice, after which they ran along the shore.

On the 24th the Captain, to encourage the men, caused their allowance to be increased; but the weather was far from being very cold, for though it was pretty sharp when the wind blew from the shore, it was very hot when it blew from the sea. On the 25th they bore away north-west, and continued their course for four days; and on the 29th discovered land in the latitude of 64° 15′ with the sea quite free from ice, and the weather very temperate.

Upon viewing the coast, they found many pleasant bays and commodious ports; they, however, judged it not a continued land, but rather



Ten Canoes of Natives of an Island near the Land of Desolation come and traffick with Capt.n Davis.

rather an *Archipelago*, and therefore resolved to go on shore on one of the small islands, in order to search for wood and water, and to gain a better knowledge of the country. But they had no sooner landed, than they found evident marks of the country's being inhabited, for there lay upon the ground, a small shoe, several pieces of leather sewed with sinews, and a piece of furr, like beaver.

They went next upon another island, where getting upon a high rock, they were seen by the people of the country, who instantly set up a most hideous howling, which the *English* perceiving, hallowed out to their companions, to let them know what had happened. Upon this Capt. *Bruton* of the *Moonshine* came to their assistance with a good number of his seamen. Soon after their arrival, ten canoes full of the natives came from a neighbouring island, two of which advanced so near the shore, that the *English* on land could easily talk with them. The language of these people was much in the throat, and their pronunciation harsh and unpleasant. One of them, however, seemed inclined to come on shore; but first pointed to the sun, and then struck his breast so hard that they could hear the blow, upon which Mr. *John Ellis*, Master of the *Moonshine*, was appointed to treat with him, and therefore going to the sea side, pointed to the sun and struck his breast, as the savage had done, he at length ventured on shore, and they threw him caps, stockings, gloves, and such other things as they thought would please him;

but

but the night drawing on they took their leave on both sides.

The next morning 37 canoes rowing by the ships, called to the *English* to go on shore, but the latter being in no great haste, one of the *Indians* leaped upon land, and ran to the top of a rock, where to shew his joy, he danced and beat a drum. The *English* then manned their boats, and went to them to the water side, where they waited in their canoes; and after the formal ceremony of swearing by the sun, the natives made no scruple of trusting them, but on the contrary, shewed all possible signs of kindness, and even of politeness; for when the author offered to shake hands with one of them, the *Indian* first took his hand and kissed it. They readily parted with any thing they were asked for, and were content with whatever was given them, shewing no signs of greediness, and not the least appearance of treachery. The *English* bought five of their canoes, and several of their stockings and gowns, some of which were made of seal, and others of bird skins, all of them well dressed and neatly made, so that it plainly appeared, they had some trades among them. They had plenty of furrs, and on their seeing that they pleased the *English*, informed them by signs, that they would go up into the country and bring them more; but the wind proving fair in the night, Capt. *Davis* steered still farther to the north-west; and on the 6th of *August* entered a very fine road free from ice, in the latitude of 66° 40′ where they landed under

der a high mountain, the clifts of which ſhone like gold.

Mr. *Davis* having here taken a view of every thing round him, began to think of beſtowing names on the places he had diſcovered: he therefore gave to the mountain, the name of *Mount Raleigh*; the road where the ſhip lay, he called *Totneſs* road; the ſound at the foot of the mountain, *Exeter* ſound; the north foreland, *Dyer's Cape*; and the ſouth foreland, *Walſingham*. They here diſcovered four white bears of a prodigious ſize, two of which they killed, and brought on board, the fore-paw of one of them meaſured 14 inches. They ſaw a raven upon mount *Raleigh*, and at the bottom of the hill found ſome ſhrubs and flowers like primroſes: the coaſt, however, was very mountainous, and entirely barren, affording neither wood nor graſs, nor ſo much as earth: for the mountains were all of ſtone, and that the fineſt our author had ever ſeen. The inland part of the country was probably fertile, ſince the bears were very fat, and yet it appeared upon opening their ſtomachs, and upon viewing their dung, that they were not ravenous, but fed upon graſs.

On the 8th they weighed from mount *Raleigh*, and three days after came to the moſt ſoutherly point of the land, which they called the *Cape of God's Mercy*, and here they were ſurprized with a very thick fog, upon the breaking up of which, they found themſelves in a ſtreight, that was in ſome places 60 miles broad, and in others 90; the weather was very fine and temperate, and the water of the ſame colour with that of the

the ocean, which filled them with hopes of finding a paſſage. They ſailed 60 leagues thro' this ſtreight, and then diſcovered ſeveral iſlands in the midſt of it, through which they ſailed, one bark taking the north and the other the ſouth ſide, but the wind changing, and the weather growing foggy and foul, they were forced to lie by for five days in the paſſage, ſince called *Davis*'s ſtreights.

On the 14th they went on ſhore, and ſaw evident marks of the country's being inhabited for they found part of a ſtone wall, and a human ſkull. The next day they heard a great howling on ſhore, which they ſuppoſed to be made by the wolves, and therefore landed in order to kill them; but inſtead of wolves they found only dogs, that came running to the boat, wagging their tails, and ſhewing other ſigns of joy, as is uſual with thoſe animals at the ſight of men: there were 20 of them in all, and being of the ſize of maſtiffs, with ſhort ears and long buſhy tails, the ſeamen were afraid of them and firing killed two, one of which had a leather collar: they alſo found two ſledges, one made of ſeveral boards ſawed, and the other of whale-bone. They likewiſe ſaw larks, ravens and partridges.

On the 17th they went on ſhore again, and in a place reſembling an oven, which was built with ſtones, they found a ſmall canoe, an image, a bird made of bone, beads for necklaces, and other trifles. The coaſt made no very promiſing appearance, as having neither wood nor graſs, but the rocks were of a fine bright ſtone like marble,

marble, beautified with veins of different colours.

Capt. *Davis* was extremely pleaſed with the appearance of this ſtreight, which they took to be the very channel into the South Seas in ſearch whereof they came. It was therefore reſolved to continue the proſecution of their diſcoveries; but the wind changing, they were obliged to remain at anchor; and the weather growing very foul, they on the 24th hoiſted ſail for *England*. On the 10th of *September* they fell in with the *Land of Deſolation*; on the 27th they had ſight of the *Engliſh* coaſt, and in a ſtorm at night were parted from the *Moonſhine*. However, on the 30th Capt. *Davis* returned to *Dartmouth*, where he found the *Moonſhine*, which had arrived in that harbour two hours before.

Mr. *Davis*'s owners were ſo well ſatisfied with his conduct in this voyage, that they procured him an audience of Secretary *Walſingham*, who not only greatly approved of the enterprize, and of the manner in which it was conducted, but recommended his compleating the diſcovery; to this he was alſo preſſed by thoſe concerned in the above undertaking, and by ſome merchants of *Exeter*, who deſired to join in the expences neceſſary for a ſecond expedition: and he having willingly conſented, the following ſquadron was fitted out: the *Mermaid* of 120 tons; the *Sunſhine* of 60 tons; the *Moonſhine* of 35 tons; and the *North Star*, a pinnace of 13 tons.

Capt. *Davis* ſet ſail with the above ſquadron from *Dartmouth* on the 7th of *May*, 1586, and having

having coasted the south side of *Ireland*, steered to the north-west, till he came into the latitude of 60°, when he divided the squadron, and ordered the *Sunshine* and the *North Star* to seek a passage northward, between *Greenland* and *Iceland* to the latitude of 80°, if not hindered by land. He left them on the 7th of *June*, and on the 15th discovered land in 60° latitude, and in 47° west longitude from the meridian of *London*. The ice lying in some places ten, in others twenty, and in some fifty leagues off the shore, which obliged him to bear into 57° in order to get a free sea.

On the 29th, after many storms, he again discovered land in latitude 64, and in longitude 58° 30′, when bearing in with it, he set up a pinnace, he had provided in the *Mermaid* to serve as a scout in the discovery. The ships being within the sound, he sent his boats to search for shoal water, where he might come to an anchor, which in this place is very hard to find. The people of the country seeing the *English*, came in their canoes, with shouts and cries; but observing in the boat some of those who were there last year, they rowed up to them, and taking hold of the oars, and hanging about the boat, expressed great joy, making signs that they knew all those who had been there before. Capt. *Davis* then went on shore with others of the company, taking 20 knives with him, and they had no sooner landed, than the friendly natives leaping out of the canoes, ran to them, and embraced them, with many signs of a hearty welcome. There were 18 of them, and

and Mr. *Davis* giving each of them a knife, they offered him ſkins in return; but making ſigns that they were not ſold, but freely given, he diſmiſſed them for that time.

The next day the pinnace was landed upon an iſland in order to be finiſhed; and while it was ſetting up, the people came continually to them, there being ſometimes 100 canoes at a time, bringing ſeal-ſkins, ſtag-ſkins, white hares, ſalmon-peal, ſmall cod, dry capelin, with other fiſh, and ſome birds. Capt. *Davis* then ſent one of the boats to ſearch one part of the land, while he went to another, but firſt gave ſtrict orders that no injury ſhould be offered to any of the natives, nor any gun fired.

The men whom the Captain diſpatched in the boat, paſſed ten miles within the ſnowy mountains, and came to a plain champaign country, covered with earth and graſs, like our moory and waſte grounds in *England*, and went ten leagues up a river, which in the narroweſt place was two leagues over, but knew not how far it extended.

Mean while the Captain took another river, which tho' it at firſt afforded a large inlet, yet proved only a deep bay, the end of which he reached in four hours, when leaving the boat well manned, he went with the reſt of the company three or four miles into the country, but found nothing, nor ſaw any thing but ſnipes, ravens, and ſmall birds, ſuch as larks and linnets.

On the 3d of *July* Capt. *Davis* manned his boat, and attended by 50 canoes, entered another ſound, to which the people invited him by

signs, and he consented, in hopes of finding their place of residence. At last they made signs that he should go into a warm place to sleep, upon this he went on shore, and desired them by signs to leap with the *English*, to which they consented, but the latter over-leaped them. They afterwards went to wrestling, when they were found to be strong and active, and to have such skill in this exercise, that they threw some of the *English* who were good wrestlers.

On the 4th, the Master of the *Mermaid* went to certain islands in order to take in wood, and found a grave, wherein several persons had been buried, that was only covered with seal-skins, and a cross laid over them.

These people are of a good stature, and are well-proportioned. They have broad faces, small eyes, wide mouths, and large lips; but their hands and feet are small and slender. They are very subject to bleed at the nose, and therefore stop their noses with deers hair. One of them kindled a fire after the following manner, he took a piece of board in which was a hole half through, and having smeared the end of a round stick, like a bed-staff, with train oil, put it into the hole, and then turning it round with a piece of leather, something in the manner of our turners, by the violence of the motion, soon produced fire, upon which he laid a heap of turfs, and then with many words and strange gestures, put several things into the flames, which the *English* supposed to be intended as a sacrifice. They then desired the Captain to go into the smoke, which he desiring them to do, and they refusing, he thrust

thrust one of them into it, and then commanded his men to tread out the fire, and spurn it into the sea, to shew their contempt of this sorcery.

They eat all their meat raw, and live mostly upon fish, which they catch with nets made of whale-fins. They probably make war on their neighbours on the continent; for many of them were much wounded, and let the *English* know by their signs, that they received them upon the main land.

But though these people behaved with great simplicity, they appeared extremely addicted to thieving, particularly of iron, for which they had a very great esteem, for they cut away the *Moonshine*'s boat from her stern, and also the cables and cloth which lay to air, stole the oars, a caliver, a boat, a spear, a sword, and several other things, which so exasperated the sailors, that they desired the Captain to dissolve this new friendship; upon which he ordered a caliver to be shot among them, and immediately after a falcon, when they were so frightened at the noise, that they instantly fled. However, about ten hours after they returned, making signs of peace, and this being granted, they brought seal-skins and salmon-peal; but on their seeing iron, could not forbear stealing again; which the Captain perceiving, commanded that they should not be treated with severity, and that his own people should be more careful in keeping what was under their charge.

On the 17th of *July* the Captain went on shore in his new pinnace, and with most part of the company ascended to the top of a high moun-

tain, with the hopes of taking a view from thence of the country; but the number and height of other mountains bounded their prospect in such a manner, that they could see but a small distance; they therefore returned to their pinnace, where they observed a water-spout, which at that time was considered as a very strange and astonishing sight.

On the 19th they returned to their ships, where the sailors complained heavily of the people, who had not only stolen an anchor, and dangerously cut one of the cables, but had thrown stones at them. However, the next day the Captain went on shore, and treated the natives with much civility, which removing their apprehensions, they, at his return, followed him in their canoes. He then gave them some bracelets, and seven or eight of them going on board were used kindly, and afterwards suffered to depart; and yet the sun had no sooner set, than taking their slings, they threw stones into the *Sunshine*, and knocked down the boatswain. Upon this the *English* pursued them in their boats, and even fired upon them; but they rowed so swiftly, that it was impossible to overtake them. However, a few days after, five of them came to make a new truce, among whom was the ringleader of these disturbances, who came crying *Iliaout*, and striking his breast, offered a pair of gloves to sell, upon which a knife was offered for them, when two of them coming up, the *English* dismissed one of them, and kept the other prisoner. They then pointed to him and his fellows for their anchor, which having

having got, they made ſigns to him that he ſhould be ſet at liberty, but about an hour after the wind coming fair, they ſet ſail, and took him away with them. One of his companions followed the ſhip in his canoe, talked with him, and ſeemed to lament his condition; but the *Engliſh* uſing him well, and ſaying, *Iliaout*, that is, *We mean no harm*, he in a ſhort time became a pleaſant companion. Capt. *Davis* then gave him a new ſuit of frize of the *Engliſh* faſhion, with which he ſeemed highly pleaſed. He ſoon trimmed up his darts, and all his fiſhing tools, was very ready at making okam, and willingly ſet his hand to the rope.

On the 17th, being in the latitude of 63° 8′, they imagined they ſaw a very high land, which had ſeveral bays and capes, and therefore ſent out their pinnace to diſcover it; but on her return, they were aſſured that it was no more than a prodigious maſs of ice. This they coaſted till the 30th, when the air grew ſo foggy, and the ſea ſo peſtered with ice, that all hopes of proceeding were baniſhed.

In this extremity the men beginning to grow ſick and feeble, and to loſe all hopes of ſucceſs, earneſtly entreated the Captain to preſerve his own and their lives, by returning to *England*: but though he commiſerated their condition, he reſolved to proſecute the diſcovery; yet he altered his courſe, and on the firſt of *Auguſt* diſcovered land, without either ſnow or ice, in the latitude of 66° 33′, and in 70° longitude from *London*.

On the 2d of *August* they anchored in a very good road, where they graved and revictualled the *Moonshine*. They here found it very hot, and were much troubled with musketos. The people of the country having caught a seal, tied bladders to him, and sent him to the *English* with the flood, so that he came right up with the ship, and this the Captain took as a friendly present. On the 5th Capt. *Davis* walked up to the top of a hill, and observing three canoes under a rock went to them, and found in them skins, darts, *&c.* but without taking any thing, he left in every boat a silk point, a leaden bullet, and a pin.

The next day the natives came to them without fear, and bartered with them for skins. Mean while the *Indian* kept close, and by signs let them know, that he was very desirous of having another companion.

On the 12th, Capt. *Davis* departed, leaving the *Mermaid* at anchor, whose crew finding many occasions of discontent, were unwilling to proceed. Two days after sailing west 50 leagues, they discovered land in 66° 19′, and the next day stood to the south. On the 18th they discovered a promontory to the north-west, and having no land to the south were in great hopes of a passage. They then coasted an island towards the south from 67 to 57°, and on the 28th distrusting the weather, sailed ten leagues into a fine harbour, two leagues broad, with woods on both sides. Here they continued till the 1st of *September*, in which time they had two very great storms. The Captain and some persons with

with him went ſix miles into the country, and found the woods conſiſted of firs, pines, elders, yews, and birch-trees. In this excurſion they ſaw a black bear, and plenty of birds, as pheaſants and partridges, wild geeſe, blackbirds, jays, thruſhes, and other ſmall birds.

They now coaſted the ſhore with fair weather, and on the fourth anchored in a good road among the iſlands. Eight leagues to the north of this place, they had hopes of a paſſage from obſerving a prodigious ſea rolling between the two lands from the weſt, and they had a great deſire to enter this ſea; but the wind was directly againſt them.

On the 6th they ſent five young men on ſhore to another iſland to fetch ſome fiſh, which they had left there covered all night. But the natives, who had concealed themſelves in the woods, ſuddenly aſſaulted the men, which being perceived from the ſhip, thoſe on board let ſlip their cable, bore in to the ſhore, and twice diſcharged a double muſket upon them, at the noiſe whereof they fled, after their having killed two of the men with their arrows, and wounded two more; the other narrowly eſcaped by ſwimming with an arrow ſhot through his arm.

Having that night a moſt dreadful ſtorm, that laſted till the 10th, they unrigged their ſhip, and intended to cut down their maſts; and as the cable of their ſheet-anchor broke, they expected to have been driven on ſhore, and murdered by the natives; but having afterwards a fair ſea, they recovered their anchor, and new moored their ſhip, when they were fully

ſenſible

ſenſible of their great deliverance, two ſtrands of their cable being broken.

On the 11th the wind coming fair at weſt-north-weſt, they ſteered directly for *England*, where they arrived in the beginning of *October*. The *Sunſhine* had returned a few days before them. She had been at *Iceland*, and from thence to *Greenland*, afterwards to *Eſtoitland*, and thence to the *Land of Deſolation*, where ſhe traded with the people, and ſtaid in the country twenty days. But they had loſt the pinnace called the *North Star* in a ſtorm, and never heard of her more.

Capt. *Davis* was afterwards ſent on another voyage to make diſcoveries, with three ſhips, two of which were to be employed in fiſhing, while the other endeavoured to find out the paſſage to the ſouth ſeas, and in this voyage he reached the latitude of 73° north, where he found the ſea all open, and the ſtreight 40 leagues broad, whence he concluded, that the paſſage was moſt certain, and the execution eaſy, in which he was miſtaken. However, theſe expeditions intitled *England* to the moſt northern coaſt of *America*.

We ſhall now mention an attempt made for fixing a ſettlement farther to the ſouth than any we have yet obtained.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

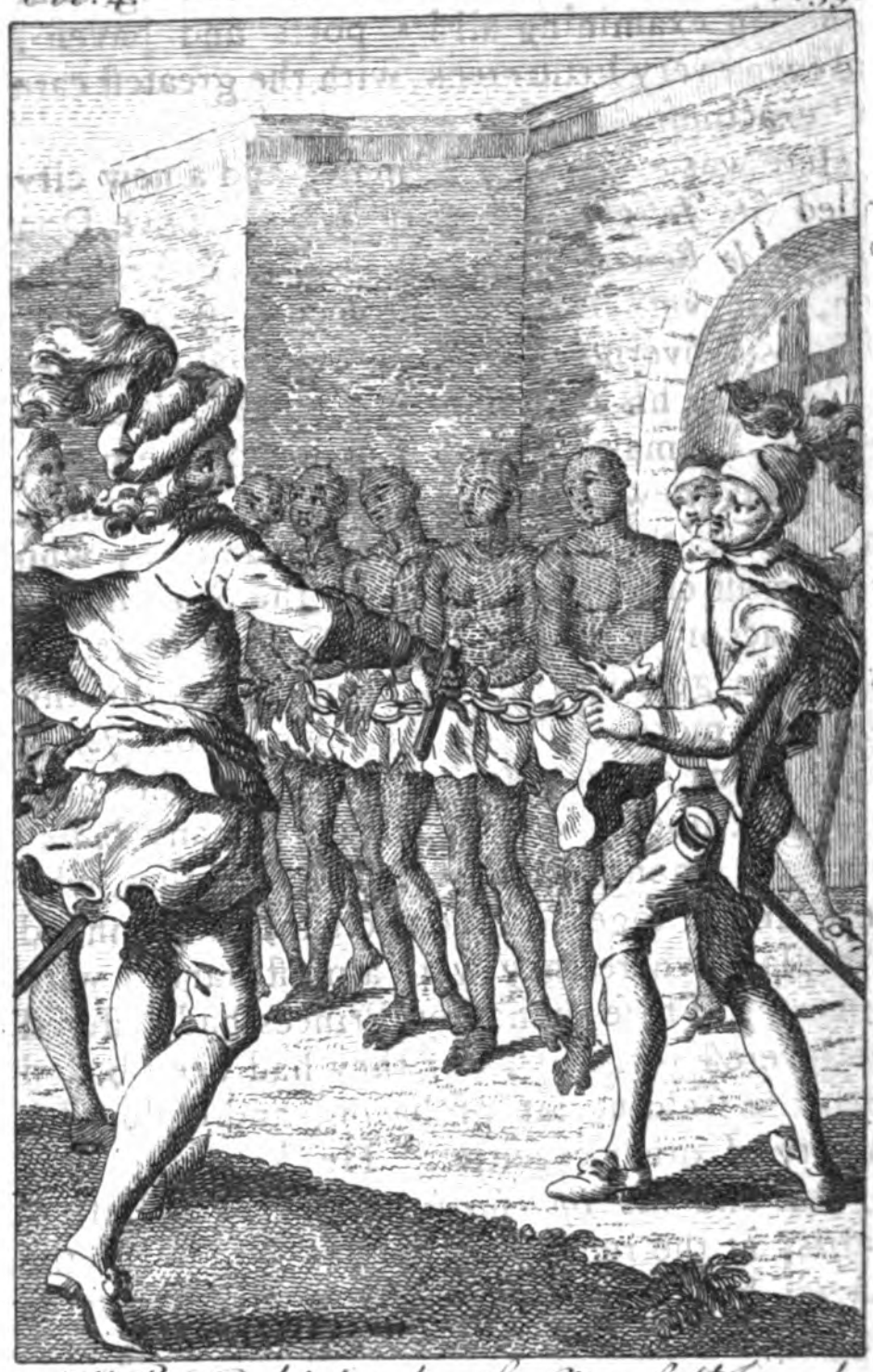
Sir Walter Raleigh *ſails with a ſmall Squadron in order to diſcover* Guiana: *Arrives at the Iſland of* Trinidad, *where he burns the Town of* St. Joſeph, *and ſets five* Indian *Kings at Liberty. Proceeding towards* Guiana, *he enters the Mouth of the River with a Detachment of* 100 *Men in Boats: Meets with great Difficulty from the many Branches which unite their Streams: Proceeds up the* Amana, *and enters the great River* Oronoko, *where he has an Interview with the King of* Aromaia, *and then proceeds up the Banks of the* Caroli, *takes a View of the Country, and of the Cataracts of that River; after which he returns; receives another Viſit from the old King, and is conducted to a Mine: Rejoins his Ships, and after burning ſeveral* Spaniſh *Towns, returns to* England. *A conciſe Account of his ſending ſeveral other Ships to* Guiana.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH had ſeen with regret the plantation of *Virginia* abandoned, and well knowing that the want of immediate profit was the cauſe, he reſolved to ſtrike out the means of ſettling a new colony in another part of *America*, that ſhould be free from this inconvenience, and transfer the richeſt products of that country to the *Engliſh*, if they had but courage and conduct enough to fetch them. In order to this, he enquired with the greateſt diligence

diligence into the ſtate of *Guiana*. He ſought from books and papers all the aſſiſtance that could be had of that kind; and drew from perſonal informations, which were more in his power, than perhaps they ever were in any other man's, all the notices they were capable of giving. But he drew the greateſt lights from his own profound knowledge and extenſive experience.

In order to proceed cautiouſly in an affair of ſuch importance, he ſent before him one Capt. *Whiddon* to take a view of the coaſt, that he might be perfectly informed of the ſtate things were then in, and become more able to take the proper meaſures for overcoming thoſe difficulties, which a man of leſs ſagacity would have deemed inſuperable. This gentleman performed his buſineſs effectually, though he met with ſome obſtructions from the force, and much greater inconveniences from the frauds of the *Spaniards*, who were at that time endeavouring to ſecure to themſelves this valuable country; particularly Don *Antonio de Berreo*, with whom Capt. *Whiddon* had ſome dealings, got eight of his men into his hands, whom he uſed with great barbarity.

When Sir *Walter*'s project was ripe for execution, he was aſſiſted by the Lord Admiral *Howard*, and Sir *Robert Cecil*; and five ſhips were fitted out for this expedition. Sir *Walter*, however, left *Plymouth* on the 6th of *February*, 1595, with only one bark beſides the veſſel in which he himſelf ſailed, and on the 22d of *March* arrived at the iſland of *Trinidad*, where he



Sr Walter Raleigh takes the City of St Joseph and sets five Caciques who were chain'd together at Liberty.

he ſpent a conſiderable time in viewing that iſland, in examining all its ports and havens, and even every little creek, with the greateſt care and exactneſs.

Here was a *Spaniſh* ſettlement, and a new city called *St. Joſeph*, governed by the above Don *Antonio de Berreo*, a man of courage and reſolution, but very unfit to proſecute diſcoveries. On this Governor Sir *Walter* reſolved to be revenged, for his treatment of Captain *Whiddon*'s people, by making himſelf maſter of the place, which he knew would gain him the friendſhip, and ſecure the obedience of the *Indians*, who were moſt cruelly oppreſſed by the *Spaniards*.

He accordingly ſent Capt. *Calfield* to attack the main guard with 60 men, and following with 40 more, reduced the town of *St. Joſeph* without more trouble. He then ſet the inhabitants at liberty, and in particular many *Indian* captives, among whom were five Caciques, who were linked together in one chain, and confined in a place where they were almoſt ſtarved with hunger. Theſe unhappy Princes had ſuffered the ſevereſt torments, for they had been baſted with the ſcalding fat of bacon, and endured a variety of other cruelties. He kept the Governor and his *Spaniards* priſoners, and afterwards, at the requeſt of the *Indians*, burnt the place: but in other reſpects behaved towards his priſoners, and particularly towards the Governor, with ſuch civility, that he drew from him a faithful account of all his adventures in attempting the conqueſt of *Guiana*.

The

The ſameday arrived to Sir *Walter*'s aſſiſtance, Capt. *Giffard*, in the *Lion's Whelp*, and Capt. *Keymis*, in a galego, with ſeveral gentlemen and ſoldiers, and ſome uſeful ſupplies. But before Sir *Walter* would proceed on his diſcoveries, he ſummoned an aſſembly of the *Indian* Chiefs of the iſland, who were enemies to the *Spaniards*, and told them by an *Indian* interpreter, whom he had brought out of *England*, that he was the ſervant of a Virgin Queen, who was the moſt powerful Cacique of the north, and had more Caciques under her command than there were trees in that iſland. That ſhe was an enemy to the *Caſtilians*, on account of their tyranny and oppreſſion, and having freed all the coaſts of the northern world from their ſervitude, had ſent them to free them alſo; and to defend the country of *Guiana* from their future invaſions. He then ſhewed them the Queen's picture, which they greatly admired. By theſe and other ſpeeches of the ſame kind, both here and on the borders of *Guiana*, he made the people familiarly acquainted with the name and virtues of the Queen, and at the ſame time ſtrongly engaged them in his intereſt.

Sir *Walter* now prepared to proceed towards *Guiana*, though *Berreo* uſed many arguments to diſſuade him from engaging in that enterprize. He told him that he muſt paſs many dangerous ſhallows in ſmall boats, without being able to carry proviſions ſufficient to laſt him half the way; that he muſt not expect the leaſt ſuccour from the natives of the countries through which he paſſed, who would not admit of a parley;

ley; but would burn his towns, and retire to their fortreſſes: that they had been enjoined by their chiefs not to barter gold, nor to hold any communication with *Chriſtians*, as the only means to preſerve them from deſtruction: beſides, that the way was long, winter was approaching, and the rivers beginning to ſwell.

Notwithſtanding theſe remonſtrances, Sir *Walter* directed his Vice-Admiral Capt. *Giffard*, and Capt. *Calfield* to ſteer to the eaſtward into the mouth of the river *Capuri*, and at the higheſt flood to paſs over the ſhoal: but this they found impracticable, the water falling before they could accompliſh it. He then ſent the maſter of the *Lion's Whelp* to try another branch called *Amana*, in order to know if either of the ſmall veſſels could enter; but he met with no better ſucceſs. Sir *Walter* now cauſed his carpenter to cut down an old galego boat, and to fit her with banks for oars, in ſuch a manner as to draw but five feet water.

In this veſſel he embarked with ſixty of his people, and was followed by the ſhallop and boat of the *Lion's Whelp* carrying 20; Capt. *Calfield*'s ſhallop carrying ten, and a barge of his own ten more; having in all 100 men well armed, with proviſions for a month. Their accommodations were extremely bad, they being expoſed to the weather, and obliged to endure the burning heat of the ſun and ſtorms of rain, to lie upon the hard boards, to bear the diſagreeable ſmell of the wet cloaths of many people crowded together, and the dreſſing of their food, which moſtly conſiſted of ſtale fiſh, ſo

that no prison could be more loathsome and unhealthy.

At first setting out they had 20 miles of an high sea to cross in their crazy boats, and were driven by the wind into the bottom of the bay of *Guanipa*, inhabited by a barbarous nation who used poisoned arrows. From thence they entered one of the rivers, and after four days got above the force of the tide; but they were there bewildered by such a confluence of streams, that they were whirled about by different currents and eddies, so that after toiling a long time they were brought back to the place they had been striving to avoid, or from which they set out, passing between islands and streights, so overshadowed with trees, that their sight was bounded by the breadth of the river, and the length of the avenue, while the gloominess of the prospect added horror to the loathsomeness of the places in which they were confined.

At length, on the 22d of *May*, they entered a river, and not knowing any other name to it, called it the *Red Cross River*: here they put into a creek which led to a town at a small distance, where their *Indian* pilot going on shore, was set upon by his countrymen, who hunted him with dogs. In return, Sir *Walter* seized an old man who was passing that way, and threatened to cut off his head if he did not procure his pilot's liberty; but the pilot by his agility soon escaped them, and swam to Sir *Walter*'s barge; they, however, kept the old man, whom they used with the utmost kindness, in hopes of obtaining many useful informations from a native

who

who had been long acquainted with thoſe parts; and indeed he was of great uſe in guiding them through the intricacies of the rivers, though he himſelf was often in the utmoſt perplexity which river to take.

The people who inhabit the country at the mouth of this great river were called *Tivitivas*, and were a bold and hardy race of people, who knew the value of liberty, and had the courage to defend it. During the ſummer they lived in houſes built on the ground; but in the wet, or winter months, dwell in huts built upon trees, as is very common both on this coaſt, and even in the *Eaſt-Indies*, where the countries are ſubject to be overflowed.

Some time after, Sir *Walter*'s barge ran aground with ſuch force, that they deſpaired of getting her off, ſo that the diſcovery ſeemed at a ſtand, however, four days after, they again ſet her on float, and ſtriking into the *Amana*, one of the nobleſt branches of the *Oronoko*, the men with incredible fatigue continued their voyage, and being now within 5° of the line, Sir *Walter* endeavoured to keep up their ſpirits by directing his pilots to give them hopes, that their labours would ſoon have an end.

At length the old *Indian* perceiving that their proviſions were exhauſted, and that they muſt periſh without an immediate ſupply, told them, that if they would venture up a river on the right hand, he would bring them to a town where they might be ſure of refreſhments, and be able to return before night. Sir *Walter* took him at his word; but he amuſed them all day and the

greatest part of the night, without their seeing any town, so that a less prudent Commander might have punished him for imposing upon them. However, about one the next morning they reached this long expected town, and obtained the supplies of which they stood in such need. In this hungry and hazardous voyage, which was fourscore miles up the river, they observed many fishes of a surprizing size, and abundance of alligators, one of which devoured a young negro who attended Sir *Walter*, who leaped into the water to refresh himself by swimming.

Soon after, being again in want of provisions, they took two canoes laden with excellent bread, belonging to the *Indians* called *Arwaycas*, who run them on shore, and took refuge in the woods: when Sir *Walter* pursuing them, in hopes of obtaining some intelligence, found, as his men were creeping through the bushes, a refiner's basket, in which were quicksilver, saltpetre, and other things used in refining of metals, together with some gold dust, that had been refined from the ore.

Sir *Walter* then landed more of his men, and offered 500*l.* to any of his soldiers who should take one of the *Spaniards*: but this they were unable to perform, they however discovered the *Arwaycas* concealed in the woods, who had served as pilots to the *Spanish* adventurers, and who informed him, that they had been accompanied by two other canoes, laden with gold ore, which had escaped. One of these people he

he kept for his own pilot, and from him learned where, when, and how the *Spaniards* worked for gold. Having here ſufficiently refreſhed his companions; they appeared as well ſatisfied as their commander, and promiſed to follow him to the end of the world.

On the 15th day from their leaving their ſhips, Sir *Walter* and his men entered the great river *Oronoko*, and obtained a true account of the nations inhabiting its banks; they then ſteered by the mountain *Aio* and a large iſland, and on the 5th day after their entering the above river, came to an anchor at *Morequito*, in the province of *Aromaia*, 300 miles within land.

He here ſent a meſſenger to the King of *Aromaia*, who, the next morning, came on foot from his houſe, and returned the ſame evening, though he was 110 years of age, and his journey was 28 miles. This old Monarch had a large train of attendants of both ſexes, who brought great plenty of fleſh, fiſh, and ſeveral ſorts of fruits. The old King having refreſhed himſelf a-while in a tent, which Sir *Walter* had cauſed to be pitched for him, they entered, by means of the interpreter, into a diſcourſe on the murder of *Morequito*, his predeceſſor, and the other barbarities of the *Spaniards*. Sir *Walter* then told him the deſign of his coming thither, and expatiated on the virtues of his Queen, whoſe greateſt ambition, he obſerved, was to relieve diſtreſſed nations, and humble the pride of the *Spaniards*, which were her only motives for ſending him to *Guiana*.

The old man listened to him with great attention, and on his asking him many questions relating to the strength, polity, alliances, and government of *Guiana*, with the readiest way of entering into the heart of the country, the King replied in so clear and sensible a manner, that Sir *Walter* could not help being surprized at finding a person of such judgment and good sense, who had received none of the advantages of education. Some of the King's attendants made Sir *Walter* a present of a small but curious kind of Parroquito, and of an animal then scarcely known, called the Armadilla, whose body is covered with hard scales like the Rhinoceros, and has a white horn supposed to be of great efficacy in medicine.

After the King's departure, Sir *Walter* sailed westward to the river *Caroli*, because it led to the strongest nations of all the frontiers, who were enemies to the *Epuremei*, the subjects of the Inca or Emperor of *Guiana* and *Manoa*. Long before he came to it, he heard the roaring occasioned by the falls of this river; but on his entering it, in order to proceed 40 miles up to the *Casiagotos*, he found the stream so rapid, that though the river was as broad as the *Thames* at *Woolwich*, he could not advance with his eight oared barge above a stone's throw in an hour. He therefore encamped on the banks, and sent an *Indian* to acquaint the Lords of *Canuri*, who dwelt in that province, of his arrival. Upon this message one of the Princes named *Wanuretona*, attended by a numerous train of followers, came to visit him, bringing great plenty of refresh-

ments

ments: from him he learned that a nation called the *Carolians*, were enemies both to the *Spaniards* and the *Epuremei*, and that there were three mighty nations at the head of that river, that were of the ſame diſpoſition.

Upon this intelligence, he diſpatched a party of between 30 and 40 men up the ſide of the river, while he himſelf, with a few officers, and half a dozen men, armed with muſkets marched to take a view of the cataracts of the river *Careli*.

From the top of the firſt hills, that commanded a view of the river, they beheld a prodigious cataract, beneath which, the water divided into three ſtreams, and ran with amazing rapidity upwards of 20 miles; for ſo far they imagined they were able to take in the proſpect. In this courſe no leſs than ten or a dozen more appeared in view, each as high above the other as a church ſteeple, whence the water ruſhed down with ſuch violence that the vapours ariſing from the rebound, were like the thick ſmoke hanging over well-inhabited cities; but on their nearer approach, were they could better diſcern, and diſtinguiſh the effects, reſembled heavy ſhowers of rain; while the prodigious roaring of theſe torrents, at leaſt equalled the noiſe of thunder.

Sir *Walter Raleigh* obſerves, that he never ſaw a more beautiful country, nor more delightful proſpects; the valleys were interſperſed with hills, and the waters winding through them in various branches; the plains, free from brambles, were covered with fine graſs; the ſoil was a hard ſand, fit for either walking or carriage; the

the deer crossing every path; and towards evening the birds singing on every tree a thousand different notes; while on the banks of the rivers were cranes and herons, white, crimson and carnation; the air was refreshed with gentle eastern breezes, and every stone they stooped to take up, seemed to be intermixed with gold or silver. Sir *Walter* afterwards shewing some of these stones to the *Spaniards* of the *Caraccas*, was told, they were the mother of gold, and though of small value themselves, were a proof of there being mines at no great distance.

There were now many reasons which rendered their stay improper. The rains were so heavy, and the floods poured so suddenly from the hills, that they were sometimes before night up to the neck in water, upon the very spots of ground over which in the morning they had marched dry-shod. The men had worn their cloaths above a month without change, or being in any other manner refreshed, but by the rains which frequently washed them ten times a day on the owners backs. They had besides no instrument with them to open mines, and if they advanced farther, were to act against a numerous, civilized, and warlike people. These and many other inconveniences made them resolve to make the best of their way back to the ships, from which they had now been absent above a month, and had in that space proceeded about 400 miles from the sea coast.

They therefore embarked in their boats, and though the wind was against them, arrived in a day's time at the port of *Morequito*; for gliding

ing down the ſtream, they went without labour, little leſs than 100 miles a day. Sir *Walter* on his coming to an anchor was very deſirous of having another conference with the old King, who ſoon arrived with a numerous train, loaded with preſents, when Sir *Walter* having taken him into his tent, enquired the beſt way to the richeſt parts of *Guiana*. The old Cacique intimated to him, that he ought not to think of penetrating to *Manoa* the capital; for neither the ſeaſon of the year, nor the ſmall number of his men, were proper for the enterprize: that in the plains of *Magureguarai* the firſt civilized town of *Guiana*, 300 *Spaniards* had been lately ſlain; as they had invaded it, without having made any friends among thoſe nations, who were ready to join in any attempts againſt the Kingdom of *Guiana*, and therefore adviſed Sir *Walter* not to invade the ſtrong parts of *Guiana*, without obtaining the aſſiſtance of thoſe nations, who were their enemies. The King alſo informed him, that he believed he might, with his preſent force, ſeize on the town of *Magureguarai*, where all the gold plates were made that were diſperſed through the neighbouring nations, and which was but four days journey from thence, and offered to aſſiſt him with his ſubjects, provided 50 *Engliſhmen* were left behind for his guard: but Sir *Walter* declining the expedition, the King begged him to leave his territories as ſoon as poſſible, leſt the *Epuremei* ſhould learn that he had given him any aſſiſtance, or the *Spaniards* ſhould return and inſult him: they having once before taken him priſoner, and led

him

him 17 days in chains, till he paid 100 plates of gold for his ranſom. But if Sir *Walter* would promiſe to return early the next year, he would engage all the neighbouring nations to aſſiſt him againſt the *Epuremei*, who had plundered them of their wives, and aſſured him they would gladly renew the war to recover them; for the old King complained grievouſly, that many of the *Epuremei* poſſeſſed from 50 to 100 women, while he and his principal ſubjects had each but three or four wives.

Sir *Walter*, while he ſtaid here, obtained many images and plates of gold, not ſo much for the value, as to ſhew them as ſamples; and to prevent theſe people from entertaining a notion, that he came for gold, he gave among them, more twenty ſhilling pieces of the Queen's coin, than they were worth. He alſo took with him ſome of the ſpar and ore, to juſtify his report of the riches of the country, and as the higheſt teſtimony of his having obtained the confidence of the natives, the old King ſent over his own ſon *Cayworaco* into *England*, where he was afterwards baptized, with much ceremony, by the name of *Gualtero*.

On the other hand, Sir *Walter* at their own requeſt left behind him two of his company, an excellent draftſman who undertook to deſcribe, as he did, all the country very exactly, and a boy who waited upon Sir *Walter*, and who was to learn the languages of the *Indian* nations, which he did to great perfection; but was unfortunately devoured by a wild beaſt.

After

After this a Cacique whose name was *Putoma*, and another called *Warapana*, offered to conduct him to a gold mine, which they accordingly performed, but the weather being extremely bad, Sir *Walter* resolved to return as expeditiously as possible to his ships; but in his passage was overtaken by a violent storm, and had like to have been lost among the shoals, being obliged to quit his galley, and take to his boat, with which he ventured out upon a very boisterous sea; however, he was the next day so happy as to reach *Curiapan* in the island of *Trinidad*, where his ships lay at anchor, and where he was soon joined by his galley.

In all this tedious and surprizing expedition, in which they were alike exposed to the severity of the weather, and to the attempts of their enemies, absolutely wanting most of the conveniences, and frequently the necessaries of life, he lost not a single man, except the negro devoured by the alligator. And yet took a considerable quantity of gold ore, which he brought to *England*, and proving extremely rich, turned to a very good account.

In his return home he burnt the town of *Cumana*, because the *Spaniards* refused to supply him with provisions, and two other *Spanish* towns underwent the same fate, after which he returned safe to *England*, where he was received with great acclamations of joy,

Capt. *Keymis* who was one of the adventurers, wrote a *Latin* poem on this expedition, and Mr. *George Chapman* composed an heroic poem of 200 lines

lines on the ſame ſubject, in which he beſtows the greateſt encomiums on the prudence and integrity of Sir *Walter*, who alſo publiſhed an account of this expedition written by himſelf.

Notwithſtanding the great ſucceſs of this voyage, and the high probability of eaſily forming a ſettlement in this rich country, Sir *Walter*'s enemies, jealous of his great abilities, endeavoured by the moſt inviduous inſinuations, to diſcourage all attempts againſt *Guiana*, by throwing the moſt groundleſs aſperſions on his veracity. Theſe he eaſily anſwered, and immediately fitted out two veſſels under the command of Capt. *Keymis*, who left *England* in the latter end of *January* following, in order to cheriſh the friendſhip he had contracted with the *Indians*, rather than to purſue any acts of hoſtility. This gentleman on his arrival at the port of *Morequito*, received intelligence of the death of the old King, and that the draftſman who had been left behind, had been carried into captivity by the *Spaniards*, who had made a ſettlement at the mouth of the river *Caroli*, in the paſſage to the mines, whence Sir *Walter* had taken ore the preceding year.

Captain *Keymis* therefore, after having had conferences with ſeveral of the natives, who were loud in the praiſes of Sir *Walter Raleigh*, and expreſſed their inclination to ſupport any meaſures ſet on foot by his countrymen, returned to *England*, and arrived at *Portland* in the latter end of *June*, having been only five months upon the voyage.

Sir

Sir *Walter* ſoon after fitted out a handſome pinnace, and having provided her with all neceſſaries for trade and diſcovery, ſhe ſet ſail from *Weymouth* the following *December*, under the command of Captain *Leonard Berry*, who about the beginning of *March* fell in with the river *Wiapoco* on the coaſt of *Guiana*, where beginning to be in want of proviſions, and finding no inhabitants, he ſteered to a town called *Armatto*, at which place he was plentifully ſupplied, and treated with great hoſpitality by the natives, who freely traded with the *Engliſh*; Captain *Berry* then invited a neighbouring Cacique, named *Ritimo*, on board his ſhip, who accepted the invitation, and was entertained in a very magnificent manner.

The inhabitants of the neighbouring towns being now convinced that this was an *Engliſh* veſſel, flocked to the ſea ſhore from all quarters, bringing plenty of proviſions and tobacco, and appearing perfectly ſatisfied with what was given them in exchange. Theſe eagerly ſollicited the *Engliſh* to come and drive the *Spaniards* out of their territories.

This gentleman afterwards ſailed up ſeveral rivers, and having procured all the intelligence poſſible, quitted the coaſt of *Guiana*, and arrived at *Plymouth* on the 28th of *June* 1597.

CHAP. VII.

Capt. Leigh *forms a Settlement at* Guiana, *but soon after dying, and his People falling sick, they return to* England. *Mean while his Brother, Sir* Olive Leigh, *sends a Vessel with Supplies, but the Men despairing of reaching the intended Port, form a Settlement in the Island of* St. Lucia, *where most of them are cut off by the Natives, and the few that remained, put out to Sea in a Boat, when, after suffering the greatest Hardships, five of them at length return to* England. *Capt.* Harcourt's *Voyage to* Guiana, *where he leaves a Settlement, and returns to* England.

THOUGH Sir *Walter* was at this time prevented from making any farther discoveries of this rich country, by the death of the Queen, and his own long imprisonment, yet other attempts were made. In the year 1604 Capt. *Charles Leigh*, being assisted by his brother Sir *Olive*, made a voyage to *Guiana*, at their mutual expence, in a bark of about 50 tons, with 46 men and boys on board; and on the 22d of *May* entered the river *Wiapoco* in 8° 30′ north latitute, intending to fix at the town of the same name on the coast of *Guiana*.

The Captain was received very kindly by the inhabitants, who consented to allow him, for the

the preſent, a ſpace of ground and ſome houſes, in conſideration of which, he was to aſſiſt them againſt their inveterate enemies the *Caribbees*. This agreement was made by means of two of the natives of *Guiana*, who had been in *England*, and could ſpeak ſome *Engliſh*, and for the better ſecurity of the *Indians* performing their promiſes, five of them, among whom were two conſiderable perſons, were to be ſent to *England*.

The firſt ſettlement made by the *Engliſh*, was on one part of a mountain that lies on the weſt ſide of the entrance of a river, to which they gave the name of mount *Howard*. Captain *Leigh* might here have lived a quiet life, and have been of great uſe to his country, had not his men been diſcontented and mutinous. However, the next year he ſent his ſhip to *England* for a freſh ſupply of ſuch things as he wanted, keeping with him 35 of his men and boys, to ſettle his ſmall village, and by this means ſet his colony upon a better footing than it had hitherto been. They had ſome trade with the natives, as well round their ſettlement, as farther up the river, by which they obtained wax, fine white feathers, tobacco, parrots, green and black monkeys, cotton-yarn, and wool; ſweet gums, red pepper, with ſeveral ſorts of wood, roots, and berries, partly for medicine, and partly for dying: but the flux and other diſtempers carried off a conſiderable number of the company, and at length the Captain himſelf being ſeized with it alſo died. By this unhappy ſtroke the whole undertaking was ruined, and every one

ſhifting for himſelf, returned to *England*, very much to the regret of the *Indians*; ſome of them in a *French* ſhip, and others in two *Dutch* veſſels.

In the mean time Sir *Olive Leigh*, reſolving to ſupport his brother in the eſtabliſhment of his government at *Guiana*, before he had an account of his ſucceſs, fitted out another ſhip, under Captain *Catalin* and Captain *St. John*, to carry him a freſh ſupply of men and neceſſaries. This ſhip ſet ſail in *April*, 1605, but by contrary winds and currents, and the unſkilfulneſs of the Maſter, was carried ſo far to the leeward, that the men deſpaired of ever recovering their intended port, and therefore put in firſt at *Barbadoes*, and afterwards at the iſland of *St. Lucia*, deſigning to return from thence to *England:* but examining their ſtores of proviſions, and finding that they were far from being ſufficient to ſupply ſo large a company for ſo long a voyage, Capt. *St. John*, with 67 of the paſſengers, reſolved rather to ſtay and take their lot upon that iſland, than to run the hazard of being ſtarved at ſea.

The *Engliſh* ſoon made an acquaintance with the *Indians*, who, in exchange for trifles, furniſhed them with roots, fruit and ſome fowls: and they had every night an opportunity of taking, with very little trouble, the moſt delicate turtle upon the ſands, ſo that they were in no want of food. Five or ſix days they lived in huts of their own building, without making any excurſions into the country; but the Captain one day ſeeing ſome pieces of metal upon the arms of ſome of the *Indians*, and being informed by a refiner in his

his company, that they were at leaſt three parts gold, he enquired of the *Indians* from whence they had them; upon which they pointed to a very high mountain in the north-weſt part of the iſland.

Upon this Capt. *St. John*, with ſome of the chief of his men, went in queſt of this golden mountain, the reſt being appointed to keep guard at home, with the aſſurance of their returning in a week's time. When they were gone, the others expected that the *Indians* would bring them proviſions as uſual, but they heard nothing of them for three days together.

It ſeems the *Indians* had obſerved the Captain's departure, and following him, cut him off with his whole company: which they had no ſooner done, than they reſolved to ſerve thoſe who ſtaid behind in the ſame manner. For this purpoſe they got one *Augramart*, a man of reſolution, and Captain of the iſland of *St. Vincent*, to head them in this enterprize. However, to cover their deſign they carried it fair, and frequently viſited the *Engliſh*, till one day *Augramart* having dined with them, perſuaded the *Engliſh* to go with him to his quarters, where he promiſed to furniſh them with whatever proviſions they wanted.

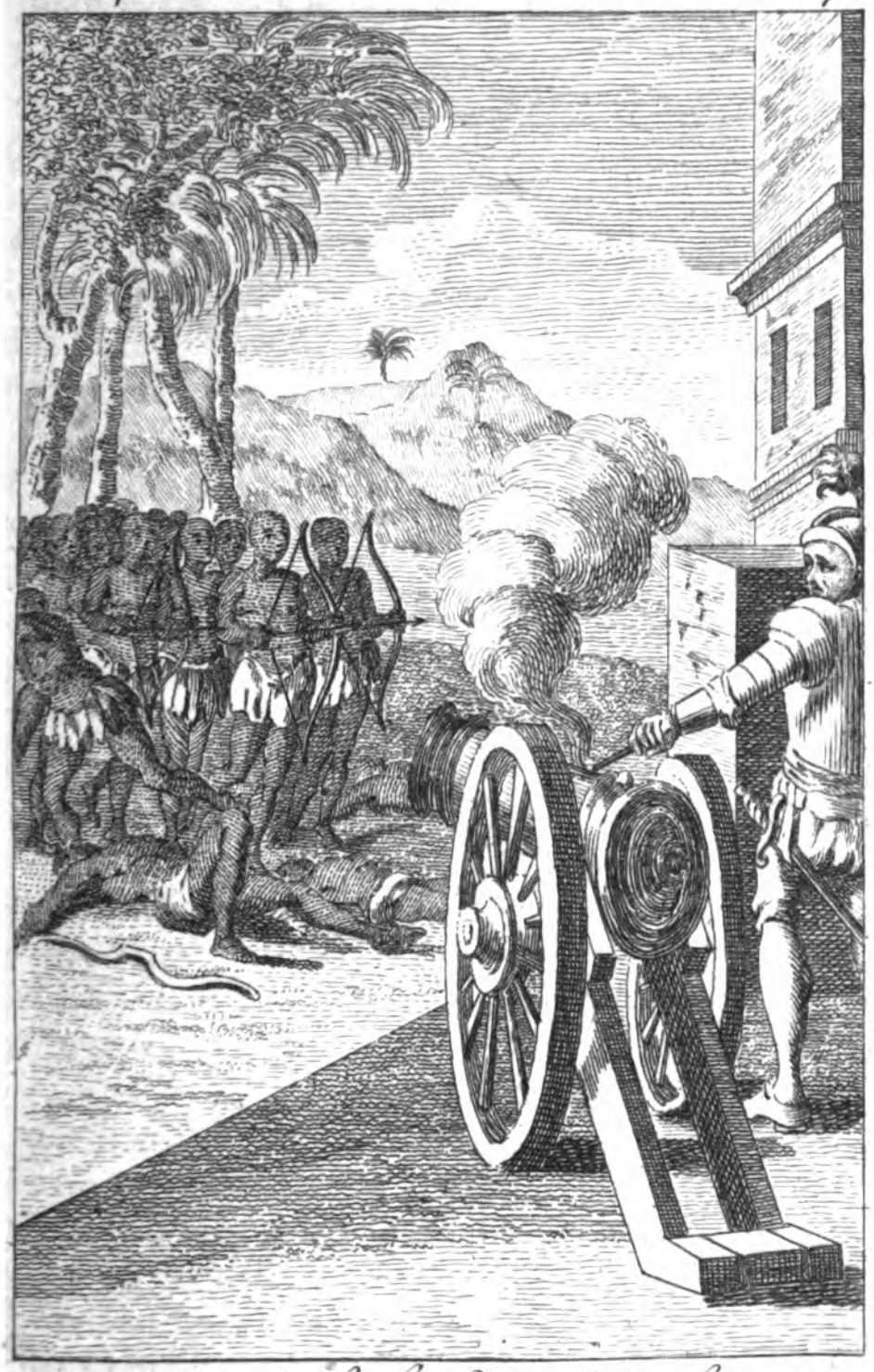
Upon this invitation, a gentleman ſet out with 17 of the men; but the *Indians*, inſtead of conducting them to their quarters, led them into an ambuſcade, where they were ſurrounded by about 500 of the natives, who diſcharged their arrows at them on all ſides, till the *Engliſh*, after exerting themſelves as much as was in their

power, were all of them ſlain but one, who made his eſcape from this bloody ſlaughter, and was forced to hide himſelf in a wood, whence ſwimming over a lake, with much difficulty he returned home, juſt time enough to alarm his companions; for it was not long before the *Indians* appeared before their houſes; but the *Engliſh* diſcharging ſome ſmall pieces of ordnance, they quickly marched off: however, in two or three days they returned, to the number of 13 or 1400, and after having attacked a little fort and houſes for ſeven days together with ſmall ſucceſs, reſolved to burn them, by throwing in fire with their arrows, which in a ſhort time reduced the habitations of the *Engliſh* to a heap of aſhes. They continued, however, to defend themſelves in ſo brave a manner, that the *Indians*, finding that they could not accompliſh their deſign againſt this handful of men, at laſt abandoned the enterprize.

After their departure, ſome of the neighbouring *Indians* were prevailed upon to furniſh them with an old pitiful boat for ſome hatchets, knives and beads. This the *Engliſh* fitted up as well as they could, and 19 of them, the miſerable remains of 67, ventured out to ſea in her, without chart or compaſs, and with only four or five gallons of water, with a few plantains and potatoes, about 20 biſcuits, and a little rice. What was ſtill worſe, they had not one mariner among them, and this little boat was ſo overladen, that her gunnel lay almoſt even with the water.

When they had been ten days at ſea, during which four of the men were obliged by turns

to



Indians attack the English in their Settlements.

to continue ſcooping out the water, they, when all hopes began to fail them, diſcovered land; but on their going on ſhore, found to their unſpeakable diſappointment, that it was an uninhabited iſland which afforded no manner of ſuſtenance. In this miſerable ſtate they had no other remedy, but to ſend five of the men to the continent to ſeek relief. Theſe, after many difficulties, reached the main land, and went to an *Indian* town called *Tocoyo*, from whence, after being abſent 15 days, they brought ſuccour to their miſerable companions, who were now reduced to thirteen. By the help of this ſupply they got to a *Spaniſh* town called *Coro*, where they were treated with great humanity, and where two more of them died. Three of them went from thence to *Carthagena*, and were followed thither by two more, where they procured a paſſage to *Spain*; but what became of the reſt does not any where appear.

Notwithſtanding ſuch a ſeries of misfortunes as had attended the attempts made for eſtabliſhing this ſettlement, *Robert Harcourt*, Eſq; cauſed a ſquadron of three veſſels commanded by himſelf, to be fitted out; the *Roſe*, a ſhip of 80 tons, the *Patience* of 36 tons, and the *Lilly* ſhallop of 9 tons burden, which ſailed from *Dartmouth* on the 29th of *March*, 1609, and arrived in the bay of *Wiapoco* on the 17th of *May*.

It was not long before ſeveral canoes of *Indians* came to ſee who they were, and finding they were *Engliſh*, came on board without the leaſt fear or ceremony. Theſe people were of the town called *Caripo*, on the eaſt ſide of the hill,

hill, at the mouth of *Wiapoco* river. Their King, or Chief, who had been many years in *England*, was then with Mr. *Harcourt*, and another of his countrymen came passenger with him, though he had not discovered his quality, till the joy of his subjects at the sight of him made him known. Among the *Indians* who came first on board, was one who spoke the *English* tongue perfectly well, and was known to some of the sailors, he having served Sir *John Gilbert* in *England* many years; and the *Indian* who accompanied the King or Chief, having been 14 years in *England*, these two were of singular service to the adventurers.

The first ceremonies being past, Mr. *Harcourt* informed them, that he was come to settle a colony there, and to take possession of the country for the King of *England*, by virtue of their grant of it to Captain *Leigh*, and by some of their countrymen before to Sir *Walter Raleigh*, assuring them at the same time, that his Majesty intended no unjust usurpation over them; but would only be their friend and protector, and secure them from the insolence of the *Caribbees*. After some debate, the *Indians* consented to their living among them, but expressed some diffidence in their performing their promises, as Sir *Walter* had been so long without accomplishing his.

This affair being concluded, they all went on shore, where they met with the best reception the *Indians* could give them, and were dispersed up and down the town, on the side of a hill, while the ships rode at anchor at the foot of it.

The

The great rains, which confined them near a month, being over, the Captain endeavoured to discover the golden mountains, which had been the spurs to this undertaking; but his guide, who had promised great things, failed in the performance of them; for when he came to the spot no gold was to be found: and yet all the *English* were fully satisfied, that the country afforded gold, as well from the assurances given them by the natives, who shewed them some images, which upon an assay appeared to contain at least one third gold, as from their observing great quantities of the white spar in which gold is contained; but they had reason to believe these mines were too far up in the higher parts of *Guiana*, and were perhaps too strongly guarded for them to hope that they should be able to reach them; and besides they had neither time nor power to search in a proper manner for finding these mines.

This disappointment was near occasioning a mutiny among those who came, with no other view but to tumble at once into riches. But the Captain with great prudence prevented its running to such a length, and to keep them employed not only went himself up the river of *Wiapoco* upon discovery; but sent his brother with some others on the same errand, to the river *Arrawary*, and the country bordering upon it, which reaches to the river of *Amazons*. He also went and took possession of the mountain *Gomoribo*, the utmost point of land to the northward in the *Wiapoco*. This he did, according to custom, by the ceremony of twig and turf,

turf, in the presence both of his own people and the *Indians*.

The attempt of the Captain's brother, in making the discovery of the river *Arrawary*, was attended with great difficulties and hazards; for the length they ran by sea to this river was near 100 leagues, through terrible breaks of flats and shoals. They went also 50 leagues up the river, and all this was done with only flat bottomed canoes, something longer than the common *Thames* wherries, but not so broad. The *Indians* they met with in this river, plainly discovered, that they had never seen any *Europeans* before. It was long ere they could be brought to any sort of trade or conversation with them, though they had other *Indians* in their company, but at last the sight of their toys induced them to purchase them with provisions. But the want of these, however, at last obliged them to return to *Wiapoco*; they nevertheless took possession of the country in form, as Mr. *Harcourt* had done of *Gomoribo*.

Some time after Mr. *Harcourt* returned to *England*, leaving behind him 50 or 60 of his men, over whom he appointed his brother Commander in chief, and joined Captain *Harvey* as his assistant. In his way homewards he made several discoveries upon the coast, and in some of the rivers, and after his return to *England* obtained, by the favour of Prince *Henry*, a patent for all the coast of *Guiana* and the river of the *Amazons*: but being soon involved in many troubles, he was unable to supply his colony. However, his brother kept possession of that part of the country

try wherein he was ſettled during three years, in all which time he loſt but ſix of his people.

CHAP. VIII.

Sir Walter Raleigh'*s laſt Voyage* to Guiana. *His great Care of giving Offence to the* Spaniards, *and his Arrival at* Caliana. *He ſends Capt.* Keymis *in ſearch of a gold Mine, who is ſo unhappy as not to diſcover it. He has a ſmart Engagement with the* Spaniards, *in which young* Raleigh *is killed; and Sir* Walter *being diſpleaſed at Capt.* Keymis'*s Conduct, the latter puts an End to his Life. After which Sir* Walter *returns to* England, *and being called down to his former Sentence, is beheaded.*

AT length Sir *Walter Raleigh*, after ſuffering a very long impriſonment in the *Tower* of *London*, on the pretence of a very ridiculous plot, for which he had been condemned to die, procured his liberty, and though he had been twelve years in priſon, obtained a commiſſion to execute his laſt expedition to *Guiana*. In order to do this, he turned the beſt part of his fortune into money, which he employed in fitting out ſhips for this expedition, and prevailed on many of his beſt friends to do ſo too. Several of theſe embarked with him, and among them his eldeſt ſon. This fleet conſiſted of ſeven ſail of different ſizes, with which Sir *Walter* left *Plymouth* harbour in *July* 1612, and before he had

had passed the coast of *England*, he was joined by as many more, so that his whole fleet consisted of fourteen ships. However, he waited for these last some time, and it had been better if he had left them behind; for they proved a burden to him, and some of them deserted the expedition.

Soon after he obtained this reinforcement, he met with a storm, which obliged him to put into *Cork*, from whence he sailed on the 19th of *August*, and on the 6th of *September* arrived off the island of *Lancerota*, when he sent to desire leave of the Governor to purchase provisions; but though that gentleman at first promised him a meeting, he deferred giving it him, and at length refused to have any dealings with Sir *Walter*, under the pretence, that the inhabitants were so much afraid of him, that he dared not; and therefore, desired him to draw off such of his men as were landed upon the island. But though he complied with his request, they fell upon his men in their retreat, and slew one of them. Of this outrage Sir *Walter* complained to the Governor of the *Canaries*, who, instead of sending him an answer, sallied out upon his men as they were marching, in order to draw water in a desart part of the island; and had not young *Raleigh*, and some other officers, behaved with great bravery on this occasion, they would all have been slain. But Sir *Walter* was so careful of giving no offence to the court of *Spain*, that he did not return these acts of hostility.

Hence he steered to *Gomera*, where the *Spaniards* also resolved to oppose the landing of the

the *Engliſh*. They lined the beach, and ſtanding cloſe to the water, ſaluted them very roughly, but were ſoon diſperſed by the ſhip guns. After this treatment, Sir *Walter* ſent a meſſenger on ſhore, to let the Governor know, that he had no hoſtile intention; that he only wanted a few neceſſaries, for which he would pay very honourably, and that if any of his men ſhould attempt the leaſt fraud or riot, he would hang them in the market-place: and ſo well did he keep his word, that the Governor wrote a letter for him to deliver to Count *Gondamor*, the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador at the court of *London*, wherein he acknowledged Sir *Walter*'s polite behaviour, and gave him the character he juſtly merited. Many civilities paſſed between Sir *Walter* and the Governor's Lady, who was of *Engliſh* extraction, ſhe being related by the mother's ſide to the *Staffords*. This Lady ſent him ſugar, fruits, and other uſeful preſents, for which, in return, he complimented her with a beautiful picture of *Mary Magdalen*, a ruff finely wrought, and ſome extracts of amber and roſe-water, which were highly valued in the Iſland.

After Sir *Walter*'s leaving the *Canaries*, his ſhips companies grew very ſickly, and before he reached the iſland of *Trinidad*, he loſt many of his men, and was himſelf dangerouſly ill. In this weak and low condition, he arrived off *Wiapoco*, where he hoped to have been aſſiſted by *Leonard*, an *Indian* who had lived with him three or four years in *England*; but finding that he was removed ſo far up into the country, that there was no procuring him, he ſtood away for

Caliana on the coast of *Guiana*, at the first discovery called *Port Howard*, where the Cacique had been also his servant, and had lived with him two years in the *Tower* of *London*, under the name of *Harry*. There he arrived in a day or two, having passed by an island remarkable for its being covered with a multitude of birds, from whence he sent to the Cacique, his late *Indian* servant, who, with other Caciques, came and brought him great plenty of cassavi bread, plantains, roasted mullets, pistachios, and pine-apples.

In this place he landed his sick men, and had tents pitched on shore, by which means, both he and his people recovered strength daily, from the benefit they received by the land air, and the refreshments they obtained. He here also set up his barges and shallops, which he had brought in pieces from *England*; cleansed his ships; fixed up a forge; made such iron works as were wanted; and took in a fresh supply of water.

Thus the *English* were employed about three weeks on shore, and in the river. During this time, Sir *Walter* was very much caressed by the *Indians*, with whom he had been formerly acquainted, and by the other natives of the place, who daily furnished him with the best provisions the country afforded; offered him their obedience, and even proposed to make him their Sovereign, on condition, that he would abide and settle among them; so high was the gratitude they still felt for his former behaviour. These proposals, he mentioned in his dispatches

to

to *England* with the greateſt modeſty and unconcern.

On the 4th of *December* they left this river, and the next day came to an iſland, where Sir *Walter*'s ſhip ran on the ſhoals, and was with difficulty got off.

Sir *Walter* ſtill continuing ill, it was reſolved, that he ſhould ſtay with five of the ſhips at *Punto de Gallo*, in the iſland of *Trinidad*, while the reſt, commanded by Capt. *Keymis*, young *Raleigh* Sir *Walter*'s ſon, and a few other gentlemen, with five or ſix companies of foot, ſhould proceed up the river *Oronoko*, with a month's proviſions, in ſearch of the mine, the men being ordered to encamp, till the depth and breadth of the mine was diſcovered. Sir *Walter* at the ſame time deſired, that if they found the *Spaniards* very ſtrong they would be careful of landing, as a repulſe from them would reflect diſhonour on the nation; and he concluded with obſerving, that if they did not find the mine well worth their pains of working, they need only bring a ſmall quantity of the ore, to convince the King, that it was not a meer fiction of his invention.

With theſe inſtructions the five ſhips ſet forward on the 10th of *December*, and ſoon reached a new *Spaniſh* town, called *St. Thomas*, upon the main channel of the *Oronoko*, where *Antonio Berreo*, who was taken by *Raleigh* in the iſland of *Trinidad*, had planted a ſettlement. This town conſiſted of about 140 houſes ſlightly built, with a chapel, a convent of *Franciſcans*, and a garriſon. *Keymis* and the reſt now thought themſelves obliged, through fear of leaving the ene-

my between them and the boats, to deviate from their instructions, by which they had been enjoined first, to take a small party to make trial of the mine, under shelter of their own camp, and then to deal with the town as they should see cause. It was resolved, to go on shore in one body between the mine and the town: but unhappily landing by night nearer the town than they suspected, and intending to rest themselves by the river side till morning, they were attacked by the *Spanish* troops, who had been apprized of their coming. This charge was so unexpected, that the common soldiers were struck with such consternation, that had not they been animated by their Commanders, they had been all cut to pieces, but soon rallying by the example of these brave men, they made such a vigorous defence, that the *Spaniards* were put to flight. However, in the heat of the pursuit, the *English* found themselves at the *Spanish* town, before they knew where they were. Here the battle was renewed, they being assaulted by the Governor himself, Don *Diego Palameca*, and four or five Captains at the head of their companies, against whom Capt. *Walter Raleigh*, a brave and sprightly young man of 23 years of age, rushed forwards at the head of a company of pikes, without waiting for the musketeers, and having killed one of the *Spanish* Captains, was mortally wounded by another: but pressing still on with his sword, upon *Erinetta*, probably the Captain who had shot him, that *Spaniard* knocked him down with the but-end of his musket, upon which the brave youth crying,

Lord

Lord have mercy upon me, and prosper your enterprize, expired. But at the same instant, young *Raleigh*'s Serjeant thrust the *Spanish* Commander through with his halbert. Two other of the Commanders were also slain, and at length the Governor himself, fainting under his wounds, was trampled to death, on which his men dispersed; some of them taking shelter in the houses about the market-place, from whence they killed and wounded the *English* at pleasure; who finding it not easy to dislodge them, set fire to the houses, and drove them into the woods and mountains, whence the *Spaniards* still continued to alarm them.

Capt. *Keymis* now leaving a garrison in the place, resolved to make an attempt upon the mines, some of which were not far distant; but the *Spaniards* who had fled, having taken possession of the passes that led to them, Captain *Keymis* found all approach to them very difficult, particularly with respect to the mine he had in his eye, for the river was so low, that in most places, he could not approach the banks that were near it by a mile, and where he found an ascent, he received a volley of musket-shot from the woods, which killed two of the rowers, and wounded six more of his men, among whom was Capt. *Amhurst*.

Capt. *Keymis* finding the attempt very hazardous, the passage being full of thick and impassable woods, and thinking that the *English*, who were left on shore at the *Spanish* town, would not be able to defend it, especially, if the enemy should be recruited, he gave over the enterprize,

and returned to *St. Thomas*'s, where the *English* plundered the town, and carried away the most valuable part of the treasure: and the enemy not daring to appear, in order to ransom the rest, they set fire to that part of it which was still unconsumed.

Sir *Walter*, upon the news of his son's death, and the ill success of this expedition, which had disappointed him in his hopes, severely reprimanded Capt. *Keymis*, and exclaimed, that he had undone him; observing, that if he had only brought an 100 weight of the ore, though with the loss of 100 men, it would not only have given the King satisfaction, and have preserved his reputation, but have afforded the nation encouragement to have returned the next year with a greater force, and to have held the country for his Majesty, to whom it belonged.

Upon this *Keymis* retired in discontent to his cabbin, and soon after a pistol going off, Sir *Walter* called out to know the occasion, when Capt. *Keymis* answered, that it was nothing but a pistol he had let off, on account of its being long charged: but in about an hour after, his boy found him lying dead, weltering in blood, with a pistol and long knife lying near him, and upon examination it appeared, that he had endeavoured first to shoot himself, but the bullet being small, had only cracked one of his ribs, so that effectually to put an end to his life, he had thrust the knife through his left pap.

Sir *Walter* now called a council of his officers, who were of opinion, that they ought to retire to *Newfoundland*, in order to refit and take in re-

refreſhments; but many of his men mutinying on the way, he ſent them home directly to *England*.

On his arrival at *Newfoundland*, great diſturbances aroſe on board his own ſhip, which being unable to quell, he joined with the ſtronger party, who, againſt his own inclinations, declared for returning to *England*.

Sir *Walter Raleigh* arrived at *Plymouth* about the end of *July*, when he found the King had publiſhed a proclamation, requiring him and his people to appear before the Privy-council, for having burnt the town of *St. Thomas*. He was ſoon after arreſted, and on his being brought to *London*, was committed priſoner to his own houſe, but endeavouring to eſcape from thence, to a veſſel which waited for him at *Graveſend*, he was ſeized near *Greenwich*, carried to the *Tower*, and on the 28th of *October* 1618, brought from thence to the court of King's Bench, where the record of his former ſentence being examined, he was ordered to the gate-houſe, and the next morning beheaded in *Old-Palace-Yard*, aged ſixty-ſix.

Upon this great occaſion he behaved like a brave man and a *Chriſtian*. He made a nervous and eloquent ſpeech in juſtification of his conduct, and then feeling the edge of the ax, ſaid with a ſmile, "*It is a ſharp medicine, but a* "*ſound cure for all woes.*" After which his head was ſtruck off at two blows.

All *Europe* were aſtoniſhed at the injuſtice and cruelty of this proceeding; but *Gondamor*, the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador, thirſted for his blood, on ac-

account of his having been the scourge of *Spain*, during the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James* durst not refuse him the life of a man, who, as a soldier, a scholar, and a statesman, was the greatest ornament to his country. That mean-spirited Prince, to his eternal infamy, soon after ordered *Cottington*, one of the Residents in *Spain*, to inform the *Spanish* court, how able a man Sir *Walter Raleigh* was, and yet to give them content, he had not spared him, though by preserving him, he would have given great satisfaction to his subjects, and had at his command upon all occasions, as useful a man as served any Prince in *Christendom*.

CHAP. IX.

The Voyages of Capt. Gosnold, *Capt.* Pringe, *Capt.* Gilbert, *and Capt.* Weymouth, *to the Countries then called* Virginia.

IN the year 1602, the *Virginia* company fitted out a vessel for that country, under the command of Capt. *Bartholomew Gosnold*, who sailed from *Falmouth* on the 26th of *March*, with only 32 persons on board, and on the 11th of *May* arrived among the islands which form the north side of *Massachuset's Bay* in *New England*, where finding no convenience for forming a settlement, he entered what is now called *Plymouth Bay*, and afterwards went on shore in a small but uninhabited isle, which he called *Elizabeth's Island*, and on

on another, which he named *Martha's Vineyard.* Here ſome of his company ſowed *Engliſh* corn, and ſaw it come up very kindly. On *Elizabeth's Iſland* he erected a fort for his own ſecurity, and that he might trade from thence with the neighbouring *Indians*, to whom the *Europeans* ſeemed to be no ſtrangers. For the Commander of the firſt body that came for the ſake of trade, after the ſigns of peace being given on both ſides, made a long ſpeech, and then boldly came on board the ſhip; but what was moſt extraordinary, he was dreſſed in a waiſtcoat, a hat, breeches, ſhoes and ſtockings, but his attendants had only deer-ſkins about their ſhoulders, and ſeal-ſkins about their waiſts. Their hair was very long, and tied up with a knot behind, and though they were painted all over, the natural ſwarthineſs of their complexions was eaſily diſcerned.

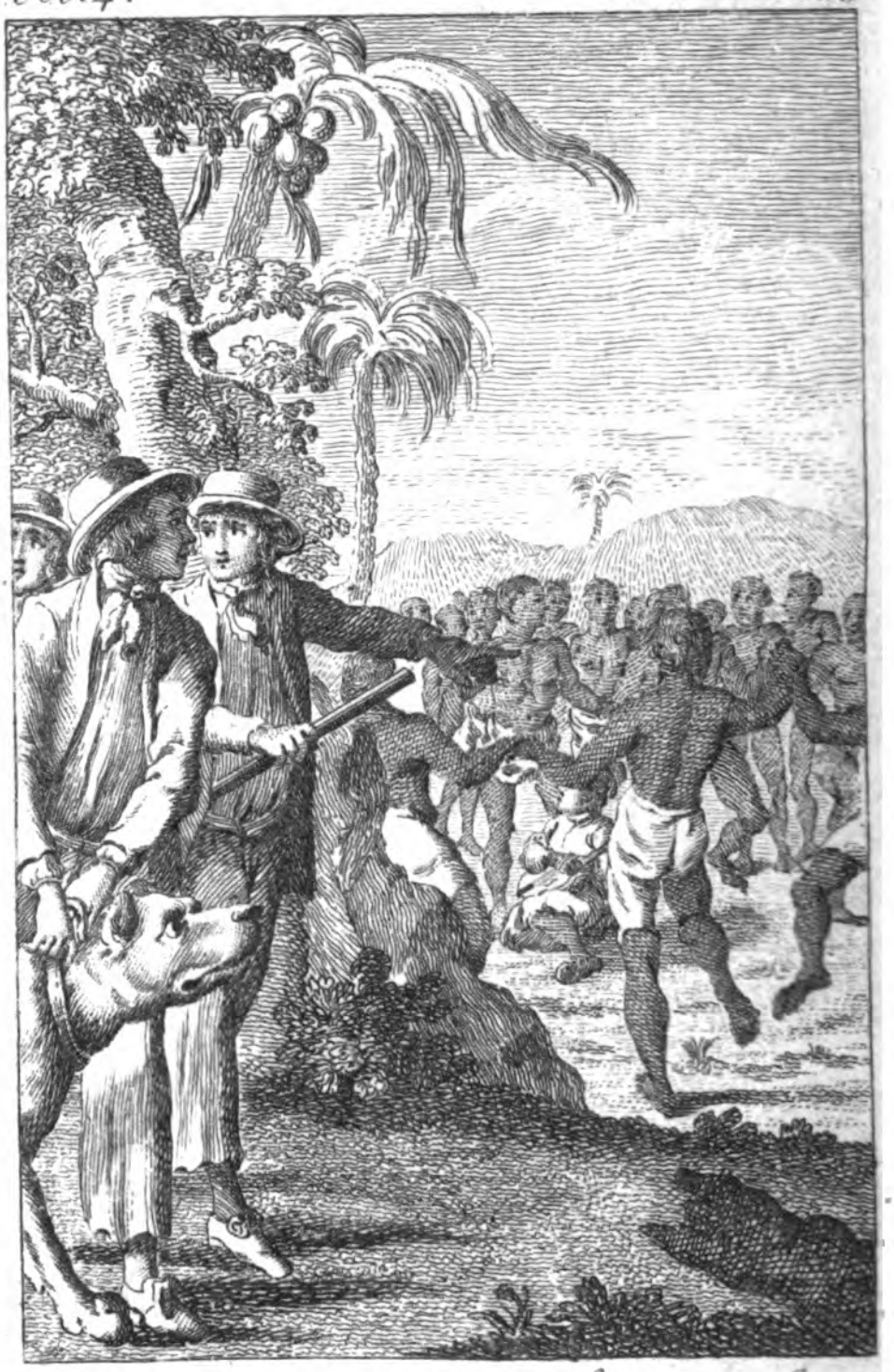
On the north-weſt ſide of *Elizabeth's Iſland*, the Captain found a lake of freſh water about a league in circumference, very near the ſea, and in the middle of it was a ſmall iſland, which contained about an acre, and this they pitched upon as the moſt commodious place for building the above fort. In this lake they found an infinite number of turtle, with ſeveral ſorts of fiſh and fowl, whence thoſe who propoſed to ſettle there, had the agreeable proſpect of being in no want of proviſions. On their viſiting the continent near *Elizabeth's Iſland*, they found the country extremely delightful, and abounding in meadows, brooks and rivers. They had alſo ſome communication with the *Indians* of the main land for *European* commodities, who gave in exchange

exchange for knives and toys, beavers, martins, otters, foxes and rabbits, together with seal and deer skins.

The affairs of the plantation might have gone on very prosperously, had all the planters been unanimous, but they were solely intent upon their private interests, and upon making a profitable voyage. The Captain having in vain endeavoured to persuade some of them to stay in the fort, took in a large cargo of sassafras, cedar, furrs, *&c.* and leaving the island on the 18th of *June*, arrived at *Plymouth* on the 23d of *July* following.

At the time of the Queen's decease, a design was on foot for prosecuting the discoveries and trade to *North America*, in which were concerned several of the gentlemen and merchants of *Bristol*, among whom was the Rev. Mr. *Hackluit*, Prebendary of the cathedral of that city, who was chosen to apply in behalf of himself, and the rest of the persons concerned, to Sir *Walter Raleigh*, who was still considered as the proprietor of *Virginia*, in order to procure his licence for that trade, and upon his application, Sir *Walter* not only granted them a licence under his hand and seal, but generously made over to them all the profits that should arise from the voyage.

Being thus impowered, they raised the joint stock of 1000 *l.* and fitted out two small vessels, the *Speedwell* of 50 tons burden, commanded by *Matthew Pringe*, with 30 men and boys, and the *Discoverer*, a bark of 26 tons, commanded by Mr. *William Brown*, who had under him a mate and eleven men and boys. They were victualled



Indians dance round an English Boy who was playing on a guitar.

victualled for eight months, and had a large cargo on board of the goods thought most proper for that country.

These vessels sailed from *Bristol* on the 20th of *March* 1603, but were obliged by contrary winds to put into *Milford-Haven*, where they continued till the 20th of *April* following, when they proceeded on their voyage, and without any remarkable accident, arrived on the coast of *North America* in the latitude of 43°, whence they sailed south-west in search of that part of the country which had been visited by Capt. *Gosnold*.

They at length found, in the latitude of 41° and some few minutes, a very convenient bay, to which they gave the name of *Whitson*'s *Bay*, in honour of Mr. *John Whitson*, who was then Mayor of *Bristol*. Here they landed, and cut a good quantity of sassafras, which they carried on board; but first to prevent their being surprized in the woods by the natives while they were at work, they erected a small fort or redoubt, in which they left their effects under a guard of about four or five men.

Forty or fifty, and sometimes an hundred of the *Indians*, frequently came in a company to trade with the *English*, with whom they eat and drank, and were very merry, and once on their observing an *English* lad playing upon a guitar, they got round about him, and taking hold of each other's hands, danced 20 or 30 in a ring, after the *American* manner. The seamen observing that the natives were more afraid of two mastiffs they had with them, than of 20 men,

men, whenever they wanted to get rid of their company, had the brutality to let loose one of the mastiffs, at which the natives ran shrieking into the woods This ill treatment, and the erecting a fortification in the country, probably made the *Indians* look upon the *English* as their enemies: for soon after a party of them came and surrounded the fort, when most of the *English* were absent, and would probably have taken it, if Capt. *Pringe* had not fired two guns, which alarmed the workmen in the woods, who immediately returned to its relief.

The *Indians* indeed pretended that they had no hostile intentions, but the *English* did not care to trust them afterwards, and the day before they embarked, the natives came in great numbers, and set fire to the woods where they had cut their sassafras, which was probably to let the *English* know, that they would preserve nothing in their country, that could invite such guests to visit them again.

About the middle of *June*, they had completed the freight of their bark, and having sent her to *England*, made all the dispatch they could in loading their own vessel, with a valuable cargo of skins and furrs, which they had before procured of the *Indians*, in exchange for the commodities they had brought with them.

These *Indians* much resembled those mentioned by Capt. *Gosnold*, and among the other curiosities the *English* found in the country, they took one of the boats used by the inhabitants, made of the bark of a birch-tree, sewed together with twigs, the seams of which were covered

vered with rosin or turpentine, and though this boat was 17 feet long, four broad, and capable of carrying nine persons, it did not weigh 60 pounds. These boats were rowed with oars resembling our bakers peals, by the help of which they went at a great rate.

Capt. *Pringe* having quitted the coast of *Virginia* on the 9th of *August*, sailed for *England*, and on the 2d of *October* entered *King's-Road*, where he had the satisfaction of finding, that the bark was safely arrived a fortnight before.

In the same year, another attempt was made upon the same account by Capt. *Bartholomew Gilbert*, who had been the year before at *Virginia* with Capt. *Gosnold*. This gentleman sailed from *Plymouth* on the 10th of *May*, in the *Elizabeth*, a bark of 50 tons burden, and in his passage touched at *St. Lucia*, *Dominica*, and *Nevis*, where he traded, and at the last of these places, cut about twenty tons of lignum vitæ.

On the 3d of *July* he sailed from thence for the coast of *Virginia*, and in particular for *Chesepeak* bay, where he was very desirous of obtaining some intelligence of the manners and dispositions of the people.

He arrived on the 25th near the mouth of that harbour; but the wind blew so hard, and the sea ran so high, that he could not enter it, and therefore, after beating about two or three days, was obliged to steer more to the eastward.

On the 29th, being not far from the shore, the Captain with four of his best men landed in their boat, and being provided with arms, proceeded some way up the country; but in their

march being attacked and overpowered by the inhabitants, they were all killed; and it was not without some difficulty, that the boat, with two young men who were left in her, returned to the ship with this melancholy news.

There being now in all but eleven men and boys in the ship, they were afraid to venture the loss of any more of their small company; and their provisions growing short, *Henry Shute* the Master, who had taken the command, resolved, though they were in extreme want of wood and water, to return homewards, which they did, and arrived safely in the river of *Thames* about the end of *September*.

The business of settling and planting the northern continent of *America*, being now laid open by the attainder of Sir *Walter Raleigh*, on the ridiculous pretence of a very improbable plot, and those who had been concerned in the last voyages, not only giving a favourable account of the country, but obtaining very considerable profits, several persons of distinction were determined to promote these discoveries; and in particular, *Henry Wriothesly* Earl of *Southampton*, and *Thomas* Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*, resolved to fit out a ship for that expedition.

This vessel, which was called the *Archangel*, and was commanded by Capt. *George Weymouth*, sailed from *Dartmouth* on the 31st of *March*, 1605, and met with nothing of consequence, till they imagined that they were near the coast of *Virginia*, when the winds carrying them to the northward into the latitude of 41° 30′, and their wood and water beginning to grow short, they

became

became very desirous of seeing land, which their charts gave them reason to expect. They therefore bore directly in with it; but found none in a run of almost 50 leagues. However, after much expectation, they obtained sight of an island that was very woody along the shore. It abounded in fruit, and vast numbers of fowls; the sea afforded plenty of fish, while large streams of fresh water ran down the cliffs.

This was the eastern part of what is now called *Long Island*, from thence they could discern a great many other islands, and the main land stretching from the west-south-west to the east-north-east; they visited several of the islands near the continent, and found them very full of timber, and fruit-trees of various sorts.

Among these islands, they met with an harbour in which ships of any burden might lie defended from all winds, in from six to ten fathom water, and this they call *Pentecost* harbour, from its being discovered about *Whitsuntide*. The fir-trees, which grew in great numbers on the islands, yielded excellent turpentine, and many of the shells they found about the rocks afforded small pearls.

While they lay here, the natives from the continent came to trade with them for skins and furrs, in exchange for knives, beads, and such trifles very readily giving the value of ten or twelve pounds in their goods, for such *English* hardware, as was not worth above five shillings.

Their bows, arrows, and canoes, were like those of the other *Indians* on the coast. The heads of their tobacco pipes were sometimes

made of clay, and sometimes were only the claw of a lobster; but they were all sufficient to hold as much as ten or twelve of ours.

The most extraordinary discovery made in this voyage, was that of a river, which was esteemed by those who found it, the most beautiful in *America*. They sailed several leagues up it with their ship, and found it of a considerable breadth for 40 miles together, it being in most places a mile broad, in some three quarters, but never less than half a mile. It flows sixteen or eighteen feet, and is six or ten fathom deep at low water. On both sides there are at a small distance from each other, many fine coves, some of which are able to contain above 100 sail, where the ground is soft ooze with a tough clay underneath for anchorage. Nature has also formed several convenient places like docks, in which ships of all burdens might be graved and careened. The neighbouring land trends along on both sides in a smooth line, and instead of rocks and cliffs, is bordered with grass and tall trees of different sorts.

After they had remained here about six weeks, and during all that time carried on a very profitable trade with the natives, they thought of returning to *England*; with which view they set sail on the 16th of *June*, and arrived that day month in sight of the *Land's End*.

CHAP. X.

A Patent granted by King James I. *for erecting two* Virginia *Companies. The* London *Company fit out a Squadron under the Command of Capt.* Newport, *who settles a Colony in a Peninsula in* Pouhatan *or* James's *River, and calls the Place* James's Town. *The various Accidents that befal this Colony, till they desert the Place, and embark for* England; *when being met by* Thomas West *Lord* Delawar, *he carries them back, resettles them, and effectually secures this valuable Country to the Crown of* Great Britain. *A Description of the Climate, Soil, Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Trees, aad Plants of* Virginia; *particularly of Maize, or* Indian *Corn, and the Manner of cultivating Tobacco, with an Account of the present State and Government of that valuable Province.*

THE above prosperous voyage inducing many persons of rank and fortune to wish this trade thoroughly established, they applied to the crown for such legal authorities as were necessary, and two companies were formed for settling this large tract of land, which was at this time divided into north and south *Virginia.* One of these companies consisted of the adventurers of the city of *London,* who were desirous of fixing a plantation between 34 and 41° of

north latitude, and the other of those of the cities of *Bristol*, *Exeter*, and the town of *Plymouth*, who wanted to settle in between 38 and 45°. Each of these companies obtained letters patents, in which it was provided, that the above respective colonies should not plant within 100 miles of each other. That they should possess an hundred miles of the country to the westward, within the land; fifty miles either way along the coast, from the seat of their first settlement, and all the islands opposite to the coast for the space of 100 miles at sea. They were impowered to dig mines in and beyond their respective limits, to the westward, paying the crown a fifth of all the gold and copper ore they should obtain; they were likewise impowered to seize all the ships that should trade within their respective limits; and even to coin money, and raise forces for their defence.

These two companies no sooner received this extensive authority from the crown, than they began in earnest to provide for making settlements, within the bounds prescribed by their respective grants. With this view, the *London* company fitted out three vessels, one of 100 tons, another of 40, and a pinnace of 20; on board of which were 110 landmen, with every thing necessary for settling a colony. The command of this small squadron, was given to Capt. *Christopher Newport*, but the orders relating to the government of the colony, and the names of the council who were to be intrusted with the administration of it when settled, were delivered to them

them in a box ſealed up, which was not to be opened till they were on ſhore.

This ſquadron ſailed from *London* on the 20th of *December*, 1606, took in water and other neceſſaries at the *Canaries*, and proceeded to the *Caribbee* iſlands, where they arrived on the 23d of *February*, and ſtaid among them, but chiefly at the iſland of *Nevis*, about five weeks. On the 3d of *April* they ſailed for *Virginia*, and on the 26th of the ſame month landed at the ſouthern cape of *Cheſepeak* bay, where they built a fort, which they called cape and fort *Henry*, and to the northern cape, gave the name of cape *Charles*, in honour of the two Princes; but the river *Powhatan*, they called *James*'s river, in honour of the King.

This river they completely ſearched, before they would come to any reſolution about forming a ſettlement, and then, by unanimous conſent, they pitched upon a peninſula about 50 miles up the river, which, beſides the goodneſs of the ſoil, was eſteemed moſt capable of being made a place of trade and ſecurity, two thirds of it being ſurrounded by the main river, which all along affords good anchorage, and the other third by a ſmall river, able to receive veſſels of 100 tons burden, till it comes within thirty yards of the great river, where it generally overflows in ſpring tides, on which account, this peninſula obtained the name of an iſland, and both the town and the river received their name from King *James*. The whole iſland thus inclofed, contains about 2000 acres, and many thouſand of very good marſh-land, with as fine

paſturage

pasturage as any in the country. The narrow passage rendered this place very secure from being attacked by the enemy, and to add to its strength, they here built castles and a fort. This was the first *English* plantation that succeeded.

The first business the coloney entered upon, after their landing, was opening their orders, when they found that seven gentlemen were appointed their council, one of whom was Capt. *Smith*, on whose skill and experience, the company in *England* seemed to rely more than upon any of the rest; but the other gentlemen had such a dislike to him, that they had confined him prisoner ever since they left *England*, and now excluded him from the council; but afterwards the planters themselves, after they had by their perpetual jars almost ruined the company's affairs, were obliged, not only to admit him into the council, but in a manner to resign the administration into his hands.

The ships having staid five or six weeks before the intended new town, Capt. *Newport* departed with them for *England*, leaving upwards of 100 men settled in the above form of government: but the ships were no sooner gone, than the same feuds and disorders broke out again with fresh violence. However, in the midst of these feuds, they fell to planting, sowing, building and fortifying. They also carried on a very advantageous trade with the natives, of which they might have made much greater profit, and have managed it more to the satisfaction of the *Indians*, if they had been under any rule, and not at liberty to outbid one another. Thus they

not

not only leſſened their own profit, but created jealouſies and diſturbances among the *Indians*, by letting one have a better bargain than another, by which means thoſe who had been hardeſt dealt with, thought themſelves cheated and abuſed, whence they conceived an averſion to the *Engliſh* in general, and even made it a national quarrel. This ſeems to have been the original cauſe of moſt of the vexations the *Engliſh* received from the *Indians*: however, the former ſubſiſted chiefly by the help of their proviſions, till the return of the ſhips.

But now an object drew their eyes and thoughts not only from trade, but from taking the neceſſary care of their preſervation: they found in the iſthmus of the peninſula on which *James's Town* was built, a ſpring of water that flowed from a ſmall bank, and waſhed down with it a yellow ſort of duſt-iſinglaſs, which lay ſhining at the bottom, and filled their minds with an inſatiable deſire of riches; for taking this to be gold, they were ſo ſtupid as to neglect, both the neceſſary defence of their lives from the attacks of the *Indians*, and the ſupport of their bodies by procuring proviſions; abſolutely relying upon the power of gold; and thinking that where this was in plenty, nothing elſe could be wanting; and thus infatuated with the hopes of obtaining mountains of wealth, they deſpiſed the mines of *Peru* and *Mexico*, in compariſon of their own ineſtimable ſtream. They, however, ſoon grew in ſome meaſure ſenſible of their error; for by their negligence, they were reduced to great ſcarcity of proviſions, and the little they had was loſt

by

by the burning of the town, while all hands were employed about this imaginary treasure, so that they were obliged to live upon fruit, crabs and muscles, without having a day's provision before hand. By this neglect many of them also became a prey to the *Indians*, while the rest, not daring to venture abroad, were forced to be contented with what they could get.

They were in this miserable condition when a ship arrived the next year, freighted with men and provisions for the supply of the plantation, and as they neither thought nor spoke of any thing but gold, they put on board this vessel all the yellow sand they had gathered, with the skins and furrs, for which they had bartered with the *Indians*, and then sent her away. Soon after another ship arrived filled with supplies, when they also stowed her with this imaginary gold-dust, and filled her up with cedar, and clapboard.

However, being at length pursuaded, that they might apply themselves to other labours more necessary than collecting yellow sand, which if ever so valuable, would be always in their power, if they did but take care to fortify themselves effectually, they began to do this in earnest, and by the good management of Capt. *Smith*, made several discoveries in *James* river and *Chesepeak Bay*; and in the year 1608, they first gathered *Indian* corn of their own planting. But unhappily Capt. *Smith* going to make discoveries up the country, was attacked by 300 of the *Indians*, under the command of one of their Chiefs, who slew all his men, and taking him prisoner, carried

carried him to *Powhatan*, their principal Sovereign, who would have put him to death, had it not been for the interceſſion of his daughter *Pacahunta*: however, Capt. *Smith* being afterwards releaſed, returned to *James Town*, when the Preſident of the council reſigning his office, he was unanimouſly deſired to accept of it.

While Capt. *Smith* was employed in making the above diſcoveries, things ran again into confuſion in *James Town*; and ſeveral uneaſy people taking advantage of his abſence, attempted to deſert the ſettlement, and to run away with a ſmall veſſel that was left to attend it; for Capt. *Smith* was the only man among them who could manage diſcoveries with ſucceſs, or keep the people in any order; they, however, now made two other ſettlements, one at *Nanſamond* in *James* river, above 30 miles below *James Town*, and the other at *Powhatan*, ſix miles below the falls of the river, which laſt was bought of *Powhatan*, for a certain quantity of copper; each ſettlement conſiſting of 120 men; and ſoon after they made a fourth ſettlement near the mouth of *James* river.

Two thirds of the adventurers coming over with a view of having every thing provided to their hands, were ſubſiſted by the labour of the other induſtrious third, till Capt. *Smith* compelled them all to take a ſhare in the work, which being done, a ſufficient quantity of ground was ſoon planted to ſubſiſt the colony in plenty, when by moderate exerciſe and good food, they were not only reſtored to health, but became in a very flouriſhing condition; and being now no longer

longer under the necessity of procuring food from the *Indians* by violence, they lived and traded together very amicably, and *Powhatan* suffered them to make several other settlements in the country.

But when their affairs were in this prosperous situation, the arrival of six or seven ships from *England*, with a large supply of ammunition and provisions, and between 3 and 400 planters, threw the whole colony into confusion, which being made known to the company in *England*, they obtained a new patent from King *James*, which impowered them to appoint a Governor, and they prevailed on the Lord *Delawar* to accept of that office. Whereupon that nobleman made Sir *Thomas Gates*, Sir *George Summers*, and Capt. *Newport* his deputies, till his arrival; and these gentlemen set sail from *England* with nine ships and 500 men in *May* 1609.

These three deputies being embarked in one ship, were unfortunately cast away on the *Bermudas* islands, which were then uninhabited; but they and all the crew escaped on shore, where they found plenty of provisions, and took possession of those islands for the crown of *England*, since which time they have been called the *Summer Islands*, from Sir *George Summers*.

In the mean time the rest of the fleet arrived safe in *Chesepeak Bay*, where Capt. *Smith* was still the President; but both the old and new planters declared, that they were not obliged to obey him, as another commission had been granted, which had superceded his. Capt. *Smith* however kept them in some order, while he remained

mained among them: but having the misfortune to be accidentally wounded by the explosion of some gunpowder, it was found absolutely necessary for him to return to *England* with the vessels that sailed soon after. But he was no sooner on board, than every thing fell into the utmost confusion; all business was neglected, and the people living profusely upon what was contained in the magazines, were quickly reduced to want; which no sooner happened, than they rambled about without order through the country, plundering the natives of their provisions, while they, attacking them in their own defence, cut off great numbers of them.

They were in this situation when the Deputy-Governors arrived in two sloops, which they had built in the *Bermudas*, and those gentlemen had the mortification to see, that the vices of these men, together with sickness and famine, had reduced them from upwards of 400 to less than 80. Sir *Thomas Gates* and Sir *George Summers* endeavoured all in their power to remove their uneasiness, and to reduce them once more to order; but it was all in vain, for the people shewing their empty warehouses, their ruined settlements, and the number of their sick, obliged them to consent to their embarking for *England*, as the only means of saving those who were left.

But just as they were sailing out of *Chesepeak* bay, they were met by a ship in which was their new Governor, the Lord *Delawar*, who obliged them to go back to *James Town*, in order to repair their houses and forts, and they had no

ſooner returned on ſhore, than his Lordſhip ſet before them, in a free and plain diſcourſe, the folly and madneſs of their proceedings, reproving them for their diviſions, idleneſs, and ill conduct, which had occaſioned their misfortunes; adviſing them to reform, or he ſhould be compelled to draw the ſword of juſtice, and cut off the delinquents: declaring, however, that he had much rather draw his own ſword in their defence, telling them for their encouragement, that he had brought them ſuch plenty of proviſions, that there would be no danger of wanting for the future, if they were not wanting to themſelves. He then proceeded to conſtitute a council, and afterwards to furniſh the people with fleſh; for though there were no leſs than 5 or 600 hogs in the plantation, when Capt. *Smith* went to *England*, there was not at this time one left alive; for they had been either eaten by the colony, or deſtroyed by the *Indians*, who had likewiſe driven all the deer and other game out of the country; and the *Engliſh* were ſo ill provided with nets, that though there was plenty of fiſh in the rivers, they knew not how to take them.

The company had ſent over a ſupply of cloathing, biſcuit, flour, beer and other liquors, but taking it for granted, that there were hogs, veniſon, fowl and fiſh enough in the country, had ſent no cattle. Upon which Sir *George Summers* was diſpatched to *Bermudas* to bring over live hogs from thence, for he had found plenty of them in that iſland, when he was caſt away upon it. The Governor alſo employed ſome in fiſhing

fiſhing, but the nets and tackle being ſo bad, they had no ſucceſs: he endeavoured to ſettle a correſpondence with *Powhatan*, and other of the *Indian* Chiefs, in order to purchaſe fleſh of them for *Engliſh* goods, and in ſome of theſe negotiations he ſucceeded, particularly with the King of *Patomack*, one of the moſt powerful of the *Indian* Chiefs. But though *Powhatan* had already promiſed to acknowledge the King of *England* for his Sovereign, and had on that account received preſents of conſiderable value, he was ſo exaſperated at the *Engliſh*, that he would return no other anſwer, than that he deſired them to depart the country, or confine themſelves within the limits of *James-Town-Iſland*, and not continue ranging through his dominions, with a view, as he ſuppoſed, of ſubduing them; threatening to give orders for their being cut off, if ever they went beyond their limits. He alſo commanded the meſſengers ſent by his Lordſhip not to ſee his face again, unleſs they brought him a coach and ſix horſes; for he had been informed by ſome *Indians* who had been in *England*, that all perſons of diſtinction rode in thoſe vehicles.

The Lord *Delawar*, exaſperated at this anſwer, had an *Indian* taken priſoner, whoſe right hand he cauſed to be cut off, and in this condition ſent him to *Powhatan*, with orders to tell him, that he would ſend him all his ſubjects in that manner, and burn all the corn in the country, which was then ripe, if he did not for the future forbear all acts of hoſtility. This inſtance of barbarity had its effect, and the colony lived

for ſome time in peace and plenty, making freſh diſcoveries, and forming new alliances with the *Indian* Princes.

Mean while Sir *Thomas Gates* was ſent to *England* to give an account of the ſtate of the colony; when the ſhips being freighted home with cedar, black walnut, and iron ore, theſe returns appeared ſo inconſiderable, that the company were in ſome ſuſpence, whether they ſhould not ſend for the Lord *Delawar* and the colony home; but Sir *Thomas Gates* told them, that if they would ſend over men, who knew how to make pitch and tar, and plant flax and hemp, they might furniſh *England* with all kinds of naval ſtores. That as the country abounded in mulberry-trees, they might eaſily ſet up a manufactury of ſilk; that the ſoil was exceeding fertile, producing corn, graſs, grapes, and a variety of other fruits; that *European* cattle and corn multiplied prodigiouſly, and that their colony could never want fiſh and fowl, was it provided with boats, nets and engines, which would enable the *Engliſh* to ſupport themſelves.

This repreſentation made the patentees reſolve to proceed with alacrity in improving this plantation, in which reſolution they were confirmed by the Lord *Delawar*, who having left the honourable Mr. *Percy* as his deputy, returned to *England* for the recovery of his health.

While the Lord *Delawar* was in *England*, his deputy brought about a peaceable correſpondence with the natives, which at laſt advanced ſo far, that ſeveral inter-marriages took place, and

and among these, the *Indian* Princess *Pacahunta*, who had saved Capt. *Smith*'s life, espoused Mr. *John Rolf*, an *English* gentleman, whose posterity still enjoy the lands descended to them from this lady.

The situation of *Virginia* is remarkably happy and convenient, it having the river *Potowmac*, which separates it from *Maryland* on the north-east; the *Atlantic* ocean on the east; the province of *Carolina* on the south, and the *Apalachian* mountains, which separate it from *Florida*, on the west. It is in between 36 and 39° north latitude, and between 74 and 80° west longitude; extending about 240 miles in length from north to south, and about 120 miles in breadth from east to west. The winter is dry and clear, and though the snow falls in great quantities, it seldom lies above a day or two; the frosts indeed are quick and sharp, but they seldom last long. Their spring is somewhat earlier than ours. In *April* they have frequent rains: *May* and *June* are very pleasant months, the heat being greatly tempered by cooling breezes; but *July* and *August* are sultry hot; the air growing in a manner stagnant, which produces dreadful thunder and lightening; and in *September* there falls prodigious showers of rain, at which time the inhabitants are most sickly. It ought, however, to be observed, that in this, and indeed in all our colonies, the climate daily grows better, and these thunder seasons less violent, which the inhabitants very justly ascribe to the clearing of the country, and cutting down the woods, as this gives the air a free passage.

The soil is generally low towards the sea-coast, and for an hundred miles up into the country there is hardly a hill or stone to be met with, except some rocks of iron ore, which appear above ground, and some banks of a kind of petrified oyster-shells, that are of a prodigious thickness. However, at the water-falls, there are stones of different kinds, fit for paving and other uses; and towards the hills there are quarries of slate and free-stone. There are also a sort of shining pebbles not at all inferior to *Kerry* stones, though they are generally speaking soft, yet if long exposed to the air, they are said to become very hard, and if polished are extremely beautiful.

The bay of *Chesepeak* runs directly up the country almost due north for 300 miles. At the entrance it is about twenty miles broad, or something more, and it continues navigable much beyond the coast of *Virginia*. Into the west side of this bay fall four great rivers, which rise in the *Aligany* mountains, all of them running from the north-west to the south-east. The most southerly of these is *James* river, which is generally about two miles over, and navigable at least fourscore miles. A little to the northward is *York* river: and in some places these two rivers approach each other so near, that they are not five miles asunder. Farther to the northward is the river *Rapohanack*, which in some places is not ten miles distant from *York* river, and either of them is as broad or broader than *James* river. North of *Rapohanack* is the great river of *Potowmac*, which in some places is not above seven miles distant

diſtant from *Rapohanack* river, and in others upwards of fifty. It is navigable above 200 miles, and in ſome places is nine miles broad, but in general does not exceed ſeven. Though the mouth of this laſt river, and that of *James* river, are about 100 miles aſunder, the heads of all the four rivers riſe in the ſame hills pretty near each other.

There were neither horſes, cows, ſheep, nor hogs in this country before the coming of the *Engliſh*, but they have now plenty of them all. They have alſo a ſort of elks, but they are not common, and plenty of deer. They have likewiſe hares, ſquirrels of ſeveral kinds, muſk-rats, rackoons, wild cats, beavers, foxes, and a ſort of dogs like wolves; as for reptiles, they have lizards, and ſeveral kinds of ſnakes. They have likewiſe many inſects, as muſketos, buggs, ſeed-ticks, *&c.*

They have alſo eagles of three or four ſorts; the firſt is the grey eagle, of about the ſize of a kite; the ſecond, the bald eagle, ſo called becauſe the upper part of the head and neck is covered only with a kind of white down; the third is a black eagle, which reſembles thoſe in *Great Britain*. Theſe are very ravenous, and do a great deal of miſchief. They have moſt ſorts of hawks, and two kinds of owls, both of which are very large. The white owl is a beautiful bird, all the feathers of her back and breaſt being as bright as ſilver, except a black ſpot immediately below the throat. They have wild turkeys ſo large, that ſome of them weigh 40 pounds. Their partridges are ſmaller than ours, but

but are as well tasted. They have also the mocking-bird, which is of two sorts, the grey and the red. This is esteemed the finest singing bird in the world: it receives its name from its readily imitating the notes of all the birds it hears. They have likewise the humming-bird, which is very small, has a long bill, and very fine feathers. In short, they have all sorts of water-fowl, as wild swans, geese, ducks, teal, wigeons, gulls, cormorants, herons, bitterns, and curlews; but they all differ in some respects from ours.

As for fish, no country has greater plenty; for, in *February*, *March*, *April*, and *May*, shoals of herrings come up into the rivers much bigger than ours; there is also plenty of cod, and sting-grass, which last is said to be peculiar to this country; it is so called from its having a sting in its tail, and is esteemed good food. In their rivers they have sturgeons, trout, and green fish in great plenty, and also plaise, flounders, whitings, carp, pikes, mullets and perch. The old-wife, and the sheep's-head are excellent fish. Their shell-fish are oysters, crabs, cockles and shrimps.

Of those that are not commonly eaten, they have in the sea, whales, dog-fish, sharks, porpoises, gar-fish, and sword-fish. They have also another species called the toad-fish, from its swelling monstrously when taken out of the water; and the rock-fish, some species of which are poisonous. The skip-jack, so called from its skipping out of the water, is tolerable good food,

food, as is alſo the tobacco-pipe-fiſh, which has its name from being long and ſlender.

Few countries are better ſtocked with trees, or afford a greater variety. As to timber, they have large oaks, cedars, firs, cypreſs, elm, aſh and walnut. They have alſo beech, poplar, hazle, *&c.* beſides ſaſſafras, ſarſaparilla, and many other ſweet woods, and ſuch as are uſed in dying. They have grapes of ſeveral kinds, various ſorts of cherries, plumbs from the ſize of a damſon to that of a pear; peaches in ſuch plenty, that in ſome places they feed their hogs with them; quinces in abundance, and great plenty of apples and pears.

They have all ſorts of *Engliſh* corn, which thrive well, and alſo maize or *Indian* corn, which grows in a great ear as big as the handle of a large horſe-whip, having from 300 to 700 grains in one ear, and ſometimes one grain produces two or three ſuch ears. It is of various colours, white, yellow, red, blue, green, and black, and ſome ſpeckled and ſtriped, but the white and yellow are moſt common. The ſtalk is as thick as an ordinary walking-cane, and grows ſix or eight feet high, in which is a ſweet juice, whereof a ſyrup is ſometimes made, and from every joint of the ſtalk there grows long leaves reſembling thoſe of ſedge. This corn is planted in holes or trenches, about five or ſix feet diſtant from each other, the earth is opened four inches deep with a plough, and four or five grains thrown into each hole or trench at about the diſtance of a ſpan from each other, and then covered with earth. They weed the corn from time

time to time, and as the ſtalks grow high, they raiſe the mould about them in the ſame manner as the hillocks in a hop-garden. They begin to plant in *April*, but the chief plantation is in *May*, and they continue to plant till the middle of *June*: what is planted in *April* is reaped in *Auguſt*; that planted in *May* is reaped in *September*, and the laſt in *October*.

As the great produce of this country is tobacco, and as that of *Virginia* is eſteemed the beſt in the world, we ſhall give a particular account of it. It is certain that the country produced vaſt quantities of this vegetable, before any *Europeans* went thither, and that the uſe of it was taught them by the natives; but the manner in which they cultivated it is now no longer known, ſince they buy what they conſume from the *Engliſh*, and therefore we ſhall here give their manner of managing this plant.

The tobacco-ſeeds are firſt ſown in beds, where having remained a month, the plants are in the firſt rainy weather tranſplanted, and the earth raiſed into little hillocks about them; being grown near a foot high, they, within the ſpace of another month, top them and prune off all the bottom leaves, leaving only ſeven or eight on the ſtalk, that they may be the better fed; after which, theſe leaves in ſix weeks time come to their full growth. The planters prune off the ſuckers, and clear them of the horn-worm twice a week, which is called, Worming and Suckering. This work laſts three weeks or a month, by which time the leaf, from being green, begins to turn browniſh and to ſpot and thicken,

thicken, which is a ſign of its ripening. They then cut the plants down as faſt as they ripen, heap them up, and let them lie a night to ſweat. The next day they carry them to the tobacco-houſe, where every plant is hung up at a convenient diſtance from each other, for about a month or five weeks; they take them down in moiſt weather, when the leaf gives, or elſe it will crumble to duſt; the leaves are then laid upon ſticks and covered up cloſe in the tobacco-houſe, for a week or fortnight to ſweat; and then opening the bulk in a wet day, the ſervants ſtrip and ſort them, the top leaves being the beſt and the bottom the worſt tobacco. The laſt work is to pack it in hogſheads, or to bundle it up, which is alſo done in a wet ſeaſon; for in curing of tobacco, wet ſeaſons are as neceſſary as dry, to make the leaf pliant.

Beſides tobacco, this country alſo produces flax, hemp, and cotton, and all kinds of naval ſtores might be produced in *Virginia*, with great eaſe, and in vaſt plenty.

This colony is now divided into 25 counties, of which the firſt is *James* county, ſituated on both ſides *James* river. But there are only two towns in all *Virginia*. The firſt, *James* town, which does not contain above 60 or 80 houſes, and even the greater part of theſe are taverns or public-houſes, for the entertainment of ſea-faring people. The ſecond is *Williamſburg*, to which the ſeat of government is now transferred, and yet it does not conſiſt of above 40 houſes, the gentlemen of *Virginia* chuſing to live on their plantations, in order to ſee how their

their estates are managed. The rest of the counties are *Henrico*, *Prince George*, *Charles*, *Surry*, *Isle of Wight*, *Nansamond*, *Norfolk*, *Princess Ann*, *York*, *Warwick*, *Elizabeth*, *New Kent*, *King William*, *King and Queen*, *Gloucester*, *Middlesex*, *Essex*, *Richmond*, *Stafford*, *Westmoreland*, *Lancaster*, *Northumberland*, *Acomack*, and *Northampton* counties. The number of people in these counties, reckoning the men, women, children, and negroes, amount to above half a million, of whom 120,000 are freemen, or their wives and children, and above 20,000 are capable of bearing arms. There are still many nations of the *Indians*, but some of them are very small, and it is thought, that amongst them all they can scarce raise 700 fighting men.

The government of *Virginia* resembles that of *England*; for the legislative authority is lodged in the Governor and Assembly. The Governor represents the King, gives his assent to the laws, and has a negative voice. As Governor, he is at the head of the civil administration, and being by his commission Lieutenant-General, and Vice-Admiral, the military and naval power are also in his hands.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

The first Attempts of the Plymouth *or* North-Virginia *Company. A particular Account of the Manner in which* New England *was settled. The Transactions of the first Colony with the* Indians, *and the surprising Increase of the Settlements. The Situation and Climate of* New England. *The Animals found there, and a minute Description of the* Moose. *The Fowls, Fish, and Produce of the Soil. The political State of the four Colonies, and a short Description of* Boston, *the Capital.*

IN the last chapter we have given a history of the settlements made by the *London* or *South Virginia* Company, and are now to mention the proceedings of the *Western* or *Plymouth* Company, as they are stiled by the writers of that age. They were for some years contented with trading with the natives of *North Virginia* for furrs, and with fishing upon that coast; but at length two ships being employed in this fishery in the year 1614, commanded by Capt. *John Smith*, and Capt. *Thomas Hunt*, the former went on shore, took a particular view of the country of the *Massachusets*, and had some skirmishes with the natives. After which, he ordered *Hunt* to dispose of his fish in *Spain*, and then return to *England*; but *Hunt*, basely proposing to make a market of the natives, as well as of their fish, treacherously inticed 27 of the *Indians* on board his ship, and then setting sail with them to *Malaga*, had the villainy to sell them to the *Spaniards* for slaves, at the rate of 20 *l.* a man,

keeping only an *Indian* called *Squanto*, who was afterwards of great service to the *English*.

This outrage was so resented by the *Indians*, that for the present all commerce between them became impracticable; and though Capt. *Dormer* was sent to *New England*, in the year 1619, with *Squanto* for his interpreter, in order to conclude a peace with the natives, and to settle a colony near *Massachuset's* bay, the *Indians* refused to be reconciled, and attacking the *English*, *Dormer* was wounded, upon which he left *Squanto* on shore, and proceeded to *Virginia*.

The patentees at last were so affected by these discouragements, as to give up all thoughts of making a settlement. However, other adventurers carried on a trade to *New England*, that turned to a very good account; and it is probable that this commerce might have been carried on for several years in the same manner, without any thoughts of planting, had it not been for a congregation of *Brownists*, or *Independants*, who being persecuted in *England*, had retired to *Holland*, and formed themselves into a church, under Mr. *John Robinson*, their minister, and soon after projected the design of seeking an establishment in the new world. In order to this, they, by means of Sir *Robert Nanton*, obtained the consent of King *James* I. for settling in *America*; and afterwards, by means of their agents in *England*, contracted with some merchants for a settlement on the bank of *Hudson's* river.

These merchants were proprietors of the country, and agreed to a contract, which bore hard

hard upon those who were to be the first settlers. Mr. *Robinson*'s congregation, however, sold their estates, and made a common bank for a fund to carry on this undertaking. They then hired a ship of 180 tons, which they freighted with proper goods and merchandize, and the whole company, consisting of about 120 persons, coming to *England*, embarked on board this vessel at *Southampton*.

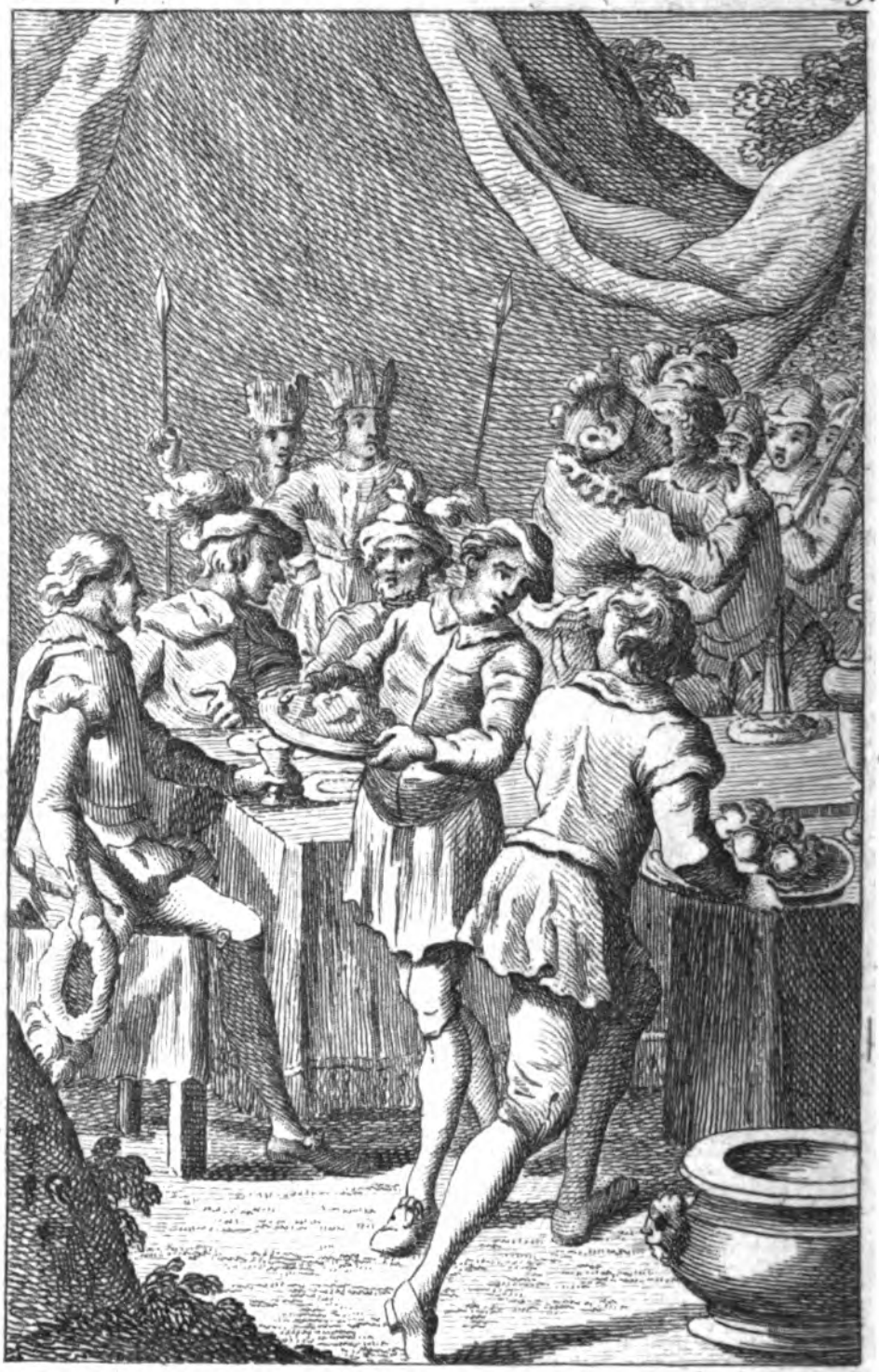
This ship sailed from *Plymouth* on the 6th of *September*, and fell in with cape *Cod* on the 9th of *November*, a very improper time of the year for beginning to build and plant. Here they refreshed themselves for about half a day, and then tacked about to the southward of *Hudson*'s river; but *Jones*, the Master of the ship, having been bribed by the *Dutch*, who intended to take possession of these parts themselves, as they did some time after, instead of putting out to sea, entangled them among dangerous shoals and breakers, where meeting with a storm, the ship was driven back again to the cape; they put into the harbour, and therefore resolved to attempt a settlement there; but cape *Cod* not being within the limits of the land for which they had obtained a grant, they associated themselves into a body politic, by a formal instrument, wherein having declared themselves the subjects of the crown of *England*, they solemnly engaged submission to the laws that should from time to time be made for the good of the country.

Having chosen a very commodious place for building a town, with a very agreeable country

about it, they resolved not to trouble their friends about obtaining any farther licence, but to risk their fortunes where providence had cast them, and in consequence of this resolution went hard to work, in building a town, in 42° north latitude, which they named *Plymouth*. The planters who agreed to stay in this place were about 100, including women and children, and of these there were only 19 families; but such were the fatigues endured by this infant colony during the first winter, that 50 persons out of the 100 died within the space of two months, and had the *Indians* attacked them, they had probably all perished.

They, however, saw none of the natives till the middle of *March*, when *Samoset*, one of their Sagamores or Captains, came to them in a friendly manner; welcomed them into the country, and told them that his people would be glad to trade with them. The next day, coming to them again with other *Indians*, he informed the *English*, that *Massasoiet*, their great Sachem, had his residence three days march to the northward, and intended them a visit. Accordingly, *Massasoiet* arrived on the 22d of *March*, with a retinue of 60 people, and being received by Captain *Standish* at the head of a file of musqueteers, was conducted to a kind of throne prepared in one of the houses. He was of a large stature, was middle-aged, had a grave countenance, and was sparing in his speech. His face was painted red, and both his head and face were smeared over with oil. He had a deer-skin mantle; his breeches

and



Massasoiet the Great Sachem entertain'd by Capt.n Standish.

and ſtockings, which were of a piece, were of the ſame materials, and his arms were covered with wild cats ſkins. His knife hung by a ſtring at his breaſt, and his tobacco-pouch behind. His principal attendants were dreſſed in the ſame garb, and there appeared no marks of diſtinction between this Prince and his ſubjects, unleſs it were a chain of fiſh-bones, which *Maſſaſſoiet* wore about his neck. This Chief had not been long ſeated, when Mr. *Carver*, the Governor, came in with a guard of muſqueteers, whereupon *Maſſaſſoiet* roſe up and kiſſed him, after which they both ſat down, and an entertainment was provided by the *Engliſh*, of which, no part appeared more acceptable than the brandy, the Sachem himſelf drinking very plentifully of it.

In *Maſſaſſoiet*'s retinue was *Squanto*, who had been carried to *England* by *Hunt*, and brought back again into this country. This *Indian* had, it ſeems, a very great affection for the *Engliſh*, among whom he had lived ſeveral years, and from his favourable repreſentation of the colony, the Sachem was induced to make them this friendly viſit. At this firſt meeting he entered into an offenſive and defenſive alliance with the *Engliſh*, acknowledged King *James* for his Sovereign, and as an evidence of his ſincerity, granted part of his country to the planters and their heirs for ever: for the Sachem being informed by *Squanto*, of the great power of the *Engliſh*, both by ſea and land, promiſed himſelf their aſſiſtance againſt his enemies the *Naraganſet Indians*, while the *Engliſh* ſtood in no leſs

need of his friendſhip, to eſtabliſh themſelves in this country. This alliance being therefore founded upon the mutual intereſts of the contracting parties, was inviolably maintained for many years.

The treaty being concluded, *Maſſaſſoiet* returned to his capital, leaving *Squanto* with the colony, whow as extremely ſerviceable to them, not only as an interpreter, but by inſtructing them how to plant and manage their *Indian* corn, in piloting them along the coaſt, and ſupplying them with fiſh, fowl, and veniſon. The *Engliſh* however ſtill remained ſickly, and ſeveral of them died, among whom was Mr. *Carver* their Governor, and the ſeamen were ſo ill, that they were not in a condition to ſet ſail till *May*, when the ſhip returned to *England*, to give their friends an account of the ſituation of the colony.

When the ſhip was gone to *England*, the colony made choice of Mr. *Bradford* for their Governor, who enjoyed that poſt for many years, and ſaw the plantation thoroughly eſtabliſhed; though in his time there aroſe great feuds and jealouſies, on account of differences about religion.

The colony remained without a charter till the year 1624, when they ſent a perſon to *England*, who procured one that enabled the planters to elect a Governor, Council, and Magiſtrates, and to make laws, provided they were not contrary to thoſe of *England*, or incroached on the prerogatives of the crown. Thus this colony became firmly eſtabliſhed without any aſſiſtance from the *North Virginia* company.

We

We are now to ſpeak of that, which, though later in point of time, is now become in every reſpect the moſt conſiderable; for in the year 1625, Mr. *White*, miniſter of *Dorcheſter*, obſerving the ſucceſs of the *Plymouth* colony, projected a new ſettlement in *Maſſachuſet*'s bay, and while ſome of his friends went over to make choice of a proper ſettlement, procured a grant from the *North Virginia*, or *New England* company, for himſelf and his friends, of all that part of *New England* that lies between the great river *Merimack* and *Charles* river, at the bottom of *Maſſachuſet*'s bay, and of all the lands, *&c.* three miles north of *Merimack* river, and three miles ſouth of *Charles* river, and in length between theſe rivers, from the *Atlantic* ocean to the *South Sea*.

This new colony, which ſettled the town called *Salem*, was ſupported with the ſame ſpirit and vigour as the former, and ſoon after obtained a patent from King *Charles* I. whereby they were incorporated, by the name of the Governor and Company of the *Maſſachuſet*'s bay in *New England*, and were impowered to make laws for the good of the plantation, not repugnant to thoſe of *England*; and liberty of conſcience being granted to all who would ſettle there, great numbers went over, and in a little time, two new ſettlements were made, the one ſtiled *Charles-Town*, on the north ſide of *Charles* river, and the other *Dorcheſter*, at the bottom of *Maſſachuſet*'s bay. Soon after, part of the inhabitants of *Charles-Town*, paſſing over to the oppoſite

oppofite ſhore, erected *Boſton*, which is now the capital of *New England*.

As new planters arrived every year, the colony ſoon became over-ſtocked, and diviſions breaking out among them, Mr. *Roger Williams*, paſtor of a church of *Brownifts*, ſettled without this government, and called this his plantation, *Providence*, which was afterwards united to the goverment of *Rhode-Iſland*.

At length the *Pequet Indians* beginning to grow very troubleſome, it was conſidered that a town and fort on *Connecticut* River would make a good frontier on that ſide. Agents were therefore ſent to view the country, who made ſuch an advantageous report of the fertility of the ſoil, and the largeneſs of the river, as induced many of the planters in ſeveral of the towns, to entertain thoughts of removing thither, they being already ſtraitened for room where they were.

Upon this, Mr. *Hooper*, miniſter of *Newtown*, put himſelf at the head of about 100 of theſe new adventurers, who ſet out in the month of *July*, and travelling on foot with their children and baggage, about nine or ten miles a day, arrived at the banks of the river, where they began a town, which they called *Hartford*. After theſe came another draught, who built a little town which they called *Windſor*; a third detachment built *Weatherfield*, and a fourth *Springfield*.

The towns thus built being from 50 to 60 miles up this river, a ſhip freighted with proviſions for theſe planters, at the *Maſſachuſet's* colony, came ſo late in the year, that its mouth was frozen up 60 miles from ſome of theſe plantations,

tations, upon which many of the new adventurers travelled back in the depth of winter, and others who attempted it were frozen to death. However, those who had courage to stay till the spring, carried on their settlements with such success, that they were not only in a capacity of subsisting, but of making head against their enemies. They had a sort of commission from the government of the *Massachuset*'s bay; but finding they had extended their plantations beyond the limits of that colony, they entered into a voluntary association, to obey the laws that should be made by proper persons for the common good, and then chose a Governor.

In this situation the colony of *Connecticut* continued, till they obtained a charter from King *Charles* II. authorizing them to elect their own Governor, Council, and Magistrates, and to enact such laws as should be thought most advantageous to the colony, provided they were not opposite to the laws of *England*, and this privilege they yet enjoy.

Great numbers of people still removing to *New England*, and the old colonies being overstocked, there was an absolute necessity of forming new plantations; and in 1637, *Theophilus Eaton*, Esq; and the Reverend Mr. *Davenport*, finding there was not room at the *Massachuset*'s bay, and being informed of a large bay to the southwest of *Connecticut* river, purchased of the natives all the land between that river, and *New York* or *Hudson*'s river: thither they removed, and having seated themselves in the bay, overagainst *Long-Island*, built *New-Haven*, from whence

whence that colony, province, and government were so denominated. They also built *Guildford*, *Stamford*, *Milford*, and *Brainford*; then going over to *Long-Island*, formed several settlements there, and erected churches in all places where they settled. But being without the limits of the *Massachuset*'s jurisdiction, they had no charter, and no other title to the lands than what they purchased from the natives. The men who settled in this country were generally *London* merchants, who first applied themselves to trade, in which they followed the example of their Governor, Mr. *Eaton*; but they met with so many losses and discouragements, that they resolved to remove to *Maryland* or to *Ireland*; but at last applying themselves to husbandry, they had surprizing success, and therefore laid aside all thoughts of removing.

While the south-west parts of *New England* were thus filling with inhabitants, the north-east were not neglected; for as the *English* frequented the coast for the benefit of fishing and the furr-trade, this put some of them on attempting a settlement between the rivers *Merimack* and *Sagadahock*, which succeeded so well, that in a few years two counties were laid out, *New Hampshire* and *Main*, and several towns built, as, *Dover*, *Hampton*, *Wells*, *Kittery*, &c. These planters and traders being also settled without the limits of the *Massachuset*'s colony, voluntarily formed themselves into a body politic, after the example of the *Connecticut* colony. Thus they continued, till being wearied out with feuds and divisions, they petitioned the General Court of the *Massa-*

Maſſachuſet's colony to be brought within their juriſdiction; yet in 1684 they made an abſolute reſignation of their charter, and the government has remained in the hands of the crown ever ſince.

In ſhort, in the ſpace of about 20 years, *New England* had above forty towns, and the people were in a happy and thriving condition.

The country of *New England* at preſent comprehends four conſiderable colonies or governments. The *Maſſachuſet*'s, which, with *New Plymouth* and the *Main*, are now included in one charter; *New Hampſhire*, which remains a ſeparate government; *Connecticut*, comprehending *New-Haven*; and *Rhode-Iſland*, with *Providence Plantation*. The whole country extends from 41 to 45° north latitude, and lies between 67 and 73° of weſt longitude. It is bounded on the north-weſt by *Canada*; on the north-eaſt by *Nova Scotia*; on the eaſt and ſouth by the *Atlantic* ocean; and on the weſt by *New York*. It being in length ſomewhat more than 300 miles, and in ſome places it is near 200 in breadth. The air is ſharper than ours, and the winters longer and ſeverer, though it lies ſo much farther to the ſouth. But then their ſummers are warmer. Their longeſt day at *Boſton* is about 15 hours, and their ſhorteſt about nine. The land next the ſea is generally low, and in ſome places marſhy; but farther up, it riſes into hills, and along the north-eaſt the country is rocky and mountainous.

As *New England* is on the eaſt and ſouth waſhed by the ocean; it has many good harbours, ſome of which are able to receive large fleets. There are few countries better watered;

for

for besides several small lakes and rivulets, there are no less than seven navigable rivers; the most western of these is *Connecticut*, which, rising in the north of *New England*, runs almost directly south, till it falls into the sea. The course of this river is at least 200 miles, and it is navigable to a great height. At its mouth are two large towns, *Saybrooke* and *Lime*. To the east of this river lies the *Thames*, which is less considerable, it also runs south, and falls into the sea a little below *New London:* the river *Patuxet* rises in the north-west of the *Massachuset*'s colony, and running south-east, falls into a noble bay near *Swansey:* the river *Merimack* rises in the north, and runs directly south for near 100 miles, and then turning east, falls into the sea between *Salisbury* and *Newbery:* the river *Piscataway* runs from west to east, and falls into the sea at *Portsmouth*, where the opening is so large, that it affords a port capable of receiving the largest ships: the river *Saco* rises in the north of *New England*, and running south, falls into the sea between the capes *Porpus* and *Elizabeth*; and the river *Casco* runs parallel with it, till it falls into a bay of its own name.

It is owing to the conveniency of so many fine rivers, that this country is so full of large and populous towns; and in the country between the rivers, there is such plenty of springs, that there is scarce any place where water may not be had by sinking a well to the depth of ten feet.

New England abounds with four-footed animals both tame and wild; among the former are

cows,

cows, ſheep, hogs and horſes; which, though they were all originally brought from *England*, are now very numerous, the latter are however of a ſmaller breed than ours; but they are extremely ſerviceable, and travel at a great rate.

As for beaſts of the foreſt, they have moſt ſorts, as deer, elks, racoons, bears, and a ſort of wolves, which were uſed by the natives for dogs, and when taken very young, may be made tame. They have here alſo hares, tabbits, foxes, ſquirrels, beavers, martins, and opoſſums, which laſt are of the ſize of a fox, and as grey as a badger: they are remarkable for having a falſe belly, wherein they hide their young, and from whence they may be taken without any prejudice either to them or to the animal itſelf.

But the moſt extraordinary beaſt is the mooſe-deer, ſomewhat like an elk, which has not yet been found in any other country, except *North America*, though it is one of the nobleſt beaſts of the foreſt. There are two ſorts, the common grey mooſe, that is moſt like the ordinary deer, and ſometimes herd 30 in a company; and the large black mooſe, which is made much like a deer, as it parts the hoof, chews the cud, has no gall, and his ears are large and erect. The hair upon the ridge of his back, which is of a dark grey, is ten or twelve inches long, and he has a ſhort tail. A ſtag mooſe is ſometimes 14 ſpans in height from the withers, reckoning nine inches to the ſpan, that is ten feet and a half. The horns of the mooſe when full grown are about four or five feet from the head to the tip, and have ſhoots or branches to each horn, which

generally ſpread about ſix feet. When the horns come out of the head, they are round like thoſe of an ox, but at about the diſtance of a foot begin to grow a palm broad, and farther up are ſtill wider, and of theſe the *Indians* make good ladles that will hold a pint.

When a mooſe goes through a thicket, or under the boughs of a tree, he lays his horns back on his neck, not only to place them out of his way, but to ſecure himſelf from being ſcratched in the woods; and theſe prodigious horns are ſhed every year. This animal does not ſpring or riſe in going, like a deer; but a large one in his common walk, has been ſeen to ſtep over a gate five feet high. When a mooſe is unharboured he will run a courſe of 20 or 30 miles before he turns about or comes to a bay; but when they are chaſed they generally take to the water. He is, however, not ſo ſwift as the common deer, though he runs much farther. As the mooſe is tall and has a ſhort neck, he does not graze like other cattle, for when he eats graſs, it is only the top of that which grows very high, or on ſteep riſing grounds. They are fond of water plants, for which they will wade far and deep. In ſummer they alſo feed upon other plants, herbs, and young ſhrubs, and in winter live upon the tops of buſhes and young trees. The fleſh of the mooſe is very good food, it is more ſubſtantial than common veniſon, and will bear ſalting. The noſe is admired as a great dainty.

There is hardly any where greater plenty of fowls, as turkeys, geeſe, partridges, ducks, wigeons,

wigeons, ſwans, heathcocks, herons, ſtorks, dapers, blackbirds; all ſorts of barn-door fowl, cormorants, ravens, *&c.* and vaſt flights of pigeons come and go at certain ſeaſons of the year.

The ſea and rivers afford excellent fiſh in vaſt abundance, as ſturgeon, ſalmon, cod, thornback, mackarel, herrings, ſmelts, lampreys, whales, grampuſſes, porpuſſes, ſeals, ſharks, and other fiſh great and ſmall. The beſt months for fiſhing are *March*, *April*, *May* and *June*.

The woods and ſwamps afford plenty of good timber, as oak, elm, fir, cypreſs, fine cheſnut, walnut, cedar, aſh, beech, aſpin and ſaſſafras. All ſorts of garden and orchard trees grow in perfection, ſo that a planter may make 100 hogſhead of cyder in a ſeaſon, and the export of apples to the ſugar iſlands is one of the conſtant articles in the trade of this province. Their apples are ſaid to be larger and ſweeter than ours in *England*, and the ſame obſervation extends to their plumbs, cherries, peaches, pears, *&c.* There are alſo pompions, onions, watermelons and ſquaſhes. All ſorts of roots for the table are here in great plenty, as turnips, carrots, parſnips, and radiſhes, which are much larger and richer than in *England*, though their ſeeds originally came from thence. Flax and hemp grow as naturally here as in any country on the *Baltic*, and in as great perfection. Oats, barley, peas, beans, and indeed every thing of this kind, ſucceed as well as can be wiſhed, and particularly maize, of which they plant great quantities. This corn, and kidney-beans were

found among the natives, and the *Indians* have a tradition, that the first grain of corn was brought thither by a blackbird, and the first bean by a crow.

The commerce of *New England* extends over a great part of *America* and *Europe*. From thence our sugar colonies are furnished with fish, cattle, boards, hoops, pipe-staves, bark, skins, butter, cheese, oil, corn, apples, turpentine, *&c.* and that in such vast abundance, that it is computed the island of *Barbadoes* alone takes off to the value of 200,000 l. every year. They deal with the other sugar colonies; sometimes with the *French*; largely with the *Spaniards*, and ship off prodigious quantities of fish to *Italy*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*. They take from us all kind of mercery goods, linen, stockings, shoes, sail-cloth, cordage, haberdashery ware, and a vast quantity of other things: in return, they build a prodigious number of ships for our merchants, and export to *England* a great deal of iron, and a vast quantity of masts, planks and yards for the royal navy, and also pitch, tar, turpentine, skins, furrs, oil, whale fins, logwood, and other commodities.

We shall now consider the political state of the four colonies established within the limits of *New England*. The first is the old form of charter government, which allows the people to chuse annually their own Governor, Deputy-Governor, Council, and Assembly; with all their officers civil and military; and to make such laws as they shall think proper, provided they are not repugnant to the laws of *Great Britain*.

Britain. This kind of Government, which is perhaps more independent than any other, is enjoyed in its full extent, by the people of *Connecticut* in *Rhode-Island*; but they make a very different use of it; for those of the first-mentioned colony are very rigid in point of religion; whereas those of *Rhode-Island* have among them people of all the sects into which Protestants are divided, without the least prejudice to their temporal concerns, every man being alike capable of magistracy. They have no established church, but each body of *Christians* live according to their own system, and chuse and pay their Ministers as they think fit.

The great colony of *Massachuset*'s bay is also a charter government; but the appointment of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary, and all the officers of the Admiralty, is vested in the crown. The people have not only the choice of the assembly, but of the council. The Governor, however, has a negative, and by virtue of his commission, as Captain-General, has the power of the militia; so that the supreme authority rests neither in the Governor nor the people, but in them both.

The government of *New Hampshire* is intirely in the hands of the crown, in the same manner as that of *Virginia* and other colonies.

The capital of this country is *Boston*, in the county of *Suffolk*, and in the province of the *Massachusets* Proper. It is situated in the latitude of 42° 21′, that is 8 degrees 29 minutes nearer the equator than *Paris*; and in 71° west longitude from *London*; and stands at the bottom of a

fine bay, in a peninsula about four miles in circumference. At the entrance of this bay are several rocks which appear above water, and upwards of a dozen small islands, some of which are inhabited. There is but one safe channel to approach the harbour, and that so narrow, that two ships can scarce sail through a-breast; but within the harbour there is room for 500 sail to lie at anchor. The entrance is defended by the castle of *Fort William*, the finest piece of military architecture in *British America*, it being surrounded by a covered way, and joined by two lines of communication to the main battery, and has also a line of communication from the main gate to a redoubt. There are 100 guns mounted on a castle, 20 of which lie in a platform level with the water, so that it is scarce possible for an enemy to pass the castle. To prevent surprize, they have a guard placed on one of the rocks at about two leagues distance, from whence they make signals to the castle when any ships come near it. There is also a battery of great guns at each end of the town, to the fire of which any enemy would be exposed, if he should be so fortunate as to pass the castle.

At the bottom of the bay there is a pier near 2000 feet in length, with warehouses for merchants on the north side, and to this pier ships of the greatest burden may come up and unload, without the help of boats. The greatest part of the town lies round the harbour in the form of a crescent; the country beyond rising gradually, and affording a delightful prospect from the

the ſea. The town has ſeveral ſtreets not much inferior to the beſt in *London*, the chief of which runs from the pier up to the town-houſe, a handſome building, with walks for the merchants, as in the *Royal Exchange*; and in this edifice there are the council-chamber, the houſe of repreſentatives, and the courts of juſtice. They have ten churches of all denominations, of which ſix are Independents, the moſt prevailing party in *New England*, there being about 14 or 15000 in the town of that perſuaſion. The epiſcopal church is handſomely built and adorned, and the congregation is ſaid to be about 1000. The church furniture, and ſome pieces of plate, were given by King *William* and Queen *Mary*; and there is a magnificent ſeat for the Governor, when he happens to be of the church of *England*. The number of houſes is computed at about 5000, and the number of people at about 25,000. The ſhipping of this port is reckoned at between 6 and 700.

There are beſides this ſeveral large towns and ports, and a multitude of ſmall ones in *New England*. About 30 years ago, the people in *Maſſachuſets* colony were computed at 80,000 ſouls, in that of *Connecticut* 30,000, and in *Rhode-Iſland* 10,000, in all 120,000. But at preſent they cannot amount to leſs than 170,000.

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

The first Settlement of the Bermudas, *or* Summer-Islands. *An Account of five Persons who sailed from thence in a Boat to* Ireland. *A Description of those Islands and of the Plants and Animals found in them, and in particular of the* Bermudas *Spider; with an Account of the present State of the* Summer-Islands, *their Inhabitants and Government.*

WE shall give a short view of the plantation of our next colony, which, though it cannot be called one of the most profitable, yet must be allowed to be one of the most pleasant of our plantations.

The *Bermudas* islands were discovered by *John Bermudas*, a *Spaniard*, after which they were frequently touched at by his countrymen, in their passage to the *West-Indies*; but were unknown to us till the year 1593, when one *Henry May* was shipwrecked upon them in a *French* vessel; but they became much more famous by Sir *George Summers* and Sir *Thomas Gates* suffering the like misfortune in their passage to *Virginia* in 1609, of which we have before given an account, as well as of Sir *George*'s being sent thither a second time to fetch hogs, when he died upon the island, at above 60 years of age; but though Sir *George* directed his men to return to *Virginia* with black hogs for the relief of that colony,

lony, they having ſtored their ſhip with proviſions, ſet ſail for *England*, and arrived at *Whitchurch* in *Dorſetſhire*, with Sir *George Summers*'s corpſe on board, leaving only his heart and bowels at *Bermudas*, where twelve years after, Capt. *Butler* built a handſome monument over them.

Theſe men gave ſuch an account of the country to the *Virginia* company, that 120 perſons of the ſame ſociety obtained a charter from King *James*, and became the proprietors of theſe iſlands, whoſe name was changed to *Summers*'s *Iſlands*, from the above gentleman, and are by our mariners called the *Summer-Iſlands*, a name they well deſerve from their pleaſantneſs and fertility.

When Sir *George Summers* firſt left theſe iſlands, two of his men who had committed ſome crime, for which they would have been put to death, ſtayed behind, and were there at his return, having ſupported themſelves on the productions of the place; they had taken poſſeſſion of *St. George*'s iſland, and built them a hut. Theſe two men, whoſe names were *Chriſtopher Carter* and *Edward Waters*, alſo ſtaid behind Sir *George*'s ſecond company, and even perſuaded *Edward Chard* to remain with them; and now, *Carter*, *Waters*, and *Chard*, were the ſole lords of the country; but they ſoon fell out among themſelves, and *Chard* and *Waters* were going to fight, when *Carter*, though he hated them both, yet not liking to be alone, prevented it, by threatening to declare againſt the man who ſtruck firſt. At laſt, neceſſity made them good friends, and they joined together in making dis-

discoveries, in one of which expeditions they found a large piece of ambergrease among the rocks, that weighed 80 pounds, besides other smaller pieces. This treasure made them almost mad, they grew giddy with the thoughts of it, and that they might have an opportunity of making use of it, resolved on the most desperate attempt that men could run upon; which was, to build a boat after the best manner they could, and sail to *Virginia* or *Newfoundland*, just as the wind happened to blow; but before they could put their project in execution, they were prevented by the arrival of a ship from *England*; for Capt. *Matthew Summers*, Sir *George*'s brother, had promised to come to them, or send a vessel to their relief. This ship was the *Plough*, with 60 persons on board, sent by the *New Bermudas* company to make a settlement, of which Mr. *Moore* was Governor. That gentleman pitched upon a plain in *St. George*'s island, and there built a cabin of palmetto-leaves, large enough for his wife and family; and the rest of the adventurers following his example, it grew in time into a town of considerable bigness. This is now *St. George*'s town, one of the strongest and best built in our *American* colonies; for all the houses are of cedar, and all the forts of hewn stone. *Moore* proved and excellent Governor; and in the year 1614, disappointed the *Spaniards* in a design they had formed of conquering these islands.

This Governor was succeeded by Capt. *Daniel Tucker*, who having a better education, and more experience, established a regular form of govern-

government, traced out plantations, and obliged every man to build uniformly in the town, and to plant regularly in the country; by which means the iſlands were much improved, and the exportations to *England* increaſed. He alſo eſtabliſhed a tolerable militia, and placed the iſlands in ſuch a poſture of defence, as to put it out of the power of any of their enemies to hurt them.

The ſeverity of Capt. *Tucker*'s goverment gave ſuch diſguſt to ſome licentious perſons, that five of them executed as deſperate a deſign to eſcape, as *Waters* and his companions had propoſed. They knew the Governor would not give them leave to go off, and therefore hearing that Captain *Tucker* had a great deſire to go a fiſhing out at ſea, but was afraid of doing it, becauſe ſeveral fiſhing-boats had been driven off by the weather; they propoſed to build a boat of two or three tons, with a deck, and ſo fitted that ſhe ſhould live in all weathers. The Governor conſenting to this, they began to build in a private place, under the pretence of its being convenient for getting timber and launching the boat. Theſe perſons were Mr. *James Barker*, a gentleman; *Richard Saunders*, who contrived the deſign; *William Goodwin*, a ſhip carpenter, who undertook to build the boat; and *Henry Puet*, a common ſailor, who promiſed to navigate it.

They finiſhed the boat ſooner than was expected, and the Governor ſending for it in order to go on board a ſhip that was ready to ſail for *England*, the men, on coming to the place, could neither find the boat nor the builders, and all

all that they could hear of them was, that the boat being finiſhed the night before, thoſe who built it went off to ſea, in order to try how it would ſail; but at laſt they found, by ſome letters they had left behind them, that they were gone for *England*.

Theſe men had on ſome pretence or other borrowed a compaſs-dial of a neighbour; and then going on board the ſhip bound for *England*, exchanged ſuch things as they could ſpare for proviſions, and one of them, at parting, told the mariners, that though they were forbidden to go with them, yet they hoped to be in *England* before them; at which the maſter of the ſhip laughed, and away theſe fearleſs adventurers ſailed, with a fair wind and weather, that laſted for twenty-one days. They then met with a ſtorm which laſted 48 hours, and drove them a little out of their courſe to the weſtward; but the wind coming fair again, and continuing ten days, they went on chearfully. In that time they met with a *French* privateer, and went on board to beg ſome relief; but inſtead of aſſiſtance, the *French* plundered them of all the little they had, took away even their inſtrument of navigation, and then cruelly turned them a drift. In this miſerable condition they ſailed on, growing every day weaker and weaker. Their proviſions were almoſt ſpent, their fire-wood quite gone, not a drop of freſh water left, nor food for above a day, when at laſt, in the very hour when they expected to periſh, they, to their unſpeakable joy, made land, which proved to be *Ireland*, where going on ſhore in the county of *Cork*,

Cork, they were nobly entertained by the Earl of *Thomond*, to whom they related their voyage, which had lasted 42 days.

But to proceed: In the year 1619, Capt. *Tucker* resigned the government to Capt. *Butler*, who arrived with four good ships, in which he brought 500 passengers; and there being as many *English* before on the island, the colony now began to make a considerable figure. This Governor divided the islands into districts; and now the government, by a Governor, Council, and Assembly, was established, which before consisted only of the Governor and Council; and the laws of the country were settled as much like those of *England*, as the circumstances of the place would admit.

These islands lie in 32° 30′ north latitude, and in 35° west longitude, at a vast distance from either continent, since the nearest land, which is cape *Hattaras* in *Carolina*, lies at least 250 leagues to the west of them, and they are above 1600 leagues from *England*. They lie very contiguous to each other, in the form of a shepherd's crook, but authors differ greatly as to their number, some asserting there are but 300 of them, while others affirm there are more than 500. However, scarce an eighth part of them are inhabited, and all but *St. George*'s, *St. David*'s, and *Cooper*'s isles, have only a few houses scattered up and down. There are none of them of any considerable bigness, the main or greatest island, which is called *St. George*'s, is only about 16 miles in length, and not a league over in the broadest place. But it is fortified by nature all round,

with rocks every way extending themselves a great way into the sea. To its natural strength, especially to the eastward, where it is most exposed, the inhabitants have added that of forts, batteries, parapets, and lines, so well disposed, that they command the several channels and inlets into the sea. There are no more than two places were shipping can safely enter, and the rocks lie so thick, that without a good pilot from the shore, a vessel of ten tons could not find the way into these harbours, which being once known, the biggest ships in the world may enter. But they are so well fortified, that if an enemy should attempt either of them, he might be easily kept out. Indeed all these islands are so environed with rocks, that they seem to threaten all the ships that venture on the coast with present destruction; and so many have been wrecked upon them, that the *Spaniards* gave them the name of *Los Diabolos*, or *the Devils Islands*.

The air of these islands has been always thought extremely healthful, and the appearance of every thing very delightful and charming; whence people have been accustomed to remove thither from the other colonies, in order to recover their broken constitutions. The heat in summer is very supportable, and with respect to winter they have really none; some even go so far as to affirm, that there is but one season, and that a perpetual spring, in which the trees never lose their verdure; for though the leaves at one time of the year fall off, others bud out at the same time. But notwithstanding the fineness of the climate,

climate, these islands are subject to storms of thunder and lightening.

There grow here all the plants found in the *West-Indies*, and all kinds of trees, herbs, roots and flowers, brought from *Europe*, thrive to perfection. Maize, or *Indian* corn, which is the principal support of the people, is twice reaped; for what they sow in *March*, they reap in *July*; in a fortnight after they sow again, and reap in *December*. Laurel, olive, mulberry, and date trees, are very common; as are also palmettos, which are a kind of palm-tree, and are extremely useful, for the leaves being eight or ten feet long, and near as broad, they cover their houses with them instead of thatch or tiles. These trees produce a very luscious fruit, in shape, size and colour resembling a damson. Their forests also abound with a variety of odoriferous woods, some black, some yellow, and some of a red colour. The berries of these trees have the styptic quality of a sloe, and are much used by the *English* to cure the flux, which they frequently get by eating the luscious palm-berries too greedily.

But amongst a multitude of shrubs and trees, peculiar to these islands, and equally valuable for their timber and fruit, there are two, which, though found in other parts of the world, have a peculiar excellence here; the first is their orange-tree, whose fruit in point of size, scent and flavour, far exceed those either in the *West* or *East-Indies*: the second is their cedar, which is firmer and more durable than any of its kind we are acquainted with, and answers in every

respect to oak timber. It is therefore used in ship-building, and the best sloops, brigantines, and other small vessels, both for service and sailing in use throughout the *West-Indies*, are built at the *Bermudas*. They have also a very singular plant called the *Summer-Island* redwood, the berry of which is as red as the prickle pear, and also gives the same kind of tincture: out of this berry come first worms, these afterwards turn into flies, something bigger than the cochineal fly, and have a medicinal virtue much exceeding it. They have also a plant called the poison weed, that grows much in the same manner as our ivy, but this is the only noxious thing in any of these islands.

As for animals, there were none in the *Bermudas* but hogs, insects and birds, when Sir *George Summers* was shipwrecked there; these hogs he found by sending out two or three of his own to feed, which rambling home, a huge wild boar followed them, and being killed was found excellent meat. The hogs they afterwards killed were all black, whence it is concluded, that the *Spaniards* left them there to breed, because they were of the same kind with those they carried to the continent of *America*.

These islands abound in more fowl, and in a greater variety, than are to be found in any part of *America*. There are swans, moor hens, teal, snipe, ducks, widgeons, herons, bitterns, osspreys, baldcoots, cormorants, and hawks of all sorts; bats and owls are also very common; and there are multitudes of small birds, as woodpeckers, sparrows, *&c.* The

English

English at their first coming, found a sort of fowl, called cowkoes, that breed in the holes of the rocks, and in the burrows like rabbits. They were extremely numerous, and so gentle that they were taken by hand; but they are now almost destroyed. This bird is of the size of a sea-mew. There is also the tropic bird, and the pemlico.

They have as great plenty of fish as of fowl, and so many sorts, that authors have not yet found out names for them; and in particular, they have great numbers of turtle, which are as good and as large as any in the world.

The insects in these islands are generally the same as in our other plantations, except the spider, which is thought to be larger here than in any other country in the world; but the beautiful colours wherewith they are adorned, take off very much from that distaste which otherwise the sight of creatures of this kind, and of so enormous a size, would naturally occasion. One of these spiders, with his legs extended, take up a space equal to that of a man's hand with his fingers spread out. Their bodies are composed of two parts, one flat and the other round, not unlike, either in shape or size, to a pigeon's egg. On their backs they have an orifice, which, as in *American* hogs, is taken for a navel: their mouths are covered with a kind of grey hairs, sometimes intermixed with bright red, and on each side of their mouths, they have a crooked tooth of a fine polished substance, extremely hard, and of a bright shining black, and therefore they are often set in silver or gold

for tooth-picks. When these creatures grow old they are covered all over with a dark brown or black down, smooth and soft, resembling velvet. On the flat part they have ten legs, five on each side, each of these has four joints, and two small claws at the end. They cast their skins every year, together with the above teeth, and live upon flies and gnats, in the catching of which they shew great cunning, and no less agility. Their webs are very large, and fastened between two trees that grow at some distance, and are so strong, that birds of the size of a thrush, are sometimes caught in them.

The town of *St. George* stands at the bottom of the haven of the same name, covered by no less than six or seven forts or batteries, mounted with above 70 pieces of cannon, so disposed, that they may be all brought to bear upon any ship, before she can make her entrance. In this town there is a fine church, with a good library, for which the inhabitants are indebted to Dr. *Thomas Bray*. It has near 1000 handsome houses, and a town-hall, in which the Governor, Council and Assembly meet.

Besides the town and division of *St. George*, there are eight tribes, *viz. Hamilton*'s tribe, *Smith*'s tribe, *Devonshire*'s tribe, *Pembroke*'s tribe, *Paget*'s tribe, *Warwick*'s tribe, *Southampton*'s tribe, and *Sandy*'s tribe, of which *Devonshire* in the north, and *Southampton* in the south, are parishes, and have each a church and a particular library; but there are no parish churches in any of the lesser islands: for all the inhabitants are ranged under one or other of these eight tribes.

The

The number of people in all these islands has been computed at 9000.

The government is like that of *Virginia*, the crown appointing both the Governor and Council; but the people by their representatives compose the assembly. They have fewer bye-laws than any of our other settlements, which may be imputed to the smallness of their trade: for this colony produces no considerable commodity, whereby the inhabitants may obtain riches; for their commerce chiefly consists in timber and provisions, in building ships and sloops, and sending some tobacco to *England*. The people of the *Summer-Islands* seem to content themselves with the plenty and pleasure of their country, and with enjoying a safe and quiet retreat, from the troubles and cares of the rest of the world. In short, the inhabitants have constantly maintained a most excellent reputation, and the *Bermudas* are equally remarkable for the fineness of the country, and the honesty and integrity of the people.

The beauty of the country, and the amiable character of the inhabitants, induced the learned Dean *Berkley* to endeavour to erect an academy at the *Bermudas* for promoting useful learning and true religion in the *West-Indies*, when the society for the propagation of the Gospel assisted him in procuring a patent from King *George* I. for erecting a seminary there, and contributed to the expence of the undertaking. Dr. *Berkley*, and three fellows of *Trinity College* in *Dublin*, with several of the Doctor's relations, actually embarked on this undertaking; but being driven

driven by a ſtorm to *Long-Iſland*, in the province of *New York*, whence the Doctor, with his companions, viſited *Boſton*, and ſeveral other great towns in *New England*, where they preached; but the deſign of erecting a college being laid aſide, they returned home, and Dr. *Berkley* was ſoon after promoted to the ſee of *Cloyne* in *Ireland*.

CHAP. XIII.

Hudſon's *and* Button's *Voyages for the Diſcovery of a North-Weſt Paſſage.*

WHILE theſe diſcoveries were making, the merchants of *England* again attempted to find a new paſſage to the *Indies* by the north-eaſt and north-weſt, and in particular fitted out Mr. *Henry Hudſon* in 1607, who undertook to ſail directly north, which he did to the height of 81° 30′, where he found the weather in *July* pretty warm. He propoſed to have paſſed round the great tract of country called by the *Danes*, *Groenland*; afterwards to fall into *Davis's Streights*, and then to return home; but being diſappointed in this, he undertook two voyages for the diſcovery of a north-eaſt paſſage, with no better ſucceſs. At laſt he reſolved to make an attempt towards the north-weſt, and ſet ſail on this voyage in *April* 1610. He now proceeded to the mouth of *Davis's Streights*, then ſteered directly weſt, and afterwards ſailed through thoſe ſtreights that

now

now bear his name, till he doubled cape *Worſenham*, after which he ſailed down the weſt coaſt of *New Britain*, to the very bottom of the bay, where he made choice of a place to winter in, that was almoſt as far ſouth as any part of *Great Britain*, in hopes of performing ſomething very conſiderable the next ſpring. However, the hardſhips the men endured while they wintered in this place were exceeding great. The cold was ſo extreme, that it lamed moſt of the company; but during the firſt three months, they ſaw ſuch flights of white partridges, that they killed above 100 dozen, beſides other fowls.

At the approach of ſpring, the partridges left them, and were ſucceeded by ſwans, geeſe, ducks, and teal; but theſe were hard to catch. They flew from the ſouth to the north, and whenever a northerly wind aroſe, ſtaid till the wind ſerved them.

At the approach of ſummer, the fowls diſappeared, and the men were obliged by hunger to ſearch the woods, hills, and vallies, for any thing that might ſerve for food. The frogs, though in their engendering time, when they were as loathſome as toads, were not ſpared, and they alſo fed on the moſs that grew on the ground. As ſoon as the ice began to break, one of the natives came to the ſhip and ſold them ſome furrs and ſkins for knives and hatchets; and when the ſound began to be clear of the ice, ſo that the boat could move from place to place, ſeveral of the men were ſent to catch fiſh, in which they had indifferent ſucceſs, though not enough

enough to ſupply the wants of the ſhip's company. At length, ſome of the men reſolving to get the little proviſions that were left to themſelves, barbarouſly contrived to turn Captain *Hudſon*, the carpenter, and all the ſick men, out of the ſhip, and to make the beſt of their way for *England*. This they performed by forcing Captain *Hudſon* and eight more into the ſhallop without proviſions, though moſt of them were taken ſick out of bed, and after that time they were never heard of more. The leaders of this mutiny did not eſcape much better; for being obliged to land frequently on the deſart coaſt to obtain ſubſiſtance, moſt of them were killed by the inhabitants, and the few who remained returned to *England* in a miſerable condition.

Upon the imperfect account of *Hudſon*'s bay received from *Pricket*, one of theſe men, ſeveral perſons who had already been engaged in expeditions for the diſcovery of a north-weſt paſſage, began to hope that they had now a fairer proſpect than ever of bringing it to bear; and therefore applying to *Henry* Prince of *Wales*, who was then the great patron of learning, his Royal Highneſs reſolved to ſend one Captain *Button*, his own ſervant, and a man of great abilities, courage, and experience; and accordingly he ſailed in the year 1611 on this expedition; paſſed *Hudſon*'s *Streights*, and then leaving *Hudſon*'s bay to the ſouth, ſailed above 200 leagues to the north-weſt, through a ſea above 80 fathom deep, and diſcovered a great continent, called by him *New Wales*. He wintered at *Port Nelſon*,

Nelson, in 57° 10′ north latitude, where the men suffered greatly by the cold, and many of them died, though he kept three fires in the ship all the winter, and had great plenty of white partridges, and other fowl, besides deer, bears and foxes. The next summer he carefully searched all the bay, from him called *Button*'s bay, back almost to *Diggs*'s island, and discovered the great island called *Cary*'s *Swan's Nest*.

Upon his return from this voyage he received the honour of knighthood, and great expectations were raised from his discoveries, which would certainly have been farther prosecuted, if Prince *Henry* had not died soon after.

CHAP. XIV.

An Account of the Settlement and Produce of Barbadoes.

WE are now brought by the order of time to the settlement of *Barbadoes*, an island that may be esteemed the best peopled, and best cultivated, not only in *America*, but in the whole known world. It is not easy to determine by whom this small island was discovered; but it is most probable that it was first seen by the *Portuguese*. However, the first *Englishmen* who landed there are said to have been some of Sir *William Curteen*'s seamen, that were cruising in those seas, in the latter end of the reign of King *James* I. and they at their return to *England* reporting

porting that the soil was fruitful, some adventurers went thither in order to plant it; but the island being covered with wood, and there being scarce any other animals upon it than hogs, it was a long time before it answered their expectations.

In the first year of the reign of King *Charles* I. the property of this island was granted by that Prince to *James* Earl of *Carlisle*, of whom several adventurers purchasing shares, transported themselves thither, and began with planting tobacco; which not succeeding, they proceeded to try cotton and indigo, which yielded considerable profit. But little sugar was made in the island till the year 1647, when Colonel *Modiford*, Colonel *Walrond*, Colonel *Drax*, and several other Cavaliers, not chusing to stay in *England* after the King's death, converted their estates into money, and transported themselves to *Barbadoes*, with such machines and implements as were proper for carrying on sugar-works, and had such success, that in a few years Colonel *Drax* is said to have acquired an estate of 7 or 8000 *l. per annum*. The adventurers fixed their principal settlement on the great bay, in the south-west part of the island, and gave it the name of *Carlisle* bay, in honour of the proprietor, which it still retains.

Afterwards the island was divided into four circuits, and eleven parishes, each parish sending two representatives to the general assembly; and so prodigious was the increase of the inhabitants, that in the year 1650, they amounted to between 30 and 40,000 white persons, besides the

the negroes, who were much more numerous, and frequently plotted the deſtruction of their maſters; but their plots were conſtantly diſcovered, and the moſt terrible puniſhments inflicted on the ringleaders; however, the cruelties ſuffered by thoſe who thus endeavoured to recover their liberty, did but increaſe the diſaffection of the reſt, and laid the foundation of freſh conſpiracies: notwithſtanding which, no plantation of ſo ſmall an extent ever arrived within the ſpace of twenty or thirty years, to ſuch riches and grandeur. The parliament thought this iſland of ſuch conſequence, that in 1651 they ſent thither a ſtrong ſquadron of men of war, under the command of Sir *George Aſcue*, who compelled the Lord *Willoughby*, the Governor appointed by *Charles* II. to ſurrender the iſland, upon condition that the Royaliſts ſhould remain in the poſſeſſion of their eſtates and liberties, and Mr. *Searl* was appointed Governor.

In the *Dutch* war the colony was prohibited from trading with the *Hollanders*, who till this time had conſtantly furniſhed the iſland with negroes, and taught the *Barbadians* to plant and manage their ſugars to the beſt advantage, moſt of which they took off their hands, in order to ſupply themſelves and the reſt of *Europe*; and the *Barbadians* were compelled by the parliament to bring all their ſugars directly to *England*: this prudent ſtep was alſo taken by the miniſtry after the reſtoration of King *Charles* II. and this was the foundation of the act of navigation, which requires all the *Britiſh* colonies to bring their ſugars and tobacco to *England*, and

prohibits their trading with foreigners in these, and some other articles.

The vast success of this first sugar colony promoted the settlement of the others; and as the sugar plantations increased, more hands were required to carry on the work than could at that time be spared from home. This gave birth to the *Guinea* trade, for supplying those colonies with negro slaves; and as the planters flourished and increased, so did their demands for all sorts of *British* manufactures, and such of the necessaries of life as could not be produced in that climate, which also opened new sources of trade for the *British* merchants. In short, the act of navigation, by obliging all the sugar to be brought to *Great Britain*, soon made *London* the chief mart in *Europe* for sugar, and there being annually more imported than was necessary for home consumption, the merchants exported the surplus to foreign markets, and by underselling the *Portuguese*, they in time beat them out of almost all their sugar-trade to the northward of *Cape Finisterre*.

In the year 1661, King *Charles* II. purchased the property of this island of the Lord *Kinowl*, heir to the Earl of *Carlisle*, and appointed the Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*, Governor; upon which the colony granted a duty of four and a half *per cent*. for the support of the civil government, and for maintaining the forces and fortifications of the island, which duty is said to amount to 10,000*l*. a year.

The island of *Barbadoes* is situated in the *Atlantic Ocean*, in 30° north latitude, and 59° west

weſt longitude. It is of a triangular form, and where broadeſt about 25 miles from north to ſouth, and only 15 from eaſt to weſt. It is, for the moſt part, a plain level country, with ſome ſmall hills of an eaſy aſcent; and though it was covered with woods when the *Engliſh* firſt ſettled there, they have been all cut down to make way for plantations of ſugar-canes, which at preſent take up almoſt the whole iſland, for their very corn, fleſh, and fiſh, are for the moſt part imported from the northern colonies.

There is ſcarce an harbour in the iſland; the beſt is that of *Bridge-Town*, in *Carliſle* bay, which lies open to the weſtward, but is ſecure from the north-eaſt. This is here the conſtant trade-wind, and blows all night and all day, except when they have their tornadoes and hurricanes, which uſually happen in the three ſummer months, and blow from every quarter. At ſuch times the ſhips in the bay are in the utmoſt danger of being wrecked on ſhore, if they cannot get out to ſea, and therefore they ſeldom attempt to ride out theſe ſtorms.

The coaſt is defended on the eaſt from the invaſion of an enemy by rocks and ſhoals; and on the weſt, where it is moſt expoſed to a deſcent, breaſt-works and redoubts are erected for its ſecurity. There is ſcarce a ſtream in the iſland that deſerves the name of a river, though there are two on the eaſt ſide, to which they have given the names of *Scotland* river and *Joſeph*'s river. However, they have good water in their wells almoſt all over the iſland, and do not dig very deep for it: they have alſo large

ponds and reſervoirs, where they preſerve rain-water. The weather is generally fine and ſerene, and their rains, as in other parts of the torrid zone, fall chiefly when the ſun is vertical, and after theſe are the proper ſeaſons for planting.

Their heats are not ſo exceſſive as in the ſame latitude on the eaſt ſide the continent of *America*; the air being conſtantly refreſhed by the trade wind in the day-time, which increaſes as the ſun advances, and abates as the ſun declines; but there being no mountain on the iſland, the trade wind is not interrupted.

The only town of any conſequence in the iſland is that of *Bridge-Town*, or *St. Michael*'s, in *Carliſle* bay, which was formerly encompaſſed with a moraſs that rendered it unhealthy; but this has been in a great meaſure drained. However, the low ſituation of the town renders it ſtill ſubject to inundations. It is ſaid to contain 1000 or 1200 houſes built with brick and ſtone; and there are commodious wharfs and keys for loading and unloading of goods. The chief produce of the iſland, as has been already intimated, is ſugar; of the melaſſes or dregs of which they make great quantities of rum; they have alſo ſome cotton, indigo, and pimento. They have ſcarce any foreſt trees left; but their fruits are oranges, limes, citrons, pomegranates, pine-apples, guavas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, *Indian* figs, pickle pears, melons, and almoſt all manner of roots and garden-ſtuff, but very few flowers.

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Their horſes they import from *New England*, *&c.* and they have a ſlight breed of their own. They have alſo ſome aſſes, cows, and ſheep; but the laſt do not thrive here; however, they have a great number of hogs. They have good poultry and ſea fiſh, but no freſh water fiſh; and all manner of proviſions are ſo dear, that there is no dining at an ordinary under a crown a head. Freſh meat is indeed a rarity, and chiefly the food of people of condition; the reſt are glad of ſalt pork, beef and fiſh, imported from the northern colonies; from whence alſo comes their wheat, flour, *Indian* corn, beans, peas, *&c.* They make bread alſo of the caſſavi root, and the negroes feed on yams, potatoes, and other roots and fruits. The gentry chiefly drink *Madeira* wine, and wine and water, and great quantities of rum punch are drank by the vulgar. They have alſo ſtrong beer imported from *Old* and *New England*, and liquors made of maize and fruit.

The government reſembles that of the reſt of our *American* iſlands, the Governor and Council being appointed by the crown; theſe, with the houſe of repreſentatives, are veſted with the legiſlative power, and make laws for the government of the iſland. The white people are ſaid to have been once upwards of 40,000, and they are at preſent computed to be near 30,000. The negroes, mulattoes, and meſtich ſlaves are about 100,000, and their militia conſiſts of about 1500 horſe and 3000 foot.

CHAP.

CHAP. XV.

A concise Account of the Settlement of St. Christopher's, Nevis, Montserrat, Barbuda, Anguilla, *and* Antigua, *and of the Produce of those Islands.*

WE shall next speak of the island of *St. Christopher's*, which was called by the *Indians*, *Liamuega*, and was discovered by *Christopher Columbus*, in his first voyage to *America*. He gave it the name of *St. Christopher's* from the figure of its mountains, there being in the upper part of the island a very high mountain, bearing on its summit another of a smaller size, as St. *Christopher* is painted like a giant carrying our Saviour on his back. It is situated in 17° north latitude, and is about 73 miles in circumference. Sir *Thomas Warner*, an *English* adventurer, and Monsieur *Desnambue*, a *French* gentleman, who commanded for the *French* in *America*, arrived at *St. Christopher's* on the same day, and both took possession of the island in the names of their respective masters. It was then inhabited by the *Caribbees*, and the *Spaniards* used to put in there, in their *West-India* voyages, to take in fresh water. These last were on such good terms with the *Caribbees*, that they sometimes left their sick there, of whom the natives took great care.

The above gentleman left some of their men in the island, and returned to their respective countries

countries for recruits, when their maſters approving of their conduct, ſent them back in 1626 with ſupplies of men and proviſions, and with commiſſions to be Governors of the new ſettlements. Monſieur *Deſnambue* arrived there about the month of *January*, 1627, with about 300 people, after a long and ſickly voyage. The *Engliſh* colony had as many men, and Sir *Thomas* had proceeded a good way in his ſettlement before Monſieur *Deſnambue*'s arrival. The two Governors therefore, to prevent any differences among the people about the limits of their reſpective territories, on the 13th of *May*, 1627, ſet boundaries to their ſeveral diviſions, with this particular proviſo, that fiſhing and hunting ſhould be equally free to the inhabitants of both nations; that the ſalt-ponds and moſt valuable timber ſhould be in common, together with the mines and havens; and a league offenſive and defenſive was concluded between them againſt all enemies; after which they proceeded with great harmony.

However, the *Engliſh* receiving ſupplies of men and proviſions from *London*, throve better than the *French*; and not only became ſtrong enough to keep what they had, but to ſpare men for ſettling plantations at *Nevis*, of which Sir *Thomas Warner* took poſſeſſion, and left a ſettlement there in the year 1628.

Mean while the *Spaniards* being alarmed at the progreſs of the *Engliſh* and *French* in the *Caribbee* iſlands, thought the ſafety of their own plantations required their preventing thoſe nations from ſettling in their neighbourhood, and therefore in the

the following year, sent *Frederic de Toledo* with a fleet of 24 ships and 15 frigates to dispossess the *English* and *French* of the island of *St. Christopher's*. Don *Frederic* seized some *English* ships near the isle of *Nevis*, and then anchored in the road of *Marigot*, under the cannon of a fort called the *Basse Terre*, where Monsieur *Rossey* commanded. Neither the *French* nor the *English* forts were in a condition to oppose such an enemy. *Rossey*, therefore, after a small opposition, abandoned the *Basse Terre*, and retreated to *Cabes Terre*, another fort, commanded by Monsieur *Desnambue* in person: but they could not prevail on their men either to defend themselves there, or to retire to the forests and mountains, where a few men might have resisted a thousand, and nothing could content them but embarking, and leaving the place, which Monsieur *Desnambue* was obliged to comply with. Mean while the *English* being in great consternation, on their hearing the news of *Desnambue's* being gone with his colony, some endeavoured to escape by sea, others fled to the mountains, and all who were left, sent deputies to treat with the *Spaniards*.

Don *Frederic* having them now in his power, commanded all on the island to depart immediately, on pain of being put to the sword, and to forward their going, sent them the *English* ships he had taken at *Nevis*; but as there was not room in these ships to carry off all the people with their families, he consented that those who could not embark, should stay till they could be transported.

Don

Don *Frederic* having made these regulations, weighed anchor, taking with him 600 of the *English*, who were fittest for his service. But he was no sooner gone, than the *English* who were left resolved to go on with the settlement; when the *French*, who were got no farther than *Antigua* and *Montserrat*, sent a ship for intelligence to *St. Christopher's*, and being informed that the *Spaniards* were gone, and the *English* busy in rebuilding and planting, they rejoiced at this happy and unexpected turn, and sailing back to *St. Christopher's*, resumed the possession of their former habitations.

The *English* now continued carrying on their colony till they were able to spare more men for settlements at *Barbuda*, *Montserrat* and *Antigua*, which were peopled and planted by Sir *Thomas Warner*. At the same time the *Dutch* made themselves masters of *St. Eustatia*, and the *French* took possession of some other islands. Mean while the *English* built themselves good houses at *St. Christopher's*, and had wives and families; but the *French* lived in huts after the *Caribbean* manner, and as few of them married, they took less pains to furnish themselves with all the necessaries and conveniences of life. Monsieur *Desnambue* died about the year 1637, and Sir *Thomas Warner* did not long survive him; but before this last gentleman's death, the colony was so increased, that the *English* in the island amounted to between 12 and 13,000.

The chief employment of the first planters was cultivating tobacco, by which they gained a competent livelihood; but afterwards, the

the quantity lowering the price, they in several places applied themselves to the planting of sugar, ginger, indigo, and cotton, and in a little time became a rich and flourishing people; both the *French* and *English* living cordially together, till the war in the reign of Queen *Anne*, when the *English* drove the *French* entirely from their settlements; and the country being yielded to the crown of *Great Britain*, by the peace of *Utrecht*, all the *French* territory was sold for the benefit of the public, which must have produced a very large sum, since out of it were paid 80,000 *l.* for the marriage portion of the late Princess of *Orange*.

Though *St. Christopher's* is the largest of all the *Caribbee* islands, the middle part of it being extremely mountainous, it is thought there are not above 24,000 acres of land fit for sugar in the whole island, and yet it annually produces about 10,000 hogsheads of that valuable commodity.

It has been already observed that Sir *Thomas Warner* settled *Nevis* or *Mevis* about the year 1628, and notwithstanding the *English* had been dispossessed by the *Spaniards*, as has been already related, the inhabitants of that island in 20 years amounted to at least 4000 people; and they continued increasing in the same manner, for a considerable time, having no enemy to struggle with, but the hurricanes, which generally visited them once a year.

When Sir *William Stapleton* was Governor of these islands, he usually made this the place of his residence, and most of the affairs of government

ment were transacted here; for each of the *Leeward* islands has a particular Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly, while the general government centers in the Captain-General.

In the reign of King *James* II. this island supplied the others with almost all their wines and negroes, and was computed to contain above 10,000 persons, besides the negroes, who amounted to above 20,000. What prodigious improvement must then have been made of this little island, which is not more than 20 miles in circumference, to render it capable of maintaining above 30,000 men, women, and children! Its annual produce is about 6000 hogsheads of sugar.

The island of *Montserrat*, so called by the *Spaniards*, from its resembling a mountain in *Catalonia* of the same name, famous for a chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is situated in 17° north latitude, and is about three leagues in length, and almost as much in breadth, so that it seems to be round. It was discovered by *Columbus*, at the same time with *St. Christopher's*; but no settlement was made upon it, till Sir *Thomas Warner* procured a small colony to settle there in 1632.

This island at first flourished more than *Antigua*; but since the Lord *Willoughby*'s time, the latter has got, and kept, the start of it. Sixteen years after its being first inhabited, there were 700 men in the island, and the rolls of the militia amounted to 360.

The climate, soil, animals, trade, and productions of this island are the same with those of

of the other *Caribbee* islands. This, however, is fuller of mountains, which are covered with cedars, and other trees, that afford a delightful prospect from the sea. The vallies are fruitful, and better supplied with fresh water than those of *Antigua*; and it is computed, that at present there are in this island about 4500 white people, and about 12,000 negroes. As *Montserrat* is less than any other of the *Caribbee* islands, it annually produces only 2500, and sometimes 3000 hogsheads of sugar.

The island of *Barbuda*, which was planted by Sir *Thomas Warner* as early as *Montserrat*, is situated in 17° 30′ north latitude, and is about 15 miles long. The first colony was so often disturbed by the *Caribbees*, that the people were frequently forced to desert their plantations; for there hardly passed a year in which they did not make one or two incursions, and that generally in the night, for they durst not attack them by day; so that the *English* grew weary of dwelling in a place where they were so much exposed to the fury of the natives; and therefore deserted the island: but the *Caribbees* diminishing daily in number, and the *Europeans* in the other islands increasing, the *English* again possessed themselves of *Barbuda:* in a few years the inhabitants amounted to 500, and they are now increased to about 1200 persons. The proprietor chuses the Governor, and has the same privileges as the other Lords-proprietors in their several jurisdictions in *America*. The inhabitants apply themselves chiefly to the breeding of cattle,

for

for which there is always a good market in the ſugar iſlands.

The next plantation is that of *Anguilla*, or *Snake-Iſland*, ſo called from its figure; it being long, narrow, and winding almoſt about. It is near *St. Martin*'s, from whence it may be ſeen, and lies in 18° 12′ north latitude. The country is extremely level, and there is not a mountain in it; however, it is very woody. In the broadeſt part there is a pond, about which the *Engliſh* ſettled in the year 1650, and applied themſelves to the planting of corn and the breeding of tame cattle. They were afterwards joined by ſome people from *Barbadoes*, and other of the *Engliſh Caribbee* iſlands, who, incorporating with the reſt, learned their manners, and though they are ſaid to amount to about 150 families, or 900 ſouls, yet they have neither miniſter nor magiſtrate among them. They apply themſelves to farming, in which they have had very good ſucceſs, and live like the old Patriarchs, every man being a kind of ſovereign in his own family.

Antigua, or *Antego*, is the laſt of theſe iſlands originally ſettled by the *Engliſh*. Sir *Thomas Warner* attempted to form a ſettlement there, but without ſucceſs. However, *Francis* Lord *Willoughby*, who was Governor of *Barbadoes*, obtained a grant of the iſland of *Antigua*, in 1663, from King *Charles* II. and planted a colony in it about three years after. It is ſituated in 16° 11′ north latitude, and in 63° weſt longitude from *London*. It is of a circular form, about 20 miles in diameter, and near 60 in circumference.

The climate is far from being agreeable, since it is hotter than in *Barbadoes*, and very subject to hurricanes. The soil too is sandy, and great part of the land is overgrown with wood. The greatest disadvantage is, there being but few springs, and not so much as a single brook in the whole island; so that the people depend chiefly upon rain-water, for which they are sometimes distressed; yet notwithstanding these inconveniences, it is a very considerable and a very thriving plantation.

Antigua is divided into five parishes, four of which are towns, as *St. John*'s town, to the northward, which is the capital of the island, and consists of about 200 houses; and *Falmouth*, *Parham*, and *Bridge* town, to the southward. The other parish is *St. Peter*'s.

Besides *St. John*'s harbour, which is the most commodious, there are other very good ones, as *Five-Island* harbour, so called from five little islands to the westward of the isle of *Carlisle* bay; *English* harbour, at the bottom of which is *Falmouth* town, defended by *Charles* fort; next to it is *Willoughby* bay; on the east shore is *Green* bay; off which is *Green* island; next to this is *Nonsuch* harbour, which is a spacious bay. There are also several little islands, particularly to the northward. The forts are in pretty good repair; *Monk*'s-*Hill* fort is mounted with 30 pieces of ordnance; the other fort erected at *St. John*'s harbour is mounted with fourteen; and there are seven other batteries for the defence of so many landing places.

There

There are greater plenty of cattle and other beasts, especially venison, in this, than in any other of the *Caribbee* islands, the other animals and vegetables are much the same. When *Antigua* was first planted, sugar, indigo, ginger, and tobacco were its chief commodities; but now ginger and indigo are seldom cultivated there. The sugar and tobacco were, however, both bad of the sort, and the former was so black and coarse, that no art seemed capable of refining it. It was therefore generally shipped off for *Holland* and *Hamburgh*, and sold for sixteen shillings the hundred weight; while other *Muscovado* sugar fetched 18 or 19 shillings an hundred. But the planters of *Antigua* have since improved their art, and now make as good *Muscovado* sugar as any of our sugar islands; and though there is not much tobacco planted in this island, yet what there is now, is not so bad as it was formerly.

The number of people in this colony are computed at 1500.

CHAP. XVI.

Maryland *planted by* Leonard Calvert, *Esq*; *A particular Description of the Climate, Soil, and Produce of the Country.*

MARYLAND was esteemed a part of *Virginia*, till the year 1632, when King *Charles* I. made a grant of all the country not

then planted, on the north of *Potowmac* river, to *Cecilius Calvert*, Lord *Baltimore*, and his heirs; and this part of the country was afterwards called *Maryland*, in honour of *Henrietta-Maria*, the Queen Consort. The Lord *Baltimore* sent his brother, *Leonard Calvert*, Esq; with some *Roman* Catholic gentlemen, and other adventurers, to the number of 200, to take possession of the country, who sailing from *England* on the 22d of *November*, 1633, arrived at *Point Comfort*, in *Chesepeak* bay, on the 24th of *February* following; where being supplied with provisions by the *English* of *Virginia*, they continued their voyage northward to the river *Potowmac*, which was appointed the boundary between *Virginia* and *Maryland*.

The adventurers sailed up this river, and landing at several places on the northern shore, informed the inhabitants that they were come to trade and settle among them; but though the natives did not seem to desire their company, no acts of hostility were committed on either side, and the *English* returning down the river *Potowmac* again, chose a place near the mouth of a river which falls into it, and which they called *St. George*'s river, and there settled their first colony. They afterwards advanced to an *Indian* town called *Yeamaco*, the capital of the country, and at a conference with the *Weorance*, or sovereign of the place, to whom they made considerable presents, the *Weorance* consented, that the *English* should dwell in one part of the town, and his own people in the other till after harvest, and that being over, they should resign the

the whole to the *Engliſh*, and retire farther into the country, which they accordingly did. It was alſo agreed on both ſides, that if any wrong was done by either party, the nation offending ſhould make full ſatisfaction. The reaſon why the *Yeamaco Indians* were ſo ready to enter into a treaty with the *Engliſh*, and to yield them a part of their country, was the hopes of obtaining their protection and aſſiſtance againſt their northern neighbours, the *Saſquahanah Indians*, with whom they were then at war.

The *Engliſh* having thus, by the moſt lawful methods, obtained the poſſeſſion of the town, gave it the name of *St. Mary's*, and immediately applied themſelves with great diligence in cultivating the ground, and raiſing large quantities of *Indian* corn, while the natives went every day into the woods to hunt for game, bringing veniſon and turkeys to the *Engliſh* colony in great plenty, for which they received knives, tools and toys. Thus both nations lived in the greateſt friendſhip, doing mutual good offices to each other, till ſome of the *Engliſh* in *Virginia*, envying the happineſs of this thriving colony, wickedly ſuggeſted to the *Indians*, that theſe ſtrangers were not really *Engliſh*, as they pretended, but *Spaniards*, and would enſlave them, as they had done many of their countrymen.

The *Indians* being ſo credulous as to believe this report, grew jealous of Mr. *Calvert*, and made preparations for attacking the colony, which the *Engliſh* perceiving, ſtood upon their guard, and erected a fort for their ſecurity, on which they planted ſeveral pieces of ordnance,

at the firing whereof, the natives were so terrified, that they abandoned their country, and left the *English* in full possession of it; who continually receiving supplies and reinforcements from *England*, soon became a flourishing people, many Popish families of quality and fortune transporting themselves thither, to avoid the penal laws made against them in *England*; and ever since, *Maryland* has been a place of refuge for those of that persuasion. However, no country in *America* can boast of having had fewer disturbances on account of religion; for though the colony now consists of persons of all persuasions, they, to their great honour, live together in the most perfect tranquillity, as if they made it their business to forget the points about which they differ, and to remember that they agree in those of being *Englishmen* and *Christians*. They also behave in the kindest manner to the *Indians*, with whom they have scarce had any difference.

Maryland is situated in between 38 and 40° north latitude, and between 44 and 48° west longitude; however, the western boundaries are very uncertain, some extending them beyond the *Alligany* mountains. This province is bounded by part of *Pensilvania* and the *Atlantic Ocean* on the east; by *Virginia* on the south; and the *Alligany* mountains lie on the west. The length from north to south is about 140 miles, but the breadth, so far as it is planted, is not so considerable. The north end of the bay of *Chesepeak* divides *Maryland* into two parts, called the eastern and western shores.

The

The face of the country, like that of *Virginia*, may be divided into the low lands next the ſea; the hilly country towards the heads of the rivers, and the *Alligany* mountains, which are exceeding high, and run from the north-eaſt to the ſouth-weſt, parallel to the *Atlantic Ocean*. The low lands formerly conſiſted of ſwamps of woods, and were almoſt one continued foreſt, till the *Engliſh* cleared part of it, either to make room for their plantations, or for building of ſhips and houſes, or the making of tobacco, caſks, and pipe-ſtaves for exportation, which has made ſuch havock among the woods, that the people begin to want timber, eſpecially near their forts and rivers, towards the heads of which there is a mixture of hills and vallies, well planted with variety of timber and fruit-trees; and where theſe are wanting, there are large ſavannahs or meadows, where the graſs grows to a ſurpriſing height.

This country is watered by inummerable ſprings and a great many fine rivers. The chief whereof are, *Potowmack*, which riſing in the mountains north-weſt, runs to the ſouth-eaſt, and ſeparates *Maryland* from *Virginia* on the ſouth-weſt, and then falls into the middle of *Cheſepeak* bay: the river *Pocomoack*, which riſes near the ocean, and runs directly ſouth, till turning to the weſt, it alſo falls into *Cheſepeak* bay, near *Watkins*'s point: the river *Patuxent* riſes in *Arundel* county, and running to the ſouth-eaſt, falls into *Cheſepeak* bay, about 20 miles to the northward of the river *Potowmack*: *Severn* river riſes on the north-weſt, runs ſouth-

ſouth-eaſt, and falls into the upper part of the ſame bay: *Cheptonk* riſes on the eaſtern ſhore, and running to the ſouth-weſt, falls into the ſame bay: *Saſſafras* river riſes in the north-eaſt, and running almoſt due weſt, falls into the north end of the ſame bay: *Wicomo* river riſes on the eaſtern ſhore, runs to the ſouth-weſt, and falls into the bay almoſt againſt the mouth of *Potowmack* river; and *St. George's* river, on the weſt ſide of the bay, runs from north to ſouth, and falls into the mouth of the river *Potowmack*. There are many other rivers capable of receiving large ſhips, which, with the numerous bays and creeks wherewith the land on every ſide is indented, affords the advantage of bringing veſſels to the very doors of the planters.

Though the weather in ſummer is exceſſively hot, and in winter very cold, when the north wind blows, yet their heats are ſeldom troubleſome, and that only in a perfect calm, which does not happen above two or three days in the year, and then but a few hours at a time; and even this inconvenience is made very tolerable by their cool ſhades, their open and airy rooms, arbours and grottos. In ſpring and autumn the weather is as pleaſant as can be wiſhed; even the winters do not laſt above three or four months, and in theſe they have ſeldom one month's bad weather. During all the reſt they have a clear air and bright ſun, and are ſcarce ever troubled with fogs. They have indeed ſometimes hard froſts, but they laſt no longer than while the wind blows from the north and north-weſt points, which is ſeldom

more

more than three or four days; and at other times, they have no froſt at all. Their rains, except in the depth of winter, are pleaſant and refreſhing, and in ſummer continue but a few hours. However, the ſummer ſhowers are very heavy for the time they laſt; and that part of the country which lies on the bays of the ſea, and the mouths of the rivers, is certainly hot and moiſt, but higher up in the country the air is more agreeable, eſpecially ſince their lands have been cleared of wood. In the heat of ſummer they have however dreadful thunder, but as it cools and refreſhes the air, the people rather wiſh for it than fear it.

Maryland is divided into ten counties, of which the ſix following are on the weſt ſide of the bay: *St. Mary*'s county, *Charles*, *Prince George*, *Calvert*, *Anne Arundel*, and *Baltimore* county. The counties on the eaſt ſide of the bay are, *Somerſet* county; *Dorcheſter*, *Talbot*, and *Cecil* county. The capital of the province is *Annapolis*, which is ſituated on the *Severn*; but though the Governor reſides there, and the courts of juſtice, and the general aſſemblies are held in the town, it ſcarcely conſiſts of 100 houſes; for throughout the whole colony of *Maryland*, the *Engliſh* live in their ſeveral plantations, and therefore all the towns are extremely ſmall, and indeed every plantation is a little town of itſelf, provided with proviſions and neceſſaries; a conſiderable planter's warehouſe being like a ſhop, where he ſupplies not only himſelf, but the inferior planters, ſervants,

and

and labourers, and has commodities to barter for tobacco and other goods; there being but little money in the province, and but little occasion for any, as tobacco answers all the uses of gold and silver in trade; and indeed there are few shopkeepers who live intirely by buying and selling. The tobacco of this province called *Oronoko*, is stronger than that of *Virginia*, and is very disagreeable to an *Englishman*, notwithstanding it is as profitable to the planter, and to *England*, there being a great demand for it in the eastern and northern parts of *Europe*, where it is preferred before the sweet-scented tobacco of *James* and *York* rivers in *Virginia*; whence the planters of *Maryland* finding so good a vent for it in foreign markets, have cultivated it so much, that this province is thought to produce as much tobacco as *Virginia*, and several hundred sail of ships are annually employed in the commerce between *Great Britain* and this country.

The soil is here as fruitful as in any country; it being a large plain interspersed with hills, of so easy an ascent, and of such a moderate height, that they rather seem an artificial than a natural ornament. The abundance of rivers and brooks is no small help to the fertility of the soil, and there is no grain, plant or tree which grows in *Virginia*, but thrives as well here; the produce, the animals, and every thing else, are the same here as there. The number of white people in *Maryland* amount to above 30,000.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVII.

An Account of the Conquest of Jamaica. *A Description of that Island and its Productions, particularly the Cacao or Chocolate-Nut, Pimento, or* Jamaica *Pepper, the wild Cinnamon-Tree, and the Manner in which Indigo is cultivated and prepared.*

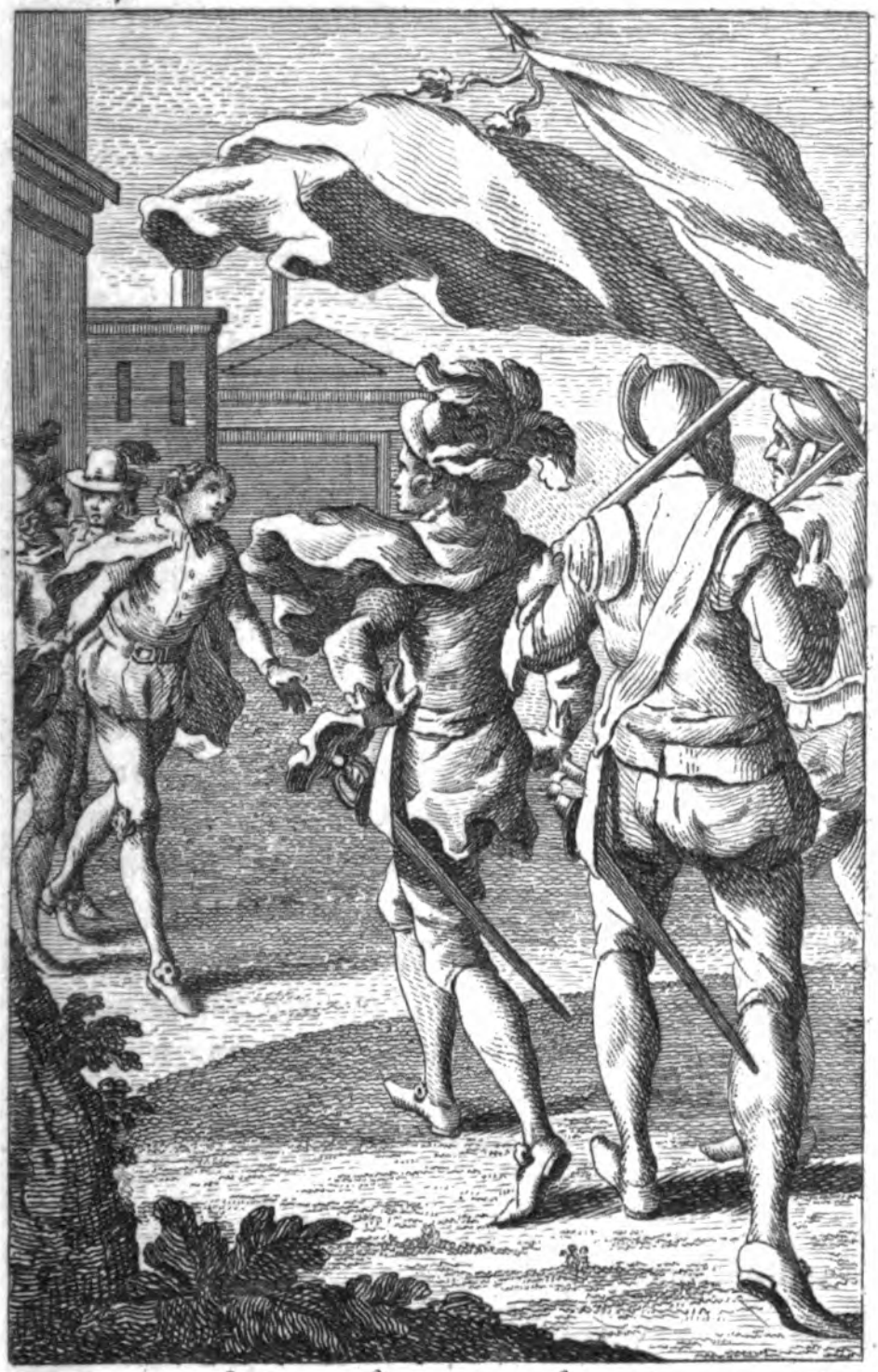
OLiver *Cromwell* being sensible of the advantages the *Spaniards* obtained from their provinces in *America*, formed a project for taking from them the fine island of *Hispaniola*, and, for that purpose sent a considerable squadron of men of war commanded by General *Penn*, with a fleet of transports under General *Venables*, with which they sailed from *Portsmouth*, and arrived at *Barbadoes* on the 15th of *January*, 1654. They afterwards sailed to *Hispaniola*, where being repulsed with loss, it was resolved to try what could be done against the island of *Jamaica*.

The fleet and troops being arrived at this last island, General *Venables* issued orders, that if any man attempted to run away, the next man to him should put him to death, and that if he failed to do it, he should be liable to be tried for his life. The troops were no sooner landed than they advanced towards the fort, which they made themselves masters of with little loss, and the next morning when the sun arose, began to

march towards the savannah near the town, when some *Spaniards* coming forwards desired to treat; but this that General refused, unless they would send his men a constant supply of provisions, of which they were in great want, and to this the *Spaniards* consented, and actually performed their promise. After which, the following articles were at last agreed upon. That all the forts, arms, ammunition, and necessaries of war; that all the shipping in the harbours of the island; and all wares, merchandize, *&c.* should be delivered up to General *Venables*, for the use of the Protector and the Commonwealth of *England*. That all the inhabitants of the island, except some that were particularly named, should have their lives granted. That those who chose it, should have leave to stay, and the others be transported to *New Spain*, or some other of his Catholic Majesty's dominions in *America*, together with their apparel, books and papers. That the commission officers alone should be permitted to wear their rapiers and ponyards, and that the artificers and meaner sort of people, should be permitted to remain in the island, and to enjoy their goods, provided they conformed to the laws that should be established.

Thus the fine island of *Jamaica* was subdued, and though the *Spaniards* continued to lurk about some parts of it for several years afterwards, and once made a bold attempt to recover the place, yet Colonel *Doyly* forced them to withdraw and so effectually reduced the whole island, that at the restoration the *Spaniards* yielded it to the

crown



Venables attacks and takes Jamaica.

crown of *Great-Britain*, to which it has belonged ever ſince; and is the nobleſt poſſeſſion we have in thoſe parts.

Jamaica is ſituated in between 17 and 18° north latitude, and between 76 and 79° weſt longitude. It is 140 miles in length, and in the middle about 60 in breadth, growing leſs towards each end. It is about 20 leagues eaſt of *Hiſpaniola*, and as many ſouth of *Cuba*, and is upwards of 150 leagues to the northward of *Porto Bello* and *Carthagena*. The whole iſland is one continued ridge of hills, which run from eaſt to weſt through the middle of it, and are generally called the *Blue Mountains*; and on each ſide there are other hills much lower. The mountainous part is very ſteep, and furrowed on the north and ſouth ſides of the higheſt hills, by very deep channels, made by violent rains, which almoſt every day fall on the mountains, and firſt wearing a ſmall channel for their paſſage, and afterwards carrying all before them, make their channels extremely deep. All the high lands are covered with woods, in which there is very good timber, though the ſoil is there extremely barren, and they are obliged to ſhoot their fibrous roots into the crannies of the rocks. Moſt of the ſavannas, or plains fit for paſture and cleared of wood, are like our meadow land, and lie near the ſouth ſide of the iſland, where a perſon may ride many miles without meeting with the leaſt aſcent; ſome of theſe plains are within land encircled with hills. Theſe ſavannas are very green and pleaſant after rain, but after a long drought look yellow and parched.

The chief ports in the island are *Port-Royal*, which is a fine capacious harbour; *Old Harbour*, which lies seven or eight miles west of *St. Jago*; *Port-Morant* at the east end of the island; and *Point Negril*, at the west end of the island; besides which there are several others on the south and north sides. But it is dangerous approaching the coast without a pilot, on account of the coral rocks with which it is almost surrounded.

There are near 100 rivers in *Jamaica*, but none of them navigable; for rising in the mountains in the middle of the island, they precipitate themselves down the rocks to the north and south, falling into the sea before they have run many miles, and frequently carry down with them large trees and great pieces of rock; and it is very common to have cataracts among the mountains 50 or 60 feet high: yet in dry years water is very scarce in the savannas distant from rivers, so that many cattle die with driving to water; and it is remarkable that some rivers in the mountains rise above and sink under ground in many places, and in particular the *Rio d'Oro* falls and rises for two or three times. Some of the springs and rivers petrify their channels and stop their course by a cement, which unites the gravel and sand in their bottoms. There are several hot springs, and also many that are salt, and form salt Lagunes, or great ponds, particularly *Riottoa-Pond*, which receives a great deal of water by a river, and yet has no visible rivulet or discharge running from it; and in these and other ponds form'd by the sea water, great plenty

plenty of ſalt is made by the heat of the ſun exhaling the moiſture.

This iſland being 7° within the tropic, has the trade wind continually there, which is on the ſouth ſide of the iſland, and is called the ſea breeze. It comes about eight o'clock in the morning, and encreaſes till twelve in the day, and then as the ſun grows lower, it decreaſes till there is none at four in the afternoon. The land breeze begins about eight in the evening, blowing four leagues into the ſea; it continues encreaſing till twelve at night, and decreaſes again till four. Thus as the land wind blows at night, and the ſea breeze in the day time, no ſhips can come into port except in the day, nor go out but at break of day or very ſoon after.

This iſland is ſo very ſubject to earthquakes, that the inhabitants expect one every year: ſome of theſe have been extremely dreadful, particularly in the year 1692, when the town of *Port-Royal* was almoſt ſwallowed up. Thunder is heard almoſt every day in the mountains, with the rains there; froſt and ſnow, however, are never ſeen in this hot climate, but hail is ſometimes ſeen very large.

The dews are here ſo great within land, that in a morning the water drops from the leaves of the trees as if it had rained; and a man riding in the night, will find his cloaths and hair very wet in a ſhort time; but there are ſeldom any fogs in the plains or ſandy places near the ſea. The rains are violent, and the drops very large. Generally ſpeaking, the great rainy ſeaſons are in *May* and *October*, when they begin

at the new or full moon, and continue day and night for a fortnight, so that Sir *Hans Sloane* observes, that all the level places are laid some inches under water. In the month of *January* is also expected a rainy season; but this is neither so constant, nor so violent as the two others.

As to the produce of the island, it has all the tropical fruits, as plantains, cocoas, pine-apples, cacao or the chocolate-nut, pimento, cotton-trees, woods for dying, mahogony and manchineel wood; ginger, and several medicinal drugs and gums. As this island produces more of the cacao or chocolate-nuts than any of our plantations, we shall now give a particular account of them.

The cacao-nuts grow on a tree, in green, red and yellow cods, every cod having in it three four or five kernels, about the bigness and shape of chesnuts, which are separated from each other by a substance like the pulp of a roasted apple, that is moderately sharp and sweet, from which these kernels or nuts are taken when ripe, and cured by drying. The body of a cacao-tree is commonly four inches in diameter, five feet in height, and about twelve to the top of the tree. These trees are very different, for some shoot up in two or three bodies, and others only in one: their leaves, unless in very young trees, are many of them dead, and most of them discoloured: a bearing tree generally yields from two to eight pounds of nuts a year, growing out of the body or great limbs and boughs, and at the same place there are both blossoms, and young

and

and ripe fruit. Theſe trees are always planted under the ſhade. Some ſet them under plantain-trees, and ſome in the woods. The nuts are cured by their being cut down when ripe, and laid to ſweat three or four days in the cods, which is done by throwing them on heaps: after this the cods are cut, the nuts taken out and put into a trough, covered with plantain leaves, where they ſweat again about ſixteen or twenty days: after which they are put to dry three or four weeks in the ſun, and then become of a dark reddiſh colour.

Pimento is another of the natural productions of *Jamaica*, from whence it is called *Jamaica* pepper, that being the chief place where it is found. The pimento-tree is generally very tall and ſpreading, with a trunk as thick as a man's thigh; it riſes ſtrait above 30 feet high, and is covered with an extraordinary ſmooth bark of a grey colour; it then ſpreads into branches, which have leaves reſembling thoſe of a bay-tree, and when bruiſed are very odoriferous. The ends of the twigs are branched into bunches of flowers, which falling off, are ſucceeded by bunches of berries, crowned with four ſmall leaves. Theſe berries are at firſt ſmall and greeniſh, but when ripe they are bigger than juniper-berries; they are then black, ſmooth and ſhining, and contain a ſmall green aromatic pulp, with two large ſeeds ſeparated by a membrane.

This tree grows on all the hilly parts of the iſland of *Jamaica*, but chiefly on the north ſide; it is generally left ſtanding when other trees are felled, and is ſometimes planted where it never

grew before, on account of the great profit arising from the fruit, which is annually exported in great quantities into *Europe*. The pimento-tree flowers in *June*, *July*, and *August*, sooner or later according to the situation, and different season for rains; and after it flowers, the fruit soon ripens, but in clear open grounds it is sooner ripe than in thick woods.

There is no great difficulty in curing or preserving this fruit: this is for the most part done by the negroes, who climb the trees, and pull off the twigs with the unripe green fruit, after which they carefully separate the fruit from the twigs and leaves, and expose it to the sun for many days, from its rising to its setting; spreading the berries thin on cloths, turning them frequently, and carefully avoiding the dews. By this means they become a little wrinkled, and from a green, change to a brown colour, when they are fit for the market; being of different sizes, but commonly of the bigness of black pepper, and resembling in smell and taste a mixture of spices, from whence it is called all-spice. The more fragrant and smaller they are, they are accounted the better. That great physician Sir *Hans Sloane* observes, that this is deservedly reckoned the best, most temperate, mild, and innocent of all spices.

The wild cinnamon, or more proporly canella alba tree, also grows in this island. Its trunk is about the bigness of that of the pimento-tree, and rises 20 or 30 feet high, having many branches and twigs hanging downwards, and forming a very beautiful top. The bark consists

ſiſts of two parts; the outward bark is as thin as a ſhilling; it is of a whitiſh, aſh or grey colour, with ſome white ſpots here and there upon it, and ſeveral ſhallow furrows of a darker colour, running variouſly through it. This bark is of an aromatic taſte. The inward bark is as thick as a crown piece, ſmooth, and of a whiter colour than the outward; it has a much more biting and aromatic taſte, ſomewhat like that of cloves. The leaves ſhoot out near the ends of the twigs without any order, ſtanding on foot ſtalks, each of them two inches in length, and one in breadth. They are of a yellowiſh green colour, and are ſmooth and ſhining without any inciſures about their edges. The ends of the twigs are branched into bunches of ſcarlet or purple flowers, which falling off, are ſucceeded by cluſters of roughiſh green berries, of the ſize of a large pea, that contain a pale, green, thin pulp, and four black ſhining ſeeds of an irregular figure.

All the parts of this tree, when freſh, are very hot and aromatic; but the inward bark of the tree is what is chiefly in uſe both in the *Engliſh* plantations in the *Weſt-Indies* and in *Europe*, and it is eaſily cured by only cutting off the bark, and letting it dry in the ſhade. The ordinary ſort of people in the *Weſt-Indies* uſe it inſtead of all other ſpices, it being thought very good to conſume the immoderate humidity of the ſtomach, to help digeſtion, and expel wind. Rum loſes its diſagreeable ſmell if mixed with this bark. The tree grows in the ſavanna woods, and is found

found on each ſide the road between *Paſſage-Fort*, and the town of *St. Jago de la Vega*.

As great quantities of indigo have been produced in *Jamaica*, we ſhall here give a particular account of the manner in which it is cultivated and prepared. It thrives beſt in ſandy ground. The ſeed from whence it is raiſed, is yellow, round, and ſomewhat leſs than a tare. The ſoil is made light by hoeing; then trenches are dug like thoſe our gardeners prepare for peas, into which the ſeed is put about *March*: it grows ripe in eight weeks time, and in freſh broken ground will ſpring up about three feet high, but in others to no more than eighteen inches. The ſtalk is full of leaves of a deep green, and will, from the firſt ſowing, yield many crops in one year. When it is ripe it is cut, and ſteeped in fats twenty four hours, after which it is cleared from the firſt water, and put into proper ciſterns, where, when it has been carefully beaten, it ſettles in about eighteen hours. In theſe ciſterns are ſeveral taps, which let the clear water run out, and the thick is put into bags of about three feet long, made commonly of oſnabrugs, which being hung up, all the liquid part drops away; and when it will drop no longer, what remains is put into wooden boxes about three feet long, fourteen inches wide, and one and a half deep; theſe boxes are placed in the ſun till the indigo is very hot, and then taken in till the extreme heat is over; and this is repeated till it is ſufficiently dried.

In land that proves proper for indigo, the labour of one hand, will in a year's time produce between

between eighty and a hundred weight, if no accidents happen; for indigo, as well as other commodities in those parts, is subject to many; the most common are, blasting and worms, by which it is frequently destroyed.

There is plenty of cotton in *Jamaica*, which is finer than that in the *Caribbee* islands. There are besides three sorts of bark used by the tanners, who tan better here than in *England*, and in six weeks the leather is ready to work into shoes. There are here also abundance of dyers woods, as fustic, red wood, logwood, and others. The island also abounds in drugs and medicinal herbs, as guaiacum, china root, sarsaperilla, cassia, tamarinds, vanelloes, *&c.* But the sugar cane is the chief glory of *Jamaica*, for by this the inhabitants have acquired immense riches, and this island is said annually to produce near 100,000 hogsheads.

As to the number of people in the island, various computations have been made, but according to the best accounts, there are said to be near 100,000 white people, and four times as many negroes.

The *English* eat much the same food as in *England*, and some other sorts, as turtle, bread of *Indian* corn, *Yams* and *Cassavi* root. The water is unwholesome near the sea coasts, and has destroyed great numbers of seamen at *Port-Royal*. The common distempers of the country are fevers, fluxes, and the dry gripes.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVIII.

The Manner in which Carolina *was settled by the* English, *after the Attempts made by the* Spaniards *and* French. *The Climate and Soil of* Carolina. *A Description of* Charles-Town *and* Beaufort, *with the Produce of the Country, and the Manner in which the People prepare their Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, and Pitch. And a short View of the Quantity of their Cattle, and the Nature of their Exports.*

CAROLINA is a part of that extensive country in *North America*, which was formerly comprehended under the name of *Florida*, which was first discovered by *Sebastian Cabot*, and afterwards received the name of *Florida* from *Juan Ponce de Leon*.

The *Spaniards* endeavoured several times to make settlements in this country; but after many unfortunate and expensive expeditions, being entirely discouraged, abandoned it for several years. At length the *French*, perceiving that this large tract of land was neglected by the *Spaniards*, Admiral *Coligny* sent *John Ribaut*, who formed a settlement here in the reign of *Charles* IX. and having built a fort called it *Charles-Fort*, giving the name of *Port-Royal* to the harbour.

However, the civil war raging in *France*, *Ribaut*'s soldiers mutinied for want of supplies; for though the natives were very kind to them

out

out of hatred to the *Spuniards*, they could not furnish them with many of the necessaries they wanted; *Ribaut*, therefore, having made some discoveries in the east part of *Florida*, returned to *France*; but in his passage the men were reduced to such extremity, that they killed and eat one of the crew, and would probably have done so by others, had they not providentially met with an *English* ship, which supplied them with some provisions. Two years after, a peace being concluded in *France* between the Papists and Protestants, Admiral *Coligny* procured more ships to be sent; and some time after *Ribaut* followed with other vessels, and a supply of men and provisions.

The *French* now began to conceive great hopes of this plantation, when a squadron of *Spanish* ships drove the *French* out of the fort, basely killed *Ribaut* and 600 men, after having given them quarter, and obliged the few whom they suffered to remain alive to return to *France*.

The *French* King was the less moved with this outrage committed on his subjects, on account of their being Protestants: however, *Peter Melanda*, who had dislodged the *French*, so provoked the *Indians* by his cruelty and injustice, that they only waited for an opportunity to be revenged, which happened soon after: for Capt. *de Gorgues*, a *French* gentleman, at his own expence, fitted out three stout ships, and sailing to *Carolina* with 280 men, was assisted by the *Indians*, and having taken fort *Charles*, put all the *Spaniards* he found therein to the sword. They had built two other forts which he easily reduced,

served

ſerved the garriſons in the ſame manner, and then demoliſhed theſe fortifications. It does not appear that Monſ. *de Gorgues* made any ſettlement here, or that the *Spaniards* endeavour'd to recover the country, which from the year 1567 lay deſerted by all *European* nations, till the reign of *Charles* II. King of *England*.

In 1622, ſeveral *Engliſh* families flying from the maſſacres committed by the *Indians* in *Virginia* and *New England*, were driven upon theſe coaſts, and ſettled in the province of *Malica*, near the head of the river *May*, where they became a kind of miſſionaries among the *Malicans* and *Apalachites*; and in the year 1653, Mr. *Brigſtock*, an *Engliſhman*, went to *Apalachia*, where he was honourably entertained by his countrymen, who were there before. And this perſon wrote an account of this ſettlement.

Such was the ſituation of things, when after this country had been abandoned by the *French* for near 100 years, King *Charles* II. made a grant of this province in 1663 to *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*, Lord High Chanceller of *England*; *George*, Duke of *Albemarle*; *William*, Lord *Craven*; *Anthony*, Lord *Aſhley*, Sir *George Carteret*; Sir *William Berkley*, and Sir *John Colliton*; from the north end of *Luck* iſland, within 36° of north latitude, to the river *San Mattheo*, which borders on the coaſt of *Florida*, and is within 31° of north latitude, and to the weſtward as far as the ſouth ſeas.

Theſe proprietors afterwards obtained another grant, which ſome what varied the bounds of the province, by fixing its northern frontier at

Carotoch-

Carotoch river, in 36° 30′ north latitude, and its ſouthern frontier in 29°, within which bounds both the *Carolinas*, and the new province of *Georgia* are included.

The plan of government for this new colony was ſtruck out by that great ſtateſman, *Anthony* Earl of *Shaftſbury*, and digeſted into form by the juſtly celebrated Mr. *John Locke*; but after it had been in the poſſeſſion of the proprietors or their heirs for about ſixty years, ſeven of them ſold their ſhares to the crown for 17,500 *l.* each proprietor who had a whole ſhare, having 2,500 *l.* and the quit-rents, and other incomes due to theſe proprietors, amounting to about 9000 *l.* they alſo ſold them to the crown for 5000 *l.* This ſurrender was confirmed by act of parliament in the year 1728, when the remaining one eighth of the property in poſſeſſion of the Lord *Carteret*, was confirmed to him and his heirs: and in conſequence of the powers granted to his Majeſty by this act, he has ever ſince appointed the Governors of *North* and *South Carolina*.

This province is ſeated between the extremes of heat and cold; but yet the heat is more troubleſome in ſummer than the cold in winter, this laſt ſeaſon being very ſhort, and froſty mornings frequently ſucceeded by warm days. The air is for the moſt part ſerene and clear, both in ſummer and winter; yet the inhabitants have their winter rains, and ſometimes very heavy ſhowers about *Midſummer*, eſpecially if the wind changes ſuddenly from the ſouth-eaſt to the north-weſt, when it blows exceedingly cold, and

brings distempers on those who do not take care to guard against it. To those who live regularly and use any precaution, the country is generally healthful: but persons, who after a hot day expose themselves to the cool breezes of the evening, usually feel their effects; as do those who indulge themselves in eating great quantities of fruit, and drinking spirituous liquors to excess. This country is subject to hurricanes, as well as the *Caribbee* islands, but these do not happen every year.

This province is now divided into *North* and *South Carolina*; and the country known by the name of *Georgia*, is also within the original limits of this colony; but at present, we shall only concern ourselves with the two first-mentioned provinces, and shall treat of the last in its proper place.

North Carolina is bounded by *Virginia* on the north; by the ocean on the east; by a line drawn in 34° from the ocean to the mountains, on the south; and by that part of *Florida* possessed by the *Indians* on the west; and is subdivided into 14 townships or parishes.

South Carolina is divided from *North Carolina* by the above imaginary line on the north; by the ocean on the east; by the river *Savannah*, which separates it from *Georgia*, on the south; and by the country of the *Indians* on the west; being divided into 14 parishes or townships. But the chief, and almost the only town, in both *Carolinas* is *Charles-Town*, situated in 32° 45′ north latitude, on the point of the peninsula formed by *Ashley* and *Cooper* rivers; the former

of

of which is navigable for ſhips 20 miles above the town, and for boats and large canoes near 40 miles farther; the other river is not navigable for ſhips ſo far, but for boats much farther. The harbour is ſecured by *Johnſon*'s fort, which has 20 guns level with the water. The town ſome years ago contained upwards of 600 houſes, but their number is by this time probably much encreaſed; they are generally well built of brick or timber, moſt of them are faſhed, and formed into regular and ſpacious ſtreets, and the inhabitants have here the moſt magnificent Proteſtant church in all *America*, it having three iſles, galleries which extend all round, and an organ.

The town of *Beaufort* is ſituated on the iſland of *Port-Royal*, in 31° 40′ north latitude, and 100 miles ſouth of *Charles-Town*; the iſland and continent forming a fine capacious harbour, capable of containing the whole royal navy of *England*. This iſland conſiſts of near 1000 acres, and is navigable all round for boats and pettiaugers, or great canoes, and one half of it for ſhipping, where large veſſels may load and unload from the ſhore. But there are ſaid to be not much above threeſcore houſes in the town of *Beaufort*, though from its advantageous ſituation, it will probably be one day the capital of *Carolina*, as it is already the ſtation for the *Britiſh* fleets in thoſe ſeas. There is another port town erected at *Wingaw*, about 50 miles to the northward of *Charles-Town*, to which they have given the name of *George-Town*.

As to the produce of the country, all ſorts of trees and plants will grow there as well as can

be wiſhed, particularly citron-trees; white mulberry-trees, for feeding of ſilk-worms; orange-trees, olives, vines, rice, wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, hemp, flax, cotton, tobacco and indigo. The lands are not difficult to clear, becauſe there are neither ſtones nor brambles, but only great trees which do not grow very thick, ſo that more land may be cleared there in one week, than could be done in *Europe* in a month. It is cuſtomary in the country to cut down theſe great trees, and to leave the ſtumps four or five years to rot, after which they root them up, in order to manure the land. The ground is indeed ſandy, but this ſand is impregnated with a ſalt, or nitre, which renders it very fruitful, ſo that there are a great number of plantations that have been continually cultivated for 70 years, which yet produce great crops, without ever being manured; for they never lay any dung on the ground.

Silk-worms in *Carolina* are hatched from the egg about the middle of *March*; at the ſame time that the mulberry leaves, which are their food begin to open; being attended and fed ſix weeks, they eat no more, but have ſmall buſhes ſet up for them to ſpin themſelves into balls, which are thrown into warm water and wound off into raw ſilk.

Turpentine roſin, tar and pitch are all produced from a ſort of pine-tree. Turpentine, by cutting in the ſtanding green trees, ſeveral channels that meet at the foot of the tree, where a receiver is placed. Theſe channels are cut as high as a perſon can reach with an ax, and the

bark

bark is pealed off from all those parts of the trunk that are exposed to the sun, that its heat may the more easily force out the turpentine which flows into the receiver. This turpentine being boiled in kettles becomes rosin.

Tar is made by preparing a circular floor of clay, declining towards the centre, from which is laid sloping a wooden pipe, that reaches about ten feet without the circumference. Under the end, the earth is dug away, and barrels placed to receive the tar as it runs. Upon the floor is built a pile of dry pine wood, split in pieces, and surrounded with a wall of earth, which covers it all over, except a little at the top, where the fire is first kindled: after the fire begins to burn they also cover the top, to prevent there being any flame, and only a sufficient heat to force the tar downwards into the pipe in the centre of the floor. This heat they temper as they please, by thrusting a stick through the earth and letting in the air at as many places as they think proper. Pitch is made by boiling tar in large iron kettles set in furnaces, or by burning it in round clay holes made in the earth.

Black cattle have greatly encreased since the first settling of the colony, for about 50 years ago it was reckoned pretty extraordinary for a man to have three or four cows, though now some people have 1000 head, and it is very common for one man to have 200. The cows graze in the forests, and the calves being separated and kept in pastures fenced in, they return home at night to suckle them. Here are also abundance of hogs, that go daily to feed in the

woods, on nuts and roots, but having a shelter at home, and something given them to eat, they generally return in the evening. The beef and pork produced here find a good market in the sugar islands.

The trade of *Carolina* is now so considerable, that above 200 ships annually sail from thence laden with merchandize of the growth of the country, and it appeared from the custom-house entries, at *Charles-Town*, so long ago as from *March* 1730 to *March* 1731, that they exported in that year 41,957 barrels of rice, about 500 pounds weight per barrel; 10,750 barrels of pitch; 2063 of tar; and 759 of turpentine; 300 casks of deers skins, containing 8 or 900 each; besides a vast quantity of *Indian* corn, peas, and beans, beef, pork, and other salted flesh; beams, plank and timber for building, as oak, walnut, pine, cedar and cypress; and they now export great quantities of indigo.

They carry on a great trade with the *Indians*, from whom they procure vast quantities of skins, in exchange for which they give them powder and shot, coarse cloth, vermilion, iron, strong liquors, and some other goods, by which they have a very considerable profit; and to assist them in cultivating the ground they have above 40,000 negroes.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIX.

An Account of the Settlement of New York, *a Description of that Province, and the Trade of its Inhabitants.*

THE next colony in *America* settled by the *English*, was that of *New York*, to which we have a double right, that of discovery and conquest. The coast was first viewed by *Sebastian Cabot*, and in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, that country was considered as a part of the province of *Virginia*. Afterwards in the year 1608 the famous navigator *Hudson*, discovered the river that has since borne his name, and the adjacent country; which he afterwards, without any legal authority, sold to the *Dutch*, who planted there. At length some *English* Dissenters, who for the sake of religious liberty, fled to *Holland*, hearing the *Dutch* give an inviting description of the river, climate, and soil of this country, embarked in order to sail thither; but the master of the ships being bribed by the *Dutch*, obliged them to land farther to the northward, where they became the first planters of *New England*.

Two or three years before this, Sir *Samuel Argall* had destroyed the *Dutch* plantations, when to prevent the like for the future they applied to King *James* for his licence to stay there, to build cottages, and to plant for traffic, as well as subsistence, pretending that it was only for the conveniency

veniency of their ships touching there for fresh water and provisions, in their voyage to *Brasil*; but by little and little they extended their limits, built towns, fortified them, became a flourishing colony, and called the country *Nova Belgia*.

The *Dutch* colonies were in this thriving condition at the opening of the first *Dutch* war in King *Charles* the Second's reign, when they were attacked by the *English* in 1644, by Sir *Robert Car*, who was sent to take possession of this plantation. He took with him between 2 and 3000 men, and offering protection to such of the inhabitants as submitted, became master of the whole country without a blow. After which his Majesty gave leave to such of the inhabitants as were inclined to it, to stay, and suffered the rest to depart freely with their effects. The number of the latter was but very inconsiderable in comparison of the former. Col. *Nichols* was left Governor of the province and continued so 20 years; in which time he brought the people not only to relish but to be in love with the *English* government; so that there never was the least disturbance among the inhabitants, on account of their being subject to *England*.

The Duke of *York* granted away part of this province, but the remainder, which is now stiled *New York*, has ever since continued a royal government. This province is bounded by *Canada* on the north; by *New England* on the east; by the ocean on the south; and by the five *Indian* nations and *Pensylvania* on the west, extending above 200 miles in length from north to south; but it is scarce 60 miles broad in any part. To this

this muſt be added the iſland of *Manahattan*, upon which the city of *New York* is built; *Staten* iſland and *Long-Iſland*, all which lie before the mouth of *Hudſon*'s river, and are compehended in *New York* proper.

This province is divided into ten counties, which proceeding from north to ſouth, down *Hudſon*'s river, lie in the following order, *Albany*, *Ulſter*, *Dutcheſs*, *Orange*, *King*'s county, *Cheſter*, *New York* county, *Queen*'s county, *Suffolk* county, and *Richmond* county, which abound in farms, but have not many great towns; the principal are *New York* city, *Schenectida*, *Albany*, and *Weſt-Cheſter*.

New York city is ſituated in 40° 40′ north latitude, and 47° 4′ weſt longitude, at the ſouth end of *York* county, in an iſland at the mouth of *Hudſon*'s river, about fourteen miles long, and three broad. As this city ſtands upon an eminence, and contains above 1000 houſes well built with brick and ſtone, and has a wall and forts that ſerve as well for ornaments as defence, there is ſcarce any town in *North America* that makes a better appearance. The public buildings are the ſeveral churches, belonging to thoſe of the church of *England*; to the *Swedes* of the *Lutheran* perſuaſion; to the *Dutch* Calviniſts; the *French* refugees; and the *Engliſh* Diſſenters; the town-houſe, and the edifice where their general aſſemblies and courts of juſtice are held.

This city has an excellent harbour, furniſhed with commodious keys and warehouſes, and employs ſome hundreds of veſſels in its foreign trade and fiſheries.

As

As *New York* may be considered as the frontier garrison in the south, against an invasion from any maritime power; so *Schenectida* town and fort, in the county of *Albany*, 20 miles north of the town of *Albany*, was deemed the frontier on the north against the *French* of *Canada*, and their *Indian* allies, who in the year 1688 surprized and almost demolished the town, with the works about it; but they have since been repaired and enlarged, and fort *Nicholson*, and some others have been erected. *Albany* is a considerable town in *Hudson*'s river, 150 miles north of *New York* city, and has a fort erected for its defence. Here the Sachems or Kings of the five nations meet the Governors of our northern colonies, to renew their alliances, and concert measures for their defence against the common enemy.

South-west of the island and county of *New York* lies *Staten* island, which is about ten miles in length, and six in breadth, and has a great many good farms and plantations.

Long-Island lies east of *Staten* island, and south-east of that of *New York*, opposite to the colony of *Connecticut*. It is 150 miles in length, and generally about 12 in breadth, containing three of the counties above-mentioned, *viz.* *Queen*'s county, *Suffolk* county, and *Richmond* county. The chief towns in *Queen*'s county are *Jamaica* and *Hempstead*; in *Suffolk* county, the chief town is *Oyster Bay*; and in the last there is not only the town of *Richmond*, which gives its name to that county, but *Southampton*, *North Castle*, and *New Windsor*.

There

There is a celebrated plain in the midſt of *Long-Iſland* 16 miles long and four broad, to which they have given the name of *Saliſbury-Plain*, from its having as fine a turf as that of *Saliſbury-Plain* in *England*. As there is an excellent breed of horſes in the iſland, they have races here every ſeaſon, to which the gentlemen of *New England* and *New York* reſort, as people do here to *Newmarket*. There are other good towns in the county of *Weſt-Cheſter* on the continent, eaſt of the mouth of *Hudſon*'s river. The chief of which are *Weſt-Cheſter* and *Rye*.

The trade from *New York* to the ſugar iſlands is very conſiderable, and conſiſts in corn, flour, beef, pork, peas, bacon, ſmoked beef, apples, onions, boards, and pipe-ſtaves; for which they receive in return ſugar, melaſſes, rum, ginger, coffee, *&c.* They alſo drive a very advantageous trade with *Madeira* and the *Azores* in pipe-ſtaves and fiſh, for which they load their ſhips back with wine and brandy. It is affirmed, that the winters being pretty ſevere in this country, the people take off more of the woollen manufactures of this kingdom than all the iſlands put together, *Jamaica* excepted, and return more gold and ſilver to pay for them. The number of people in this province is ſaid to amount to above 50,000.

CHAP.

CHAP. XX.

An Account of the Settlement of the East *and* West Jerseys, *and of the Produce and Trade of those Provinces.*

THE countries now called the *Jerseys*, fell under the dominion of the crown of *Great Britain*, by the conquest of *Nova Belgia* or *New York*, of which they were a part. The several voyages that had been made for the planting of *Virginia* rendered these coasts very well known to multitudes of *English* seamen, who being dispersed into different parts of the world, carried the news of these rich and pleasant countries in *America* along with them wherever they went, and this inspired strangers with a strong desire of possessing what we seemed to neglect.

The first *Europeans* who settled here were the *Swedes*, who had three towns in this province, *Christiana*, called by the *Indians Andastaka*, *Elsinbourg*, and *Gottembourg*. Their settlements were chiefly on the south side of the river towards *Pensylvania*; opposite to which there is a place still called fort *Elsinbourg*. The *Swedes*, however, made but little progress in their plantation, while the *Dutch* being always industrious in promoting their own advantage, worked them so far out of it, that *Bergen*, the northern part of *New Jersey*, was almost entirely new planted by *Hollanders*. At length King *Charles* II. gave this tract in his grant

grant of *Nova Belgia* to the Duke of *York*, but the *English* made no settlement in it till several years after they were in the possession of that province, and had much extended their plantations.

The Duke of *York* having invested this province, under the name of *Nova Caneria*, in *John* Lord *Berkley*, and Sir *George Carteret*, they, or their assignees, agreed to divide it into two parts; when *East Jersey*, which borders on *New York*, falling to Sir *George*, whose family was of the isle of *Jersey*, this province took its name from thence, and *West New Jersey*, which borders on *Pensylvania*, falling to the Lord *Berkley*, it was agreed to give the name of that island to the whole.

This entire province containing the two *Jerseys*, has the main ocean on the south and east; the river *Delawar*, which separates it from *Pensylvania*, on the west; and *Hudson*'s river on the north. It lies between 39 and 40° north latitude, and extends in length on the sea coast, and along *Hudson*'s river, above 120 miles, and 60 in breadth from east to west. The largest and best inhabited part of this province is *East Jersey*, which extends from *Little-Egg* harbour to that part of *Hudson*'s river which is in 40° north latitude, and to the southward and westward was divided from *West Jersey* by a line of partition that extends in length from *Egg* harbour to the south branch of *Raritan* river, and contains *Bergen* county, *Essex* county, and *Middlesex*, on the north side of the last-mentioned river, and *Monmouth* county on the south. *West*

Jersey contains the same number of counties, and these are *Burlington*, *Gloucester*, *Salem*, and *Cape-May*.

These two provinces were for a considerable time in the hands of different proprietors; but at length, on the 22d of *April* 1702, these proprietors made an assignment of their rights to Queen *Anne*, and ever since that time they have constituted but one royal government, the King appointing the Governor and Council, and the freemen chusing the representative body of the commons. Sometimes indeed the Governor of *New York* is also Governor of the *Jerseys*, but this is always by a separate commission.

The chief towns in the *Jerseys* are, first, *Perth Amboy*, the capital of the county of *Middlesex*, pleasantly situated at the mouth of *Raritan* river, which had it been built according to the intended model, would have been one of the finest towns in *North America*; but planters have not resorted to it as was expected, though it is so commodiously situated for trade, that ships of 300 tons may come up in one tide, and lie before the merchants doors; but *Elizabeth*'s town, which is the capital of the county of *Essex*, and is situated to the north, flourishes much more, and may still be deemed the most considerable town in the *Jerseys*. The other principal towns are *Bergen*, the capital of the county of the same name, *Middleton*, *Shrewsbury*, and *Freehold* in the county of *Monmouth*; *Burlington* or *Bridlington*, the capital of the county of *Burlington*, and of all *West-Jersey*: this last town is situated on an island in the middle of the river *Delawar*,

to

to the northward of *Philadelphia* in *Pensylvania*, but on the opposite side of the river: the houses are handsomely built of brick, and laid out into spacious streets, with commodious keys and wharfs to which ships of 2 or 300 tons may come up. It has also a handsome market-place, a town-house where the courts of justice were formerly held, and two good bridges over the river; the one called *London-Bridge*, and the other *York-Bridge*; and having an easy communication with *Philadelphia* and the ocean, by means of the river *Salem*, which falls into *Delawar* bay, it is said to be one of the best towns in *West-Jersey*, whether we consider its situation, buildings or trade.

The soil and conveniences of rivers and creeks are much the same in both *Jerseys*, except that *West-Jersey* abounds more in the latter, from its situation on *Delawar* river. As the *English* colony behaved with such integrity to the *Indians*, as to purchase of them the land they planted, they have had the advantage of living without molestation, and it is computed that the inhabitants amount to above 16,000. But there are not above 200 *Indians* in this province.

The country produces plenty of all sorts of grain, and the inhabitants, besides carrying provisions to the sugar islands, drive a trade in furrs and skins. They also ship off train oil, fish, corn and other provisions for *Portugal*, *Spain* and the *Canaries*.

CHAP. XXI.

The History of the various Settlements and Revolutions in the Lucayan *or* Bahama *Islands.*

WE now come to the settlement of the *Lucayan* or *Bahama* islands, the first parts of the new world discovered by *Columbus*, who arrived first at *Guahani*, to which he gave the name of *St. Salvador*, but the *English* changed it to that of *Cat* island. The *Spaniards* never thought of settling there, but afterwards contented themselves with cruelly extirpating the native inhabitants, who were at that time remarkable for being the best people in all *America:* and thus they wantonly murdered many thousand of innocent persons, without any advantage to themselves.

As these islands lie pretty much out of the course of ships bound to the continent of *America*, it was long before we had any notice of them: but in 1667, Capt. *William Sayle* being bound to *Carolina*, was forced by a storm among these islands, and had an opportunity of examining them carefully, particularly a large island to which he gave his own name. But being a second time driven upon it, when bound to the continent, he gave it the name of *Providence*.

After his return to *England*, he let the proprietors of *Carolina* know the situation and circumstances of these islands; observing, that in case

caſe they were ſettled, they might not only be of great benefit to this nation, but be a conſtant check on the *French* and *Spaniards*, in caſe of a breach with either, or both of thoſe nations. Theſe reaſons being ſuggeſted to King *Charles* II. his Majeſty made a grant of the *Bahama* iſlands to *George* Duke of *Albemarle*, *Anthony* Lord *Aſhley*, *John* Lord *Berkley*, *William* Lord *Craden*, Sir *George Carteret*, and Sir *Peter Colliton*.

The *Bahama* iſlands are ſituated to the north of *Cuba*, and ſtretch to the north-eaſt from the ſouth-weſt between 21 and 27° of north latitude, and between 73 and 81° of weſt longitude. The iſland of *Bahama*, which communicates its name to the reſt, is ſeated in the latitude of 26° 30′, at the diſtance of about 20 or 30 leagues from the continent of *Florida*. It is about 50 miles in length, but ſcarce any where 16 miles in breadth, and in many places not half ſo broad. It is, however, very pleaſant and fruitful; the ſoil is remarkably rich, and the country every where abounds with brooks, and ſprings of freſh water.

Providence iſland lies in the centre of ſome hundreds of iſlands, ſome of them many miles in length, and others no bigger than ſmall rocks riſing above the water; ſo that it is extremely dangerous for ſhips to be forced in among them by a tempeſt. This iſland lies in 25° north latitude, is 28 miles long, and 11 miles broad, at the greateſt breadth. The moſt conſiderable profit made by the planters of *Providence* iſland, aroſe from the misfortunes of ſuch as were ſhipwrecked, or from thoſe who in a winter voyage

to the continent of *America* were driven to the *Bahama* islands, and put into *Providence* for provisions, which it is true, had little or none, but what came from *Carolina*; however, the traders in the island kept store-houses to supply those who wanted, and these afforded great relief to unfortunate mariners.

The first Governor who was sent to *Providence* island by the proprietors was Mr. *Chillingworth*, who went there about the year 1672, when several people sailed from *England*, and the other colonies to settle there; but living a licentious life, they grew impatient under government, and Mr. *Chillingworth*, endeavouring to bring them to reason, they assembled tumultuously, seized him, and shipped him off for *Jamaica*, after which they lived as they thought proper.

Though such an unruly colony afforded but little encouragement for any man to put himself into their hands, yet six or seven years after the proprietors made Mr. *Clarke* Governor, whose fate was much worse than that of his predecessor's; for the *Spaniards* being at that time jealous of every new *English* colony towards the south, landed in *Providence*, destroyed all the stock which the inhabitants could not carry off, and burned their houses: but what is still more extraordinary, Mr. *Trott*, one of Mr. *Clarke*'s successors, always asserted, that the *Spaniards* roasted Mr. *Clarke* on a spit, after they had killed him. It is, however, certain that he was killed, and that the people removing to other colonies, the island remained uninhabited till about the time of the revolution, when several persons removed

moved thither from *Europe* and the continent, and a new Governor was appointed by the proprietors.

About ten years after, there were in *Providence* and the adjacent islands near 1000 inhabitants; some tobacco was planted; a sugar mill set up, and other improvements made, but in 1708 the *Spaniards* and *French* landed, surprized the fort, took the Governor prisoner, plundered and stripped the *English*, burned the town of *Nassau*, together with the church, ruined the fort, and nailed up the guns. After which they carried off the Governor and about half the blacks, the rest saving themselves in the woods, but in about a month after they returned, and took most of the negroes who were left. After this second invasion the *English* inhabitants of the *Bahamas* thought it in vain to stay any longer, and therefore removed some to *Carolina*, some to *Virginia*, and some to *New England*, and other places. In the mean time the proprietors appointed one Mr. *Birch* to go over Governor, who landing in *Providence*, and finding it a desart, he did not give himself the trouble to open his commission, but after remaining there two or three months, during which he was forced to sleep in the woods, he returned back, and left the place uninhabited.

At length the *Bahama* islands becoming a receptacle for pirates, and the House of Lords considering that it would be of fatal consequence if they fell into the hands of an enemy, they addressed her Majesty Queen *Anne*, that the island of *Providence* might be put in a posture of defence:

defence: but this advice being neglected, their Lordships, four years after, addressed his late Majesty King *George* I. upon which he was pleased to give directions for dislodging these pirates; for making settlements, and erecting a fortification.

Capt. *Woodes Rogers* was now appointed Governer, and sailed for *Providence* in *April* 1718, with a naval force for subduing the pirares. In the mean time Col. *Bennett* Governor of *Bermudas* sent a sloop to the island, ordering them to surrender, pursuant to a late proclamation. Those who were then on the island gladly accepted the mercy offered them, and promised to surrender themselves as soon as they could get a passage to the *English* colonies; adding, that they did not doubt but their companions who were at sea would gladly follow their example. Accordingly Capt. *Henry Jennings*, and fifteen others, immediately followed the sloop to *Bermudas*, and surrendered themselves, and Capt. *Lassie*, Capt. *Nocholls*, Capt. *Hernigold*, and Capt. *Burgess*, surrendered soon after, and 114 of their men. But *Vane*, one of the Captains of the pirates, knowing that Capt. *Rogers* was coming to reduce those robbers by proclamation or by force, set fire to a *French* ship of 22 guns, which he had taken, in order to burn the *Rose* frigate, which arrived at *Nassau*: however, that frigate got off in time by cutting her cables; and soon after there appeared the *Milford* man of war and another, on board of which was the Governor, standing in for the harbour, upon which *Vane*, and about 50 of his men, made off in a sloop.

But

But tho' the Governor ſent a ſloop with a ſufficient force after them, they made their eſcape.

Mr. *Woodes Rogers* landed on the 27th of *July*, when he took poſſeſſion of the fort, and cauſed his Majeſty's commiſſion to be read in the preſence of the officers, ſoldiers, and about 300 people, whom he found there at his arrival; who had been almoſt daily exerciſed in arms for their defence, in caſe of an attack from the *Spaniards* or *French*, and Capt. *Rogers* brought with him above 100 ſoldiers, who being added to the other were ſufficient to ſecure the *Bahama* iſlands.

Mr. *Rogers* began to regulate the government, and to reduce it to order. He nominated ſix of the adventurers who came with him to be of the council, to which he added ſix out of ſuch of the inhabitants as had never been pirates. As ſoon as the Governor and Council had ſettled the board, about 200 of the pirates ſurrendered themſelves to them, had certificates of their ſurrender, and took the oaths of allegiance, as did voluntarily the greateſt part of the inhabitants of *Providence*, who a few years after were computed at 1500 perſons; out of theſe were formed three companies of militia under officers of their own iſland. Theſe companies took their turn every night in the town guard at *Naſſau*. The independent company was always upon duty in the fort, and another of eight guns was erected at the eaſtermoſt entrance into the harbour.

By theſe methods the face of affairs in this part of the world was entirely changed. The town of *Naſſau* was rebuilt, a regular force eſtabliſhed,

bliſhed, and plantations laid out. Soon after the neighbouring iſland of *Eleuthera* was alſo ſettled; for about 60 families fixing themſelves there, erected a ſmall fort for their defence. The like was done in *Harbour* iſland, where the plantation ſoon grew more conſiderable, and a larger fort was built for the protection of the inhabitants.

At length Mr. *Rogers* returning to *England* was ſucceeded in his government by Capt. *Fitz Williams*; and ever ſince this laſt ſettlement of theſe iſlands, they have been continually improving, though they advance but ſlowly.

The End the Fourth Volume.

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