



# Bodleian Libraries

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

This book is part of the collection held by the Bodleian Libraries and scanned by Google, Inc. for the Google Books Library Project.

For more information see:

<http://www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/dbooks>



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 2.0 UK: England & Wales (CC BY-NC-SA 2.0) licence.

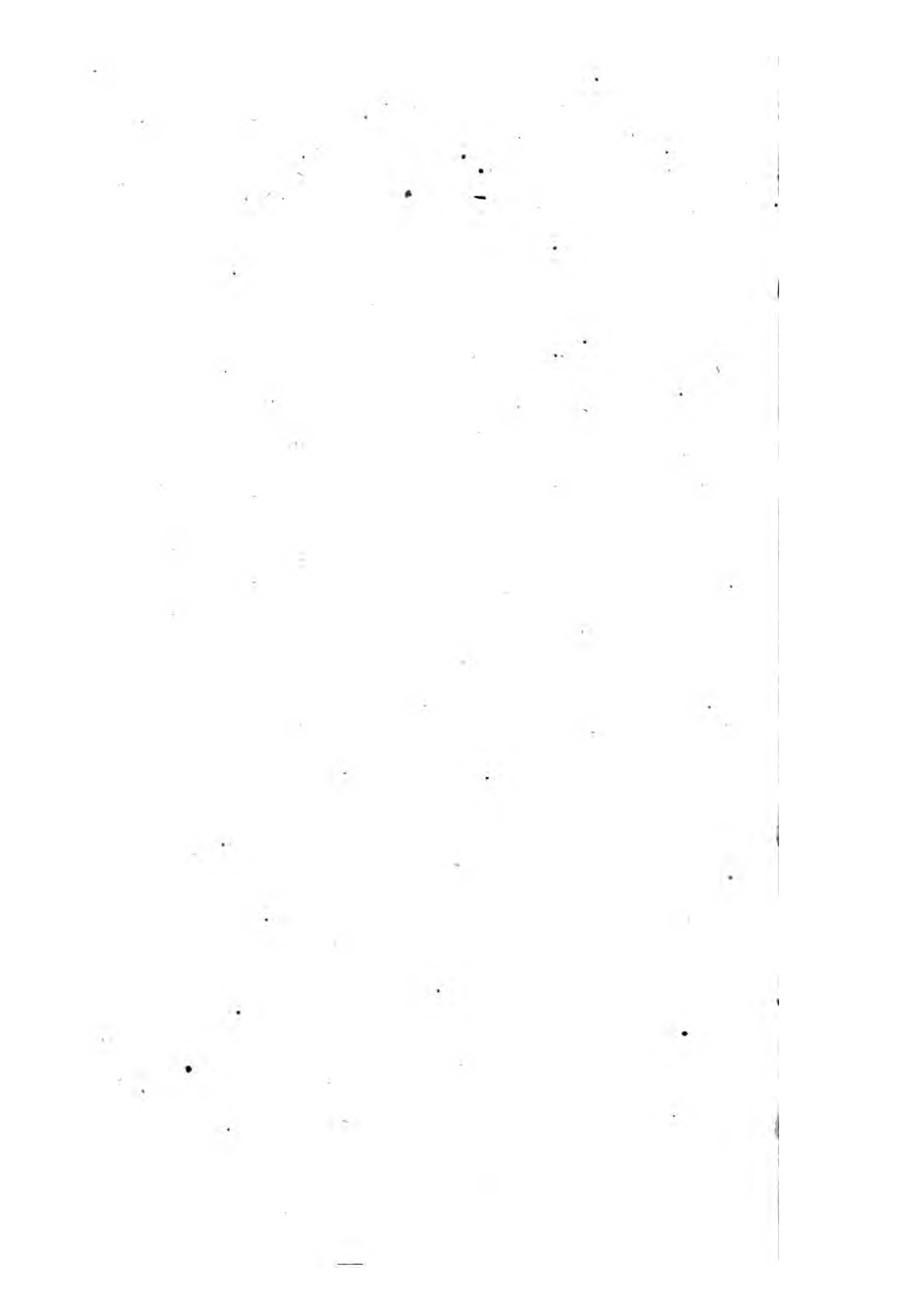


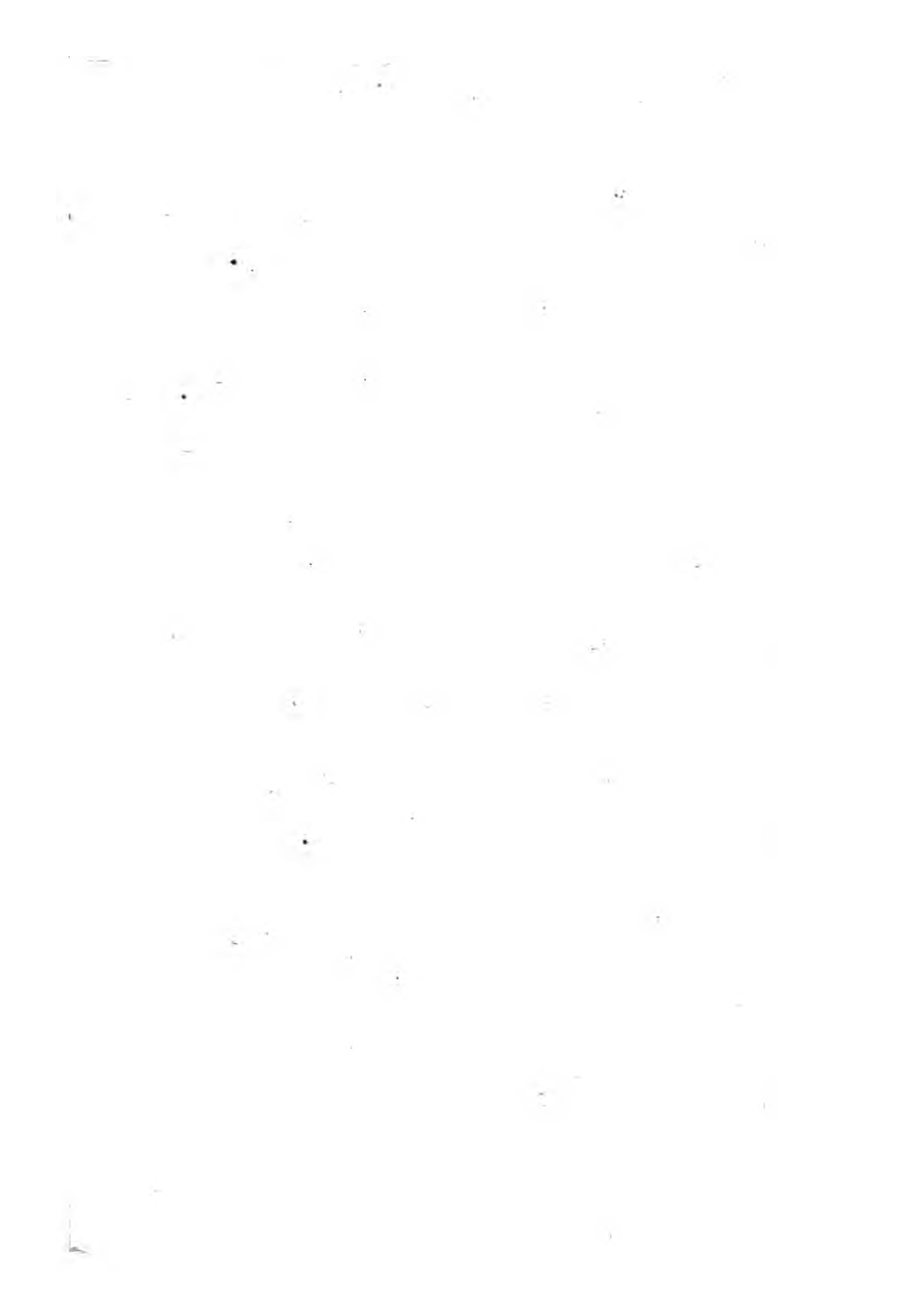
BODLEIAN LIBRARY

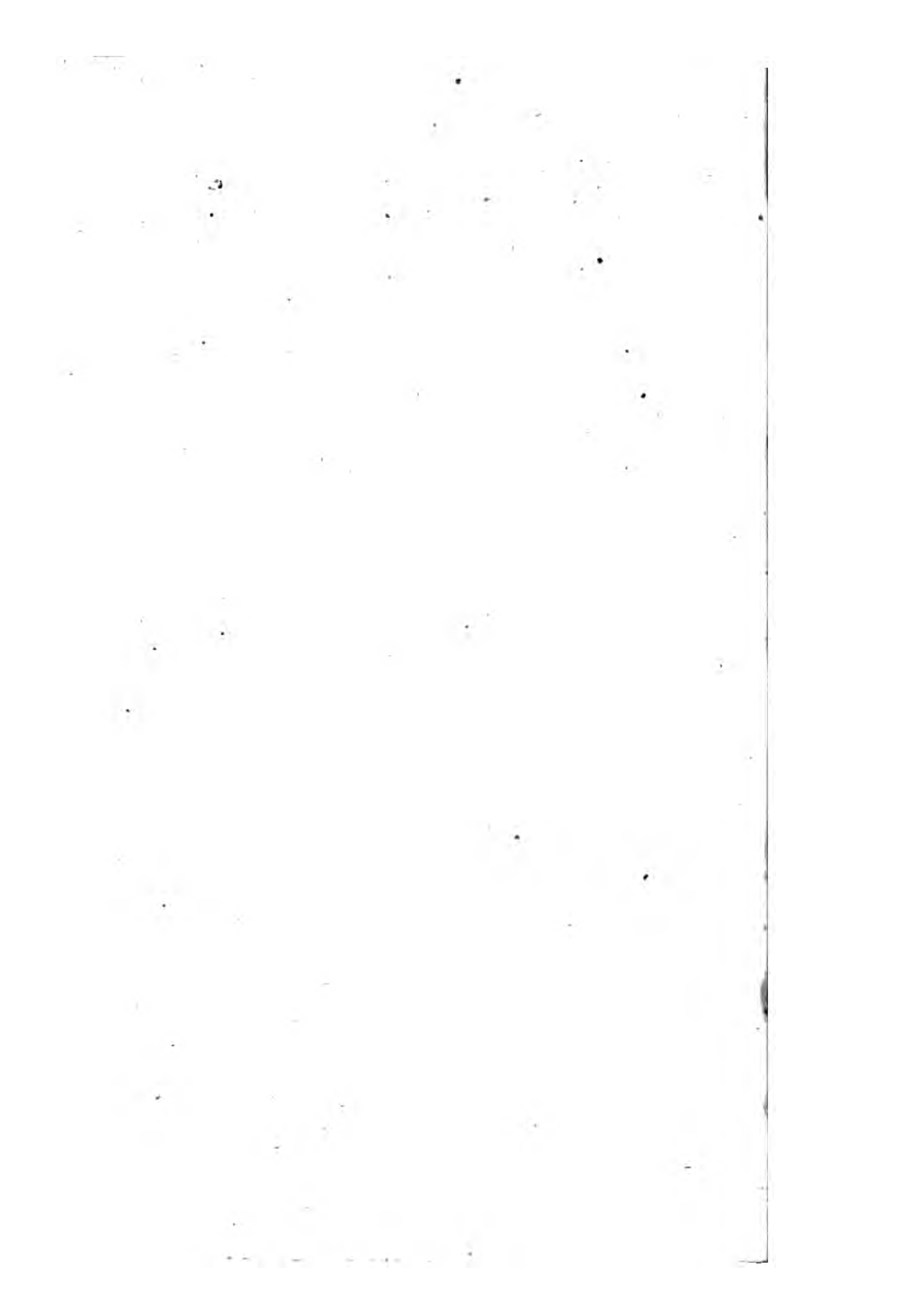
*The gift of*

*Miss Emma F. I. Dunston*









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.

---

V O L. IV.

---

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. NEWBERRY, at the *Bible and Sun*,  
in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*; and J. HOEY, jun.  
in *Skinner-Row, Dublin*. MDCCLX.







THE  
CONTENTS  
OF THE  
FOURTH VOLUME.

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 of 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 Brazilian Chief to England.* P. 1

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*

## The C O N T E N T S.

*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.* P. 8

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.* P. 23

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.* P. 29

CHAP.

## The CONTENTS.

CHAP. V. *Capt. Davis's Voyages in search of a North-West Passage, and the great Discoveries made by him in North America.* P. 41

CHAP. VI. *Sir Walter Raleigh sai's 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 proceeding 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.* P. 57

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.* P. 74

CHAP.

## The CONTENTS.

- CHAP. VIII. *Sir Walter Raleigh's last Voyage to Guiana. His great Care of giving Offence to the Spaniards, and his Arrival at Caiana. 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 displeas'd at Capt. Keymis's Conduct, the latter puts an End to his Life. After which Sir Walter returns to England, is called down to his former Sentence and beheaded.* P. 83
- CHAP. IX. *The Voyages of Capt. Gosnold, Capt. Pringe, Capt. Gilbert, and Capt. Weymouth, to the Countries then called Virginia.* P. 92
- 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 beset 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, and 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.* P. 101
- 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*

## The CONTENTS.

- lony with the Indians, and the surprizing 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,* P. 121
- 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.* P. 140
- CHAP. XIII. *Hudson's and Button's Voyages for the Discovery of a North West Passage,* P. 152
- CHAP. XIV. *An Account of the Settlement and Produce of Barbadoes.* P. 155
- 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.* P. 162
- CHAP. XVI. *Maryland planted by Leonard Calvert, Esq. A particular Description of the Climate, Soil, and Produce of the Country.* P. 171
- CHAP. XVII. *An Account of the Conquest of Jamaica. A Description of that Island and its Productions, particularly the Cacao, or Chocolate-Nut, Piemonto, or Jamaica Pepper, the wild Cinnamon-Tree, and the Manner in which Indigo is cultivated and prepared.* P. 179
- CHAP. XVIII. *The Manner in which Carolina was settled by the English, after the Attempts made by the Spaniards and French. The Climate*

## The CONTENTS.

*mate 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, Resin, Tar, and Pitch. And a short View of the Quantity of their Cattle, and the Nature of their Exports.*

P. 190

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

P. 199

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

P. 204

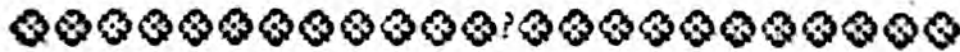
CHAP. XXI. *The History of the various Settlements and Revolutions in the Lucayan or Bahama Islands.*

P. 208

T H E



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,  
 VOL. IV. B land,



land, to which he gave the name of *Prima Vista* 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 properties 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 eleventh of *June* got into the latitude of  $67^{\circ}. 30'$ , 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 of  $56^{\circ}$ . and from thence, he steered along the Continent of *America*, till he came into  $38^{\circ}$ . 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*, in 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 *Brazil*, and after-

#### 4 *The Discoveries of the ENGLISH*

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 further 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 they arrived at *Cape Breton*, from whence they sailed round a great part of *Newfoundland* to *Penguin* island, in the latitude of  $50^{\circ}. 40'$ . 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 boatful 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 grats 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 irresistible 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

6 *The Discoveries of the ENGLISH*

of *Bellisle*: on the west it has the Bay of *St. Lawrence*: on the south *Cape-Breton*; and on the 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°. of 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 Brazilian Prince brought to England  
and Introduced to King Henry the 8<sup>th</sup>*

thence across the *Atlantic Ocean* to *Brasil*, in the last of which, having some dealings with the Prince or Chief of the *Brasilians*, he expressed a desire of seeing *England*; but at the same time shewed a suspicion of his not obtaining leave to return home. To remove this distrust, Capt. *Hawkins* very readily offered to leave Mr. *Martin Cockram*, whom the *Indians* esteemed next to himself, as an hostage, and this offer was readily accepted.

This *Brasilian* Chief he brought over, and presented to King *Henry*, who received and entertained him very kindly, and after a year's stay in *England*, generously dismissed him. But in his passage home, the *Indian* Chief unhappily died, which gave all on board great concern, from an apprehension that Mr. *Cockram* would be either punished with death, or detained during life. Their fears were however ill founded; for the *Brasilians* 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 used their King, and that it was out of their power to preserve his life, if he was attacked by sickness. They therefore freely set Mr. *Cockram* at liberty, kindly entertained the men, and furnished the ship with a sufficient cargo for *England*. This encouraged other Merchants to trade to those parts of *Brasil*, that were not yet in the possession of the *Portuguese*.





## C H A P. 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 loaded 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.*

**F**OR the two following reigns, the people were unsuccessfully employed in discovering either a north-east or a 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*,  
and

and in all but the last, had very great success. And in the year 1572, Capt. *Francis Drake* also made his famous expedition into 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 *Pasca* 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 three 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 they 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 here 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, and on his entering it he 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, 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 *Carthagen*, 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: he however treated those on board with great civility, and 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 sweet-meats, 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 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 an high mud wall. The inhabitants made a very neat appearance; their dress differed but little from that of the *Spaniards*,

*Spaniards*, and 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.

The Captain left this place, after staying there only one night, and then marching ten days ascended 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 in 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 fifty 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 mule 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 Capt. *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 200l. a day, which he constantly locked up in chests. He lived near *Verugua*, a town to 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 galleys 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

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 surprised 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 fifty, 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 his 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 the 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 erected a sail made of a biscuit bag, they 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

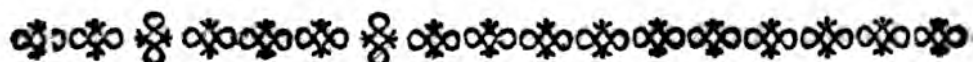
Upon this joyful sight he ran the raft on the nearest shore, and went to them by land, where after keeping them for some time in suspense, he informed them of his vast success, and the loss of their Captain and a sailor. He was now told, that the pinnaces were prevented from steering up to *Rio Francisco* 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, Capt. *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* all the iron work, of which they were extremely fond, and whatever else they chose. Mr. *Drake* also made them  
several

several presents of linen, and silks for their wives and female relations ; and giving to one of them a very handsome cutlafs, 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 cutlafs, 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 turtle 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.



## C H A P. 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.*

**C**APTAIN *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 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 Capt. *Francis Drake*, in 1577, in which he sailed round the globe, which voyage will be inserted among the most remarkable of those excellent mariners who have also encompassed the earth.

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



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 he however 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 ten 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  $51^{\circ}$ , 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 having a turf of soil delivered to him, in token of 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*, sailed from the harbour of *St. John* with three ships, the *Delight*, the *Golden Hind* and the *Squirrel*. The next night they 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 *Golden Hind* 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.



## C H A P. 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 jettles 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.*

**A**FTER 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, saffras, and mastick-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 of 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 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 an 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. They 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 fur, with an apron of the same kind. She had a band of white coral on her forehead, and from her ears, hung long brace-  
lets

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: 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 then 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 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, furs, and other commodities, he sailed on the 25th of *August*, on his return to *England*, in which he 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 in *Virginia*, 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

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 fit 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 solicitous 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 completely 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 erected a new fort, and chusing eleven  
of

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 named *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 the liberty of remaining at *Roenocke*, and obliged Mr. *White* their Governor, to return to *England*, and solicit 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 three



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.



## C H A P. V.

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

**W**HILE 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 35 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 19th 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  $64^{\circ}.15'$ . 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

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 fur, like beaver.

They went next upon another island, where getting upon an 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 pronounciation 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, who 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 birds skins, all of them well dressed and neatly made, so that it plainly appeared, they had some trades among them. They had plenty of furs, 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 cliffs 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 *Totnefs* 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 an 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 whalebone. 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  $60^{\circ}$ . 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  $80^{\circ}$ . if not hindered by land. He left them on the 7th of *June*, and on the 15th discovered land in  $60^{\circ}$ . latitude, and in  $47^{\circ}$ . 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  $57^{\circ}$ . in order to get a free sea.

On the 29th, after many storms, he again discovered land in latitude  $64^{\circ}$ . and in longitude  $58^{\circ}$ .  $30'$ . 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 their 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 though 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 to leap with the *English*, to which they consented, but the *English* overleaped 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 an 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 for this forcery.

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, that 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 went to the top of an high moun-

tain, with the hopes of taking a view from thence of the country; but the number and height of the mountains bounded their prospect in such a manner, that they could see but a small distance; they therefore returned to their pinnacle, 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  
ha-

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, *Iliout*, 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  $63^{\circ} 8'$ , 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 intreated 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  $66^{\circ} 33'$ . and in  $70^{\circ}$ . 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 musketoos. 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  $66^{\circ}. 19'$ . and the next day stood to the south. On the 18th, they discovered a promontory to the north-west, and having no land on the south were in great hopes of a passage. They then coasted an island towards the south from  $67$  to  $57^{\circ}$ . 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 many 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

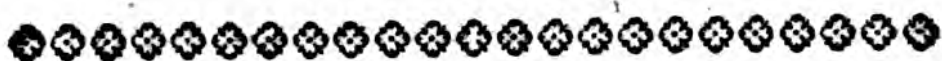


sensible of their great deliverance, two strands of their cable being broken.

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 intituled *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.



## C H A P. 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 proceeding 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.*

**S**IR WALTER RALEIGH had seen with regret the plantation of *Virginia* abandoned, and well knew that the want of immediate profit was the cause, he resolved therefore 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

quired with the greatest 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





*S<sup>r</sup> Walter Raleigh takes the City of S<sup>t</sup> 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 Capt. *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 much 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 same day 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* in 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 him 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 venture to 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 their 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 60 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, 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 for 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 live 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

#### 64 *The Discoveries of the ENGLISH*

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*, and 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 *Casiagatos*, 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 stones 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 name *Wanuretona*, attended by a numerous train of followers, came to visit him, bringing great plenty of refreshments;

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 *Caroli*.

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, where 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 an 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 tunes ; 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 a *Spaniard* 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 instruments 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

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 the *Epuremei* possessed from 50 to 100 women each, while he and his principal subjects, had but three or four wives a-piece.

Sir *Walter*, while he stayed 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 invidious 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 draughtsman 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 an 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*; Capt. *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 solicited 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.



## C H A P. 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. Captain Harcourt's Voyage to Guiana, where he leaves a Settlement, and returns to England.*

**T**Hough 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 latitude, 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 a part of the 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, monkeys green and black, 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.

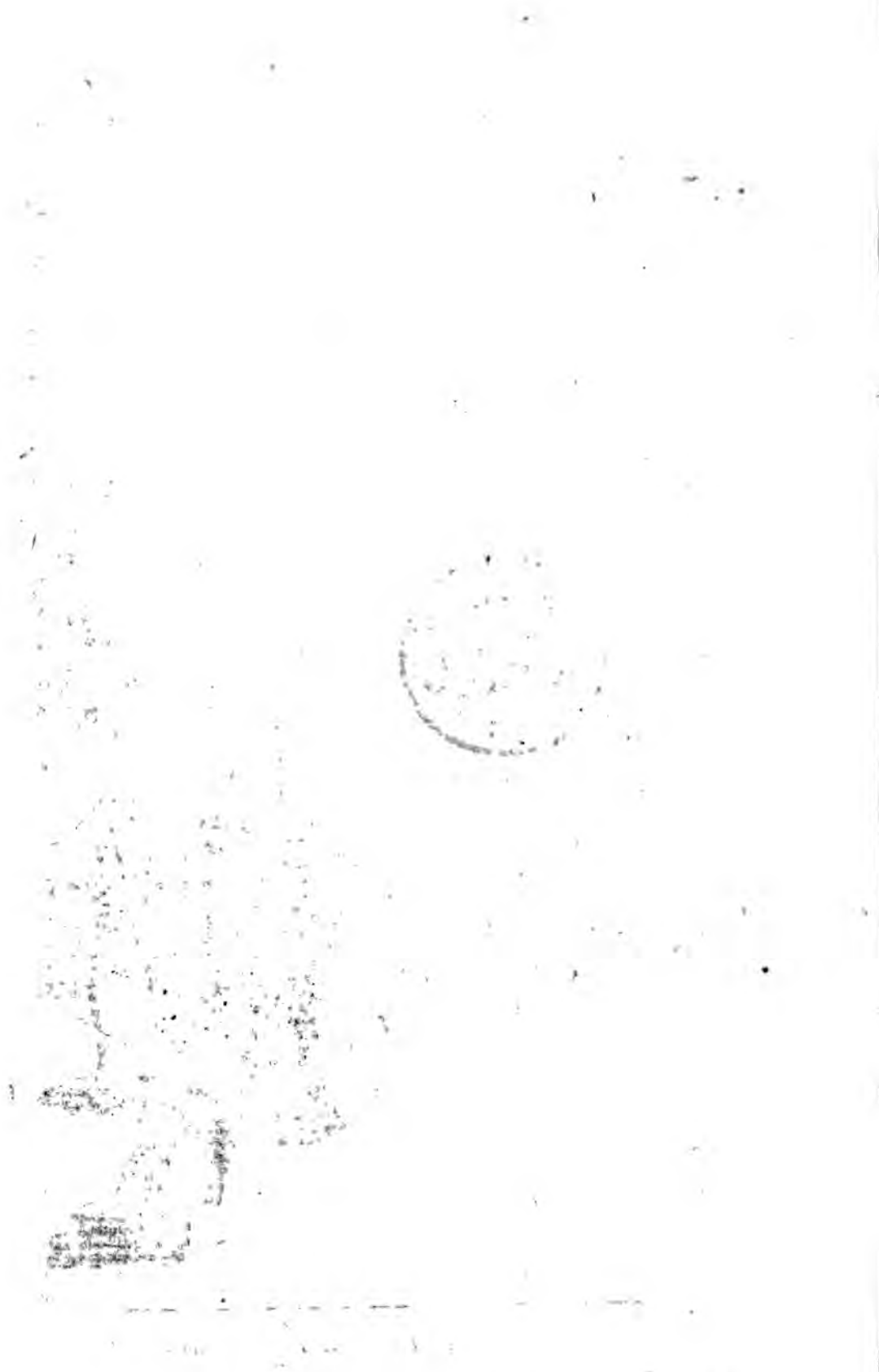
After their departure, some of the neighbouring *Indians* were prevailed upon, to furnish them with an old pitiful boat for some hatchets, knives and beads. This the *English* fitted up as well as they could, and 19 of them, the miserable remains of 68, ventured out to sea in her, without chart or compass, 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 Capt. *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.

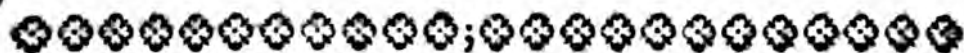
This disappointment was near occasioning a mutiny among those who came, with no other view but to tumble at once into riches. But the Captain with great prudence prevented its running to such a length, and to keep them employed not only went himself up the river of *Wiapoco* upon discovery; but sent 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 fettled during three years, in all which time he lost but fix of his people.



C H A P. 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 displeas'd at Capt. Keymis's Conduct, the latter puts an end to his Life. After which, Sir Walter returns to England, is called down to his former Sentence and beheaded.*

**A**T 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 desert 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* Embassador 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 carested 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, sliightly 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. *Amburst*.

Capt. *Keymis* finding the attempt very hazardous, the passage being full of thick and impassible 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 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 cabin, 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, weltring 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* Embassador, thirsted for his blood, on



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.



## C H A P. IX.

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

**I**N 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 conveniences 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 swarthinness 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, furs, &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  $43^{\circ}$ , 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  $41^{\circ}$ . 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 furs, 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. *Bartholomeus Gilbert*, who had been the year before at *Virginia*, with Captain *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 *Chesapeake* 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 furs, 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*.





## C H A P. 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 besel 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, and 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.*

**T**HE 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<sup>o</sup>. 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 *Chesapeake* 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 inclosed, contains about 2000 acres, and many thousands of very good marsh-land, with as fine  
pasturage

turage 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 colony 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 furs, 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 clap-board.

However, being at length persuaded, 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 *Chesapeake 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 *Pacabunta*: 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 empowered 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 *Chesapeake 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 *Chesapeake 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, that 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 manufactory 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 intermarriages took place,  
and

and among these, the *Indian Princess Pacabunta*, who had saved *Capt. Smith's* life, espoused *Mr. John Rolfe*, 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  $39^{\circ}$  north latitude, and between  $74$  and  $80^{\circ}$  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 lightning; 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 freestone. 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 *Chesepack* runs directly up the country almost due north for 300 miles. At the entrance it is about 20 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 very beautiful, 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 ; and 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, whittings, 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, cypresses, elm, ash, and walnut. They have also beech, poplar, hazle, &c. besides saffrafras, 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 an 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 considered as 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; they 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 hogsheds, 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-County*; *Prince George*; *Charles County*; *Surry*; *Isle of Wight*; *Nansamond*; *Norfolk*; *Princess Ann*; *York County*; *Warwick*; *Elizabeth*; *New Kent*; *King William*; *King and Queen*; *Gloucester*; *Middlesex*; *Essex*; *Richmond*; *Stafford*; *Westmoreland*; *Lancaster*; *Northumberland*; *Acomack*, and *Northampton*. 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.

## C H A P. 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 surprizing 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.*

**I**N the last chapter we have given an 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 furs, 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 *Massachusetts*, 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*, sold them to the *Spaniards* for slaves, at the rate of 20*l.* a man, keeping only an *In-*

M

dian



dian 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 *Massachusetts-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 for *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 further 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 Sagamore's, 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 *Massassoiet*, their great Sachem, had his residence three days march to the northward, and intended them a visit. Accordingly, *Massassoiet* 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





*Massasoit the Great Sachem entertain'd  
by Cap<sup>n</sup> 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, *Massasoiet* returned to his capital, leaving *Squanto* with the colony, who was 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 in the year 1624, 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 *Massachusetts*'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 *Massachusetts*'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 *Massachusetts*'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 *Massachusetts*'s Bay. Soon after, part of the inhabitants of *Charles-Town*, passing over to the  
opposite



opposite 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 *Brownists*, settled without this government, and called this his plantation, *Providence*, which was afterwards united to the government 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 *Massachusetts-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 still 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 *Massachusetts-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, over-against *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 surprising 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 fur-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-*

*Massachusetts* 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 *Massachusetts*; 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 *Massachusetts* 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 *Newberry* : 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

I

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, rabbits, 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 are more 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

nerally 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, thorn-back, mackrel, 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 chestnut, walnut, cedar, ash, beech, aspin, and sassafras. All sorts of garden and orchard trees grow in perfection, so that a planter may make 100 hog-heads 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 and onions, water-melons, and squashes. All sorts of roots for the table are likewise here in great plenty, as turneps, carrots, parsnips, and radishes, which are much larger and richer than in *England*, though their seeds originally came from hence. 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 black-bird, 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, tobacco, 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, furs, 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 that of any colony belonging to any other nation in the world, is enjoyed in its full extent, by the people of *Connecticut* and *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 *Massachusetts-Bay* is also 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 *Massachusetts* Proper. It is situated in the latitude of  $42^{\circ} 21'$ . and in  $71^{\circ}$ . 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, as 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, an 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 feat 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 computed 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 *Massachusetts* 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.



## C H A P. 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.*

**W**E 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 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 the 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 to 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 an 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 put it out of the power of any of their enemies to hurt them.

The severity of Capt. *Tucker's* government 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 fail; 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 cheerfully. 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 adrift. 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 to Capt. *Butler*, who arrived with him, 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 eight 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 where 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 floe, 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 prickly 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, ospreys, 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 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, takes 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 their 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* 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

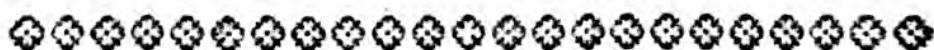
The number of people in all these islands has been computed at 9000.

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 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*.



## C H A P. 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 Greenland*; 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.

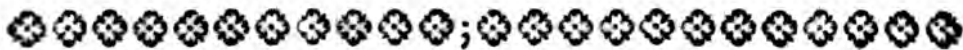
At the approach of summer, the fowls disappeared, and the men were obliged by hunger to search the woods, hills and vallies, for any thing that might serve for food. The frogs, though in their engendering time, when they were as loathsome as toads, were not spared, and they also fed on the moss that grew on the ground. As soon as the ice began to break, one of the natives came to the ship and sold them some furs 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 desert coast to obtain subsistence, 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  $57^{\circ} 10'$  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.



C H A P. 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 negroe-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 *Kinowal*, 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 13° 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.

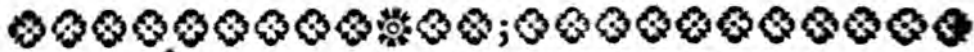
Their heats are not so excessive as in the same latitude on the east side the continent of *America*; the air being constantly refreshed by the trade wind in the day-time, which increases as the sun advances, and abates as the sun declines; but there being no mountains on the island, the trade wind is 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 piemento. They have scarce any forest-trees left; but their fruits are oranges, limes, citrons, pomegranates, pine-apples, guavas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, *Indian* figs, prickly pears, melons, and almost all manner of roots and garden-stuff, but very few flowers.

Their

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, flower, *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 *Madera* 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* island, 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.



## C H A P. XV.

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

**W**E 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 *Monfieur 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 gentlemen 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 *Monfieur Roffey* commanded. Neither the *French* nor the *English* forts were in a condition to oppose such an enemy. *Roffey*, therefore, after a small opposition, abandoned the *Basse Terre*, and retreated to *Cabes Terre*, another fort, commanded by *Monfieur 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 *Monfieur 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 Ann*, 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 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 hogsheds 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 hogsheds 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  
●f



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  $17^{\circ} 30'$  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  $18^{\circ} 12'$  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 the islands 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  $16^{\circ} 11'$  north latitude, and in  $63^{\circ}$  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 *Nonfuch 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.



C H A P. XVI.

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

**M**ARYLAND was esteemed a part of *Virginia*, till the year 1632, when King *Charles I.* made a grant of all the country not  
Q 2
then

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 *Cheapeake 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 *Potowmack*, 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 *Potowmack* 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 *Yeamac*, 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 *Sasquabanab 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 live together in the greatest 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; as sufficiently appears by their kind behaviour to the *Indians*, with whom they have scarce had any difference.

*Maryland* is situated 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 *Cheapeake* 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 innumerable 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 *Chesepack-Bay*. The river *Pocomoack*, which rises near the ocean, and runs directly south, till turning to the west, it also falls into *Chesepack-Bay*, near *Watkins's Point*. The river *Patuxent* rises in *Arundel County*, and running to the south east, falls into *Chesepack-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 then 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, harbours and grottoes. 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 a bright sun, and they 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

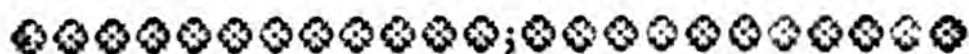
more than three or four days ; and at other times, they have no frost at all. Their rains, except in the depth of winter, are pleasant and refreshing, and in summer continue but a few hours. However, the summer showers are very heavy for the time they last ; and that part of the country which lies on 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 County* ; *Prince George County* ; *Calvert County* ; *Anne-Arundel County* ; and *Baltimore County*. The counties on the east side of the bay are, *Somerset County* ; *Dorchester County* ; *Talbot County*, and *Cecil County*. The capital of the province is *Annapolis*, which is situated on the *Severn* ; but though the Governour 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.

C H A P.



## C H A P. XVII.

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

**O**liver 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

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

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 steep. 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 *Savannahs*, 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 *savannahs* 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 Savannahs 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 *Rio d'Oro* falls and rises 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 salt springs which form Salt Lagunas, or great ponds, particularly *Riot-toa-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 seawater, great plenty of salt  
is

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 increases 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 increasing 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 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, mahogany and manchireel 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 chestnuts, 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 discolour'd: 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 properly *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 Savannah 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 pease, 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 colour, 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 osnabrigs, 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 extream 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 tann 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, log wood, and others. The island also abounds in drugs and medicinal herbs, as guaiacum, china root, sarsaparilla, 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 hogheads.

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.



## C H A P. 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, Resin, Tar, and Pitch. And a short View of the Quantity of their Cattle and the Nature of their Exports.*

**C**AROLINA 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 *Spaniards*, 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 *Monf. 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 Chancellor 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 somewhat varied the bounds of the province, by fixing its northern frontier at

*Carotoch-River*, in  $36^{\circ} 30'$  north latitude, and its southern frontier in  $29^{\circ}$ . 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 60 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 the 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 exceeding 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 pernicious 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  $34^{\circ}$ . from the ocean to the mountains, on the south; and by that part of *Florida* possessed by the Indians on the west; and it 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 itself 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  $32^{\circ}$ .  $45'$ . north latitude, on the point of the peninsula formed by *Ashey* and *Cooper Rivers*; the former

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 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  $31^{\circ}$ .  $40'$ . 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 petti-augers, 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 for 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, particular citron trees; white mulberry trees, for feeding of silk worms; orange trees, olives, vines, rice, wheat, barley, oats, pease, 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, that are thrown into warm water and wound off into raw silk.

Turpentine resin, 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 peeled 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 resin.

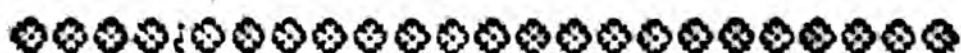
Tar is made by preparing a circular floor of clay, declining towards the centre, from which is laid sloping a wooden pipe, which reaches about ten feet without the circumference. Under the end, the earth is dug away, and barrels placed to receive the tar as it runs. Upon the floor is built a pile of 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 increased 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 a man to have 200. The cows graze in the forest, 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  
S 3 woods,

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 deer skins, containing 8 or 900 each; besides a vast quantity of Indian corn, pease, 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.



## C H A P. XIX.

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

**T**HE 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 ship 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 convenience



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 *Manabattan*, 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 comprehended 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  $40^{\circ}. 40'$ . north latitude, and  $47^{\circ}. 4'$ . 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 ornament 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*, may be 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, pease, bacon, smoked beef, apples, onions, boards, and pipe staves; for which they receive in return, sugar, melassies, rum, ginger, coffee, &c. They also drive a very advantageous trade with *Madera* 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 are said to amount to above 50,000.

CHAP.



## C H A P. XX.

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

**T**H E 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, *Christina*, 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 Berkeley*, 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 Berkeley*, it was agreed to give the name of that island to the whole.

This entire province containing the two *Jerses*, 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 41°. 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.

*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 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 an 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 furs and skins. They also ship off train oil, fish, corn and other provisions for *Portugal*, *Spain* and the *Canaries*.





## C H A P. XXI.

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

**W**E 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 *Guanabani*, 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 thousands 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 Berkeley*, *William Lord Craven*, *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 desert, 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 Pyrates, 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 *Ann*, 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 Pyrates; for making settlements and erecting a fortification.

Capt. *Woodes Rogers* was now appointed Governor, and sailed for *Providence* in *April 1718*, with a naval force for subduing the Pyrates. 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. *Nicholls*, Capt. *Hernigold*, and Capt. *Burgefs*, surrendered soon after, and 114 of their men. But *Vane*, one of the Captains of the Pyrates, 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. But this bold and rash attempt could not have secured him; for 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

which *Vane*, and about 50 of his men, made off in a sloop. But though 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 *Pyrates*. As soon as the Governor and Council had settled the board, about 200 of the *Pyrates* 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 easternmost entrance into the harbour.

By

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, and plantations laid out. Soon after the neighbouring island of *Eleuthera* was also settled, 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 of the* **FOURTH VOLUME.**



