



Bodleian Libraries

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

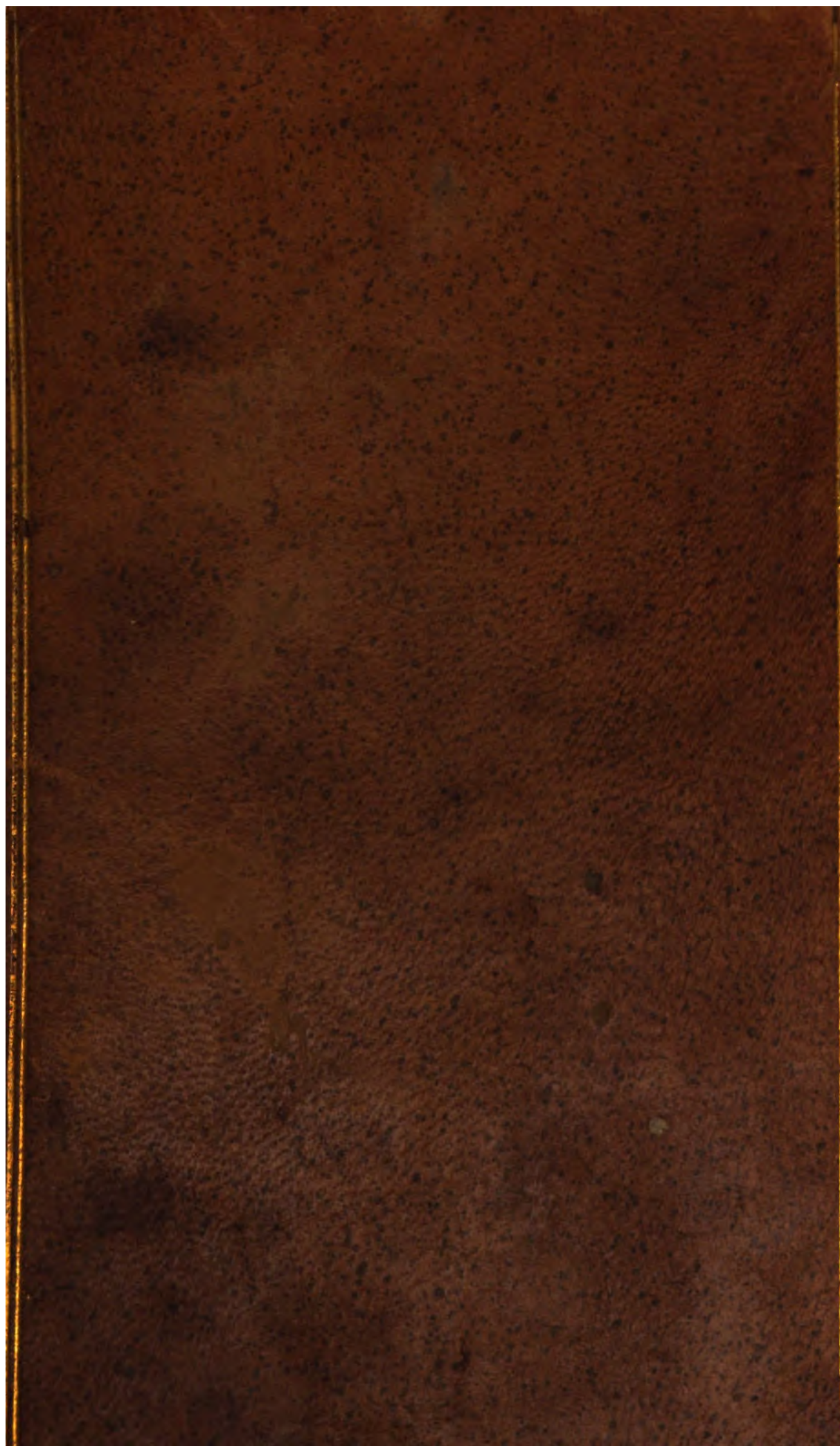
This book is part of the collection held by the Bodleian Libraries and scanned by Google, Inc. for the Google Books Library Project.

For more information see:

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



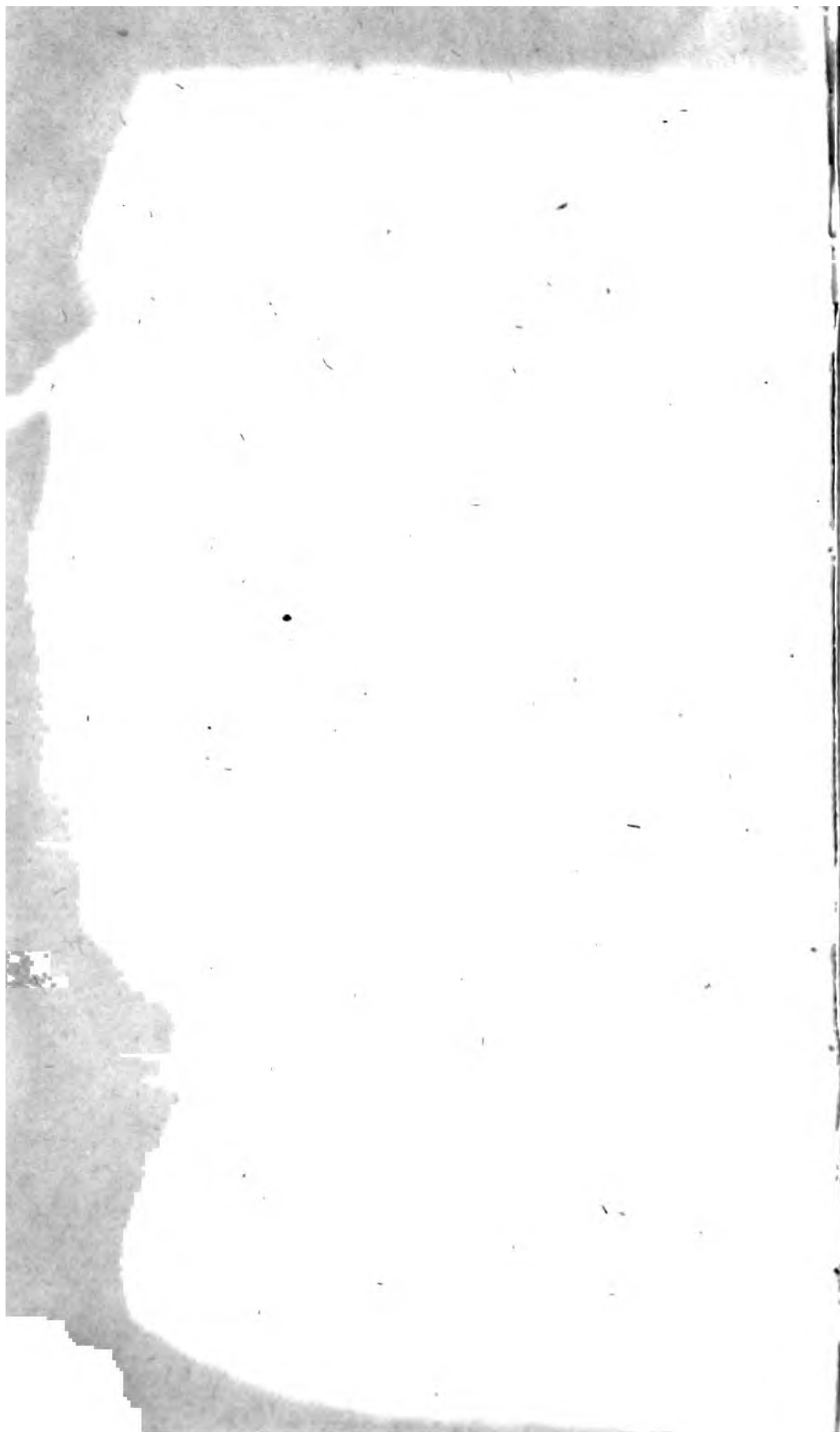
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 2.0 UK: England & Wales (CC BY-NC-SA 2.0) licence.



2031

f. 44.





Wellwood & Maxwell
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.

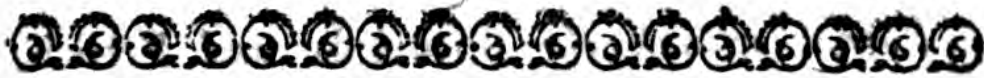
Illustrated and Embellished
With Variety of MAPS and PRINTS
By the best HANDS.

V O L. V.

L O N D O N :

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

1912
27.4.1912
ISRA



THE
CONTENTS
OF THE
FIFTH VOLUME.

The Discoveries of the ENGLISH in
America.

CHAP. XXII. *The History of the Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company. An Account of the several Factories. The Religion, Manners and Customs of the Indians, and of their Plants and Animals, particularly of the Beaver. P. 1*

CHAP. XXIII. *An Account of the Settlement of Pennsylvania. That fine Country described, with some Account of its Rivers, Climate, and Produce. Of the Principal Towns, and particularly Philadelphia; the Articles of Commerce, and the Number of the People. P. 14*

CHAP. XXIV. *Some Account of the Motives, and the Plan for settling the Province of Georgia. The first Colony sent over under the Direction of Mr. Oglethorpe. His Proceedings while in the Country. He returns to England with several Indian chiefs. The great Embarkations made for that Colony, and the Grants made to enable the Trustees, to secure that*

The CONTENTS.

Barrier against the Spaniards and French, Mr. Oglethorp's Proceedings after his going back with Supplies, and particularly his taking a Journey of 500 Miles to keep the Indians steady to the Interests of Great Britain. The Number, Situation and Importance of the Towns and Forts in this Province, and a short Description of the Country. P. 23

CHAP. XXV. *An Account of Nova Scotia from its first Discoverey to its compleat Settlement in 1749. The Proposals made to the Soldiers and Sailors after the Peace, to provide for them by giving them Land in Nova Scotia; the great Success of these Proposals; the building of the Town of Halifax; and a Description of the Country.* P. 43

The Discoveries and Settlements of the FRENCH in America.

CHAP. I. *An Account of the Voyages made to America, by John Verazzano under the Reign of Francis I. The first Establishment of the French on the Banks of the River St. Laurence, and the difficulties they found in fixing a Colony in those Parts. With a concise Description of Canada, or New France, the City of Quebec, and other Places; together with an Account of the Lakes and Rivers, and particularly the famous Cataract of Niagara.* P. 58

CHAP. II. *A Description of Isle Royal or Cape Breton, now in the Possession of the English, and of Louysbourg its Capital. Of the numerous Harbours round the Island, and of the Produce of the Country.* P. 72

The CONTENTS.

- CHAP. III. *An Account of the Settlement made by the French in the Leeward Islands, and their Proceedings in them. The Situation, Extent, Produce and Importance of the Islands of Martinico, Guadaloupe, Marigalante, Granada, St. Bartholomew, St. Martin, Santa Cruz, and Deseada; their Trade with the Northern Colonies, and their own directly to France.* P. 78
- CHAP. IV. *The Manner in which the French first formed Settlements on the Islands of Tortuga, and Hispaniola or St. Domingo. Their being allowed the Possession of half of that Island by Spain. The amazing Progress of that Colony. In what the Trade of St. Domingo consists. A Description of the little Island Auache, and a more particular one of the Island of Cayenne, and of its Productions and Articles of Commerce.* P. 87
- CHAP. V. *Mr. De la Salle attempts to discover the great River Mississippi, and is murdered by his own Soldiers; its being afterwards settled by M. d'Ibberville, and the Affair turned into a Bubble. A Description of the River Mississippi and its Banks, and of the present Situation of the adjacent Countries in the Possession of the French.* P. 96

The Discoveries and Settlements of the DUTCH in America.

- CHAP. I. *The Manner in which Surinam was taken by the Dutch. The Commodities brought from thence, with a Description of the Country, and particularly of its Fruits and Plants, as the*
Pa-

The CONTENTS.

Papaya, the Accajou Apple, Pete and Vanilla; with a concise Account of the Animals and other Productions, and of the Manners of the Indian Inhabitants. P. 108

CHAP. II. *An Account of the Islands of Tobago, St. Eustatia, Saba, St. Martin, Curacao, Bonario, and Aruba, possessed by the Dutch in the West-Indies.* P. 116

A DANISH Settlement in *America.*

A short Description of the Island of St. Thomas, in the Possession of the Danes, and Brandenburgers. P. 127

VOYAGES round the WORLD.

The Voyage of Sir FRANCIS DRAKE.

CHAP. I. *Admiral Drake sails from Plymouth and arrives at Magador, where one of his Men is seized and carried off by the Inhabitants. He proceeds to Cape Blanco, where he seizes a Ship, and leaving the Harbour, takes a Portuguese Vessel. He arrives at the Island of Mayo, and passes by other of the Cape de Verd Islands, near which he takes a Portuguese Vessel laden with Wine. He arrives at the River of Plate, and proceeds from thence to Seal Bay, where he trades with the Natives. The Admiral then sails to Port St. Julian, where Mr. Doughty is tried and hanged.* P. 133

CHAP. II. *The Admiral sails through the Streights of Magellan, which are described; but on his entering the South Sea, meets with a great Storm, in which he is separated from the*
Eli-

The CONTENTS.

Elizabeth, which returns to England. He arrives at Mocha, where the Indians murder two of his Men. He seizes a very rich Ship at Valparaiso. Part of the Crew are attacked on Shore near the Harbour of Coquimbo, by a formidable Body of Spaniards. He takes a large Quantity of Silver from a Spaniard who lay asleep, and seizes some Peruvain Sheep laden with Treasure. Takes several Ships richly laden, among which is the Cacafuego, and at length lands and takes possession of Nova Albion or California, the King surrendering his Crown to him.

P. 143

CHAP. III. The Admiral sails from Nova Albion, and arrives at the Ladrone Islands, whence he proceeds to Ternate, where he is visited by the King; with a short Account of that Island. He has Forges set up in a small uninhabited Island to the Southward of Celebes. The Ship in danger of being lost on a Rock. He comes to an Anchor on the Island of Baratenne; a Character of the Inhabitants. He then proceeds to Java, where he is well received by five Kings. A curious way of boiling Rice. He doubles the Cape of Good-Hope; takes in Water at Sierra Leona, and arrives at Plymouth. The Honours he received after his return to England.

P. 155

The Voyage of SCHOVTEN and LE MAIRE.

CHAP. I. The Rise and Design of this Voyage. They sail from the Texel, and arrive at the Islands of Madrabomba, near Sierra Leona, with some Account of the Country. They sail to
Port

The CONTENTS.

Port Desire, are in Danger of being lost upon the Rocks, but escape, and land on King's Island, where the Horn is accidentally burnt. P. 165

CHAP. II. They set sail in the Unity from Port Desire. Discover the new Streights, and pass round Cape Horn. Then sailing to the Island Juan Fernandes, are unable to land, and proceed to Dog Island. An Account of the Island without Ground. And of its Inhabitants. A Description of Water Island and Fly Island. They seize a strange Kind of Bark, and arrive at Cocoa Island, and afterwards at Traitors Island, whence they proceed to Hope Island. An Account of its Inhabitants. P. 173

CHAP. III. They resolve to sail Northward for the Coast of New Guinea, and arrive at Horn Island. The Manners of the Inhabitants described, A Description of Green Island, and St. John's Island. They arrive at the Coast of New Guinea, and sailing along it discover a great Number of other Islands. They land in an Island called Mofa, whence they carry off by Force a considerable Quantity of Cocoas. They feel a violent Earthquake; are met by several Canoes, which conduct them to the Village of Sopy in Gilolo, whence proceeding to Ternate, they are treated with great Respect by several of the most considerable Officers of the East-India Company, but proceeding to the Port of Jacatra, in the Island of Java, their Ship is seized by the President of the Dutch East-India Company of Bantam, and their Effects confiscated, upon which they return to Holland. P. 186



T H E
D I S C O V E R I E S
O F T H E
E N G L I S H in *A M E R I C A*.



C H A P. XXII.

The History of the Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company. An Account of the several Factories. The Religion, Manners and Customs of the Indians, and of their Plants and Animals, particularly of the Beaver.

THE next corporation formed for enlarging our commerce, was that of the Hudson's Bay company, erected by King Charles II. upon the following occasion : Messrs. Radison and Gooselier, two Frenchmen, meeting with some Indians in the lake of Assimponals in Canada, were informed that they might go by land to the bottom of the Bay, where the English had never yet been ; where-

upon they desired them to conduct them thither, which the Indians accordingly did; after this the two *Frenchmen* returned to the upper lake, the same way they came, and thence to *Quebec*, the capital of *Canada*; where they offered the principal merchants to conduct ships to *Hudson's Bay*, but their project was rejected; they therefore went to *France* in hopes of a more favourable hearing at court; but after presenting several memorials, and spending much time and money, their project was considered as chimerical, and they were answered in the same manner as at *Quebec*. Mean while the *English* Embassador at *Paris*, hearing of their proposals, imagined he should do a piece of service to his country by engaging them to serve the *English*, who had already pretensions to the Bay; he therefore persuaded them to go to *London*, where they met with a favourable reception, from some persons of quality, merchants and others, who employed Mr. *Gillam*, a person long used to the *New England* trade, to perfect this discovery.

He sailed in the *Nonsuch* ketch in the year 1677, into *Baffin's Bay*, to the height of 75°. and from thence southward to 51°. where he entered a river, to which he gave the name of *Prince Rupert's* river, and finding the natives disposed to a friendly commerce, he erected a small fortrefs, which he stiled *Charles Fort*. The success of this expedition was so remarkable that the persons concerned in fitting out this vessel, upon the return of Mr. *Gillam*, applied to King *Charles II.* for a patent, who granted them one, dated the second of *May* 1670.

Hudson's

Hudson's Bay is situated from 51 to 64 degrees north latitude, and is 600 miles in length; and the mouth of the streights, which is six leagues over, lies in about 61°. north latitude. The two opposite shores are called the *East-Main* and *West-Main*: The former is also termed *Labrador*, and the latter *New South-Wales*.

The company had their first fort on *Rupert's River*, but never had any towns there; they live within their forts in little houses and huts, in which the builders consider nothing but how to defend them from the cold and rain; they are however not so much disturbed by the latter as by the former. In 1670, another Factory was established at *Fort Nelson*. Mean while the company, by their governors and agents, made such contracts with the captains or kings of rivers or territories, for enjoying an exclusive trade, that the Indians could not pretend they had encroached upon them. These contracts were as firm as the Indians themselves could make them, and were confirmed by such ceremonies, as they thought most sacred and obligatory.

In the year 1686, the company were in possession of five settlements, viz. *Albany River*, *Haye's Island*, *Rupert's River*, *Fort Nelson*, and *New Severn*; and their trade at each of them was very considerable. From *Albany River* they had generally 3500 beavers a year, and their commerce increased so much, that the *French* began to be afraid, that all the upland Indians would be drawn down to the Bay. But being sensible they could do any thing with *James II.*

4 *The Discoveries of the ENGLISH*

King of *England*, they resolved to drive the *English* out of all their places in the bottom of the Bay. First they took *Haye's-Island*, and then the fort on *Rupert's River*; after which the *French* company at *Canada*, procured a detachment of soldiers to be sent under the Chevalier *de Troyes*, who marched over land from *Quebec*, and in a time of profound peace, laid siege to the fort at *Albany River*; but though the governor did all in his power to defend the place, he was obliged to surrender it in a week's time. However about seven years after, the company being assisted by the government, retook all the forts and factories of which the *French* had deprived them in time of peace; but they were soon after driven out of them again by the *French*.

In 1696 the company applied themselves to King *William*, representing their inability to maintain themselves against the *French*, and praying the assistance of the Crown for their support: upon which two men of war were sent under the command of Capt. *Allen*, who coming into *Haye's River*, summoned all the forts to surrender; when the *French* governor finding he could not defend them against the *English* capitulated, and the *French* were allowed to march out with all military honours. However, in the next general war the *French* renewed their attacks upon the settlements of the *Hudson's Bay* company, with such success, that they left them only *Fort Albany*; but by the treaty of *Utrecht*, every thing was restored to the company again, and an equitable satisfaction stipulated for their losses.

losses. Since which time, their trade has greatly increased, so that it became at least treble to what it was when that peace was concluded, and is still in a very flourishing condition. They having besides the above, *York Fort*, *Churchill* and *Moose River* factories.

As to the situation of the country about these forts: *Moose River* factory, is in latitude $51^{\circ} 28'$. and is built near the mouth of the river, which at 12 miles distance from the fort is divided into two branches, one comes from the southward, and the other from the south west. Upon the southern branch all sorts of grain thrive, as barley, pease and beans do at the factory, though exposed to all the chilling winds, that blow from the ice in the bay. Upon the southern part above the falls, there grow along the river wild oats and rye, which have black husks, though the grain is perfectly clear, and white like rice, and as it grows in the water, the Indians beat it off when ripe, into their canoes, as they pass along the river. In the woods at the bottom of the bay, at *Moose*, *Albany*, and *Rupert's River*, are very large timber trees of all kinds; oak, ash, &c. as well as pines, cedars, and spruce. They have good grass for making hay, and may have every where within land, all sorts of pulse and grain, and the same sort of fruit trees, that are natural to the same climate in *Europe*; for all the sorts they have tried, thrive very well.

The ice breaks up at *Moose* factory in the beginning of *April*, but higher up in the country, in *March*. The river is navigable for canoes a

6 *The Discoveries of the ENGLISH*

great way up among the falls ; at a considerable distance there is one fall of 50 feet, but above that the river is deep, and navigable for a great way, where the climate is very good. The *French* have a settlement for trade near the southern branch, about 100 miles above the factory, where they sell their goods cheaper than the company, notwithstanding the difficulty and expence of carrying them so far from *Canada*, and give as much for a martin's skin as they do for a beaver, when we insist upon three for one ; by which means the *French* get all the choice skins, and leave only the refuse for the company. The *French* have also another house pretty high up *Rupert's River*, by which they have gained all the trade upon the *East Main*, except a little the company get at *Slude River*.

Though the bottom of the bay is as near the line as *London*, it being in 51° . yet the air is excessively cold for nine months in the year, and the other three months very hot. However some fruits, as goose-berries, straw-berries, and dew-berries, grow about *Prince Rupert's River*, where the commodities for trade are guns, powder, shot, cloth, hatchets, kettles, tobacco, &c. which the *English* exchange with the Indians for furs, as beavers, martins, foxes, moose, and other skins.

The Indians have no beavers to the northward of *Churchill River*, on account of there being no ponds or woods, proper for those animals ; but they have a great number of martins, bears, rain deer, buffaloes, wolves, and other beasts with rich furs, the country being mostly
rocky

rocky and covered with white moss. There is a great deal of small wood near the factory, but the wood improves, further up the river from the bay, where they have juniper, birch and poplar, and still more southerly the timber is larger, and there is great variety of trees.

Mr. *Dobbs* observes, that “ The company
“ avoid all they can making discoveries to the
“ northward of *Churchill*, or extending their
“ trade that way, for fear they should discover a
“ passage to the western ocean of *America*, and
“ tempt, by that means, the rest of the *English*
“ merchants to lay open their trade, which they
“ know they have no legal right to ; which if
“ the passage was found, would not only ani-
“ mate the rest of the merchants to pursue the
“ trade through that passage, but also to find
“ out the great advantages that might be made
“ of the trade of the rivers and countries ad-
“ joining to the bay, by which means they
“ would lose their beloved monopoly. But the
“ prospect they have of gain to be made by
“ trading with the *Eskimaux* Indians, for whale-
“ fin, whale and sea oil, and sea-horse teeth,
“ induces them to venture a sloop annually, as
“ far as 62°. 30'. to *Whale Cove*, where these
“ Indians meet them, and truck their fins and
“ oil with them.”

The Indians of certain districts, bounded by particular rivers, have each of them what they call an Okimah or Captain, who is an old man esteemed only for his prudence and experience. His authority is only what they please to give him upon particular occasions. He is their
orator.

orator, when they address the *English*, and speaks for them in their own councils, when they assemble every spring, to settle their quarters for hunting, fowling, and fishing. They have but few religious sentiments. They maintain there are two monetoos or spirits, one who sends all good things, and the other all the bad. Their worship consists in songs and dances at their feasts, in honour of the monetoos who have favoured them; but if they are sick, or almost famished for want of provisions, they hang some little bauble, which they esteem, upon the top of a pole near the tent, to pacify the offended spirit. As they live an erratic life, they can receive no benefit from tame fowl or cattle; for they seldom stay above a fortnight at a place, unless they find plenty of game. On their removal they build their huts, and then disperse to get game for their food, returning at night, after having killed enough to support them for a day. But in these excursions they do not proceed above a league or two from their huts. When they find scarcity of game, they remove a league or two further, and thus traverse through these countries and bogs, scarce missing one day in winter or summer, whether the weather be fair or foul, and going in the greatest storms of snow. The smaller game got by traps or snares are generally the employment of women and children, as martins, squirrels, ermines, &c. while the elks, or moose-deer, stags, bears, tygers, wild beeves, wolves, foxes, beavers, otters, corcajons, &c. are the employment of the men. But when the Indians kill any game for food, they

they leave it upon the spot, and the next day send their wives to fetch it home; directing them to the place, by breaking off branches from the trees, and laying them in the road, pointing to the place where they should go, and sometimes they scatter moss, so that they never miss finding it. It is observable that the trees all bend towards the south, and that the branches on that side are larger and stronger than those of the north side, and that this is also the case with respect to the moss that grows upon the trees.

When they go abroad in winter to hunt and shoot for their daily food, before they dress, they rub themselves all over with bears grease, or oil of beavers, which does not freeze. They also grease the fur of their beaver coats, and then put them on. They have a kind of boots or stockings made of beavers skin well oiled with the fur inwards, and above them they have an oil-skin laced about their feet, which keeps out the cold and water, where there is neither ice nor snow; and by this means they never freeze or suffer by the cold. In summer when they go naked, they also rub themselves with oil or grease, which keeping their skins soft and supple, prevents their being scorched by exposing themselves to the sun, and hinders their being molested by the flies, bugs, mosketoes, or any other noxious insect. When they want to get rid of it, they go into the water, and rub themselves all over with mud or clay, then letting it dry upon them, they rub it off, but whenever they are free from the oil, the flies and mosketoes immediately attack them.

They

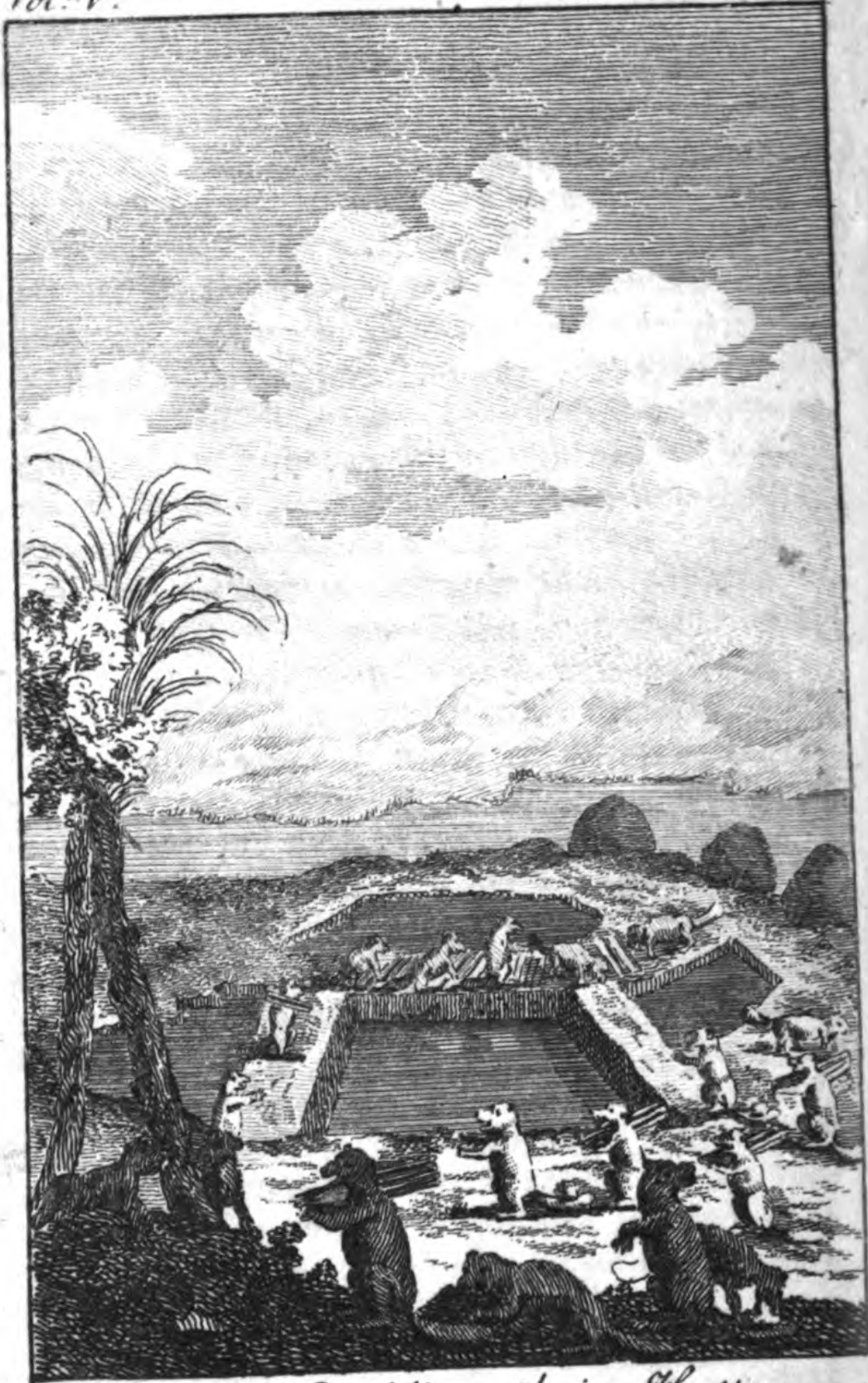
They use no milk from the time they are weaned, and have an aversion to cheese from the opinion that it is made of dead men's fat. They love prunes and raisins, and will give a beaver's skin for twelve of them, to carry to their children; they will give the same for a Jew's harp, or for the smallest print or picture, and all toys are considered by them as jewels.

The Carcajons and Otters prey upon the beavers when they can take them at an advantage. The former is as big as a very large dog, and has a good fur, which in exchange is valued at a beaver and a half.

A large beaver or castor is about 26 inches long from the hind part of the head to the root of the tail, and is about three feet eight inches round. Its head is about seven inches long and six broad, and its tail, which is somewhat of an oval form, and covered with scales, is fourteen inches long and six broad. Its ears are short and round; its eyes are small, and it has two fore teeth in each jaw, about an inch long, which are extremely sharp and strong. Though its legs are but five inches long, its feet are above six inches in length, and its paws formed like a man's hand; only the toes of the hind feet are joined like those of a duck, with a membrane of a slate colour. It makes use of its paws in feeding as apes do, and in building its house.

The antient writers of natural history are mistaken in asserting that the beavers bite off their testicles, when pursued by the huntsmen; for what the physicians call *castoreum*, is the inguinal glands of this animal. Besides, the beavers are
never





Beavers Building their Huts.

never pursued in hunting; for as they seldom leave the side of the pond where they have built their kennels, upon the least noise they dive under water, and return to their little houses when the danger is over.

The beavers are of three colours, some of a reddish brown, others black, and others white. Those of each pond are represented by several authors, as forming a commonwealth; as having an excellent polity and laws, and as holding frequent consultations for their mutual defence: but it is probable these things are greatly exaggerated: however their sagacity is universally allowed to be very extraordinary, and the manner of building their houses or kennels has been always a subject of admiration to the curious.

The beavers finding a rivulet that runs a-cross a low ground, make banks that stop the course of the water, and cause an inundation that is sometimes six miles in circumference. This bank is made with trees, which they cut down with their teeth, and then drag them along as they swim in the water. The trees being ranged along the bottom of the low ground, these animals load themselves with grass and earth, which they drag along upon their great tails, and throw in between the wood with such art and industry, that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, for man to make a stronger wall with such materials. Their tails serve them both for carts and trowels, and their teeth for axes; their paws supply the place of hands, and their feet serve instead of oars. In short, in the space of five or six months, about an hundred of these animals

animals will make banks of 4 or 500 paces in length, of 20 in height, and seven or eight in thickness. The pond being compleated, they build their houses near the centre, by making holes at the bottom of the water, for planting six posts, upon which each of their edifices is built in a most curious manner, with branches of trees, herbs, and earth. Some say they have three stories, that they may mount up from one to the other, when the waters rise by rains or thaw ; and that each beaver has an apartment to himself which he enters under water thro' a great hole in the first floor, that has a communication with the two other rooms ; but this is not true.

The chief food of the beavers is the poplar, but they also eat fallows, alders, and most other trees that have not a resinous juice, feeding on the middle bark. In *May* when wood is not plenty, they live upon a large root, a fathom long, which grows in the marshes, and is as thick as a man's leg, but at this time the beavers are not so good eating as when they feed upon barks. They will cut down trees with their teeth, that are extremely thick, and when one of them observes that the tree is ready to fall, he gives a great cry and runs the contrary way, and is followed by the rest. They then cut off all the twigs and smaller branches, two or three fathoms in length, and draw them to their houses in the ponds, and having repaired their pond head, they thrust one end of these sticks into the clay or mud, that they may lie under water all the winter, to preserve the bark, green and tender for their winter provisions. In this manner

manner they serve both the smaller and larger branches, till they come to the trunk of the tree.

The beavers are excellent food, but the tongue and tail are the most delicious parts. They bring forth their young in the beginning of summer, when the females are lean by suckling them, the males are also lean all the summer, during which they are employed in repairing their ponds and houses, and in cutting down and providing wood and branches for their winter store, but they are very fat, from *November* till the end of *March*. They breed once in a year, and have from ten to fifteen at a litter, which grow up in one season; they therefore multiply very fast, whence if the Indians empty a pond, and take the whole lodge, they generally leave a pair to breed, by which it is again fully stocked in two or three years time. A good hunter among the Indians can kill 600 beavers in a season, but their canoes are so small that they can bring only 100. They therefore sometimes burn off the fur and roast the beavers like pigs.

The ounce is of the cat kind, but as large as a great dog; it preys upon all the beasts it can conquer, as does also the tyger which is the only beast in that country, that will not fly from a man. The beeves have a large bunch upon their backs, which is by far the most delicious part of them, it being juicy, rich, and as sweet as marrow, though it weighs several pounds. They are covered with exceeding long hair, almost as fine as silk, and one of their fleeces will weigh at least eight pounds.



C H A P. XXIII.

An Account of the Settlement of Pennsylvania. That fine Country described, with some Account of its Rivers, Climate, and Produce. Of the principal Towns, and particularly Philadelphia; the Articles of Commerce, and the Number of the People.

THE next colony that was settled in America, was that of *Pensylvania*, the best projected, and till very lately the most flourishing of our colonies in *North America*. Admiral *Penn*, who in conjunction with Col. *Venables*, conquered the island of *Jamaica*, and was afterwards knighted, being in high credit with King *Charles II.* and the Duke of *York*, had the promise of a grant of this country from that King, as a reward for his past services, and some years after his death, his son strenuously solicited the promised grant; which, as the King owed considerable sums to his father, he obtained in the year 1679, and the original patent was dated the 4th of *March* 1680. Mr. *Penn* afterwards obtained part of *Nova Belgia*, or the province of *New York*, which was added to the country he had acquired by the first grant, and both together from his own name, he called *Pennsylvania*, or *Penn's Country*.

But before we proceed, it may be necessary just to observe, that the *Dutch* were the first planters here

here as well as at *New York*, and living near the bay in the neighbourhood of that province, applied themselves chiefly to trade. Afterwards some of the inhabitants of *Finland*, settled near the Freshes of *Delawar*, * where they applied themselves to husbandry, and had a governor appointed them by their own Sovereign the King of *Sweden*. But between these two neighbours there happened frequent disputes, till the *Dutch* growing too powerful for the *Swedes*, the latter submitted to their stronger neighbours, and the *Swedish* Governor, made a formal surrender of the country, to the Governor for the States General; after which this province continued subject to that republic, till the *English* drove the *Dutch* out of *New-York*, which rendered the possession of those territories the more easy to *Mr. Penn*.

Before *Mr. Penn* sent over the first adventurers under his patent, there were a few *English* in *Pennsylvania*, over whom he placed as governor Col. *William Markham*, his nephew, to whom both the *Swedes* and *Dutch* submitted. *Mr. Penn* had the more earnestly solicited the above grant, on account of the persecution of the dissenters, and particularly on his finding his friends the quakers harrassed all over *England* by the spiritual courts, he himself being many times thrown in prison, not only for preaching, but merely for being present at their assemblies: he therefore resolved to put himself at the head of

C 2

as

* The river *Delawar* above and below the *Falls* is for a considerable length, called the *Freshes*, and near the mouth are marshes, which are extremely fertile.

as many, as would go with him, and remove to this country, but first sent over a body of settlers, from *London, Liverpool, and Bristol*, who purchased considerable quantities of land, at the rate of 20 l. for a thousand acres, and paying a small quit-rent. The male and female servants were to have 50 acres when their time was out, and the owners of land 50 acres a head for such servants. In order to secure the new planters from the Indians, he appointed commissioners to confer with them about the land, and to confirm a league of peace; by these first adventurers, he also sent a very affectionate and friendly letter to the native Indians, and the same year, went to *Pennsylvania* himself, taking with him, a great number of people, who with those that immediately followed him, amounted to 2000 persons.

As soon as he arrived, he took the Government into his own hands, entered into a treaty of peace with the Indian Kings, and instead of taking advantage of his patent, purchased of them, the lands, he had obtained by his grant. He then settled the constitution and laws of the country, by the consent of the inhabitants, by whom it was unanimously agreed, according to the fundamental constitution of *Pennsylvania*, which he himself had drawn up, and published in *England*, that all persons who acknowledged the existence of God, should enjoy free liberty of conscience; and have the full enjoyment of civil liberty, and that no laws should be made there, nor money raised, but by the consent of the inhabitants; who were also allowed to enact what laws they pleased
for

for the prosperity and security of the province. He established courts of justice in every county, with proper officers, to prevent law-suits and contentions; and three peace-makers were chosen by every county-court in the nature of common arbitrators, to hear and put an end to all the differences that arose between man and man; he also ordained that every spring and autumn, an orphans court should be held in each county, to inspect and regulate the affairs of widows and orphans.

Mr. *William Penn* staid there two years, till he had settled every thing to his own and the people's satisfaction, during which he behaved in such a manner to the Indians, that he inspired them with a most extraordinary love and esteem both for him and his people; so that they still speak of him with the utmost gratitude and affection, and whenever they would express an extraordinary regard for any *Englishman*, they say we esteem and love you as if you were that good man *William Penn* himself.

We shall now proceed to a more particular description of this famous settlement, which is divided into three upper and three lower counties. The three upper counties, *Buckingham*, *Philadelphia*, and *Chester*, are the *Pennsylvania* mentioned in King *Charles's* Grant, and are taken out of *Nova Belgia*. The upper counties end at *Marcus Hook*, four miles below *Chester Town*; the lower run along the coast 120 miles, and are 40 miles deep towards *Maryland*. Thus the whole province of *Pennsylvania*, from the *Fal's Township*, to 20 miles below *Hanlope*. or

Cape William, is in length 330 miles, and in breadth 200.

The chief rivers in *Pennsylvania* are the *Delaware*, which rising far north in the country of the *Iroquois*, takes its course to the southward, and dividing this province from that of *New Jersey*, falls into the *Atlantic* ocean between *Cape May*, and *Cape Hanlope*, being navigable for 200 miles and upwards with large vessels; but has a *Cataract* above *Bristol*, that renders the navigation impracticable, to the northward of the county of *Bucks*. The second river is that of *Susquahanab*, which also rising in the country of the *Iroquois*, runs south through the middle of *Pennsylvania*, falls into *Chesapeake Bay*, and is navigable for large ships. The third river is *Schoolkill*, which has likewise its source in the country of the *Iroquois*, and runs south almost parallel to the rivers *Delaware* and *Susquahanab*, till at length turning to the eastward, it falls into the *Delaware* at the city of *Philadelphia*. This river is also navigable for large ships as far as that city, and for boats above 100 miles higher. These rivers, and the numerous Bays and Creeks in *Delaware Bay*, capable of containing the largest fleets, render this county admirably suited to carry on a foreign trade.

The air is here sweet and clear; autumn begins about the 20th of *October*, and lasts till the beginning of *December*. Frosty weather and cold seasons are frequent, and sometimes the river *Delaware*, notwithstanding its breadth, is frozen over, but in such seasons the air is dry, clear and agreeable: The spring lasts from *March* to *June*,
during

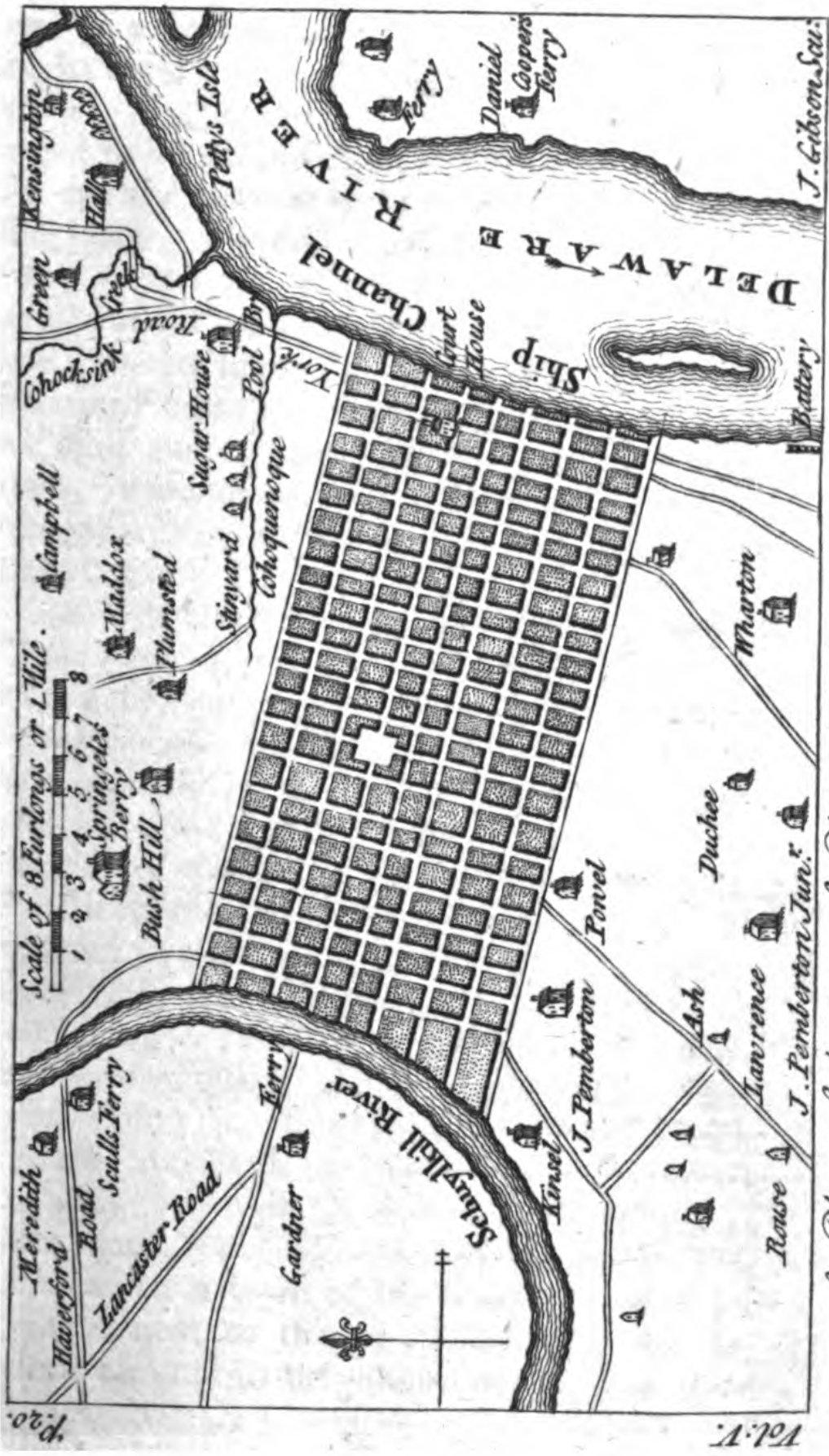
during which the weather is more inconstant. In the summer months *July, August, and September*, the heats are extraordinary, but they are alleviated by cool breezes, that render them very tolerable. During this season the wind is south-west, but in spring, autumn and winter, it is generally north-west. The earth is fruitful, fat, and easy to be cleared, as the roots of the trees lie near the surface of the ground.

Philadelphia produces almost all sorts of trees, which are different in some respects from the *European*, though they are called oaks, red, white and black ash, beech, walnut, *Spanish* chesnuts, cypress, and red and white cedar; but the most durable are poplar, gumwood, hickery, and sassafras. They have also apples, quinces, pears, cherries, musk-melons, snake root, sarsaparilla, cranberries, salop and spruce, and all sorts of corn, as wheat, barley, oats, rye, pease, beans, and *Indian* corn, and particularly hemp and flax.

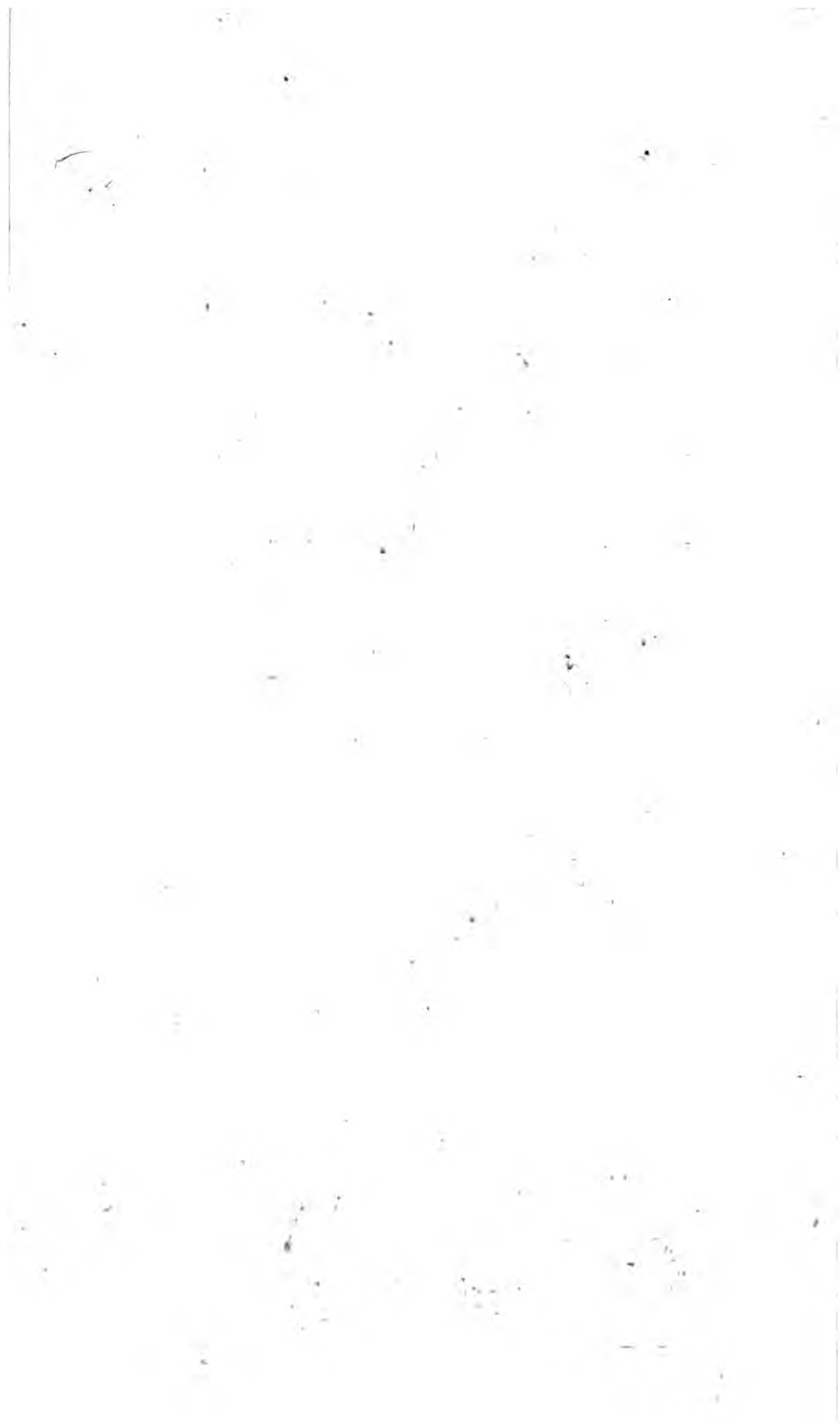
Of the living creatures for food and convenience they have moose deer as large as small oxen, rabbits, racoons, and beavers, and they have now such plenty of horses, cows and sheep, that it is common for farmers to have 4 or 500 of the latter in a flock. As to fowl they have very fine bustards of 40 or 50 pounds weight, pheasants, heath birds, partridges, swans, geese, pigeons, braindes, ducks, teal, and snipe. The fish are sturgeons, herrings, eels, smelts and perch; the latter are caught in abundance in *Delawar* bay, and in the river above the *Freshes*, are oysters, crabs, cockles and muscles.

We

We need not wonder, that in a country so pleasant and fruitful, and where there was the fairest prospect of living happily, people should resort thither in great numbers, especially as they were to enjoy the most beneficent scheme of government ever devised by man; or that in a short time, many towns should be built, and vast tracts of country scattered over with plantations. The principal of these towns are *Bristol*, situated on the river *Delawar*, in the county of *Buckingham*, the most northerly of any in this province. This town is opposite to *Burlington* in *New Jersey*, and 20 miles north of the city of *Philadelpbia*. In this county is the manor house of *Pennsbury*, a fine edifice, built by Mr. *William Penn*, the first proprietor, on an eminence which commands the country. In the county of *Philadelphia*, which lies south of that of *Buckingham*, is the city of the same name, the capital of *Pennsylvania*, situated in $40^{\circ}. 30'$ north latitude, and is built upon one of the finest plans, that ever was formed, it being laid out by Mr. *Penn* himself. It is an oblong of near two miles extending from the river *Delawar*, almost to the river *Schoolkill*, the east end fronting the river *Delawar*, and the west the *Schoolkill*; each front being a mile in length. Every owner of 1000 acres has his house in one of the two fronts facing the rivers, or in the High-street running from the middle of one front, to the middle of the other; and every owner of 5000 acres has an acre of ground in the front of his house, and the rest half an acre for gardens and court yards. In the centre of the town is a square of ten acres, surrounded by



A Plan of the City of Philadelphia, with the Country Adjacent.



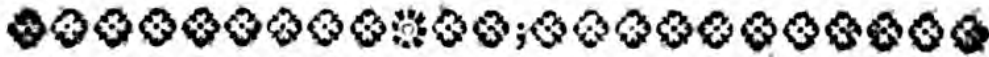
by the town-house and other public buildings, and in each quarter of the city is a square of eight acres. The High-street which runs the whole length of the city is 100 feet wide, parallel to which run eight streets, that are crossed by twenty more at right angles, all of them 30 feet wide. Several canals are let into the town from each river, which add to the beauty and conveniency of the place, and there is also a key 200 feet square, to which ships of 4 or 500 tons may come up, with wet and dry docks for building and repairing of ships, besides magazines, warehouses, and all manner of conveniences for importing and exporting merchandize.

The other principal towns in the county of *Philadelphia*, are *Oxford* and *German Town*, the last is a thriving populous place, inhabited chiefly by the *Germans*, who there speak and transact their business in their own language. In this county is also the city of *Radnor*, on the south-west side of *Schoolkill* river, which is the capital of a large country planted by the *Welch*. To the south of the county of *Philadelphia*, lies that of *Chester*; the capital of which is the town of *Chester*, situated on the river *Delawar*; and to the southward of *Chester* lies the town of *Chichester*; at either of these two last towns are ports sufficient to receive and secure the largest fleets from storms. The county of *New Castle*, lies south of that of *Chester*, and its capital is of the same name: This is said to be a town of the briskest trade in the province, next to that of *Philadelphia*, and has an iron mine in its neighbourhood. The town
of

of *Apoquinemink* lies upon the river *Delawar* south of *New Castle*, and is a place of good trade. The county of *Kent* lies south of the last mentioned county, and *Dover*, its chief town, has a very commodious port. The most southern county is that of *Sussex*, the capital whereof is *Lewes*, which has a secure harbour, and carries on a considerable trade.

The commerce of *Pennsylvania*, with respect to *Europe* and *America*, consists in their exporting all sorts of grain, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, pease and beans, *Indian* corn, potashes, wax, furs and skins, horses, beef, pork, fish salted and barrelled, pipe staves, &c. in return for which they import from the islands and other places, silver and gold, sugar, rum, molasses, salt, wine, &c. and from *Great Britain*, cloathing of all kinds, hardware, tools, toys, &c. They have also some rice but no great quantities, and a little tobacco of the worst sort. They trade with the *Indians* for the skins and furs of wild beasts, who purchase of them in return, shirts, blankets, arms, ammunition, rum and other spirits.

As to the number of inhabitants, those of the city of *Philadelphia* alone, were in 1740 computed at 15,000, and since that time they have been prodigiously encreased, five or six thousand *German* protestants having generally been carried over every year, and it is computed that all the inhabitants together in the whole province of *Pennsylvania* do not amount to less than 100,000.



C H A P. XXIV.

Some Account of the Motives, and the Plan for settling the Province of Georgia. The first Colony sent over under the Direction of Mr. Oglethorpe. His Proceedings while in the Country. He returns to England with several Indian chiefs. The great Embarkations made for that Colony, and the Grants made to enable the Trustees, to secure that Barrier against the Spaniards and French. Mr. Oglethorpe's Proceedings after his going back with Supplies, and particularly his taking a Journey of 500 Miles, to keep the Indians steady to the Interests of Great Britain. The Number, Situation and Importance of the Towns and Forts in this Province, and a short Description of the Country.

BEFORE the last war with *Spain*, some persons of great distinction observing, that considerable numbers of people in these kingdoms were by a variety of misfortunes rendered incapable of subsisting in such a way as to be useful to themselves and the community, formed a design of settling that part of *America* which properly forms our frontier towards the *Spaniards* and the *French*, and which, though within the bounds of the province of *Carolina*, as described in its charter, was in reality no part of it, as not being at all settled; and for that reason, rather a burden than an advantage to the province to which

which it belonged. They therefore applied to the Crown for sufficient powers to set this undertaking on foot, and meeting with all the encouragement they could desire or expect, easily obtained a very extensive charter. Their next care was to raise a fund sufficient for sending over a considerable number of people, and providing them with all kinds of necessaries, towards which they subscribed liberally themselves, obtained considerable sums by way of collection, and had also a grant from the parliament of 10,000 l.

In laying the plan of this frontier settlement, it was resolved, to consider each settler in a double capacity, as a planter, and as a foldier, and to provide for them arms for their defence, as well as tools for the cultivation of the land, and to have them taught the use of both. It was also resolved, that upon the first settling of this colony, towns should be laid out and lands allotted each of the men, for their support, as near those towns, as possible. It was agreed, that every lot of land should consist of 50 acres, and that it should be granted them in tail male as the properest tenure for the colony in its infancy; and with respect to any hardships that might arise from this tenure, they determined to remedy them occasionally, till such time as the condition of the colony, should render an alteration necessary; they also determined to prohibit negroes, the use of them being absolutely inconsistent with the design of forming a frontier colony, and in many respects inconvenient and dangerous.

These dispositions being made, it was resolved to send over 114 persons, men, women and children, out of such as were in low circumstances, and by that means unable to follow any business in *England*, and who if in debt had leave from their creditors to go; and of such as were recommended by the minister, churchwardens and overseers of their respective parishes, and *James Oglethorpe*, Esq; one of the trustees, offered to go and form the settlement at his own expence.

On the 24th of *October* 1732, the people were all examined whether any of them had any objections to the terms and conditions proposed, when they declared that they were fully satisfied with them, and executed articles under their hands and seals, testifying their consents thereto: But four of them desiring their daughters might inherit, as well as their sons, and that their widows dower might be considered; the trustees immediately resolved, that every person who should desire the same should have the privilege of naming a successor to the lands granted him; who in case the possessor should die without issue male, should hold the same to them and their heirs for ever; and that the widows should have their thirds as in *England*: This resolution was immediately communicated to all the people, who now expressed themselves fully satisfied.

The trustees then prepared a form of government, and established under their seal a court of judicature, for trying causes, as well criminal as civil, in the town of *Savannah*, the name given to the first town to be raised: They also ap-

pointed a bailiff, a recorder, two constables, and two tything men, out of such of the settlers as appeared most prudent and discreet.

These measures being taken, Mr. *Oglethorpe* set out for *Gravesend* on the 15th of *November* 1732, and from thence sailed for *Carolina*, where he arrived with the colony on the 15th of *January* following. They were received at *Charles Town*, by the governor with great kindness and civility, when Mr. *Middleton*, the King's pilot, was ordered to steer the ship into *Port Royal*, and to convey the small craft with the colony from thence to the river *Savannah*. On the 18th Mr. *Oglethorpe* went on shore upon *French's Island*, and left a guard upon *John's*, a point of that island which commands the channel, and is about half way between *Beaufort* and the river *Savannah*. Mr. *Oglethorpe* then went to *Beaufort Town*, where he was saluted with a discharge of the artillery, and had a new barrack fitted up, where the colony landed on the 20th, and were chearfully assisted by the officers and gentlemen of the neighbourhood. From thence he went to view the *Savannah* river, and having pitched upon a convenient spot of ground ten miles up, the town was marked out, and the first house begun on the 9th of *February*, 1733.

The chief reasons that determined Mr. *Oglethorpe* in the choice of this place were, health, pleasure, and conveniency. Before his arrival in the country, it had the name of *Yamacraw*, from an *Indian* nation who inhabited there, under the command of their chief *Tomochichi*, who readily

readily gave place to the *English*, and entered into a close friendship with them, which was the more agreeable, as there was no other *Indian* nation within 50 miles, but Mr. *Oglethorpe* called the town *Savannah*, from the name of the river.

While the town was building, Mr. *Oglethorpe* kept a strict discipline, none of the people were allowed to swear or get drunk; they were debarred the use of spirituous liquors, and instead of rum, had *English* beer. While this work was going forwards, some of the land was ploughed up, part of which was sowed with wheat. At the same time two or three gardens, were sowed with pot-herbs, &c. and several fruit trees planted. The limits of the town were also pallisadoed, and every thing went forwards with the greatest regularity.

Things being in some forwardness, and every man being appointed his proper station and employment, Mr. *Oglethorpe* set out for *Charles-Town*, to solicit succours for his colony, where both the assembly and people in general, contributed largely to the assistance of the new comers. Five hundred pounds of this money Mr. *Oglethorpe* immediately laid out in cattle, and having given directions for providing at *Charles-Town* what his people might have occasion for, went back to *Savannah*.

On his return, he found that the chief men of the *Lower Creek Indians*, were come to treat of an alliance with the new colony. These *Lower Creeks* are a nation that formerly consisted of ten, but are now reduced to eight tribes, that

have each a different government, but are allied together and speak the same language. Their claims extended from the *Savannah* river, as far as *St. Augustin* and up *Flint* river, which falls into the bay of *Mexico*. *Tomochichi* and the Indians of *Yamacraw*, were of the same nation.

Mr. *Oglethorpe* received the *Indians* in one of the new houses. They consisted of the chiefs and war captains of the several tribes and their attendants, all of whom being seated, *Oueekachumpa*, a very tall old man, stood up and made a speech, which was interpreted by Mr. *Wigan* and Mr. *Musgrove*: He first claimed all the lands to the southward of the river *Savannah*, as belonging to the *Creek Indians*, and then added, that though they were but poor and ignorant, he that had given the *English* breath, had given them breath also, but had bestowed more wisdom on the white men. That they were all persuaded, that the Great Power who dwelt in Heaven and all around; at which he spread out his hands, and lengthened the sound of his words; had sent the *English* thither for the instruction of them, their wives and their children; that therefore they freely gave up to them, their right to all the land they did not use themselves. That this was not only his opinion, but the opinion of the eight towns of the *Creeks*, each of whom having consulted together had sent some of their chief men with skins, which was their wealth. The chief men then brought a bundle of buckskins, and laid eight from the eight towns before Mr. *Oglethorpe*. He then said that these were
the

the best things they had, and that they gave them with a good heart. He thanked him for his kindness to *Tomochichi*, to whom he said he was related, who though he had been banished from his nation, was a good man, and had been a great warrior, and that for his wisdom and justice, the banished men had chosen him, *Mico* or King. He concluded with saying, that he had heard the *Cherokees* had killed some *Englishmen*, and that if Mr. *Oglethorpe* would command them, they would enter with their whole force into the *Cherokee* country, destroy their harvest, kill the people and revenge the *English*.

When he had done speaking *Tomochichi* came in with the *Yamacraw Indians*, and making a low obeisance said, " I was a banished man, " and came here poor and helpless, to look for " good land near the tombs of my ancestors, " and when you the *English* came to this place, " I feared you would drive us away ; for we " were weak and wanted corn : But you con- " firmed our land to us, and gave us food." Then the chiefs of the other nations made speeches, to the same purpose as *Oueekachumpa's* ; after which a treaty of alliance and commerce, was agreed to, and signed by Mr. *Oglethorpe* and them. Which being done, a laced coat, a laced hat, and a shirt, were given to each King : Each of the warriors had a gun and a mantle of duffils, and all their attendants had coarse cloth for cloathing and other things.

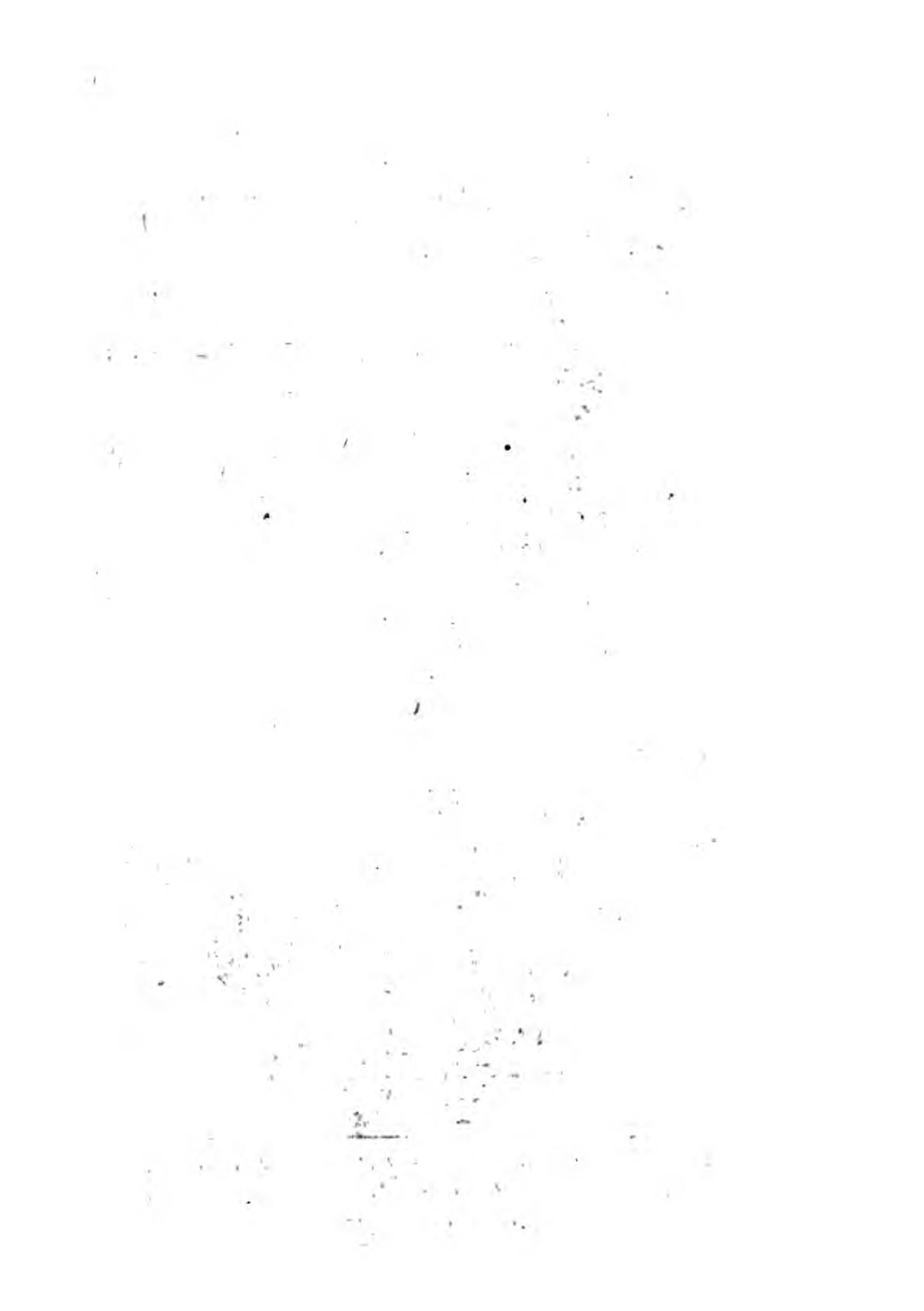
This treaty being concluded, Mr. *Oglethorpe* returned to *England* to procure the necessary supplies,

supplies, and arrived here in *June 1734*, bringing with him *Tomochichi*, *Mico* or King of the *Yamacraws*, *Senawki*, his consort, and *Toonakowi*, his nephew; as also *Hillispilli*, a war captain, and *Apakowtski*, *Stimalechi*, *Sintouchi*, *Hinguithi* and *Umphychi*, five other *Indian* chiefs, with their interpreter.

These *Indians* were lodged at the *Georgia Office* in *Old Palace Yard*, where they were handsomely entertained; and being suitably dressed, were introduced to the court, which was then at *Kensington*. *Tomochichi* presented to the King several eagle feathers, which according to their custom was the most respectful gift he could offer, and then made the following speech: “ This
 “ day I see the majesty of your face, the great-
 “ nefs of your house, and the number of your
 “ people. I come for the good of the whole
 “ nation called the *Creeks*, to renew the peace
 “ they have long ago concluded with the
 “ *English*. I am come over in my old days,
 “ though I cannot live to reap any advantage
 “ to myself. I am come for the good of the
 “ children of all the nations of the *Upper* and
 “ *Lower Creeks*, that they may be instructed in
 “ the knowledge of the *English*. These are the
 “ feathers of the eagle, the swiftest of all birds,
 “ who fly round our nations. These feathers
 “ are in our land a sign of peace, and we have
 “ brought them over to leave with you, O great
 “ King, as a sign of everlasting peace. O great
 “ King whatsoever words you shall say unto
 “ me, I will tell them faithfully to all the
 “ kings of the *Creek* nations.” In answer to
 this



Indian Chiefs, making a Speech to King
George I.



this speech his majesty assured him, that all those nations should have his protection, and sincere regard.

These *Indians* afterwards took a tour through the nation, and during their stay in *England* gave the most evident marks of good sense, and of a sincere inclination to carry on a friendly correspondence, between their own nation and ours. They in particular desired the trustees, that the weights, measures, prices, and qualities of goods to be purchased by them with their deer skins might be settled. That nobody might be allowed to trade with them without a licence from the trustees, that if they were injured they might know where to complain, and that there might be but one store-house in each *Indian* town, for supplying them with the goods they might want to purchase, and that in each, the traders should be obliged to supply them at the fixed prices. Alledging that the traders had often in an arbitrary manner raised the price of goods, and defrauded them in their weights and measures, which had frequently created animosities between the *English* and *Indians*, that had ended in wars, prejudicial to both nations.

In compliance with this request, the trustees procured several acts of parliament; one for maintaining peace with these *Indians*; another to prevent the importation and use of spirituous liquors, into the province of *Georgia*; and another to prevent the introduction of negroes into that province.

Things being thus settled, two embarkations were made the same year, chiefly of *Saltburghers*,
wh●

who with others that went before, built and settled a town, called *Ebenezer*, upon the river *Savannah*. The succeeding year, the colony of *South Carolina*, sending over a memorial relating to their danger from the *French* and *Spaniards*, the parliament granted the trustees an extraordinary supply of 26,000*l.* and very considerable benefactions were made both in *England* and *Carolina*, on which account great numbers of people were sent who consisted mostly of persecuted *German* protestants, and others from the north of *Scotland*.

In *January* 1735, some highlanders arrived in *Georgia* and were settled on the *Alatamaha* river, about 16 miles distant from the island of *St. Simon* which is at its mouth. They soon raised convenient huts, till their houses could be built, and the town at their own desire was called *Darien*, which name that district still retains, tho' they afterwards changed the name of the town to that of *New Inverness*.

On the 6th of *February* following, arrived the great embarkation, consisting of 470 persons, under the direction of *Mr. Oglethorpe*, and was settled upon the island of *St. Simon*. The *Creek Indians* came down upon this occasion, and in consequence of their claiming a right to the country, were treated with, when they agreed that the *English* should possess that and all the adjacent islands; which necessary step being taken, the town of *Frederica* was laid out, and the people set to work in building of houses.

The island of *St. Simon* is conveniently situated at the mouth of the *Alatamaha*, a very fine river;

river ; it is about 40 miles in extent ; has a rich and fruitful soil, and is full of oak and hickery trees, intermixed with meadows.

As soon as this settlement was made, care was taken for its security, on account of its being the southern barrier. A regular fortress strengthened with four bastions, and a spur work was erected at *Frederica*, towards the river, and several pieces of cannon mounted upon it : A strong battery was also raised, for the protection of *Jekyll* sound, where ten or twelve 40 gun ships may safely ride. Another fort was built on the south west part of *Cumberland* Island, where several pieces of cannon are pointed towards the river, so as to command all the sloops and small craft, navigating that passage : Within the pallisade which surrounds the fort, are fine springs of water, and a good timber house, with large and convenient magazines under it, for ammunition and provisions.

But while such care was taken of the south frontier, the northern part of the colony was not neglected : Orders were given for erecting a fort at *Augusta*, a place situated on the river *Savannah*, where the traders with the *Indians* from *South Carolina* and *Georgia* resort, and where there are large warehouses furnished with such goods as are wanted by the *Indians*. The deer skins taken in exchange, are sent 230 miles down the river, to the town of *Savannah*, in boats that carry each about 9000 weight. A horse road was also made from thence to the town of *Savannah*, and to the dwellings of the *Cherokee Indians*. By these precautions the trade
of

of both colonies with these *Indians* was facilitated, and the country on that side, secured from any further attempts of an enemy.

The colony now became so considerable as not only to draw the attention, but to excite the jealousy of the *Spaniards*, who would have been glad to have overpowered and driven out their neighbours, but the *Indians* being strongly attached to the *English*, the governor of *St. Augustin*, upon mature deliberation, found it more expedient to enter into a negotiation, and to endeavour to conclude an amicable agreement with the *English* colony, and Mr. *Oglethorpe* concluded a treaty with him, upon very safe and advantageous terms; in which it was mutually agreed, that neither the *Indians* subject to the King of *Spain*, should attack the subjects of *Great-Britain*, nor the *Creeks* commit hostilities against the subjects of his Catholic Majesty. That Mr. *Oglethorpe* should draw off the garrison and artillery from the island of *St. George*, provided that none of his Catholic Majesty's subjects should inhabit it, and that no prejudice should thence arise to the right of his *Britannic* Majesty to that island. That the subjects of neither crown should molest each other, and the differences, that might arise concerning the limits of their respective governments and the dominion of the two crowns should remain undecided till the determination of the respective courts. But it seems the governor of *St. Augustin* was not in the secret of his court, for the *Spanish* ministry, laid claim to *Georgia*, as
being

being within the dominion of *Spain*, and began to transport troops into *Spanish Florida* from the island of *Cuba*, and other parts of their dominions. They disapproved of the treaty concluded by the governor of *St. Augustin*, and made open preparations, in order to attack the colony of *Georgia*.

These preparations soon came to the knowledge of the lieutenant governor of *South Carolina*, who sending a memorial to his Majesty, he was pleased to order a regiment of 600 effective men to be raised, and sent for the defence and protection of *Georgia*; and as a further encouragement to these soldiers, the trustees gave each of them an allotment of five acres of land to cultivate for their own use and benefit, and it was resolved that each soldier, who after being seven years in the service, should be desirous of quitting it, should have his regular discharge, and be entitled to a grant of 20 acres.

In the beginning of the year 1737, the parliament considering the great expences the trustees had been at, in making roads, building fortifications, and sending presents to the *Indians*, granted them 20,000 l. more for the farther settling and securing the colony; on which the trustees made another embarkation, chiefly of persecuted *German* protestants; and in consequence of so considerable an augmentation of people, all the towns laid out in *Georgia*, received great supplies, and the utmost care was taken to put the fortifications into the best posture of defence, that the circumstance of the province would allow.

On the arrival of the regiment of which Mr. *Oglethorpe* was appointed colonel, he distributed them in the properest manner for the service of the colony ; but still kept up the same discipline, and took as much care to form and regulate the inhabitants, with respect to military affairs as ever. He also provided different corps for different services ; some for ranging the woods ; and others light armed for sudden expeditions ; he likewise provided vessels for scouring the sea coasts, and for gaining intelligence.

The trustees, by their letters and instructions to the magistrates, had constantly exhorted and encouraged the people to cultivate their lands ; but in 1738, finding that there were many who still continued in idleness, and were a burden to them, they gave orders for striking off the store, all who having had time to cultivate their lands, neglected this important duty, and at length a part of the people sent over a memorial to the trustees complaining of the want of a fee simple in their lands, and of not being permitted the use of negroes. But those who were settled on the frontier, and were consequently most exposed to the *Spaniards*, having by their industry, improved their plantations, so as to draw from them a comfortable subsistence, sent over a contrary memorial, wherein they represented the disadvantages and dangers that would arise from the permission of negroes.

At this very time they had intelligence that a conspiracy was formed by the negroes in *South-Carolina*, to rise and forcibly make their way out of the province, in order to put themselves under
the

the protection of the *Spaniards*, who had proclaimed freedom to all who should run to them from their owners. As there was great reason to believe, that this rising was to be universal, and as the negroes were computed at 40,000, while the white inhabitants did not exceed 5000, the whole province was upon its guard. However, several negroes who were employed in *Periaguas*, carried them off, and took the benefit of the proclamation, by going to *St. Augustin*, upon which the government of *South Carolina*, sent a solemn deputation to demand their slaves; but though this was a time of profound peace, the governor of *St. Augustin*, peremptorily refused to deliver them up, and even declared that he had orders to receive and protect all who should come to him. Upon these representations, the trustees sent an answer, in which they positively refused to suffer the colony to have the use of slaves.

The trustees had the greatest reason for acting in this manner; since among the persons to whom grants were made, in order to their settling in the colony at their own expence, some never went over to take them up or to settle at all; others were gentlemen of *Carolina*, who neglected the prosecution of their grants, and never so much as desired to have their lands laid out; and several had quitted the laborious life of planters to reside more at their ease at *Savannah*, where, by the exercise of their several trades and professions, they brought many of the people in debt; besides, horse races and other diversions were set on foot, and such a spirit of idleness

began to prevail, as easily accounted for their eagerness in desiring to have the use of negroes ; and plainly shewed with what fatal consequences it must have been attended, if the trustees had not remained firm to their first resolutions, and had not given such an answer as shewed they were resolved to preserve that spirit in the colony upon which it was settled. However, to make the people as easy and contented as they could, they enlarged their grants on failure of issue male, and made a certain provision for the widows of the grantees.

In the mean time the *French* growing very uneasy at the settlement of *Georgia*, and our intercourse with the *Indians*, began to make use of every method in order to raise jealousies between us and the *Creeks*, which was no sooner known, than it greatly alarmed not only the people settled in *Georgia*, but the whole province of *Carolina*, from a just sense of the danger to which they should be exposed, if the *French*, either by their artifices or presents, should draw over the *Creek Indians* to their party. Upon this, Mr. *Oglethorpe* thought it necessary to enter into a closer alliance with that nation, and to take a journey to the *Coweta Town*, though at the distance of no less than 500 miles from *Frederica*, where he then was, and through a country very little known and very difficult for *Europeans* to travel. He however provided himself with horses and presents, and after a painful and fatiguing journey, reached that place in safety, where he was received by the *Indians* with all imaginable marks of friendship and respect,

respect, and had an opportunity of conferring, not only with the chiefs of all the tribes of that nation, but also with the deputies of the *Ghoctaws* and *Chickesaws*, who lie between the *English* and *French* settlements, and who had sent their deputies thither with that view.

His coming to the *Coweta Town* dissipated all the fears, and extinguished all the jealousies of the *Indians*. They told him at the first conference, that it had been insinuated to them, that he was come into that country to deprive them of their lands, and that they had been assured he was actually preparing to invade them, but that by the intire confidence he placed in them, by coming without a body of regular troops, he convinced them that these were all falsehoods and calumnies, and that instead of injuring them by the settlement he was making, it would prove a new security to them, as well as to the *English*, and put it out of the power of their common enemies to hurt them; and in short they readily concluded a new, more full, and explicit treaty with him. Thus the designs of the *French* were unravelled, and the *Creek* nation became more closely connected with the *English*.

We have now run through the history of this province, for above seven years, and shall therefore, according to our plan give a description of it.

The town of *Savannah* is situated in $31^{\circ}. 58'$ north latitude, and some years ago, contained only 130 houses, besides warehouses and huts, but as these are, for the sake of air and to prevent the spreading of fire, built at some distance

from each other, they form several spacious squares and wide streets. There are also in the town, a church, a court-house, a store-house, a gaol, a guard-house, a house for the trustees servants, a wharf, and some other public buildings. The town is excellently situated for trade, as the navigation of the river is very secure, and as ships of 300 tons may lie within six yards of the town, where the worm does not eat into them.

About four miles within the land from the river are *Highbgate* and *Hampstead*, two villages that lie at about a mile distance from each other. The people settled there apply themselves chiefly to gardening, and supply the town of *Savannah* with greens and roots. There are also twenty plantations within twenty miles round *Savannah*.

About fifteen miles from *Savannah* is a village called *Abercorn*, and about twenty miles farther up the river, is the town of *Ebenezer*, where the *Saltburghers* are settled. The people of this place, are so sober and industrious, that they not only raise a sufficient quantity of corn, and other produce for their own subsistence, but sell great quantities at *Savannah*, where the people have not been so careful of their plantations. They have large herds of cattle, and are in so thriving a condition, that not one person has abandoned his settlement or sent over the least complaint about the tenures, or the want of negroes.

About ten miles from thence is *Old Ebenezer*, situated upon a river which runs into the
Savannah,

Savannah, where are kept a great number of cattle, for the use of the public and for breeding.

At a considerable distance from *Old Ebenezer* is the town of *Augusta*, which from the great resort of traders and *Indians*, is in a thriving condition, and is a great protection to both the provinces of *Carolina* and *Georgia*, against any designs of the *French*.

In the northern part of the province, is the town of *Inverness*, on the river *Alatamaha*, where the highlanders are settled. On the island of *St. Simon*, situated on the sea coast, is the town of *Frederica*, which has a regular magistracy as at *Savannah*: It is surrounded with strong fortifications, and at the south east point of the island are barracks for 330 men. There are also settlements on *Jekyl* and *Cumberland* Islands, to the southward of *Frederica*, and particularly in *Cumberland* Island are two forts, one of which commands *Amelia* sound.

The land of *Carolina* lies low near the sea, and is covered with wood, but begins to rise into hills, at 25 miles distance, and at length terminates in mountains, which running in a line from north to south along the back of *Virginia* and *Carolina*, end in the province of *Georgia* about 200 miles from the bay of *Apalachia* in the gulph of *Mexico*. As there is a level country from the foot of these mountains to that sea, it was the more necessary to fortify the banks of the river *Savannah* and *Alatamaha*, in order to prevent the incursions of the *Spaniards* and *French* by land. The *Savannah* is navigable 300 miles for boats, and 600 for canoes. A

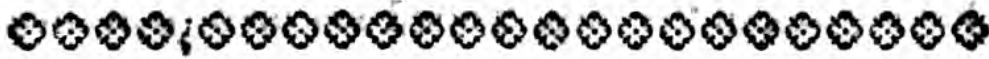
range of islands runs parallel to the coast of *Georgia*, and defends it from the fury of the ocean; and as both the continent and islands are well wooded, the channels between them, are extremely pleasant. There are also sand-banks, that extend upwards of 70 miles from the coast of *Georgia*, the water shoaling gradually, till within six miles of the land, where the shallowness of the banks bars all farther passage, except in the channels that lie between the bars. These were supposed a sufficient defence against the fleets of the *French* and *Spaniards*, till the latter found means to pass the channels, in the year 1742, and to attack the island of *St. Simon*, which had been lost with the town of *Frederica*, if General *Oglethorpe* had not, by his excellent conduct, defeated their designs.

When ships have passed the bars, they find a commodious and secure harbour, in the mouth of the river *Savannah*; and there is still a more capacious one in *Jekyl* sound, where a large fleet may lie at anchor, in ten or fourteen fathoms water. On this coast the tides generally flow seven feet.

Though the country of *Georgia* is not very fruitful, it is capable of producing some of the most valuable commodities, and particularly silk, which has been sent from thence to *England*, and is generally allowed to be equal to any brought from *Italy*; and sufficient quantities may in time be raised, to supply what is manufactured here, without our having recourse to foreign markets.

The

The people here reap very good wheat in *May*, mow their grafs in *June*, and might cultivate rice to great advantage, if that was thought proper; olives flourish there in the greatest perfection; and in the south part of the province, orange trees thrive so extremely, that within seven years time they have been known to grow fifteen feet from the root to the branches.



C H A P. XXV.

An Account of Nova Scotia from its first Discovery to its complete Settlement in 1749. The Proposals made to the Soldiers and Sailors after the Peace, to provide for them by giving them Land in Nova Scotia; the great Success of these Proposals; the building of the Town of Halifax; and a description of the Country.

WE are now brought by the order of time to the settlement of *Nova Scotia* or *Acadia*, to which we have the best claim of all *European* nations, namely that of being the first discoverers; and of its being in the strongest manner secured to *England* by treaty. This country was in the reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, considered as a part of *Virginia*, and as such was included in the charter of the western company established by *King James I.*

In the year 1618, *Sir Samuel Argall*, governor of *Virginia*, made a cruizing voyage round the coast

coast northwards, as far as *Cape Cod* in *New-England*, when the *Indians* informing him that some white men, like himself, were come to inhabit to the northward of them, he being sensible that all the country, as far as it had been discovered by *Cabot*, belonged to the *Virginia* company his employers, sailed thither, and found a settlement, with a *French* ship riding before it. This vessel having but one deck, *Sir Samuel* soon drove the men from it with his small arms, and having taken the ship, landed his men, marched to the fort, and summoned it to surrender. The *French* asked time to consider of it; but this being denied, they got privately away, and fled into the woods; upon which the *English* entered the place, and having lodged there that night, the *French* came the next day, and surrendered themselves to *Sir Samuel*, cancelling the patents that had been granted for their settlement by the *French* King. *Sir Samuel* now permitted those who chose it, to stay and take a passage to *Europe* in the fishing vessels, which then frequented that coast, and the rest, that were willing to join the *English*, he took with him to *Virginia*.

Sir Samuel being then informed, that the *French* had another settlement at a place they called *Port Royal*, situated on a bay on the south west coast of *Acadia*, sailed thither without delay, and obliged them also to surrender; when resolving that they should quit the country, he made those who did not care to return home, to remove to the river of *St. Laurence*, where *Quebec*, now the capital of *Canada*, has since been built.

In

In the year 1621, Sir *William Alexander*, afterwards created Earl of *Sterling*, applied to King *James I.* for a grant of the country to the north of *New-England*: when it was suggested to that King that the tract of country on the continent of *North America*, belonging to the crown, being very large, and not likely to be planted by the *English* in any reasonable time, it would be a very wise and prudent measure, to grant, under the great seal of *Scotland*, a part of it to his subjects of that kingdom, upon a supposition that it would be more beneficial to them, and more for the interest of these kingdoms, if they went over and settled there, than if, as they frequently did, they removed to *Poland*, *Sweden*, and *Russia*, where there were at that time many thousands *Scots* families.

These reasons appeared of such weight to King *James*, that he readily granted a patent to Sir *William*, and the next year, that gentleman, and some others who were concerned with him, sent a ship with passengers to plant and settle there.

At that time *Newfoundland* was well known, on account of the fishery, and the ship being late in her voyage, put in, and wintered there. In 1623, they sailed from thence, and made the Cape at the north shore of the island of *Cape-Breton*, and coasting till they came to *Cape Sable* in *Acadia*, they found three good harbours, and went ashore at one of them, which they called *St. Luke's Bay*. They there found a large river, that had eight fathoms water at ebb, and having sailed up it, the ship returned to *England*, and the proprietors published an account of the country, which

which they described as a kind of paradise; Sir *William Alexander* himself wrote and published a book on this subject, and King *James* in order to facilitate this plantation, erected a new order called the Knights of *Nova Scotia*.

Thus that country, called by the *French*, *Acadia*, obtained the name of *Nova Scotia*, or *New Scotland*, from its being intended to be settled by the *Scots*; but the scheme of that settlement was unhappily turned into a job, and by that means defeated. Afterwards another grant was made of the northern part of the country to Sir *David Kirk*, from whom the *French* King bought it, or at least agreed to give him 5000 l. for it. Though it is evident this proprietor had no more right to dispose of the property of the crown in that country, than a nobleman in *England* has to dispose of his estate to the *French* King, yet this is an evident proof that the *French* acknowledged the right by which that proprietor held it, and had so just an opinion of the pusillanimity of King *James*, as to be in no apprehensions of his vindicating the unalienable rights of the nation.

Oliver Cromwell, however, sent Major *Sedgwick* to dislodge the *French* from *Port Royal*, which he did, and though he afterwards consented that a *French* proprietor should enjoy the country, yet it was upon condition that he should purchase it of the Earl of *Sterling*, which he afterwards did, and then sold it to Sir *Thomas Temple*, who was both proprietor and governor at the restoration: after which the *French* settled there again, and continued in the quiet possession
of

of the country till the year 1690, when they were dispossessed by Sir *William Phips*, governor of *New England*; but it was afterwards given up again to the *French*, by King *William III.* at the treaty of *Ryswick*.

In all these changes the island of *Cape Breton* followed the fate of *Nova Scotia*, and both continued in the hands of the *French* till the year 1710, when governor *Nicholson* made himself master of *Port Royal*, which was then become a place of great consequence, as it gave the *French* an opportunity of distressing our trade, to such a degree, that it was properly stiled the *Dunkirk of America*. The taking of this place was therefore considered as an important service, and Queen *Anne*, to shew that she would never part with it, gave it her own name, and called it *Annapolis Royal*. Upon Col. *Nicholson's* return to *England*, she made him governor of *Nova Scotia* and of *Annapolis Royal*, and commander of all her Majesty's forces there, and in *Newfoundland*.

Things were in this situation, when the treaty of *Utrecht* was concluded, by which our right to *Nova Scotia*, was confirmed in the plainest terms, it being there declared, That all the country of *Nova Scotia*, or *Acadia*, with all its antient boundaries, the city of *Port Royal*, now called *Annapolis*, and every thing in those parts that depend on lands and islands, together with the dominion, property, and possession of the said islands, and lands shall be forever vested in the crown of *Great Britain*: to which the *French King* added, the exclusion of the subjects of *France* from
fishing

fishing on the coast of *Nova Scotia*, and within 30 leagues, beginning from *Cape Sable*, and stretching along to the southwest.

This colony was however much neglected for many years ; for though *Nova Scotia* had been so long delivered up to the *English*, yet we had scarce any settlement there except at *Annapolis Royal*, and *Canso*, while the *French* had a number of little towns and villages, scattered along the coast, and on the banks of the rivers ; but the *English* commander at *Annapolis*, was in some degree acknowledged as governor. The country was then divided into ten or twelve districts, and each district annually chose a deputy to be approved by the commander and council at *Annapolis* ; this deputy was a sort of agent for his countrymen the descendants of the *French* in that district, and reported the state of it from time to time ; but in what manner is not difficult to determine. There was no civil power ; the *French* missionaries who were not only appointed by the bishop of *Quebec*, but absolutely under his direction in their several districts and villages, acted as the sole magistrates, or justices of the peace ; yet all complaints might, if the parties thought proper, be brought before the commander and the council at *Annapolis*, which was very rarely done.

In this wretched situation were these two settlements in the beginning of the last war, surrounded by disguised enemies, continually encroaching, and whose numbers daily increased. At length these descendants of the *French*, though professedly the subjects of *Great Britain*,
joined

joined with that nation, destroyed *Canso*, and laid siege to *Annapolis*, but without success, so that at the conclusion of the peace in the beginning of 1749, there were no other *English* in *Nova Scotia*, besides the garrison of *Annapolis*, and the inhabitants who lived within a few miles round that place.

However, the peace was no sooner concluded, than the Earl of *Halifax* projected the complete settlement of *Nova Scotia* by the *English*, and animated with the warmest zeal for the honour and interest of his country, resolved to use his utmost endeavours to carry it in the most effectual manner into execution. He with the other lords commissioners of trade and plantations, having gained his Majesty's approbation, they in *March* 1749, published proposals, offering proper encouragement to such of the officers and private men as after the late conclusion of the peace, had been dismissed his Majesty's land and sea service, and were willing to accept of grants, in order to settle in *Nova Scotia*. Fifty acres of land in fee simple were offered to every private soldier or seaman, free from the payment of any quit-rents or taxes, for the term of ten years, and at the expiration of that time, they were to pay only one shilling a year for every 50 acres. But this was not all, every private soldier or seaman who had a family, was to have ten acres for every person of which his family consisted, including women and children; and farther grants were to be made to them on the like conditions, in proportion as their families encreased, or to their abilities for cultivating the land.

Eighty acres were offered on the same conditions, to every officer in the land service under the rank of ensign, and that of lieutenant in the sea service, and to those who had families, 15 acres more for every person of which their families consisted.

On the same conditions 200 acres were to be granted to every ensign, 300 to every lieutenant, 400 to every captain, and 600 to every officer above the rank of captain in the land service. Every lieutenant in the sea service was to have 400 acres, and every captain 600; while such of the above officers, who had families, were offered a further grant of 30 acres over and above their respective quotas, for every person belonging to them.

The same conditions that were proposed to private soldiers and sailors, were also offered to carpenters, shipwrights, smiths, masons, joiners, brickmakers, bricklayers, and all other artificers necessary in building or husbandry.

In short, all who were willing to accept these proposals were to be subsisted with their families, not only during their passage, but for 12 months after their arrival at *Nova Scotia*, and to be furnished with arms and ammunition, as far as should be thought necessary for their defence; with a proper quantity of materials and utensils for husbandry, clearing and cultivating their lands, erecting houses, carrying on the fishery, and such other purposes as might be found proper for their support.

These generous proposals had all the success that could be desired; and about the beginning
of

of *May* most of the transports set sail from *Portsmouth*, with above 3000 families, and soon after others followed from *Liverpool* and *Ireland*. This embarkation, which was the largest ever made on such an occasion, was doing at once what in other settlements had not been done under a long course of years. This great number of settlers arrived safe in *Chebueto* harbour on the 28th of *July*, after a pleasant passage of between five and six weeks; losing few or none in the voyage, which was in a great measure owing to the ventilators, fixed in the transports; a happy invention then but lately discovered.

On the arrival of this numerous body, they found the *Sphinx* of 20 guns, which had entered the harbour a few days before, with Col. *Cornwallis*, their governor, on board. His Excellency had been informed of the arrival of the *French* at *Cape Breton*, which had been just restored to that nation, he therefore sent for the *English* garrison from *Louisbourgh*, and they soon after entered the harbour, with the regiments of *Hopson* and *Warburton*, on board other transports; the officers bringing with them all their furniture, several milch cows, and other stock, with military stores, and ammunition of all sorts. About the same time there also arrived a company of rangers from *Annapolis*, and encamped near the new settlers in order to give them assistance and protection.

The next care of the governor, was to pitch upon a proper spot for the first settlement, and as the peninsula appeared preferable, both on account of its commodious situation, and the

fertility of the soil; the able-bodied men on board each ship were employed in clearing ground in order to build a town at the south point, at the entrance of *Sandwich* river; but many objections being soon found against that place, another spot was chosen by the governor, at about the distance of a mile and a half from it, on the side of *Chebueto* harbour, and on the declivity of a rising ground that commands the whole peninsula, and would shelter the town when built from the north west winds. The beach they found was a fine gravel, convenient for small boats, the anchorage was every where good for large ships, within gun-shot of the town, and small but navigable rivers of fresh and wholesome water flowed round about it.

Here then they made a second, and more successful attempt, and indeed, it would not have been easy to have chosen a more happy situation, they therefore cleared the ground in as expeditious a manner as possible, and having erected a large wooden house for the governor, with proper storehouses, the ground was laid out so as to form a number of strait and beautiful streets, crossing each other at equal distances, upon a most excellent plan, said to have been formed by the Earl of *Halifax*; the work went on briskly; the people of *New England* brought several ships laden with planks, door-cases, doors, window-frames and other parts of houses; and the people being employed in ships companies, this created an emulation, that rendered their labours remarkably successful, so that in about three years time, this town, which was named
Halifax,

Halifax, from that noble lord, to whom this settlement owed its beginning, was finished, and every family had a good house of their own, of which the master was landlord. Within the same space of time were also erected a church, and wharfs, the town was pallisadoed and other fortifications erected: Some land was also cleared for agriculture, and already planted, notwithstanding the opposition they met with from the *French*, and their tools, the *Indians*.

To explain this last circumstance, it is necessary to observe, that in the beginning of the settlement, and soon after the landing of the *English*, 100 black cattle and some sheep were brought them by land from a *French* settlement at *Minas*, a town about 30 miles from the bottom of *Bedford Bay*; and *French* deputies also coming to make their submissions, it was proposed to cut a road thither, those deputies promising to contribute 50 men towards carrying on that work. The *English* also received the promise of friendship and assistance from the *Indians*, their chiefs waiting upon the governor for that purpose. But these submissions and these promises were soon broken, by the perfidy of the *French* court, which disapproved of these proceedings, and resolved to harrass the *English* before their town was built, and their fortifications erected. Instructions were therefore sent from *France* to be communicated to the descendants of the *French* in *Nova Scotia*, and immediately the scene was changed; the *French* engaged the *Indians* to use their utmost endeavours to prevent the new colony from proceeding; and the year in which

peace was proclaimed and *Cape-Breton* restored, was not expired, when the town began to be frequently attacked in the night, and the *English*, in a country which in the strongest terms had been secured by treaty to the *British* crown, could not stir into the adjoining woods, without the danger of being shot, scalped, or taken prisoners. The *English* however prosecuted the settlement with indefatigable industry, and the town, as has been already mentioned, was soon happily finished.

But it was impossible to clear woods, and plough lands without separating into small parties, and this work was rendered extremely dangerous; for though the *French* and *Indians* durst not attack any considerable body of the *English*, yet they frequently fell upon small parties; and though they had been often repulsed, they always returned, whenever they could find an opportunity of doing it to advantage. Complaint of this open war in a time of peace, was now made to the court of *France*, when his Most Christian Majesty proposed that commissaries should be appointed to settle the bounds of *Nova Scotia*; but those of the *French* endeavouring by all the arts of sophistry, to prove that the *Nova Scotia* ceded to the *English* by the treaty of *Utrecht*, was no more than the peninsula of that country, the *British* commissaries justified our claim to the whole, by memorials filled with the strongest and most evident proofs; and the most trifling answers being returned to these, Admiral *Boscawen* was sent to seize the *French* ships in *North America*,

America, that *England* might once more have something to restore to *France*, as an inducement to that faithless nation to adhere to her treaties; but this expedient was in vain; *France* appeared evidently to have concerted the means of conquering all the *British* dominions on the continent of *America*, and the present war was entered into to prevent it. During which the town of *Halifax* has become firmly established, and that being the principal station for our men of war, which naturally causes a quick circulation of money, the inhabitants are in a very prosperous situation.

Nova Scotia is situated in between $41^{\circ}. 30'$. and $49^{\circ}. 30'$. north latitude, and between 60 and 66° . of west longitude, and is bounded by the bay of *St. Laurence*, on the north east; by the river of *St. Laurence*, on the north-west; by *New-England*, on the south-west, and by the bay of *Fundy*, and the *Atlantic* ocean on the east. According to these limits it contains about 420 miles in length, and 380 in breadth. The south-eastern part is a large peninsula, extending from the north east to the south-west, and joined to the main land by an isthmus a little above the gulph of *Canso*. Though the weather is very sharp in winter, yet the air, especially about the town of *Halifax* is remarkably clear, so that the severest frosts are frequently accompanied with a fine azure sky, and sunshine: but though the cold in winter is very severe; the summer is hotter than in *England*.

The coast has the advantage of many bays, harbours and creeks, and the land is enriched by
many

many rivers, some of which are navigated for a long course by the native *Indians*. The harbour of *Chibueto*, upon which is situated the metropolis, may justly be esteemed one of the finest in the world, and has extraordinary advantages for a fishery. The entrance into it is from the south, with a large island of an irregular form, lying on the north-east side, named *Cornwallis Island*, from the first governor of *Halifax*. Betwixt this island and the opposite shore on the south-west, is a channel deep enough for the largest ships. This island, as well as a smaller one that lies higher up the harbour, named *George Island*, is very commodiously situated for a fishery, and has conveniences of all sorts proper for drying and curing the fish.

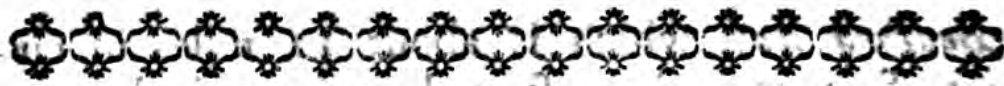
About two miles higher up the harbour, is a river on the south west side, with a small harbour at its entrance. This river, which was called by the first settlers of *Halifax*, *Sandwich River*, is at the mouth about as wide and deep as the *Thames* at *London Bridge*, and is salt water, for about four or five miles up, when it terminates where a small fresh-water rivulet falls into it from the north. From the mouth of *Sandwich River* to the opposite side of the harbour, is about two miles, with good anchoring ground for the largest ships in any part of it, and a fine watering place on the north-east side: The land on both sides is exceeding high, and in general very rich and fertile, but covered with wood.

About four or five miles north from the above river is a narrow entrance of half a mile into
Bedford

Bedford Bay, which is about 12 miles in circumference, and has several creeks at the bottom of it, abounding with the finest salmon in the greatest plenty: There are also several islands in it; and a great quantity of pines fit for masts, grow on the western side of it. This bay, with the harbour, and *Sandwich* river, divide the peninsula from the main land.

Upon the opposite shore are several large rivers, among which that of *St. John* is the most considerable. It is ten leagues distant from the gut of *Annapolis*, and has a very long course. There are prodigious falls of water near its mouth, no less than 30 fathoms deep, occasioned by the great head of water above, and the channel here being pent up between two steep mountains. By this river, and the assistance of some land carriage, there is a communication with the river of *St. Lawrence*; the *French* had therefore erected a fort upon it, which was taken by the *English* in the beginning of the present war.

The woods abound with game, especially partridges, wild ducks, wild geese, woodcocks, herons, pigeons, &c. among the beasts are most of the sorts found in *New England*. The trees are oak, fir, spruce, birch, &c. and the fruit found growing wild, are gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, &c.



T H E

Discoveries and Settlements

O F T H E

F R E N C H in *AMERICA.*



C H A P. I.

An Account of the Voyages made to America, by John Verazzano, under the Reign of Francis I. The first Establishment of the French on the Banks of the River St. Laurence, and the difficulties they found in fixing a Colony in those Parts. With a concise Description of Canada, or New France, the City of Quebec, and other Places; together with an Account of the Lakes and Rivers, and particularly the famous Cataract of Niagara.

TH E *French* have published some accounts of their visiting *North America*, at the close of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th centuries, but these accounts, which are very uncertain, can at most only prove, that some
French

French seamen and pilots were then employed in the *Newfoundland* fishery, and had some small knowledge of the adjacent continent.

However in 1523, *Francis I.* began to think of forming settlements on the coast of *America*, and with this view sent *John Verazzano* a *Florentine*, with one ship, on board of which were 50 men with provisions for eight months; but he returned to *Dieppe* in *July 1524*, and we have no account that he made any discoveries.

He however failed again on the same design towards the latter end of the following year, and arrived on some part of the coast of *North-America*, but where is not certain. He was however so timorous, that he did not care to venture within any of the bays or ports; but wanting water, and lying in a road near the shore, persuaded one of the mariners to swim to it, and by means of some presents, with which he furnished him, endeavour to procure what he wanted from the natives, who came down in crowds upon the strand to gaze at the ship.

The poor mariner on his landing and getting a nearer view of the *Indians*, was so extremely amazed and terrified at their uncouth appearance, that throwing his presents upon the ground, he ran as fast as he could and cast himself again into the sea, in order to swim to the ship; but the waves threw him back upon the shore with such force, that he lay breathless upon the sands, and would probably have been drowned, if the natives had not hastened to his relief, and taking him up, carried him in their arms to a place at some distance, where with great humanity

nity, they took all the pains they could to bring him to himself. But when he recovered his senses a little, and saw none about him but *Indians*, he set up such a cry as made the woods ring, at which the natives hoping to pacify him, cried as loud or louder than he, which terrified him still more. At last they made a great fire, before which they undressed him, greatly admiring the whiteness of his skin, and the hair on several parts of his body. The poor fellow concluding that they were going to eat, or to burn him, trembled extremely, while those on board seeing every thing that was done were very much frightened, and every moment expected to see him sacrificed: However by degrees they were all convinced that these dreadful *Indians*, had not the least intention to hurt him; for after drying his cloaths, they suffered him to put them on again, and having given him something to eat, conducted him, at his own desire, the sea side, and then retiring to some distance looked on till he swam safely on board the ship, and then quietly departed; upon which *Veraz-zano* returned to *France* and reported nothing but this story, and that it happened in the latitude of 50°.

The next year however he engaged in a third voyage, wherein he was lost; but from his expeditions, which were carried on thirty years later than those of the *Cabots*, the *French* have no great reason to boast of their success.

It was some years before the *French* thought of fitting out any more ships for discovery, but at length *James Cartier* an experienced pilot of

St. Maloes ventured on another expedition, and failed from that port on the 20th of *April* 1534, with two ships of 60 tons each, and 120 men, and arriving on the coast of *Newfoundland*, on the 10th of *May*, found the country covered with ice and snow, this induced him to sail to the southward, and entering a bay which bears the name of *Spanish Harbour*, he liked both the country and the people, and boldly went on shore.

It is reported that the *Spaniards* had long before visited this coast, and some authorities are brought to prove it, but finding neither gold nor silver, they hastily returned on board, crying in Spanish *Aca Nada!* or there is nothing here. These words being remembered by the *Indians*, they no sooner saw the *French* land, than they cried *Aca Nada! Aca Nada!* which the latter took for the name of the country, and it has ever since been called *Canada*: Strange as this derivation is, it is mentioned by the best *French* authors.

Cartier afterwards sailed along great part of the coast which borders upon the gulph of *St. Laurence* and the islands situated in it, and then returned to *France*.

The next year he was sent again with three large ships to make a settlement, and entering the gulph on the feast of *St. Laurence*, gave it that name, which was afterwards extended to the river, though in his first voyage, he had called it the river of *Canada*; he now sailed up as high as the fall of *St. Louis*, giving such names to the islands and rivers, as he thought proper.

But though he at first was much pleased with the country, yet 25 of his people dying of the scurvy, he began to consider it as a very unwholesome climate. At last he himself was attacked with this dreadful distemper, upon which he applied to the inhabitants as well as he could, to learn whether they had any cure for it, and they taught him to make an infusion of the leaves and bark of the white thorn tree, by which means all who were sick were speedily recovered; and as soon as the season of the year would permit, he returned to *France* without making any settlement.

Three or four years after the project for settling this country was again revived, and *Francis de la Roque* Lord of *Roberval*, undertaking this affair, King *Francis I.* granted him Letters Patent in 1540, and gave him abundance of titles, as Viceroy and Lieutenant General of *Canada, Hockelaga, Saguenay, Newfoundland, Belle Isle, Cape Breton, Labrador, &c.* allowing him the same power and authority in those places, that he had himself, which was very easily done, as there was not a *Frenchman* or a cottage in any one of those places. *De la Roque* however being a man of family and fortune, resolved to pursue this expedition, and therefore prevailed upon *James Cartier* by large promises, to undertake another voyage to the coast of *Canada*, in quality of his pilot; and this gentleman in two or three voyages, formed some settlements which were the first made by the *French* in *America*, but these were afterwards abandoned.

The

The navigation of the river *St. Laurence* fell from time to time into different hands, and several voyages were made thither to very little purpose. However about the year 1608, the *French*, after having settled and abandoned several places, founded the city of *Quebec*, and sometime after bestowed the name of *New France* upon that country, under which name they not only included *Acadia* and other coasts that had long before been discovered by the *English*; but set up crosses and the *French* arms, to shew that they had taken possession of them. But though the *English* colonies were then but thinly inhabited, they boldly asserted their prior rights to those places, demolished their crosses, drove away the *French* wherever they found them within their limits, and forced them to confine their views to the gulph and river of *St. Laurence*; where the *French* with much difficulty raised three or four settlements in the space of 20 years, of which *Quebec* was, and still continues the capital.

In 1629 Sir *David Kirk* with the *English* under his command considering *Canada* as within the limits of the *British* dominions, attacked *Quebec* and made themselves masters of all the *French* settlements, and when this news was carried to *France*, *Canada* was considered of such little consequence, that it was long debated whether they should demand the restitution of it, though they had already established a company for managing that commerce; but it was at last resolved that it should be demanded, and it was accordingly restored by the treaty of 1632. From that time

they pursued their discoveries and settlements in those parts, for several reigns without molestation ; but those settlements were attended with great difficulties and a vast expence, and company after company was set up to promote its commerce, without obtaining any great advantage ; for before the *French* had made any regular settlements, the country was far from being agreeable to the constitutions of the people, so that of the numbers sent thither, a great part perished by the hardships they endured, many took the first opportunity of returning, and afterwards gave such a dreadful account of the colony they had left, as discouraged others from going thither ; but the greatest obstacle the colony met with, was their continual wars with the natives, of which they have given us very large accounts.

Canada, as described by the best *French* writers, is said to be half as big as *Europe*, and to extend from the river *Mississippi* to that part of the continent which fronts *Cape Race* in *Newfoundland*, extending from the latitude of 39° . to that of 65 ; but a great part of this tract is not so much as known to them, and there is not even a twentieth part of the country, that can with any propriety be said to be under their jurisdiction. This country is actually bounded on the north by *New Britain* and the *British* colonies on *Hudson's Bay* ; on the east by the ocean, on the west by the river *Mississippi*, and on the south by the *English* colonies and unknown countries ; according to their own accounts.

Though

Though the northern parts of *Canada* are situated in the temperate Zone, yet the air is excessively sharp, and their winter, which sets in about the middle of *November*, and lasts till the middle of *May*, is so excessively severe, that their largest rivers and lakes are frozen over, and the country is generally covered with disagreeable fogs: But notwithstanding these inconveniences, the *French* boast very much of the fertility of *Canada*, and indeed where it is cultivated, it yields *Indian* and other sorts of corn, pease, beans, and great plenty of most kinds of herbs and vegetables. The trees and fruits are much the same as in *New England*, and the same may be said with respect to animals; so that with a reasonable degree of labour, people may subsist there tolerably well, and as they are not burdened with taxes, they live much at their ease.

The produce of *Canada* consists of furs, especially castors, and in several kinds of skins, which they purchase from the natives; and there are exported from thence some sorts of drugs, planks, pipe-staves, &c.

The greatest part of the commerce of the country is carried on in light canoes made of bark, and proper for navigating their lakes and rivers, which are encumbered with rocks and interrupted with water-falls, that render them unfit for other vessels. In winter they make use of sledges, drawn either by horses or dogs; and as these are proper for passing over vast tracts of snow and ice, they enable them to continue their commerce with the *Indians* all the winter; but

no person can carry on this trade without a licence from the governor.

The great river of *St. Laurence*, which at its mouth is about 60 miles broad, is said to run through five or six great lakes, namely *Ontario*, *Erie*, the lake of the *Hurons*, *Michigan* the *Upper Lake*, the lake of *Leuemipagon*, and that of the *Assinipouals*, beyond which the *Indians* say there is another lake, still greater than any of these, from which this river originally flows; but the truth however seems to be, that this river proceeds from the lake *Ontario*, and from thence runs a course of 200 leagues to the sea.

At the mouth of the river of *St. Laurence* lies the island of *Anticosti*, upon which the *French* have a small settlement for the sake of trading with the *Indian* nations on both sides for seal skins and furs, in exchange for which they give them fire arms and ammunition.

The city of *Quebec* is situated upon the great river of *St. Laurence* at the distance of about 110 leagues from its mouth. It is very large and strong, for besides a fortress or kind of citadel in which the governor resides, the whole extent of the place is covered by a regular fortification, with several redoubts well furnished with artillery. The principal buildings in this city are the cathedral, the episcopal palace, the *Jesuits* college, and several other religious houses. But if it be considered that this is not only the capital, but almost the only town in *New France*, it is not at all surprizing that these edifices are very magnificent. And yet the *French* themselves compute the inhabitants of this city at no more than



Scale of 2 Furlongs.

References

1. The Cathedral
2. Seminary
3. Jesuits College & Ch.
4. Recollet Convent
5. Fort St. Louis
6. Governors House
7. Bishops Palace
8. Sawler of the Wind-mill
9. Battery of 24 Guns
10. Nuns of the congregation
11. Ursuline Convent
12. House of the Intendant.
13. Sailors Leap Batt.
14. Royal Battery
15. Foundry Battery
16. Cape Diamond Batt.
17. Munter Station for Ships
18. Bastion of Soubert.

A Plan of the City of Quebec and its Fortifications.

R. St. Lawrence

St. Charles or Little R.

St. Charles or Little R.

St. Louis's Bastion

Old Fortifications

Hangnau's Redoubt

St. Roch's

St. Roch's Redoubt

La Closerie Battery

Old Fortifications

St. Charles or Little R.

St. Charles or Little R.

References

1. The Cathedral

2. Seminary

3. Jesuits College & Ch.

4. Recollet Convent

5. Fort St. Louis

6. Governors House

7. Bishops Palace

8. Sawler of the Wind-mill

9. Battery of 24 Guns

10. Nuns of the congregation

11. Ursuline Convent

12. House of the Intendant.

13. Sailors Leap Batt.

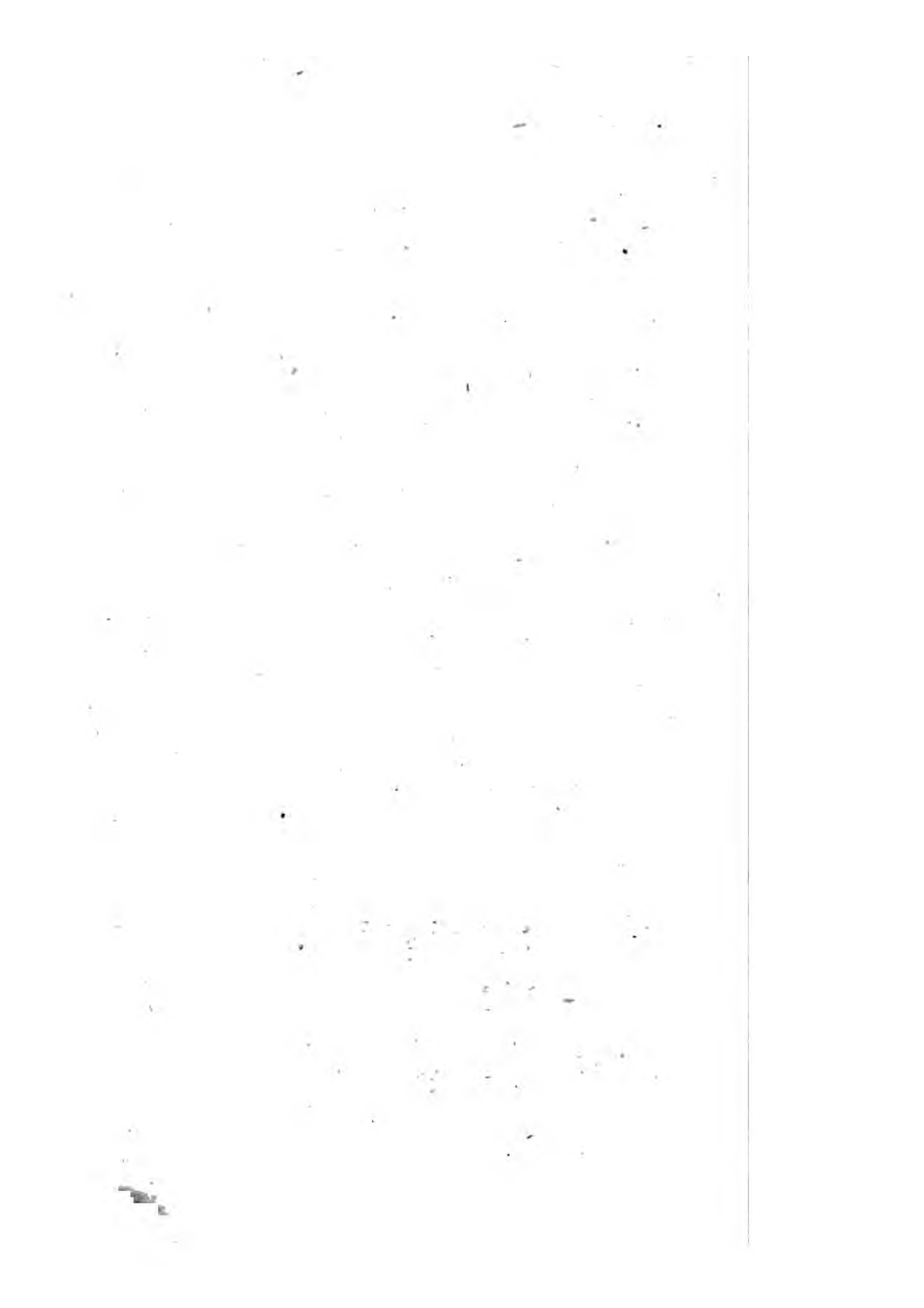
14. Royal Battery

15. Foundry Battery

16. Cape Diamond Batt.

17. Munter Station for Ships

18. Bastion of Soubert.



than 7000, and none of these are said to be very rich.

From *Quebec* which lies in the latitude of $47^{\circ}. 10'$. to *Montreal* in the latitude of $45^{\circ}. 55'$. the banks of the river are pretty well settled, but without either towns or villages, and this part of the country is distinguished by the name of the *Coasts*. Indeed some of their writers speak of two villages between *Quebec* and *Montreal*, each of 50 leagues in extent, by which they only mean that both sides of the river are so thoroughly planted that each of the banks may be considered as a village. The town of *Montreal* is strong by its situation, is surrounded with a wall and a dry ditch, and is thought to have about a third as many inhabitants as *Quebec*. The *Indians* come thither in boats to sell their skins, for the sake of which trade *Montreal* was built.

As the manner in which this trade is carried on is pretty singular, we shall here give it our readers: When the *Indians* in alliance with the *French* came thither to trade, their chief first demands audience of the governor-general, and, if he is not there, of the governor of *Montreal*, to whom he is with great ceremony admitted. This audience is generally given in a great square in the middle of the town; where a chair of state is placed for the governor, and the chiefs of the several *Indian* nations, take their places round him, with their pipes in their mouths. After a due silence, the eldest chief of the *Indians* lays down his pipe, stands up, and addresses himself to the governor: He tells him, that his brethren are come to visit him, and to renew their antient league

league and friendship with his nation : that having nothing in view but the care and advantage of the *French*, they have brought down with them good quantities of skins and furs, being sensible that the *French* could not obtain so many, or so good, if they did not bring them down to their settlements ; that they are sensible how much they are esteemed in *France*, and know that what they are to take in exchange, are but paultry things and of little value ; but that their good friends the *French* may not be without furs they are content to deal with them ; and therefore hope, that in order to enable them to bring a greater plenty of them the next year, as well as to fall upon their enemies, they will let them have guns, powder and ball, upon reasonable terms. At the close of this speech he lays a string of beads, and a bundle of skins at the governor's feet, and desires him to secure them a free and fair trade, and to protect them from robbers. Then retires to his place, and takes up his pipe again. The governor now assures them of his protection, and makes them a present in return. The next day the trade begins, and is soon over ; by which the *French* gain very considerably ; but they are wisely not allowed to sell either wine or brandy to the *Indians*, because they are extremely apt to drink to excess, and are then furious and mad, and at such times if they do any mischief to one another, or to the *French*, they can scarce be brought to give any satisfaction ; for they affirm, it was the liquor, and not the man that did the mischief ; and that
it

it is unjust to punish a person for what he does when he is out of his senses.

The other settlements of the *French* are scattered at a great distance from each other, along the banks of the rivers and lakes, between which a communication is kept up, by water, and by land carriage, where the cataracts render sailing in the rivers impracticable, without immediate destruction.

The first of these lakes of any consequence is *Ontario*, which is 180 leagues in circumference, and between 20 and 25 fathom in depth. It receives several rivers, besides that of *St. Laurence*; and its coasts are pretty even and level. From this lake to that of the *Hurons* there is a communication by means of the river *Tanaouate*, and by the assistance of a land carriage of six or eight leagues to the river of *Toronto*, and there is also a passage from it to that of *Erie*, up the river *Niagara*, though a dreadful cataract renders it necessary to make part of the way by land.

The lake of *Erie* with those of *Ontario* and *Huron* form a triangular peninsula. The lake of *Erie* which lies to the south, is called by the *French* by the name of *Conti*; it is 230 leagues in circumference, and every where affords the most delightful prospects, its banks being adorned with oaks, elms, chefnut, walnut, apple and plumb trees, and with vines, that bear their fine clusters up to the very top. The ground is extremely level, and vast quantities of deer and turkeys are to be found in the woods.

Before we take leave of this lake, it will be proper to give a particular description of the fall
of

of *Niagara*. The whole stream of this river runs with prodigious rapidity on its approaching a very deep precipice, whence it falls with a more terrible noise than that of thunder; being interrupted in its descent, by an island which runs along the middle, it rushes from thence into the bed of the river at the bottom, where it raises a mist which rises as high as the clouds, and may be seen at 15 miles distance, when in fine weather it forms a most beautiful rainbow. The rapidity of this river above the descent is so great for near two leagues, that it violently hurries down the wild beasts that endeavour to pass it in order to feed on the other side, casting them down above 150 feet. At the bottom of the cataract, the waters boil and foam in a surprizing manner and still continue their course, with great impetuosity, while the banks are so prodigiously high, that a spectator can scarcely look on the water below without trembling.

The lake of *Huron* which has a communication with that of *Erie* is about 400 leagues in circumference, and among several islands has one called *Manitoualin*, which is about 20 leagues long and 10 broad. On the north west of this lake is the bay of *Toronto* which is above 20 leagues long, and 15 broad at its mouth. This bay receives a river that springs from a little lake of the same name, and forms several cataracts. From the above small lake is a passage by land to the river of *Tanaouate*, which falls into lake *Frontinac*.

On the north west of the lake of *Huron* is a channel that has a communication with the
Illinois

Illinois lake, which is also of considerable extent.

The *Superior* or *Upper Lake*, has also a communication with that of *Huron*, by a channel that on the northwest extends to *Huron* lake, and this *Upper Lake* is computed to be 500 leagues in circumference, including the windings of the creeks and little gulphs. All these large lakes abound in fish, and are exposed to storms and tempests. This last has some pretty large islands, that abound with elk, and wild asses.

There are two seasons in which ships sail from *France* to this country, viz. towards the end of *April* or the beginning of *May*, and at the close of *August*, or the beginning of *September*. As soon as the vessels arrive at *Quebec*, the merchants there send away the greatest part of their cargoes, that are fit for the *Indian* trade to a place called the *Three Rivers*, and to *Montreal*, where they have factors; but the finest goods remain at *Quebec*, where they are sold to the *French* themselves. These goods are paid for in money or bills of exchange, and in furs and lumber. The ships however seldom return full laden, and therefore generally ran down to *Cape Breton*, when that island was in their possession, and there took in a large quantity of coal for the *French* sugar islands, where they easily completed their cargoes.

The number of the *French* in all this vast tract of country called *Canada*, has been computed even by the *French* themselves at no more than about 180,000.



C H A P. II.

A Description of Isle Royal or Cape Breton, now in the Possession of the English, and of Louisbourg its Capital. Of the numerous Harbours round the Island, and of the Produce of the Country.

THIS island was very early discovered by the *English*, and was always reckoned a part of *Nova Scotia*, for that very charter which constituted that extensive country a distinct province, included *Cape Breton* in express terms. This was never disputed till after the treaty of *Utrecht*; though the *French* had settled there as well as in *Nova Scotia*; but by that treaty the *French* consented to deliver it up to the *English*; yet notwithstanding *Queen Anne* ordered the *Duke of Queensbury*, her ambassador at the court of *France*, to declare that she looked upon that island as a part of the antient territory of *Nova Scotia*, the *French* were suffered to keep possession of it, and as they reaped great advantages from its situation, both with respect to the trade of *Canada*, and the large fisheries carried on at this island, they soon erected fortifications at a very large expence, and the greatest encouragement was given to those who would settle there. However in the late *French* war it was taken by the *New England* men, with very little assistance from

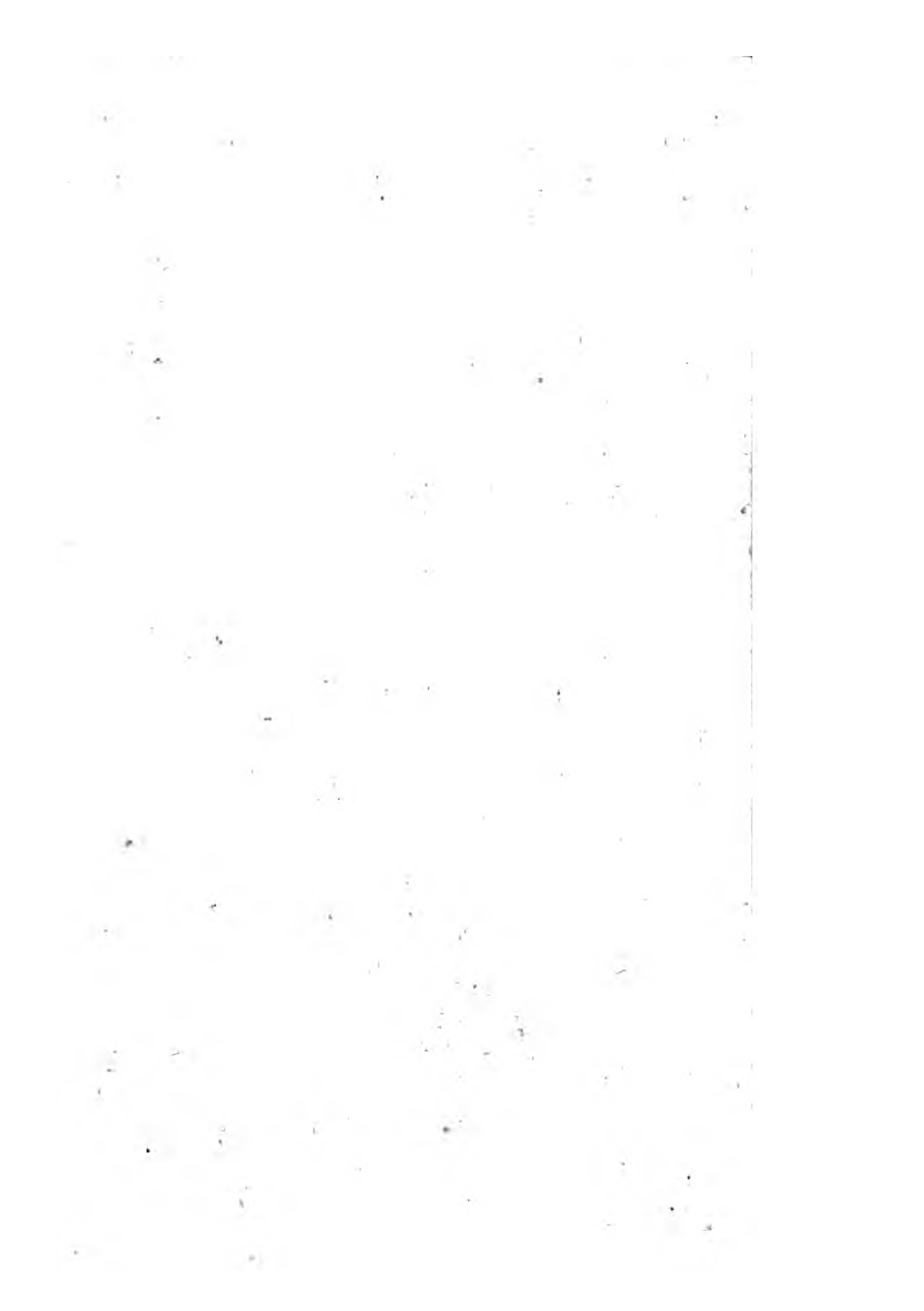
from *Great Britain*; but was given up by the treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*.

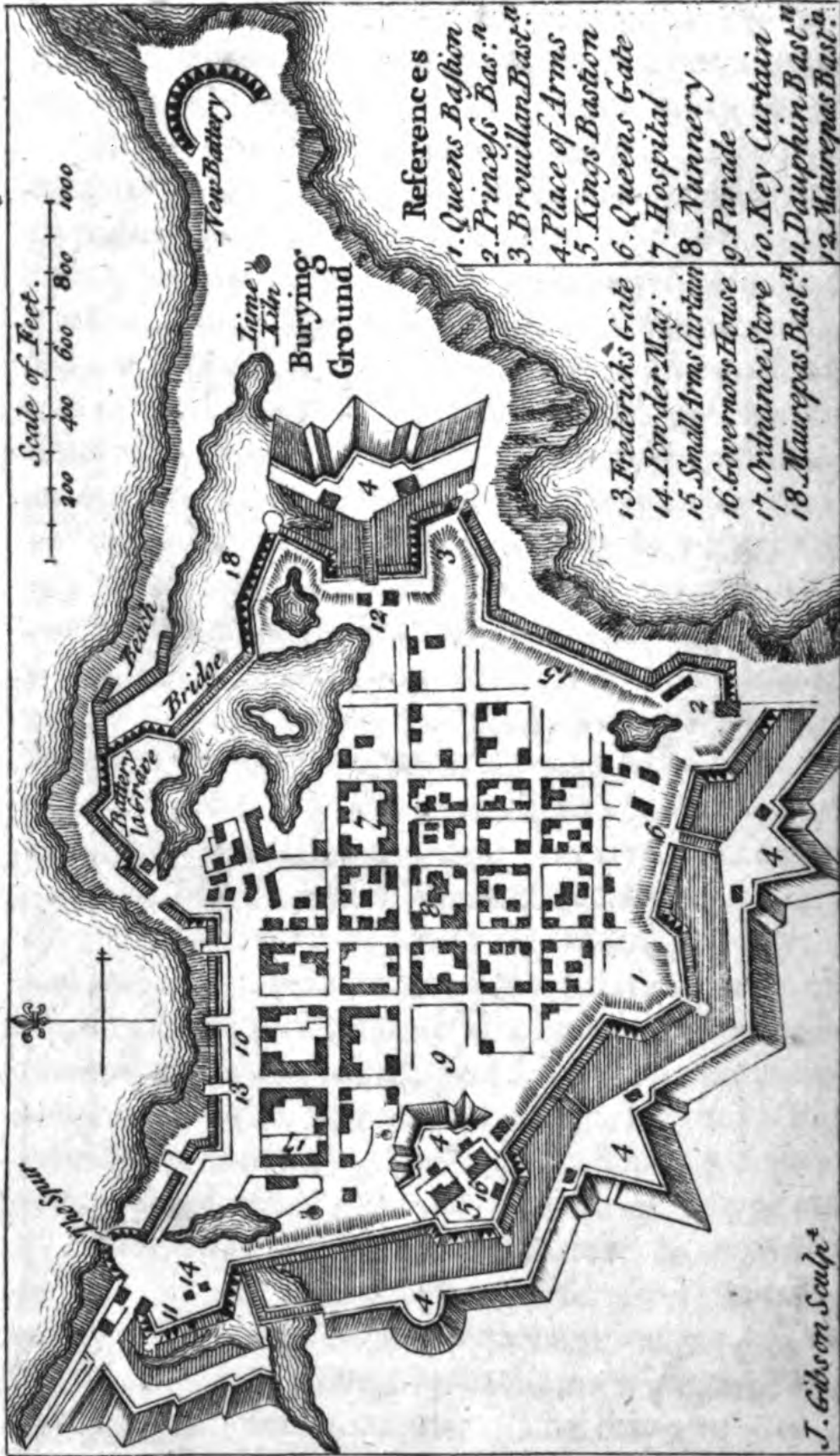
That peace was no sooner concluded than the *French* distressing our new colony at *Halifax* in *Nova Scotia*, and attempting to hem in all our colonies on the continent by a chain of forts, the present war broke out, and *Louisbourg* the capital with the island of *Cape Breton*, was taken by the *English*; who landed in the sight of a numerous army, though opposed by a chain of batteries; and, after scaling rocks that were thought inaccessible, drove the *French* from the coast, and afterwards obliged the garrison of *Louisbourg* to surrender prisoners of war: This important conquest was made on the 26th of *July* 1758, by *General Amherst*, commander of 1100 land forces; with the train of artillery; and by *Admiral Boscawen* with 23 ships of war besides frigates; and a few days after, a part of the fleet made themselves masters of the island of *St. John*.

The island of *Cape Breton*, or *Isle Royal*, is situated in between 45 and 47°. of north latitude, and forms with the island of *Newfoundland*, from which it is distant only about 15 leagues, the entrance of the gulph of *St. Laurence*; the streight which separates *Cape Breton* from *Nova Scotia* is about five leagues in length, one in breadth, and is called the passage of *Fronsac*. The length of the island from the north-east to the south-west is not quite 50 leagues. It is of a very irregular figure, and in such a manner cut through by lakes and rivers, that its two principal parts are held together, only by an isthmus of about 800 paces

in breadth ; this neck of land separates the bottom of *Port Toulouse* from several lakes, which are called *Labrador*. The lakes empty themselves into the sea to the east, by two channels formed by the islands of *Verderronne* and *la Boularderie*.

All its ports open to the east, turning a little to the south, and are within the space of 55 leagues, beginning at *Port Dauphin* and continuing to *Port Toulouse*, which is almost at the entrance of the passage of *Fronfac*. In all other parts it is difficult to find anchorage for small vessels in little creeks or among the islands. The northern coasts are very high and almost inaccessible ; and it is difficult to land on the western coast, till you come to the passage of *Fronfac*, near which, as has been already observed, is *Port Toulouse*, formerly known by the name of *St. Peter*. This port is between a kind of gulph called *Little St. Peter's*, and the island *St. Peter*, opposite the islands *Madame* or *Maurepas*. From thence proceeding towards the south east is the bay of *Gaborie* at 20 leagues distance from *St. Peter's* island. This bay is a league broad, between islands and rocks, and is two leagues deep, but it is not safe to come near the islands. The harbour of *Louisbourg*, formerly called the *English Harbour*, is not above a league from the above bay, and is perhaps one of the finest in *America*. It is near four leagues in circumference, and has every where six or seven fathoms water. The entrance is not above 200 fathoms wide, and lies between two small islands. The town of *Louisbourg* is situated on the south-west side, and is pretty





A Plan of the City of Louisbourg, with its Fortifications.

pretty strongly fortified with as much regularity as the situation will admit. It has a good rampart, with irregular bastions, a dry ditch, a covert-way, with an excellent glacis, and before two of the curtains is a ravelin, with a bridge to the sally ports; but the chief strength of the place consists in the thickness of the walls, and the impassible morasses which extend from the foot of the glacis to a considerable distance. When *Louisbourg* was taken from the *French* on the 26th of *June*, 1758, it was defended by 231 pieces of cannon. At that time the town consisted of only several narrow lanes, and had hardly a tolerable house in it, except the governor's and intendant's, which were built with stone and brick without the least elegance: the best buildings in the place were the magazines, a convent, and an hospital; and few of the other houses were much better than boarded cottages one story high.

But to proceed with the coast: Two leagues farther is the port *de la Baleine*, the entrance whereof is very difficult, occasioned by the rocks, which when the sea runs high, lie under water; but though no ships of greater burden than 300 tons can enter it, these are quite safe when they are got in. At less than two leagues distance is the bay of *Penadou* or *Medanou*, the entrance whereof is a league broad, and the bay itself about two leagues deep. Almost opposite to this bay is the island *Scatari*, formerly called *Little Cape Breton*, and is above two leagues long. The bay of *Mire* is separated from it by a very narrow neck of land. The entrance of

this bay is near two leagues wide, and runs at least eight leagues within the land, growing narrower the farther you go into it: however, large ships may enter in about six leagues, and find good anchorage under cover of the hills, there are also several other small islands and rocks, that may be seen at a great distance.

The bay of *Morienne* is higher up, and separated from the bay of *Mire*, by *Cape Brule*. A little further is *L'Isle Plate*, or *L'Isle à Pierre de Fusil*. From hence proceeding about three leagues to the north-west, is a very good harbour for small vessels. Two leagues farther is the *Bay des Espagnols*, which is about 1000 paces wide at its entrance, but soon growing wider, it divides itself into two branches, which may be sailed up for two leagues; and both these branches are excellent ports. From this bay to the lesser entrance of *Labrador* is a gulph about 20 leagues long, and about three or four wide in its greatest breadth. About four leagues from the *Bay des Espagnols* is *Port Dauphin*, or *St. Ann*, which has a sure and safe road for ships at its entrance among the islands of *Cibou*. A neck of land almost entirely covers the port, leaving a passage for no more than one vessel at a time. The port is however near two leagues in circumference, and is of an oval form. Ships may lie here just as they please, for the land and the mountains that surround this bay keep off the winds in such a manner that they are hardly felt

The sea round the island is subject to violent storms of wind, with snow and sleet, and such
fogs

fogs that it is frequently impossible to see the length of a ship. But what is still more extraordinary, these fogs will in the space of one frosty night case over the rigging of ships with such thick ice as to render them impossible to be worked till it is beaten off: the quantity beat off from only one of the *English* ships employed in the last conquest of this island, was computed to amount to six or eight tons weight; yet this amazing quantity was all congealed on the night of the 5th of *May*, when warmer weather might have been expected. All these circumstances shew the advantages of an island filled with such a number of excellent ports, situated in such a tempestuous sea.

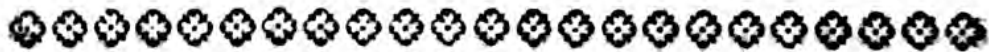
The climate of the island is pretty much the same with that of *Quebec*, but mists and fogs are more frequent. A great part of the land is but very indifferent, it however produces oaks of a prodigious size, pines for masts, and all sorts of timber fit for carpenters work. The most common sorts are, besides those already mentioned, the cedar, oak, ash, maple, aspin, wild cherry, beech, and plane tree. It produces some sorts of fruits, particularly apples, with pulse, herbs, and roots. They have wheat and all other kinds of grain, with some hemp and flax as good as any in *Canada*.

It is observable that the mountains may be cultivated up to the tops; that the good soil always inclines towards the south, and that the island is covered from the north and north west winds by the mountains of *Nova Scotia*, that border upon the river *St. Laurence*. These

mountains abound with coal, and there is also plaster here in great abundance.

There are here great numbers of fowl, and particularly partridges, almost as large as pheasants, which they resemble in their feathers.

The island was full of deer, and had vast numbers of moose-deer, but they are now scarce; there are here also animals brought from *Europe*, as horses, horned cattle, hogs, sheep, goats and poultry. All the lakes, rivers and bays abound with excellent fish in the greatest plenty, and what is got by hunting, shooting, and fishing, is sufficient to maintain the inhabitants a good part of the year. It is said that there is no part of the world where more cod fish is caught, nor such good conveniency for drying it; and the fishery of sea pike, porpoises, &c. is carried on with great ease.



C H A P. III.

An Account of the Settlement made by the French in the Leeward Islands, and their Proceedings in them. The Situation, Extent, Produce and Importance of the Islands of Martinico, Guadeloupe, Marigalante, Granada, St. Bartholomew, St. Martin, Santa Cruz, and Disceada; their Trade with the Northern Colonies, and their own directly to France.

WE have already given an account of the settlement of the island of *St. Christopher* by

by the *English* and the *French*, who lived in the greatest harmony together; of the *French* flying from that island, upon the landing of the *Spaniards*; and of the *English* being driven from their settlements, as well as of the return both of the *English* and *French*.

Mr. *Desnambue* the *French* governor, observing that the *English* colony had made themselves masters of several of the adjacent islands, resolved to send some of the principal persons in his colony to *France* to procure supplies, chiefly with a view of settling the island of *Guadaloupe*. Among those sent over, was one Mr. *Olive*, a bold enterprizing man, who had nothing in view but his own interest, and having some notice of the governor's design, he resolved to supplant him. For that purpose he entered into a treaty with one Mr. *Du Plessis*, and some other merchants of *Dieppe*; who forming a company for the support of the scheme he had laid, these two were sent over governors with joint authority to the island of *Guadaloupe*; where they arrived with about 500 men on the 8th of *June* 1635.

However these governors in the very beginning of their enterprize committed two mistakes; they settled on the wrong side of the island, where the soil was very bad, and quarrelled with the natives, before the colony was well able to subsist without them. The bad consequences with which these errors were attended soon broke the heart of Mr. *Du Plessis*; when Mr. *Olive* being left sole governor, his haughtiness and pride had certainly brought the
1 colony

colony to ruin, if he had not fallen blind. Upon this, the company sent over Mr. *Aubert*, a very discreet and prudent gentleman, who in a few years time, put the affairs of this colony into order, and so effectually established it, that the inhabitants have subsisted very happily ever since. But notwithstanding Mr. *Desnambue's* having the misfortune to see *Guadaloupe* thus taken out of his hands; yet before his death he had the pleasure of settling the island of *Martinico*, of which he by that means became proprietor, and of leaving it to his family by his last will.

In the mean time Cardinal *Richelieu* being raised to the ministry, thought proper to send over a person of distinction, to take upon himself the government of the whole island; and accordingly made choice of Mr. *De Poincy*, a knight of *Malta*, whom he sent with the title of governor and lieutenant general of the islands in *America*.

This gentleman embarked at *Dieppe* on the 15th of *January* 1639, and after a short passage, arrived at *Martinico*, from whence he went to *Guadaloupe*, and afterwards to *St. Christopher's*. He was very severe in the execution of his authority against those who were for hastily making estates at the public expence, but was extremely kind to the industrious part of the inhabitants, who were willing to let their private fortunes depend on the flourishing state of the colonies. He caused churches to be built in all these islands, took care to have the priests well maintained, but would have no monasteries or monks. He established an excellent form of justice,
granted

granted commissions to privateers, and hanged up pirates with very little ceremony. His concern for the public good was so apparent, that he became in a manner absolute; and the people being sensible that he had nothing in view but their interest, obeyed his orders with the utmost alacrity. In short, he changed the whole face of affairs in that part of the world, settled desert Islands, and though he made hundreds of people rich and happy, contented himself with the pleasure of doing it, without making any fortune of his own.

However, during the disturbances that arose in *France* after the death of Cardinal *Richelieu*, the colony sunk by the ill management of the company; and in the year 165, the Chevalier *De Poincy*, purchased the islands of *St. Christopher*, *St. Bartholomew*, *St. Martin*, and *Santa Cruz* for the order of *Malta*; and in the same manner other islands were disposed of to such as would give any thing for them; which soon brought the affairs of the *French* in that part of the world into a very strange situation. When the *Dutch*, taking notice of the condition things were in, established magazines at *Flushing* and *Middleburgh* for *West India* commodities, and annually employed in the trade of the *French* islands upwards of 100 ships.

This continued till about the year 1664, when a new company being set up in *France*, they, with the assistance of the government, purchased back from the knights of *Malta* and the other proprietors, the rights they had acquired; and having put an end to the *Dutch* trade, brought

04 THE HISTORY OF THE CARIBBEES
the commerce of the colonies, once more into their own channel. But after possessing their grant ten years, they began to oppress the people, in such a manner that the ministry thought fit to interpose, and in 1680 every thing was settled so as to render the diligent and industrious secure of reaping the fruits of their labours.

After this general view of the manner in which the *French* islands were settled. We shall proceed to a very concise account of the islands themselves.

Martinico is situated in $14^{\circ}. 30'$ north lat. and in 61° west long. It is about 13 leagues in length and seven in breadth. From the inland parts, which are mountainous, fall numerous rivulets, which after watering the country flow into the sea. It has several bays well fortified; the chief of which is the great bay of *Port Royal*, the capital of the island, and the bay of *St. Pierre*, a large town about seven leagues from it to the North West. This island was inhabited by *Indians* when the *French* first attempted a settlement in the year 1735, and many battles were fought between them and the natives with various success: but at last the *French* overpowered, and cruelly extirpated the ancient inhabitants. The governor of all the *Carribbee* islands reside there, and it is the seat of the sovereign council, whose jurisdiction extends not only throughout the *Antilles*, but over the *French* settlements in *St. Domingo* and *Ortugo*.

This island was on the 16th of *January* 1759, attacked by a squadron of 10 men of war,
be-

besides frigates, &c. under the command of Commodore Moore, and a body of land forces, commanded by Gen. Hopson; but after obtaining some advantages, the troops and sailors re-embarked, and sailed to *Guadaloupe*.

Guadaloupe the largest of the *Caribbee* Islands, is situated in 16° north lat. and 61° west long. about 30 leagues from *Martinico*. It is remarkable for the height of its cliffs and mountains. It is about 15 leagues in length and twelve in breadth, divided into two parts by a small arm of the sea, or narrow passage, through which no ship can venture, and the inhabitants cross over in a ferry from one part to the other. The country to the west is called *Basse Terre*, where stands the metropolis of the same name, and where the citadel and chief strength of the island lies: the part to the east is called *Grande Terre*. The *French* began to settle this island about the year 1637, but being unacquainted with the nature of the soil, they were in danger of starving, and afterwards the planters were almost ruined by their divisions; but since the beginning of the present century, the inhabitants have flourished so much, that they make more sugar than any of the *British* Islands, except *Jamaica*. The soil is rich, and especially at *Grande Terre* so fertile, that the canes are frequently cut six times without replanting, and in *Martinico*, the finest plantation never produces more than seven crops, and but very few have done that: indeed the far greatest part of what are called *Martinico* sugars, are the real produce of *Guadaloupe*, the inhabitants of which were obliged to send

84. *The Discoveries of the FRENCH*

send them to *Martinico*, before they could be transported to *France*. On this account the *French* fortified it with several forts and redoubts, which were in so good a condition in 1702, when Admiral *Bembo* made a descent upon it with a considerable body of land forces, that he did not think proper to attack them, but was satisfied with destroying many of their plantations and open villages.

We have already observed that in 1759, a fleet of 10 men of war besides frigates and bomb ketches, under the command of Commodore *Moore*, with a body of land forces commanded by General *Hopson*, after making an unsuccessful attack on *Martinico*, sail'd for *Guadaloupe*. This Squadron began to bombard the town and citadel of *Basse Terre* on 23d of *January*; the officers and sailors behaved with the utmost interpidity, and notwithstanding many batteries erected on the shore, the houses and churches were that night every where in flames, and the powder of the magazines blown about the enemies ears. The next day the *English* landed, and found both the town and citadel abandoned, but the island was far from being taken. The *French* with their armed negroes threw up intrenchments on the mountains, and bravely resolved to defend themselves as long as possible. Soon after General *Hopson* dying, the command devolved on Major General *Barvinton*. The *English* were harrassed by perpetual alarms and fatigued with constant duty; they however gained one pass after another, and still advanced, alert in the hour of caution, and invincible when.

whenever they attacked. They frequently suffered from concealed fires out of the woods, and from lurking parties of armed Negroes that could not be discovered. At length the *French* governor, finding all resistance in vain, sent a flag of truce, and the articles of capitulation by which *Guadaloupe* was surrendered to the *English*, were signed on the 1st of *May* 1759.

Within the same month *Marigalante*, four little islands called the *Santos*, *Dejeada*, and *Petit Terre* also surrendered to the *English*. *Marigalante* is about 20 miles in length, and about 15 in breadth, and is situated in 16° . north lat. a little to the south west of *Guadaloupe*. The *French* began to send colonies thither about the year 1647, and having after several wars expelled the natives, remained in the peaceable possession of this island till *May* 19, 1759.

Granada is 25 leagues in circumference, and has several good bays and harbours, some of which are fortified. It is situated in 11° . $15'$ north latitude, about 30 leagues south west of *Barbadoes*, and about the same distance north of *Andalusia*.

The smaller *Caribbee* islands lately belonging to the *French*, are *St. Bartholomew's*, which is about 10 leagues north of *St. Christopher's*, and was taken in the year 1689, by the *English*, under the command of Sir *Timothy Thornhill*; but restored to the *French* at the peace of *Riswick*. *St. Martin's*, another island of small consequence, situated a little to the north west of *Bartholomew's*. *St. Croix* or *Santa Cruz*, another small island, situated in 17° . $30'$ north latitude, about

20 leagues east of *St. Christophers*, and has been contended for by the *English, French, Spaniards,* and *Dutch*. *Diferada* or *Diseada* the desirable island, so called by *Columbus*, from its being the first land he discovered in his second voyage to *America* in 1493. It is situated about ten leagues north east to *Guadaloupe*, and is a small inconsiderable island, not so fruitful as some of the others

As sugar is the staple commodity of these islands, it is proper to give a short account of the quantities raised in them. In *Martinico* it is computed that the inhabitants make one year with another 10,000 hogsheads of about 6.0 weight each: In *Guadaloupe*, is made about 40,000 hogsheads, and in the other islands about 1000 hogsheads altogether. These islands also draw a considerable profit from cacao or the chocolate nut, and from ginger, cassia, and pimento, which is what is called *Jamaica* pepper or all-spice, of which they export considerable quantities. The inhabitants also send home rocou for the use of dyers, and a variety of medicinal gums and wet sweetmeats of several kinds. These islands likewise produce several sorts of valuable woods used in dying, in-laying and cabinet work; as rose wood, which when wrought and polished, has a very beautiful appearance, as well as a fine smell. The *Indian* wood is also of the same nature, and the iron-wood so called from its excessive hardness is preferable either to cedar or cypress. They have great quantities of brasil wood, brasileto, fustic or yellow wood, and green ebony, which is both used by the cabinet makers and dyers. To these
com-

commodities may be added tortoise shell and raw hides.

But though these islands produce so many rich and valuable commodities, yet they stand in need of very large supplies of various kinds of necessaries, without which they could not possibly subsist, such as horses and cattle of all kinds; dry fish, corn, roots and all sorts of lumber, of which they receive considerable quantities from *Canada*, and the rest from our northern colonies. Mr. *Savary* observes, that the goods exported from *France* to these islands, annually, amounted to about four millions of livres, or near 200,000 l. of our money; for which they brought home nearly double the value in *West-India* commodities.



C H A P. IV.

The Manner in which the French first formed Settlements on the Islands of Tortuga, and Hispaniola or St. Domingo. Their being allowed the Possession of half of that Island by Spain. The amazing Progress of that Colony. In what the Trade of St. Domingo consists. A Description of the little Island Avache, and a more particular one of the Island of Cayenne, and of its Productions and Articles of Commerce.

WE shall now proceed to the island of *St. Domingo*, which was discovered by *Columbus* in his first voyage in 1492, and called by him *Hispaniola*; but he afterwards building a city to
which

which he gave the name of *St. Domingo*, in honour of his father *Dominic*, the name was first extended to that quarter, and at length the whole island was called *St. Domingo*; by which it is as well known as by that of *Hispaniola*.

Though this island is reckoned only 400 leagues in circumference, yet if all the creeks, bays and inlets be measured, it will be found to amount to at least 600. It is at present the most fruitful, and much the pleasanter island in the *West-Indies*; for the forests are of vast extent, and the trees are taller and larger, the fruit more beautiful and better tasted than in the other islands: The savannahs or meadows are also vastly extensive, and contain innumerable herds of black cattle that belong to the country, as also wild horses, and wild hogs produced from those animals brought over by the *Spaniards*. Scarce is there any place in the world better watered, by small brooks and navigable rivers, all of which are full of fish; add to this, that there were at first found great quantities of gold, silver, * and copper, which have failed since the destruction of the natives. This with many other reasons concurred at length to induce many of the *Spaniards* to leave the island, particularly the severity of the government; for the sovereign council of the *Indies* being established at *St. Domingo*, the inhabitants were kept within stricter bounds than in other places: The immense riches gained by their countrymen, induced numbers to forsake this island, in hopes of

* See the discovery of this island in *Columbus's* first voyage, and the discoveries of the *Spaniards* from the death of *Columbus* to *Cortes's* expedition, Vol. I. Chap. I.

coming in for a share of those treasures: The great demands for people to maintain the *Spanish* conquests on the continent; their cruelly destroying the *Indians*, which rendered them unable without fatigue to cultivate their lands; for as yet the use of negroes had not reached the *Spanish* settlements; and the descents of the *English* and *French* on the western part of the island; these several circumstances by degrees induced the *Spaniards* to abandon all the country between *Monte Christo* and *Cape Mongon*.

The manner in which the *French* settled themselves being very singular, we shall give it our readers. The *Buccaneers* who were originally no more than hunters, fixed themselves upon the coast of *Hispaniola*, to enjoy the advantage of killing black cattle, and felling their skins. These having built some villages, erected several fortifications for their defence, while others laid out plantations, in which they raised tobacco and other valuable commodities. Mean while the privateers furnished by commissions from the *French* governor of *Petit Gauves*, to cruize upon the *Spaniards*, with persons on board of all nations, frequently entered the ports, in order to careen and victual their ships; and these three sorts of people became extremely useful to each other; for while the hunters and other settlers furnished provisions and hides in vast quantities, the privateers brought in prizes of great value, and spent their money freely, and by enriching, increased the number of the inhabitants; so that in a short time, the *French* extended their settlements all along the south west

coast of *St. Domingo*. In the mean time *Tortuga* became thoroughly planted and the tobacco raised there being very good was much esteemed.

With respect to this last island, it is to be observed, that the Buccaneers had formed a settlement there, which had been destroyed by the *Spaniards* with inexorable cruelty in the year 1638. However the Buccaneers returned, and were re-settled by the *English* under Capt. *Willes*, by whose courage and conduct they were soon in no fear of being disturbed by the *Spaniards*. But they did not continue long in this situation, for Mr. *de Poincy* sending thither Mr. *Vasseur*, to secure that small island for the *French*, the Buccaneers of that nation settled in the island, joined him, and Capt. *Willes* was obliged to abandon the place, with the troops under his command: but though this put the *French* in possession, they were for many years harrassed by the *Spaniards*, who more than once drove them out of the island; but being constantly supported from their own islands, and joined by the adventurers of all nations, they not only effectually fixed themselves there, but made the above settlements at *St. Domingo*, and in 20 years time became so strong that the *Spaniards* were glad to live upon good terms with them.

But to proceed; both the *Spaniards* and the *English* complained loudly of the conduct of the *French* governors, under colour of whose commissions, the buccaneers committed great disorders, and in time of peace, took ships of all nations; but the *French* gave good words, promised redress, and suffered the governors to go
on

on after their own manner, as they found that it drew numbers of people to their settlements, and was likely to secure them the western part of *St. Domingo*: They however did not gain a legal possession of that part of *Hispaniola*, till the year 1697, when the *Spaniards* yielded to them one half of the island by the treaty of *Ryswick*, by which the boundaries were fixed by a line drawn across the country from north to south; so that the *French* enjoy all the western half of *St. Domingo*.

For many years the principal trade of this island consisted in tobacco, in which it is said there have been employed from 60 to 100 ships; but upon the establishment of an exclusive farm of this commodity in *France*, the trade began to decline, and at last sunk to nothing. They then fell to planting of sugar, and though they at first met with some difficulties, yet in a short time it became the staple commodity of the island. This is said to be the best sugar made in the *West-Indies*, and generally sells for three or four shillings a hundred more than the sugar brought from any of their other islands; which has occasioned a surprising progress in the cultivation of that valuable commodity.

The principal place the *French* possess on the north side of the island is *Cape Francoise*, which is happily situated and has a very good port. The town is large and well peopled, and is supposed to contain 4000 white, and as many negroe inhabitants. On the west side, they have the town and port of *Leogane*, which is the seat of the government, besides which they have several
other

other considerable towns and good ports. The number of people are computed at 30,000 whites and 100,000 mulattoes.

Sugar has been so greatly cultivated by the *French*, that in the year 1726 they had 200 sugar works in the island, which were computed to yield one with another 400 hogheads of sugar every year, each hoghead containing about 500 weight; so that it appears from this computation, that the sugar of this island, is annually worth about 200,000 l. and the *French* indigo brought from thence, is said to produce near half as much. They also raise cacao, ginger and cotton; coffee grows there very well, and some maintain that cinnamon, clove, and nutmeg trees, might be raised there; but the great profit the inhabitants make at present of their sugar and indigo prevents their attempting new improvements. Corn has been sown there, but is said to ripen at different times, so that it is unprofitable, and though their grapes are very fine, yet they are said to be fit for making neither wine nor raisins. Indeed the government discourages the raising either, alledging that if *France* takes off all the sugar and indigo, it is but reasonable that this colony, should take corn and wine from *France*.

On the south side of the *French* part of *St. Domingo* is *Avache*, a little island at about twelve leagues distance from the continent. It is only about eight leagues in compass, but it has a very good soil, and two or three tolerable ports, one of which is capable of receiving ships of 300 tons. It lies very conveniently for carrying on a trade,

trade, with the *Spanish* colonies on the continent of *America*.

Cayenne an island situated in 5° . north latitude and in 53° . west longitude, was settled by the *French* in the year 1625. It lies close to the continent of *Guiana*, from whence it is only separated by the rivers *Ovia* on the east, and the *Cayenne* on the west, from which last it takes its name. It is eighteen or twenty leagues in circumference, and is about seven leagues long and three broad. As it stands high on the coast, it at a distance seems part of the continent. It has three principal capes, those of *Fort Lewis*, *Seperon*, and *Matiuri*, and its banks are mostly covered with mangroves, which grow in salt water, and from the roots, other trees rise up without end, so close and interwoven with each other, that, in some parts of the island, a man may walk several miles on them without touching the ground. In several parts there is much meadow and pasture ground, but the rest is low and marshy, especially in the middle, so as to be almost impassible.

This island is rendered uncomfortable by the long rainy season which happens every year; by the scorching close air, both by day and night, and by the vapours exhaled from the swampy grounds, which occasion many disorders. The inhabitants are also continually tormented with gnats, flies, worms, ants, bugs, and other vermin, which altogether render the place very disagreeable.

The soil produces plenty of sugar canes which, though small and short-jointed, yield very plentifully.

fully. It also abounds in ananas, or pine apples, oranges, lemons, figs, papaias, ebony, and violet wood, and also in indigo and cotton, as well as in several sorts of *American* and *European* grain.

The principal four footed animals for food are, hogs, wild boars, deer, and hares; for large cattle can scarce live there. The fowl are, car- rion turkeys, cocks and hens, flamingos which are an exceeding tall bird, and appear in flocks like wild geese; large wild ducks with red tufts on their heads; pigeons, ring-doves, wood- cocks, ortolans, nightingales, parrots, parroquets and other birds; but the inhabitants chiefly subsist on turtle. Among the reptiles there are lizards, camelions, and serpents of a monstrous size, some of which are said to be above 25 feet long. There are also many small ones.

The principal town is also called *Cayenne*, and stands on the west part of the island in an ad- vantageous situation, nature and art having equally contributed to fortify it. The fortifica- tions are an irregular hexagon, and consist of a dry ditch, and a rampart with several batteries mounted with cannon, within which stand above 200 houses, formed into two streets. On the north east part of the town, the Jesuits have a little chapel that stands in an open place, and has before it a grove of lemon trees. On a pretty steep eminence is the fort of *St. Lewis de Caperoux* on the sea side, mounted with 42 iron guns, and commonly defended by four companies of regular troops. The weakest places of the island are also defended by batteries.

The

The next town in the island is *Armire*, which is about three leagues distant to the eastward, but is small and thinly peopled. The Jesuits have however a chapel there, and these are the most remarkable towns in the island.

The poorer sort, besides turtle, eat the flesh of the manatee or sea cow, which is brought ready salted from the river of the *Amazons*, whither several of the principal inhabitants send barks, to buy it of the *Indians* for beads, knives, linnen, toys, and iron tools. The men in these barks take salt with them, and on their entering the river of the *Amazons*, the *Indians* employed in the manatee fishery go on board, and having taken the salt, run up the river in canoes, to catch the manatees, which they cut in pieces and having salted them, return to their barks.

The trade carried on with *France*, chiefly consists in provisions, as salt meat, flour, wine, brandy, linen, stuffs, shoes, and other wearing apparel, tools, and small wares; in return for which they export sugar, dying woods, and for the most part, the same kind of commodities as the leeward islands. The number of whites, exclusive of the soldiers, are said to amount to about 1500, and the whole number of people including the soldiers and slaves, is said to be about 3000.



C H A P. V.

Mr. De la Salle attempts to discover the great River Mississippi, and is murdered by his own Soldiers; its being afterwards settled by M. d'Ibberville, and the Affair turned into a Bubble. A Description of the River Mississippi and its Banks, and of the present Situation of the adjacent Countries in the Possession of the French.

SOME of the *French* had already proceeded from the rivers and lakes of *Canada*, to the river *Mississippi*, when Mr. *Robert Cavalier de la Salle*, conceived the design of finding out a passage from the gulph of *Mexico* to the *South Sea*, by means of the river *Mississippi*; for though this great river does not run that way, he was in hopes that by sailing up it, he should discover one that did. In pursuance of this plan he laid his proposals before the *French King*; when his project being approved, he was supplied, with four vessels: A man of war of 56 guns, a large fly boat, a small frigate and a ketch. This squadron was commanded by Mr. *Beaujeau*, who was victualled for a year, and Mr. *De la Salle* had under his command 150 landmen, who were to settle in the country, and twelve gentlemen volunteers; it being proposed to plant a colony and build a good fort in the gulph of *Mexico*, which was to serve both as a magazine, and as a place of retreat, in case of misfortunes either by sea or land.

With

With this Squadron Mr. *De la Salle* sailed from *Rochelle* on the 5th of *August* 1684, and passing by *Martinico* and *Guadaloupe*, took in fresh provisions and water, with several volunteers. The ketch being separated by a storm, was taken by the *Spaniards*, but the other three vessels arrived about the middle of *February* 1685, in the bay of *Spirito Santo*, and at about the distance of ten leagues found a large bay, which Mr. *De la Salle* mistook for the right arm of the *Mississippi*, and called it *St. Lewis* *. Having founded this bay, he found it deep but narrow, and therefore expressly forbid the captain of the flyboat's attempting to enter it, without his having on board the pilot of the frigate, who was an experienced mariner, and to unlade his guns into the pinnace; but the captain neglecting these orders, ran the flyboat upon the sands, where she stuck fast.

Mr. *De la Salle* was at this time on shore, and being in pain for the safety of the vessel, was going on board in order to save her, when he was prevented by the appearance of about 120 of the natives advancing to attack him. He immediately put his men in a posture of defence, but the noise alone of his drums, put the *Indians* to flight. Mr. *De la Salle* then following them, presented the calumet of peace, which they accepted, and went along with him to his camp; where having entertained them, he sent them back with some presents. With this treatment they were so well pleased, that the next day

VOL. V. K they

* The bay of *St. Lewis* is 100 miles to the west of the *Mississippi*.

they returned his civility, by bringing provisions, and concluding an alliance with him, which might have proved of great advantage, had it not been interrupted by an accident. For as they were unloading the fly-boat in order to endeavour to get her off the sands, a pack of blankets fell into the sea, and was driven on shore by the waves. This being found by the *Indians* Mr. *De la Salle* sent to demand it in a very civil manner; but they shewing some reluctance at parting with it, the officer rashly threatened to kill them, unless they restored it immediately. At this they were both frightened and incensed, and resolving to be revenged for the affront, assembled in the night in order to attack the camp. The centinel being asleep, they advanced as near as they pleased, and discharging their arrows, killed four officers, and wounded two of the gentlemen volunteers; upon which the *French* running to their arms, fired upon them, and put them to flight, though none of them were wounded; but the next day they killed two of Mr. *De la Salle's* men, whom they found asleep.

In the mean time the fly-boat was unladed, but was too far sunk to be got off. At length Mr. *Beaujeau* seeing all the goods and merchandize landed, and the fort almost finished, sailed for *France*, and Mr. *De la Salle* having left 100 men, under the command of Mr. *De Moranger* his nephew, marched with the remainder, who amounted to 50 persons, into the country, in order to discover the *Mississippi*.

In the mean time a new fort was built in a very advantageous post, defended by twelve pieces of cannon, and the old fort destroyed ; but the *Indians* still killing the *French*, whenever they got them in their power, and Mr. *De la Salle* seeing no method of concluding an alliance with them, resolved to make war upon them in order to oblige them to come to an accommodation. He therefore set out again from the fort on the 13th of *October*, with 60 stout men, armed with pieces of wood on their breasts to defend them from the arrows of the *Indians*. He had not advanced far, before he found them encamped, and after several skirmishes, in which he killed and wounded a great number of them, he returned with many prisoners. He then found that though he had ordered the captain of the frigate, to suffer none of his men to land, yet pleased with the delightful appearance of the country, he had gone on shore with six of his best men, in a canoe, in which leaving their arms, they went into a meadow, where falling asleep, they were killed by the *Indians*, who broke the canoe in pieces, and this accident had put the whole colony into great consternation.

However, at length Mr. *De la Salle* set out again with 20 men, in order to discover the mouth of the river *Mississippi* : continual rains now rendered the ways very bad ; but at length finding what he imagined to be that river, he fortified a post on its bank, and leaving part of his men, returned to the fort, delighted with his discovery. He had there the mortification to find that the frigate, the only vessel he had left,

and in which he intended to sail to *St. Domingo* for fresh supplies, had, by the negligence of the pilot, run a-ground, and was dashed to pieces, by which all his men were drowned, except the *Sieur Chefdeville*, the captain, and four sailors, and all the goods, provisions and tools lost.

Their affairs being thus ruined, they had no other way to return to *Europe* than by that of *Canada*. Mr. *De la Salle* therefore resolved to undertake that dangerous journey with 20 men, and an *Indian* called *Nicana*, who had formerly attended him into *France*, and had given him the greatest proofs of his affection. Mr. *Cavalier*, Mr. *Moranger*, and father *Anastafius* also desired to be of the company. They took with them powder and shot, a quantity of glass beads, and two kettles for boiling their meat, and then set out in order to find the *Illinois* river.

Having marched for three days to the north-east, they entered a fine campaign country, and were met by several men on horseback, with boots, spurs and saddles, which shewed they had some communication with the *Spaniards*. They then marched two days over vast meadows, where they saw such numbers of wild cows, that the smallest herds consisted of about 400. Ten of these cattle they killed, and stopping to rest themselves for two days dressed the meat, that it might serve them for the remainder of their journey. Mr. *De la Salle* here altered his course, and marched directly to the eastward. One day *Nicana* the *Indian* crying out that he was bit by a rattle snake, and was a dead man, they
imme-

immediately gave him some *Orvietan*, and having scarified the wound, applied to it the salt of vipers, by which he was recovered ; but this accident made them stop for several days.

At length passing through a most delightful country, they came to the settlements of the *Cenis*, one of the largest and most populous nations in *America*. These extended 20 leagues in length, and all that space was interspersed with hamlets. Among these people they found several things which they must have obtained from the *Spaniards* as pieces of eight, silver spoons, cloaths, and horses, particularly a bull from the *Pope*, exempting the *Spaniards* of *New Mexico*, from fasting in summer ; horses were so common among them, that they exchanged one for an axe, and from these people they learned that the *Spaniards* resided at the distance of six days journey.

Having staid several days among the *Cenis*, they continued their march through the country of the *Nassonis*, where Mr. *De la Salle* and Mr. *Moranger* his nephew, being seized with a violent fever, they were obliged to stay two months ; which disappointed all their measures. Though they had not advanced above 150 leagues in a direct line, their powder was almost spent, some of the men had deserted to the *Indians*, and others were ready to follow them ; which Mr. *De la Salle* considering, resolved to turn back to *Fort Lewis*, and this resolution being approved by the whole body, they marched back to their camp, where they arrived on the 17th of

October 1686, and were received with the greatest joy by their companions.

Mr. *De la Salle* having staid two months at the fort, during which he caused new entrenchments to be made, and took all possible precautions for the security of the colony, set out again with 20 men, his brother, his two nephews, father *Anastafius* and the sieur *Joutel*, with a resolution not to return till he had found the *Illinois* river. He began his march on the 11th of *January* 1687, and having crossed several rivers that were much swelled with rains, came into a fine hunting country, where he and his company staid several days to refresh themselves. He there sent out Mr. *Moranger* his nephew, his valet, and seven or eight men to a place where *Nicana*, the faithful *Indian*, had laid up a stock of beef, in order to get it smoked and dried, that they might carry it along with them, to prevent their being obliged to retard their journey by frequently hunting for provisions; but Mr. *Moranger*, the valet, and *Nicana* never returned, they being murdered by some of the *Frenchmen*, who had plotted their destruction.

Mr. *De la Salle* being at two leagues distance from the place where these murders were committed, was surprized at his nephew's not returning, and apprehending his being seized by the *Indians*, desired father *Anastafius* to go with him in search of his nephew, taking two *Indians* along with them. When they had got about two leagues, they observed some of the *French* by the water side, and going up to them, enquired for Mr. *Moranger*, on which they
pointed

pointed to the place where he lay ; and two of the villains lying hid in the grass, one of them shot Mr. *De la Salle* through the head. Thus died this gentleman, who was distinguished by his bravery and conduct, and deserved a much better fate.

Father *Anastafius* having performed the last offices for this unhappy gentleman, went in search of Mr. *Cavalier* Mr. *De la Salle*'s brother, whom he found in a hut, and was soon after followed by the murderers, who rudely entered, and having seized all they could find, were soon after joined by the rest of those who had engaged in the conspiracy. It was agreed to save the lives of these gentlemen on account of their being ecclesiastics, and to proceed to the nation of the *Cenis*. The murderer of Mr. *De la Salle* was chosen their leader, but soon after a contest arising between him and one *Hans* a *German*, the party divided, and *Hans* taking his opportunity, shot the murderer to the heart.

Upon their arrival among the *Cenis*, they found them ready to march against their enemies; upon which *Hans* and several others joined them, while the rest staid in the country : but they were no sooner gone than father *Anastafius*, the *Sieur Joutel*, and some others having procured horses and two *Indians* for their guides, set out and proceeding to the north-east, on the 5th of *September*, reached the mouth of the river *Illinois* distant 100 leagues from *Fort Crevecoeur*, to which they proceeded, and were received at that fort with the greatest respect by the commander ; whence being conducted to *Quebec*,
they

104 *The Discoveries of the FRENCH*
they sailed for *France* on the 20th of *August* 1628.

About seven years after, Mr. *d' Ibberville*, who had already performed great things, undertook to execute what Mr. *De la Salle* had promised, and being encouraged by the court, carried over a number of people to the mouth of the *Mississippi*, where he founded the first colony the *French* ever had on that river. He provided the men with every thing necessary for their subsistence, and having erected a strong fort for their protection against the *Indians*, returned to *France* in order to obtain supplies. The King being extremely pleased with his success promised him all the assistance he could desire, and he was soon in a condition to put to sea again. His second voyage was as fortunate as the first; but he fell sick, and died as he was preparing for the third, which might have proved of fatal consequence to the colony, had it not been for the generosity and public spirit of a private gentleman, who having received from the government authority to act, undertook to support it at his own expence.

In the grant of *Louisiana* made to Mr. *Crouzat* by *Lewis XIV.* in the year 1712, it is said to be bounded by the river and lake of *Illinois* on the north; by *New Mexico* on the west; by the gulph of *Mexico* on the south; and by *Carolina* on the east; though indeed the west part of this country belongs to the *Spaniards*, and the east to the *English*, who by the patents the latter have obtained from the crown, are impowered to extend
the

the plantations of *Carolina* as far to the westward as they think proper.

Mr. *Crouzat*'s grant did not subsist long; for there being a necessity of having some plausible pretence for changing the face of public affairs in *France*, the settlement of this country was thought the most convenient, and all imaginable pains were taken to represent it as a paradise, and a place from whence inexhaustible treasures might be drawn, provided due encouragement might be obtained from the government. For this purpose it was necessary to erect a new company, to make way for which Mr. *Crouzat* was prevailed upon to resign his grant. Hence arose the noise that was made about the *Mississippi*, and the romantic stories of the fertility of the banks of that great river, and the incredible wealth that would flow from thence. This bubble shook the credit of *France*, and made way for the bubbles formed by the south sea company in *England*.

The *Mississippi* or river of *St. Lewis*, as it is sometimes called, is said by the *French* to rise in the north-west part of *Canada*, taking its course to the south east, but in 45° . turns almost due south, and in that direction continues its course till it falls into the gulph of *Mexico* in 30° . north latitude, and in 95° . of west longitude. It is swelled into a very large deep river by the streams of four or five considerable rivers that fall into it both from the east and the west; and some *French* authors maintain, that it has a gentle stream and is navigable for large vessels, almost up to its source; but other *French* writers

as well as some *English* seamen, affirm, that it has a very rapid stream, that in several parts it has cataracts which obstruct its navigation, and that there are such shoals at its mouth, that large ships cannot approach it. In short this river is full of islands, which being filled with trees, look like groves rising out of the water, and afford a very agreeable prospect. And on its banks are woods, meadows and hills.

The soil in the neighbourhood of the *Mississippi* is extremely various, being in some places barren, and in others extraordinary fruitful, and naturally abounds with the same plants and animals as *Georgia*, *Carolina* and *Virginia*. Much noise has been made about the silver mines of this country, and the probability of finding those of gold; but some persons who have been sent from *France* to make trial of the mines, reported that they are far from being valuable, and that it would be very difficult, if not impracticable to work them. The principal produce of this country exported to *Europe* are furs, raw hides, and tobacco.

The *French* have divided this extensive country, which properly belongs to *England*, into nine provinces, in each of which they have some small posts; but the only place they possess of any consequence is *New Orleans*, seated in a very fruitful part of the country, about 120 miles from the mouth of the *Mississippi*, where the inhabitants raise corn enough for their own subsistence, and a small quantity of tobacco. The number of people settled in this extensive country is computed by some *French* authors to amount to 12,000.

As this extensive country extends as far as *Canada*, on the back of our settlements, they have imagined it possible to drive us out of all the continent of *America*, and for that purpose have been gradually erecting forts, still nearer and nearer to the *English*; but by the blessing of divine providence on the vigorous measures taken by *Great Britain*, all their schemes, are for the present, at least, rendered abortive.



THE



THE
Discoveries and Settlements
OF THE
DUTCH in *AMERICA*.



CHAP. I.

The Manner in which Surinam was taken by the Dutch. The Commodities brought from thence, with a Description of the Country, and particularly of its Fruits and Plants, as the Papaya, the Accajou Apple, Pete and Vanilla; with a concise Account of the Animals and other Productions, and of the Manners of the Indian Inhabitants.

THE most considerable of the *Dutch* settlements on the continent, is that of *Surinam*, which they took from the *English*. We have already given an account of the expeditions of *Sir Walter Raleigh*, and other persons to *Guiana*, and it must here be observed, that after the restoration, the *Ld. Willoughby*, who was governor of
of

of *Barbadoes*, obtained a grant of this country from King *Charles II.* and actually made a considerable settlement on the river of *Surinam*, which they might have possessed much longer than they did, had it not been for their own indiscretion. About that time the coast of *Guiana* was possessed by three *European* nations, from *Cape Orange* almost to the river *Oroonoko*. The *English* had a small colony and redoubt on the river *Maronny*, but their chief settlement was at *Surinam* river, which was so deep that ships of 300 tons might run 20 leagues up. The *French* had the island of *Cayenne* and the rivers of *Ovia*, *Corrou*, and *Sinemary*, which last is about 53 leagues east of *Surinam*; and the *Dutch* were settled about the river *Aproague*, while the *Zealanders* possessed the river *Berbiche*, and had repulsed the *English* who attacked them there, with considerable loss. When the first *Dutch* war broke out, in which the *French* took part with the Republic, both these nations desired a neutrality in those parts, but the *English* would not consent to it.

In the year 1666 the states of *Zealand* being provoked at the *English* having invaded and taken from them all the lands they had possessed in *America*, except about the river *Berbiche*, sent commodore *Creiffen*, with four ships of war, and 300 men to attack *Surinam*. He sailed from *Zealand* the latter end of *January*, arrived at *Cayenne* in *March*, and from thence steered for *Surinam*. He sailed three leagues up the river under *English* colours to the fort of *Paramorbo*, without being taken for an enemy; when being discovered

vered for want of signals, the fort began to fire on his ships, which he answered with broad sides from all the vessels, and immediately landed his forces. The *English* who had lived for a long time in profound security, found themselves too weak to make a defence on the land side, and the settlements being dispersed along the river for 30 leagues up, the fort could receive no succours but by water, where the *Zealanders* were masters. The *English* therefore capitulated, that all the inhabitants of the river *Surinam* and *Kamomioque*, who should take an oath of fidelity to the states of *Zealand*, should enjoy the peaceable possession of their estates. But the houses, &c. belonging to the Lord *Willoughby*, and to those who absented themselves were to be forfeited; that all foreigners who had no estates should remain prisoners of war, and all the *English* deliver up their arms.

This capitulation being executed, commodore *Creissen* put the most valuable part of the plunder on board a fly boat. took the prisoners on board a man of war, then after causing the fort to be repaired and put in a posture of defence, left it in the possession of the *sieur de Rome*, and then sailed for the islands. Afterwards when the peace was concluded at *Breda*, it was agreed that the *Dutch* should keep *Surinam*; and, in return, the *English* should keep the possession of *New-York*, which was then called the *New Netherlands*.

While this settlement of *Surinam* was in our hands, we made but very little advantage of it, however it was attended with very small ex-
pence,

pence, as the *English* were upon very good terms with the natives, with whom the *Dutch* were, and still are upon so bad a footing, that they are obliged to keep a strong fort secured by a good garrison; and if any *Dutchman* ventures out of the limits of their settlements, the *Indians* are sure to give them no quarter.

The commodities raised by the *Dutch* at *Surinam* are sugar, indigo, ginger, tobacco, and cotton, for the cultivation of which, they have negroes from their colonies in *Africa*, where a part of their goods is also taken off.

Besides this settlement, they have *Boron*, *Berbiche* and *Approwack*, situated at a small distance from each other, where for the most part they raise the same commodities as at *Surinam*. At *Berbiche* however, besides an extraordinary quantity of cotton, they prepare a rich dye called *orlane*, from an herb of the same name; and being there upon good terms with the *Indians*, trade with them for provisions, hides, and other kinds of merchandize.

Surinam, the capital of these settlements, is situated in 6°. 30'. north latitude, and in 56°. west longitude from *London*. The country is in many parts thinly peopled, especially the low lands, which are often overflowed by the rivers; but the upper hilly countries are very populous. The soil is well watered; the air cooler than towards the coast, and the hills rich in mines of several sorts. All kinds of grain grow there all the year round, (except wheat) coming up in a short time, and with little or no distinction of seasons; for there being no winter, the trees

are always green and full of leaves, blossoms and fruit, which is very plentiful and good. Though this country lies within the torrid zone, the climate is pretty temperate, and the air wholesome; the heats being generally allayed by a fresh easterly wind, which reigns in the day during the greatest part of the year; and at night the land breezes prevail, but do not reach above two or three leagues out at sea. The waters are also excellent, and are found by experience to keep sweet during the longest voyages. On the sea coasts, which are generally low, are many large islands, fit for feeding of cattle.

Among the fruits of this country are the bread fruit, tamarinds, papayas, accajou apples, and many other tropical fruits.

The papaya is produced on a tall slender tree or shrub, with large leaves, somewhat resembling those of the vine; the tree is hollow and grows fifteen feet high in one year. The fruit is thick and round, and in taste has some resemblance to a cucumber.

The accajou apple is long, thick and of an orange red: It has a sharp taste, and is commonly eaten baked. At the end of the fruit is a green nut, much in the shape of a little sheep's kidney, the kernel has the taste of a fibbert, the shell is oily, and on the skin being touched with this oil, it is stained black, so as not to rub off in a long time. This oil is of a medicinal and laxative nature; the stem of the tree on which this fruit grows, resembles that of a chesnut, and the leaves are like those of the bay; its wood,
which

which is very fine, is proper for making all sorts of household goods, and of this the *Indians* form their piraguas, which are commonly 40 or 50 feet long.

This country also produces vanillas, tobacco, pete and rocou, *Indian* wheat, mandioka, cotton, indigo, and several other useful plants, among which cotton is most cultivated by the *Indians*, whose women spin it as fine as they please in order to adorn themselves. The pete is an herb that may be peeled, in the same manner as hemp, but the threads are finer than silk, and would long since have taken place of it, if it had been allowed to have been imported into *Europe*.

The vanilla is a weed that creeps up trees in the same manner as ivy, the leaves are of a bright green, long, thick, and pointed at the end; when it has been seven years set in the ground, it begins to bear a kind of husks full of an oily matter, and a seed smaller than that of a poppy, which is used in *Europe* in perfuming chocolate, liquors, and tobacco.

This country likewise produces several kinds of physical gums, woods, and roots, as also various sorts of woods for dying, and making of cabinet work, and, in particular, several different kinds of ebony.

Here are incredible numbers of monkeys of various kinds, among which is one called by the *Indians* Sapajous, a little yellowish ape with large eyes, a white face and black chin. They are of a low stature, and very lively and diverting, but so tender, that it is with great difficulty they can be brought over alive to *Europe*. The woods

also abound with small tygers, deer, hogs, porcupines, cameleons, monstrous serpents, and many other animals and reptiles.

Tame and wild fowl are also very plentiful, and with these they supply the *European* settlements on the sea coast. They consist of parrots, toucans, flamingos, large wild ducks, with red feathers on their heads, and several other birds chiefly remarkable for their feathers.

The sea, near the coast, abounds with fish, the most common is the cat fish, which is yellow and very large, mullets, thornbacks, lamentines and turtle.

The natives are of a reddish complexion, of a low stature, and of a robust strong constitution. They have long black and lank hair, and have no other covering than a little cotton wool, which hangs from their waist down to their legs, except several folds of cotton cloth, wherewith they cover their arms and faces, and a sort of crown of feathers of various colours, which they wear on their heads by way of ornament. They also bore a hole between their nostrils, and hang to it a small piece of money, or a large green stone, or rather crystal, brought from the river of the *Amazons*, and on this stone they set a great value. They also cut off their beards and dye their faces with rocou.

The women are generally shorter than the men, but though they appear of a red complexion, they are tolerably handsome, for their eyes are usually blue, and their features well formed. They fasten to their waists a piece of cloth of about six inches square, of the same
fort

fort as that worn by the men on their arms and faces, and woven in stripes of several colours.

These *Indians* generally live to above 100 years of age. They are indued with good sense, and are judicious, ingenious, patient and skilful in fishing and hunting. They spend the greatest part of their time in these exercises, and spare no pains in procuring provisions. They are more inclined to peace than war, but will engage in the latter either upon a just quarrel or for the sake of revenge. Their wars are seldom concluded till they have made 40 or 50 of their enemies prisoners, whom they either kill and eat, or sell to the *Europeans* on the coast, for slaves. This barbarity seems rather the effect of an ancient custom, than proceeding from their natural dispositions; for when the *Europeans* represent to them, that by the laws of God, men are forbid to kill an enemy whom they have taken prisoner, and much more to eat him, they make no reply; and some of the *Asoquas* have appeared full of indignation, on being told, that some of the *Galibis* insinuated to the *Europeans*, that they would be roasted by them, if they should travel through their country. They are generally great eaters. Their common food is cakes made of the mandiaca root, baked on the embers, as also *Indian* wheat, fish and fruit. They do not drink at their ordinary meals till they have done, and then only one draught; but when they assemble together for war-like enterprizes, or to admit one into their council, after they have exposed him to several trials, they make extraordinary rejoicings, which frequently

frequently hold three or four days, continuing till they have drank up all their liquors; for upon these occasions they make three or four different kinds of drink, some of which are rendered strong by fermentation.



C H A P. II.

An Account of the Islands of Tobago, St. Eustatia, Saba, St. Martin, Curaçao, Bonairo, and Aruba, possessed by the Dutch in the West-Indies.

IN the year 1628, King Charles I. granted *Tobago, Trinity Island, Barbuda, and St. Bernard* to *Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery*; but it does not appear that any settlement was made on these islands in consequence of this grant; and therefore about the year 1642, the *Dutch from Flushing*, sent a considerable colony to the island of *Tobago*, where they fixed themselves very commodiously; and though they at first found the climate sickly and unhealthy, yet in proportion as they cleared the land, the air agreed with them better, and they began to extend their settlements: But while they were in this situation, the *Spaniards* from the island of *Trinity*, in conjunction with the *Indians* from *St. Vincent*, fell upon them, murdered them to a man, and destroyed their plantations; after which the island was deserted for several years.

About

About the year 1664, Mr. *Adrian Lampsin*, a Dutch East-India director, and his brother Mr. *Cornelius Lampsin* burgomaster of *Flushing*, formed the design of resettling this island, intirely at their own expence. Mr. *Cornelius Lampsin*, having obtained a licence for that purpose of the States, applied to the crown of *France*, in order to prevent, if possible, any danger to his new colony, from the subjects of that kingdom; upon which *Lewis XIV.* resolving to oblige the Dutch, created Mr. *Lampsin* Baron of *Tobago*, with all the privileges of a Baron of *France*. Upon these encouragements the two brothers proceeded, and by their prudent management, in the space of eleven years, rendered this waste and desart country, the most flourishing for its size of any of the Leeward Islands.

This island, which lies in $11^{\circ}. 15.$ north latitude, is the most easterly of all the islands called the *Antilles*; it is about 12 leagues in length, four in breadth, and 30 in circumference. From one of the largest isles in the province of *Zealand*, they called it *New Walcheren*, raised a very strong fortrefs called *Lampsinberg*, and two other good forts named *Beveren* and *Bellevisse*; and, what is very surprising, settled at their own expence, during their administration, 1200 white people in that island; who succeeded in raising all the commodities brought from the *West-Indies*, as tobacco, sugar, ginger, cotton, indigo, cacao, cassia, fustic, rocou, ananas, citrons, oranges, &c. and had besides some very valuable commodities, not to be found in the other islands, as a great quantity of gum *Copal*, wild mace and nutmegs

megs, and an excellent kind of saffraſas : beſides which they raiſed all ſorts of grain and proviſions, ſufficient not only for their own uſe, but to export ſome to the other iſlands.

However in 1674, Maſhal *d'Efrees*, by the expreſs orders of *Lewis XIV.* failed with a large fleet to deſtroy this very ſettlement, notwithstanding its being made under his protection, and by his encouragement. The *Dutch* defended themſelves obſtinately; but after two hard fought battles they were defeated, being overpowered by numbers; and, to the entire ruin of the induſtrious planters, and the eternal infamy of that perfidious Prince, the colony was totally deſtroyed.

This iſland was however reſtored to the *Dutch* by the treaty of *Nimeguen*, but it has not yet, and probably never will recover its primitive condition, and it is now of little conſequence.

In 1635, the *Dutch* took poſſeſſion of the iſland of *St. Euſtatia*, and the ſtates granted the property of it to Mr. *Vanre*, and ſome other merchants of *Fluſhing*, who ſoon ſettled a colony upon it, conſiſting of about 600 families. But in the year 1665, the *Dutch* were diſpoſſeſſed by the *English*, and Colonel *Morgan* was ſent with 300 buccaneers to keep poſſeſſion of the place; however this gentleman ſoon after making an attempt upon the *French* part of the iſland of *St. Chriſtopher's* was killed; and the next year the *Dutch* and *French* engaging in a war againſt *Great Britain*, attacked and made themſelves maſters of this iſland, which was afterwards reſtored to the *Dutch* by the treaty of *Breda*. The

French

French, however, took it from them in 1689, but it was restored to them again by the treaty of *Ryswick*; since which time they have remained in the peaceable and quiet possession of it.

St. Eustachius, or *St. Eustatia*, is situated to the north-west of *St. Christopher's* in $17^{\circ}. 40'$, north latitude. This island, which is only five leagues in compass, appears to the southward like a high mountain rising out of the sea, but stretches out to the northward, into a pretty good country. The number of plantations upon it, and the comfortable situation of its inhabitants do great honour to the industry of the *Dutch*. All the sides of the mountain are laid out into small well cultivated settlements; the houses are well built and well furnished, most of the inhabitants are in good circumstances, and have warehouses filled with *European* commodities, with which they furnish their neighbours at a high price, whenever they happen to be disappointed of supplies from *England* and *France*. They also raise, besides some other commodities, great quantities of excellent tobacco, which comes to a good market in *Holland*; and yet there is not a drop of water in the island but what they are supplied with from the clouds, which they preserve so carefully in cisterns, that they are very seldom distressed. The top of the mountain is covered with a vast wood, in the middle of which, instead of the point that might be expected, as it rises in the form of a sugar loaf, there is a wide and deep cavern, which was probably once a volcano.

To

To the north-west of this island, lies that of *Saba*, in $17^{\circ}. 35'$. north latitude. It at first sight appears to be a rock, but the *Dutch* governors of *St. Eustatia* have settled a small colony there, in a valley, where they raise tobacco and other things. Both these islands have the misfortune of not having a single port; *St. Eustatia* however has a good road where all the ships ride, and the *Dutch* have erected a pretty strong fort to command it.

We come now to the island of *St. Martin*, situated in $18^{\circ}. 15'$. north latitude. a little inconsiderable island, about seven leagues in length, and four in breadth, and yet inhabited by two powerful nations; though its smallness is not its only disadvantage, for the climate is far from being wholesome, and the soil cannot be very fertile, as there are no rivers, and very few springs, and even these are dried up in the hot seasons, so that the inhabitants are obliged to have recourse to their cisterns of rain water; yet as insignificant as this place may appear, it has been contended for, by the *Spaniards*, *French*, and *Dutch*.

The *French* were the first *European* nation who attempted to settle this island; but allowing the *Dutch* to trade with them, they seized a favourable opportunity, surprized the *French*, drove them out, and then built a fort for their own security; but the *Spaniards* not liking their neighbourhood, drove out the *Dutch* in their turn, and erected a strong fortress, to prevent any other nation settling upon it: However at length perceiving that the *English*, *French*, and *Dutch*

Dutch had seized the more valuable islands, they thought it ridiculous to be any longer at the expence of keeping this, and therefore resolved to quit it. This resolution was taken in the year 1648, and was soon after executed; for having destroyed their cisterns, burned their houses and blown up their fort, they retired to *Porto Rico*.

In this *Spanish* garrison were four *Frenchmen*, five *Dutchmen*, and a mulatto, who being unwilling to go, hid themselves in a wood till the *Spaniards* were embarked, and then boldly sallied out to take possession of the whole island. They however soon divided, and made choice of different places to settle in, and even by a formal treaty, these ten persons agreed to divide the country, between the *French* and *Dutch* nations. The *Dutch* making a little canoe, sent one of their number to *St. Eustatia*, to inform the governor of their situation, and promised the *French* to send the like notice to the governor of *St. Christopher's*; the former being their own affair was exactly performed, but the latter concerning only their neighbours, was intirely neglected.

The governor of *St. Eustatia* being willing to seize this new acquisition, sent one *Martin Thomas* with a considerable number of planters to take possession of that part of the island, which belonged to the *Dutch*. After this they began to treat the *French* but very indifferently, who receiving no news from their countrymen, began to suspect the cause, and therefore with some difficulty sent a person to *St. Christopher's* to inform *M. de Poincy* of the agreement they had

made, and the hardships under which they laboured; whereupon he dispatched an officer and 30 men, to take possession for the crown of *France*; but the *Dutch* would not suffer them to land, declaring that they considered themselves as the legal possessors of that island.

The *French* officer no sooner returned to *St. Christopher's*, than *M. de Poincy* sent his nephew to put an end to the dispute; and this commission he performed so effectually, that the *Dutch* governor was glad to settle the division of the island, according to the first agreement; by which all that part of it towards *Anguilla*, was to belong to the *French*, while the other side, in which the *Spanish* fort before stood, remained in the possession of the *Dutch*; the former was indeed, in every respect, the better half, only the *Dutch* had on their side the advantage of some salt pits. This contract was settled on the top of the highest hill in the island, which was from thence called *La Montagne des Accordes*, the mountain of agreement.

From this time the two nations lived together in strict friendship; the *French* settlement however is of very little consequence, though that of the *Dutch* is in a flourishing condition, for they have large warehouses and carry on a considerable trade, particularly in tobacco. This island would be still more considerable if the *Dutch* had a tolerable port, but they have only a road where ships are much exposed, and it besides lies too much to the leeward.

In the island of *St. Martin* there is great plenty of a kind of tree, which both the *Dutch* and
French

French call candle wood, for the small sticks serve for candles, and, at the same time they light the room, yield a very agreeable scent.

We are now to proceed to their other islands which lie nearer the *Spanish* coast, and from which they receive still greater advantages.

Curaçao, or as it is pronounced, and sometimes written by the *Dutch*, *Curraſſaw*, is an island about nine or ten leagues long, and five broad, situated in $12^{\circ}. 40'$ north latitude; but though the soil is far from being fruitful, and the climate still farther from being either agreeable or healthy, yet such have been the care and industry of the *Dutch*, that they receive great advantages from this small, and to appearance inconsiderable country, in which there was formerly a great quantity of cattle; but they have turned their extensive pastures into sugar and tobacco plantations, so that the provisions of all sorts that are raised in this island, it is thought would scarce maintain its inhabitants for one day; yet these inhabitants are so far from being exposed to want, that there is not a more plentiful, or better provided place in the *West-Indies*; every thing however fetches an high price, but this is so far from being a disadvantage, that it is the principal source of the great wealth of the inhabitants.

The harbour of *Santa Barbara* is on the south side of the east end of the island, but the chief harbour is about three leagues from the south-east end of the south side, where the *Dutch* have a very good town, and a strong fort; there is no anchoring at its entrance, but being got in, it is a

place of great security. The *Dutch* town is for its size one of the finest in *America*, and it has every thing requisite to render it commodious and agreeable, as far as the climate and soil will permit. The public buildings are very neat; the port is rendered as safe as possible, and though the entry is dangerous, yet the precautions taken by the government, for the service of strangers, not only free them from all difficulties, but render them also in a great measure insensible of any hazard; by which means it is become one of the most frequented ports in the *West-Indies*. All kind of labour is here performed by engines, with such dexterity, that ships are lifted at once into the dock, where they are carefully and effectually careened; and all nations are with equal readiness furnished with provisions, naval stores, ammunition, and even artillery.

Bonaira and *Aruba* are also two islands in the possession of the *Dutch*, dependent upon the island of *Curaçao*. The former lies ten leagues to the eastward of that island, and is about 17 leagues in compass. The *Dutch* have a deputy governor, a guard of soldiers and a considerable number of *Indians*, with a fort for the protection and security of the place.

The *Indians* are husbandmen and plant yams, potatoes, maize and guinea corn, but they are chiefly employed about cattle, particularly in sending great quantities of goats flesh to *Curaçao*. There are also some horses, bulls and cows, though they are not so numerous as the goats; but in all the island there are no sheep or hogs,
or

or any other animals except those already mentioned. The south side is a plain low land, and there are several sorts of trees, but none very large. There is a small spring of water by the houses, which serves the inhabitants, notwithstanding its being brackish; however, at the west end of the island is a good spring of fresh water, and three or four *Indian* families live there, these springs afford all the fresh water found in the place; near the east end is a good salt pond, where *Dutch* sloops go for salt, which is now become a very considerable commodity there.

The island of *Aruba* lies seven leagues west from *Curaçao*; but though it is not very considerable, the inhabitants breed some cattle and a great many horses, this renders it of service, to the chief colony, which it also furnishes with a great quantity of garden stuff, without which the people at *Curaçao* could not subsist; for, among their other methods of getting money, one is, allowing strangers to erect hospitals on shore, for their sick, wherein they consume a great many greens and roots, for which they pay a very high price, as they do for all other conveniences.

But to return to *Curaçao*; as this island is not above seven leagues from the *Spanish* coast, it is commodiously situated for carrying on a clandestine trade. This was first begun by the sale of negroes, brought thither by the *Dutch* from their numerous settlements on the coast of *Guinea*, who were bought openly by the *Spaniards*, and transported 1500 at a time, in their own vessels.

But since the *English* at *Jamaica* have interfered in this trade, it has sunk considerably. However the dealers at *Curaçao*, and their correspondents in *Holland* were too conversant in business to let the declension of the slave trade, rob them of the benefit of this island, they therefore built vast magazines, which they stored with *European* goods; and this not only preserved the remainder of their slave trade, which was winked at by the *Spanish* governors, but the *Spaniards*, under the pretence of buying slaves, run all hazards to purchase the *European* commodities they wanted, by which means vast sums are annually traded for in this way.

It has been computed that in time of peace, the trade of this island did not produce less to the *Dutch* than five millions of florins per annum, which is about half a million sterling. But in time of war the profit is much larger, for then every article of their commerce is vastly increased: They sell more naval and military stores, more slaves, and more *European* goods to the *Spaniards*: and in the present war, they have in defiance of the most solemn treaties, supplied the *French* islands, with provisions, ammunition and naval stores, though the *French* will not suffer them to trade with them in time of peace. Mean while their countrymen in *Europe*, have taken upon them, to convey the produce of those islands to *France*, in order to prevent its being taken by the *English*.



A

Danish SETTLEMENT

I N

A M E R I C A.



*A short Description of the Island of St. Thomas,
in the Possession of the Danes, and Branden-
burghers.*

TH E only remaining island in this part of the world that we shall now mention is that of *St. Thomas*, which belongs to the *Danes*: it is situated in 18° . north latitude, and is one of that cluster of islands called the *Virgins*. Though this island is not above seven leagues in circumference, it is in a commodious situation, and has an excellent port of an oval form, in a manner surrounded by two promontories, which defend the ships that lie within from almost all winds. In the bottom of this port is a small fortress which stands in a plain, and is a regular square with four small bastions, but it has neither outworks nor a ditch, it being only surrounded with a palisade. On the right and left of the fort are two small eminences, which in our plantations would be called bluffs; but
though

though they seem designed for batteries that would command the whole harbour, no such use is made of them. The King of *Denmark* has here a governor and a garrison; notwithstanding which, there is a large factory on the island belonging to the *Brandenburghers*, the subjects of the King of *Prussia*.

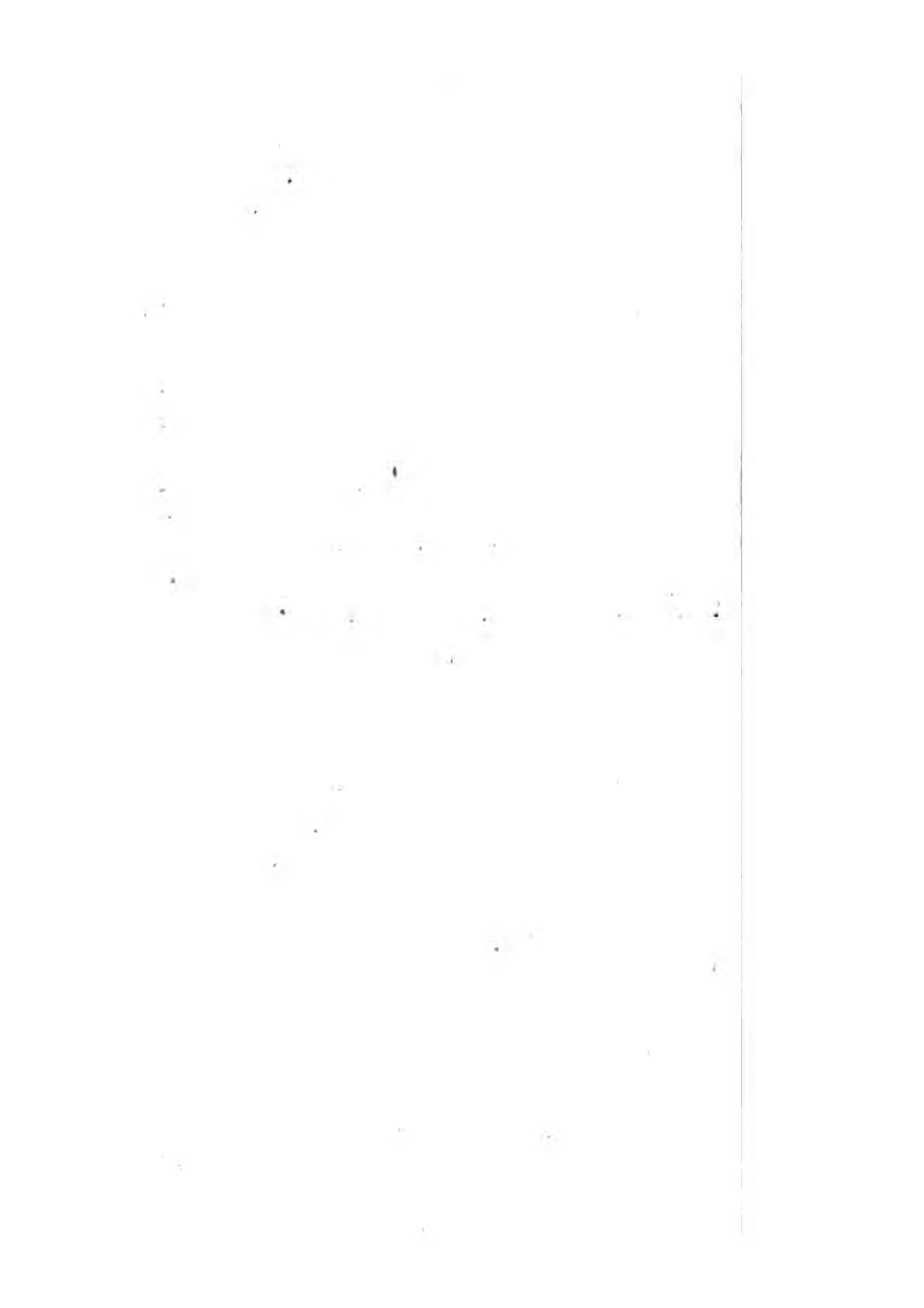
The neighbourhood of the *Spanish* island of *Porto Rico* is only at 17 leagues distance, and secures the inhabitants from the danger of wanting provisions, to which they would otherwise be exposed; for though the soil is tolerably good, and every foot of it cultivated, yet it would not produce sufficient for the maintenance of the inhabitants, who are very numerous.

The town of *St. Thomas* consists of one long street, at the end of which is the *Danish* magazine, a large magnificent and convenient building. The *Brandenburg* factory is also very considerable, and the persons belonging to it are chiefly *French* refugees, who fled thither when the protestants were expelled from the *French* islands. The chief produce of their plantations is sugar, which is very fine grained, but made in small quantities; yet the *Danish* governor who is usually a man of some rank, lives in a manner suitable to his character, and generally acquires a good fortune in that station. The director of the *Danish* trade also becomes rich in a few years; and the inhabitants in general are in very easy circumstances.

To this island the *Spaniards* are continually sending large vessels to purchase slaves. This is the chief support of the *Danish* and *Brandenburg* commerce,

commerce, as these slaves are drawn from their settlements upon the coast of *Africa*, which if they had not this vent for them would have long ago become useless and consequently deserted. The *Spaniards* also buy here, as well as at *Curaçao*, all sorts of *European* goods, of which there is always a vast stock in the magazine belonging chiefly to the *Dutch*. There is likewise a great resort of *English*, *Dutch*, and *French* vessels to this port, where they can always depend upon the sale of superfluous, and the purchase of necessary commodities. But though a prodigious deal of business is transacted in time of peace, in time of war it is vastly increased, for being a neutral port, the privateers of all nations resort thither to sell their prizes.





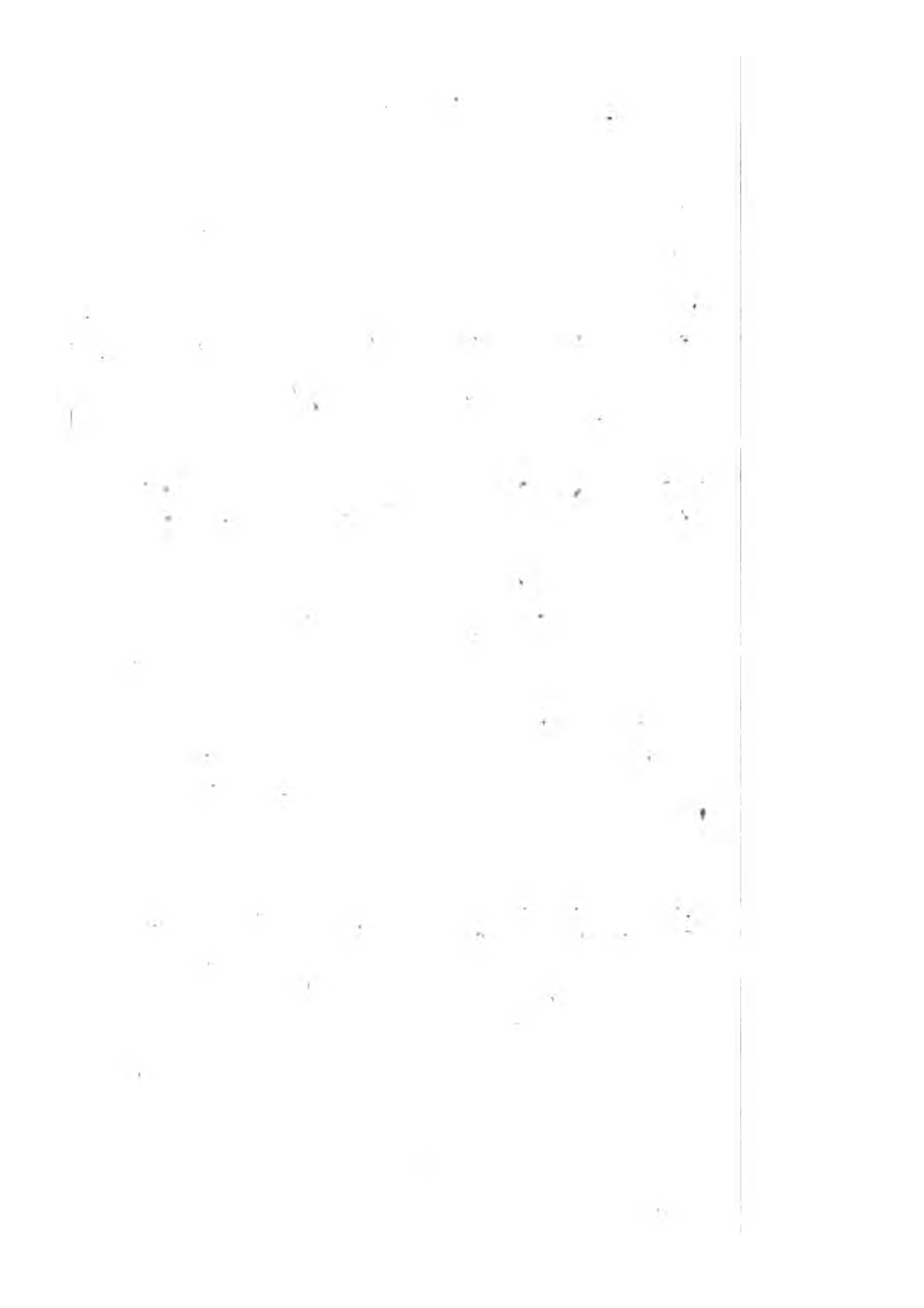


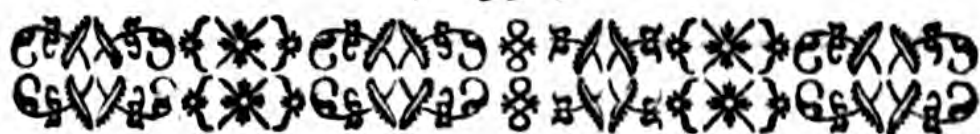
V O Y A G E S

ROUND THE

W O R L D.







T H E
V O Y A G E
O F
Sir *FRANCIS DRAKE*
Round the *WORLD*.*



C H A P. I.

Admiral Drake sails from Plymouth and arrives at Magador, where one of his Men is seized and carried off by the Inhabitants. He proceeds to Cape Blanco, where he seizes a Ship, and leaving the Harbour, takes a Portugueze Vessel. He arrives at the Island of Mayo, and passes by other of the Cape de Verd Islands, near which he takes a Portugueze Vessel laden with Wine. He arrives at the River of Plate, and proceeds from thence to Seal Bay, where he trades with the natives. The Admiral then sails to Port St. Julian, where Mr. Doughty is tried and hanged.

Admiral *Drake* who had before distinguished himself in several voyages by his integrity, bravery

* It might here be expected that we should begin these voyages round the world with that of *Magellan*, who first
 VOE.V. N passed

bravery and conduct †, sailed out of *Plymouth* Sound on the 15th of *November* 1573, with the resolution to chastize the *Spaniards* for the ill treatment both he and this nation had received from that people. He had five ships under his command; the *Pelican*, which he afterwards called the *Hind*, burthen 100 tons; the *Elizabeth* of 80 tons, commanded by Capt. *John Winter*; the *Marygold*, a bark of 30 tons burthen, commanded by *John Thomas*; the *Swan*, a fly-boat of 50 tons, under the command of *John Chester*; and a Pinnace of 15 tons, *Thomas Moon*, commander. These ships were manned with 164 able men; furnished with a large stock of provisions, and had four pinnaces on board, stowed in pieces, to be set up as occasion required. But this fleet meeting with a violent storm, in which
several

passed the streights that bear his name, and is generally reckoned the first who encompassed the globe, though he was killed in his passage at the island of *Matban* in the *East-Indies*: His ship however returned to *Spain*; and this voyage would have been highly worthy of attention, had it been written with that regard to truth which should never be violated by those who would convey real instruction. In proof of this assertion we need only mention the absurd story of the inhabitants of *Patagonia*, who were so tall that the head of a middle-siz'd man reached only to their waists, and one of them eat a basket of biscuit at a meal, and drank a bucket of water at a draught. *Magellan* afterwards it is pretended, preached the Christian religion to the inhabitants of *Messana*, and converted not only the King but the whole island, though he could not possibly know a word of their language, nor they a syllable of his. Indeed the whole voyage abounds with absurdities of the like kind.

† In our account of the discoveries of the *English*. See Vol. iv, Chap. 2.

several of the ships were much damaged, and the *Pelican*, in particular, lost her main mast, they were obliged to put back to *Plymouth*; where having refitted, they set sail on the 13th of *December*, with a favourable wind, on the 25th passed *Cape Cantin* in *Morocco*, and on the 27th arrived at the island of *Magador*, 18 leagues more to the southward, which had been appointed the place of general rendezvous in case of a separation.

Magador is situated about a mile from the main land, between which and that island, they found a very safe and convenient harbour. Here *Mr. Drake* ordered one of the pinnaces to be put together, and while they were thus employed, some of the inhabitants approached the shore, making signs of peace, and two of them ventured on board in the Admiral's boat, which was sent to fetch them; one of the *English* being left by way of hostage till their return. These told them by signs, that the reason of their coming was to make him an offer of their friendship, and that the next day they would furnish his ships with provisions; whereupon *Mr. Drake* returned their civility by giving them some linen cloth, shoes and a javelin; upon which those on shore, on receiving their companions, freely released the hostage.

The next day a considerable body of the natives appeared near the sea side; when it being imagined that they came laden with provisions, the boat was sent to receive them; but one of the men, entertaining no distrust, and hastily leaping out, as imagining himself among friends,

was immediately seized, and others of the natives quitting an ambuscade, the sailors who were going to attempt to rescue their companion were glad to recover their boat, and put off with great precipitation. The Admiral being extremely exasperated at this piece of treachery landed a body of men and marched a considerable way into the country to no purpose, for the Moors every where avoided him; he therefore returned to his ship, and the pinnace being finished in four days, they set sail from the coast of *Morocco* on the 30th of *December*.

The person who had been thus made prisoner was named *John Fry*. He was carried up into the country, and examined with respect to his nation, and the destination of the fleet, and having declared that they were *English* ships bound to the streights, under the command of Admiral *Drake*, who to conceal his real design had artfully caused this report to be spread, he was sent back with assurances of friendship, and some presents for the Admiral; but he being gone before *Fry*'s return, he was afterwards sent back to *England* in a merchant ship.

On the 17th of *January*, the Admiral arrived at *Cape Blanco*, where he found a ship at anchor, with only two men left to guard her. Of this ship he made a prize, and ordering her to be taken into the harbour, staid there four days, both to lay in a stock of fresh provisions, of which he found great plenty, and to exercise the men on shore, in order to fit them as well for the land, as the sea service. The inhabitants would have sold him some slaves, and offered him a
woman

woman with a sucking child at her breast, but Mr. Drake did not chuse to engage in this traffic. He however supplied them with fresh water of which they were then in great want, and in return they gave him ambergrease and some precious gums.

The Admiral left this harbour on the 22d of *January*, taking with him a *Portuguese* caraval, bound to the *Cape de Verd Islands*, for salt, and leaving behind him a small bark of his own. The master of the *Portuguese* vessel informed the Admiral that in one of the *Cape de Verd Islands*, called *Mayo*, there was a considerable quantity of dried goats, which were annually prepared for such of the King's ships as called there. At this island, on which were some *Portuguese*, they arrived on the 27th, but found the villages on the coast abandoned, and the wells of fresh water stopped up. A body of men commanded by Capt *Winter*, were ordered to march into the country to take a view of it, which they did, and found the soil extremely fertile, and producing great plenty of fruit, particularly fine cocoas, figs, and grapes of a most delicious flavour; and notwithstanding its being in the midst of winter, the air was temperate and pleasant. They saw many goats and kids, but they were too swift to be easily caught, though they might have brought off many that were old, dead, and dried, that were laid in their way; from which they justly inferred, that the inhabitants had been forbid to trade with them; and this was indeed the case. They also saw large quantities of wild hens, and salt made by the heat of the sun, and

at length discovered plenty of water, but at too great a distance from the ships for them to think of bringing any on board.

On the 31st of *January* they passed by the island of *St. Jago*, the valleys of which were inhabited by the *Portugueze*, while the mountains were possessed by the Moors. Near this island they saw two *Portugueze* ships under sail, and as *Portugal* was then annexed to the crown of *Spain*, he took one of them, which proved to be a good prize, laden with wine. Mr. *Drake* detained the pilot, but set at liberty the master and all the crew, giving them one of his own pinnaces, and restoring them their cloaths, some provisions and a butt of wine. On their leaving the island, several pieces of cannon were fired at them, but without doing them any harm.

The same night they came to the island *Del Fuego*, or the burning island, so called from the volcano on its north side. On the south side of *Del Fuego* they saw a very delightful island, named *Brava*, which produced oranges, lemons, cocoas, and innumerable vegetables, while the cooling streams with which it is watered, in their progress to the sea, contribute to its fertility, and improve the landskip; but the sea around it being unfathomable, and consequently there being no possibility of anchoring, it is avoided by ships, and to this may be attributed its want of inhabitants, for some of the Admiral's people travelling up into the country, met with no sign of an human being, except a poor hermit, who fled from them, and in whose cell they found
scarcely

scarcely any thing, besides a crucifix, some images of rude workmanship, and an ill contrived altar.

Having taken in a fresh supply of water at *Brava*, they quitted the *Cape de Verd Islands*, and proceeded towards the line; in their approach to which they met with very changeable weather, being sometimes becalmed for a considerable time together, and at others tossed about by tempests. They saw all the way great numbers of dolphins, bonetos, and flying fishes, some of which dropped into their ships; for these being pursued by sharks and other fishes of prey, use their fins as wings, springing up to a great height out of the water and dropping down when their fins lose their moisture.

On the 17th of *February* they passed the line, and on the 5th of *April* saw land for the first time, after a run of 54 days. This proved to be the coast of *Brazil*, and they no sooner came within sight of the shore than large fires were lighted up in several parts, which were supposed to be the usual sacrifices made by the inhabitants on the appearance of ships to implore the assistance of their gods, to prevent their landing, or to put the people on their guard for fear of a foreign invasion from some unknown enemy.

Two days after, they parted from the *Christopher*, in a storm of rain, thunder and lightening, but on the 11th they came up with her at a cape, to which the Admiral gave the name of *Cape Joy*. They here found a small harbour, where the ships rode in great safety, the force of the sea being broken by a large rock, on which they killed several seals; these they kept for food, and
found

found them wholesome, though they did not think them very palatable. They here also took in fresh water; but though the air was mild and the soil of the country rich and fertile, they could discern no other inhabitants but herds of wild deer; some of the sailors however discovered the print of human feet in the sand.

They now steered for the great river of *Plate*, which they entered, but finding no good harbour, they put to sea again, and on the night of the 27th, came to a bay; when Mr. *Drake* took his boat to go on shore and examine the coast; but was overtaken by so thick a fog, that he thought proper to return to his ship, which he could not have found without great difficulty, if Capt. *Thomas* had not steered in search of him. He however some time after went on shore, and found plenty of water and provisions. The inhabitants who were well made, strong and active, leaped and danced with all the signs of mirth and good humour, and were not averse to traffic, though they would receive nothing out of any man's hand, but would have what they purchased laid on the ground for their examination.

The next day the fleet were joined by the *Swan*, which had been missing; and the *Mary-gold* and *Christopher*, that had been sent out in search of a safer harbour, returned with the agreeable news that they had found one, and thither the whole fleet sailed; where being arrived, the Admiral ordered the *Swan* to be burnt as a superfluous vessel, which was done, after they had divided the provisions and iron work among the rest of the fleet. Here they found
such

such multitudes of seals, that they killed above 200 in an hour. While they were employed on shore, the natives appeared at a distance, upon a rising ground. They were strong, well proportioned, and had agreeable features; but their faces were painted. They wore something wreathed about their heads, and their other covering was only the skins of beasts wrapped about their waists. They had bows of an ell long, and every one of them bore two arrows, and indeed they seemed to be not altogether destitute of military discipline, as appeared from the method observed by their commander in ordering and ranging them. Some of these people paint their bodies all over black, except their necks, which they coloured white; others paint one shoulder black and the other white, and many of them had their legs ting'd black, and adorned with white moons. This continual daubing closes up the pores, and renders these people less susceptible of cold and heat. They were at first extremely shy of coming near the *English*, but the Admiral having caused some baubles to be tied to a pole stuck in the ground, and left for them to take when they pleased, they soon after came and removed them, leaving ostrich feathers, and other toys in exchange. Upon this, the Admiral and some of his men came again, and approached nearer the hill, but retreated on his seeing them give signs of fear, and prepare to retire. This convincing the natives that he had no ill designs against them, they boldly advanced towards the *English*, and two of them, attracted by the lace on the
Admiral's

Admiral's hat, slyly came behind him, and snatching it off his head, ran away with it, and then divided the spoil, one keeping the hat, and the other the lace. To this place the Admiral gave the name of *Seal Bay*, from the great number of those animals that frequent it. Here is also a bird called a booby, so stupid as to stand still while it is knocked on the head, and many ostriches, the thigh of which bird is as large as the leg of a sizeable sheep; but though they cannot fly, they are not easily taken, for being assisted by the fluttering of their wings, they run fast, and sling stones behind them at their pursuers with a pretty good aim, grasping them with their talons.

Having left this place, they proceeded on their voyage to the southward, and on the 20th of *June* anchored in *Port St. Julian*, so called by *Magellan*, where the Admiral, accompanied by six men going on shore in his boat to take a view of the country, was in some danger from the natives, who slew his gunner, a man for whom he had a sincere regard; he however revenged his death by killing the murderer with his own hand. Here they found a gibbet which had been erected by *Magellan* for the execution of some of his mutinous company, who had conspired his death, and here also Admiral *Drake* caused Mr. *Doughty* to be tried and hanged for the same crime against himself.



C H A P. II.

The Admiral sails through the Streights of Magellan, which are described; but on his entering the South Sea, meets with a great Storm, in which he is separated from the Elizabeth, which returns to England. He arrives at Mocha, where the Indians murder two of his Men. He seizes a very rich Ship at Valparaiso. Part of the Crew are attacked on Shore near the Harbour of Coquimbo, by a formidable Body of Spaniards. He takes a large Quantity of Silver from a Spaniard who lay asleep, and seizes some Peruvian Sheep laden with Treasure. Takes several Ships richly laden, among which is the Cacafuego, and at length lands and takes possession of Nova-Albion or California, the King surrendering his Crown to him.

L EAVING Port St. Julian on the 17th of August, they fell in with the streights of Magellan on the 20th, and the next day entering them, found the passage so intricate and winding, that the wind, though sometimes favourable, was without its changing, frequently against them; this gave them much fatigue and trouble, especially as they had many sudden squalls which rendered this passage very dangerous, for though they found several good harbours and plenty of fresh water, yet the sea is so deep, that there is no anchoring, except in some very narrow river
or

or between the rocks. On both sides the streights are vast ranges of mountains that rise far above the clouds, and are covered with perpetual snow, where they found the air extremely cold, and the men were benumbed with frost and snow. At the south-east part of the streights are several islands, between which the sea breaks in, as it does into the main entrance. It had been imagined that the current always set one way, but they now found from the ebb and flood that this was a mistake, and that the water rose five fathoms all along the coast. These streights are never narrower than one league, or broader than four. On the 24th of *August* they made an island in the streights, where there were such multitudes of penguins, that they killed 3000 in less than one day.

On the 6th of *September* they entered the South Sea, but the next day they were driven to the southward by a storm, and were obliged to anchor among some islands, where they found fresh water and excellent herbs, and not far from thence entered another bay, where they saw people ranging from one island to another, in their canoes in search of provisions, who traded with them for some commodities. Steering northward from hence, they, on the 3d of *October*, found three islands, in one of which was an incredible number of birds.

On the 8th of *October* they lost the *Elizabeth* commanded by Capt. *Winter*, which they imagined was forced back by a storm into the streights; a conjecture that proved true, though they were mistaken in supposing her lost, for the
Captain,

Captain, after having taken possession of the freights and the adjacent territories, in the name of *Queen Elizabeth*, was so happy as to return to *England*.

They now steered for the coast of *Chili*, and on the 29th of *November*, cast anchor at the isle of *Mocha*, where the Admiral, with ten men, going on shore, were met by some of the natives, who behaved with great civility, gave them two fat sheep and some potatoes in return for a few trifles, and also promised to bring them water, for which they received some presents beforehand. These people had been driven thither by the cruelty of the *Spaniards*, who had forced them to leave their habitations and retire to this island, in order to preserve their lives and liberties. The next day therefore two of the men being sent on shore with barrels for water, the natives seeing that they had them at an advantage, and taking them for *Spaniards*, whom they had resolved never to spare, instantly seized them, and knocked them on the head.

The Admiral now continuing his course, met an *Indian* in a canoe, who mistaking his people for *Spaniards*, told them, that there was at *Valparaiso*, a large ship laden for *Peru*. The Admiral rewarded him for his intelligence, and he readily agreed to conduct them to the place where the ship lay at anchor. Upon their coming up to this vessel they found that she had no more men than eight *Spaniards* and three negroes, who supposing them friends, welcomed them by beat of drum, and invited them on board to drink some *Chili* wine. With this invitation they im-

mediately complied, and driving the *Spaniards* under the hatches, took possession, when one of the *Spaniards* seeing how the others were served, leaped over board, and swam to *Valparaiso*, upon which the inhabitants immediately quitted the town. The Admiral then having secured his new prize, in which were as found to the value of 30,000 *Spanish* pistoles of pure gold of *Baldivia*. He manned her boat and his own, landed, and rifled both the town and the chapel, whence he took a silver chalice, the altar cloth, and two cruets, of which he made a present to his chaplain; and having also found a considerable quantity of *Chili* wine, he sent that on board; then he set all his prisoners on shore, except one, whom he kept for his pilot, and directly steered towards *Lima* the capital of *Peru*.

The fleet continuing their course, put into the haven of *Coquimbo*, and here fourteen men were sent on shore to fetch water, when being discovered by the town, the *Spaniards* resolved to recover the glory of their nation, by being revenged on so daring an enemy, and therefore sent out a body of 300 horse and 200 foot to attack them. The *English* however retreated, and after some dispute, reached their ships, with the loss only of one man, who was shot, and whom this formidable army beheaded, while the *Indians* stuck his body full of arrows. The Admiral however ordered a party of men the next day on shore to bury him, to whom the *Spaniards* in vain displayed a flag of truce, as if to invite them to a parley; but the *English* believing that their fidelity was no greater than their courage, did not
care

care to trust them, and having interred their companion, returned to their ships.

Mr. *Drake* then weighing anchor proceeded to a port called *Tarapaxa*, where landing some of his men, they found a *Spaniard* asleep with eighteen bars of silver lying by him, worth about 4000 *Spanish* ducats, which they took without disturbing the *Spaniard's* repose. Soon after, landing again in order to take in water, they met a *Spaniard* and an *Indian* driving eight *Peruvian* sheep laden with very fine silver, each of the sheep having two leathern bags on his back, in which were 100 weight of that metal. When delivering the poor animals from their burdens, they lodged the bags in the ships, and then suffered the *Spaniard* and *Indian* to drive away their beasts.

From hence they sailed to the port of *Arica*, where they found three small barks, in which were 57 wedges of silver, each weighing about 20 pounds; the men who belonged to them fearing no danger, were all on shore, by which means they took no prisoners. However not being strong enough to attack the town, they again put to sea, and soon after fell in with a small bark, when finding nothing in it but linen cloth, they took a small part of it, and then let her go.

On the 13th of *February* they entered the port of *Lima*, where they found a fleet of twelve ships lying at anchor, with scarce any persons left to guard them; the commanders and their crews being all on shore. On their examining the cargoes of these ships they found a chest filled

with rials of plate, which they took on board with some silks and linens ; but being informed that another very rich ship called the *Cacafuego*, had lately left that harbour, in order to sail to *Paita*, the Admiral resolved to follow her ; but on his arrival at *Paita*, found she had left that port and was gone to *Panama* ; he however fell in with another, that in some measure attoned for his disappointment, she having on board 80 pounds weight of fine gold, besides a large golden crucifix adorned with emeralds, which he seized, together with some useful cordage.

The Admiral still resolving to continue the pursuit of the *Cacafuego*, promised that whoever first saw her should have the gold chain he himself wore about his neck ; which fell to the share of Mr. *John Drake*, who first descried her at about three o'clock in the afternoon, and about six they came up with and boarded her, after having in three shots brought her mizen mast by the board. They found her cargo full as valuable as it had been represented, she having thirteen chests full of rials of plate, 80 pounds weight of gold, 26 tons of silver bars, and a large quantity of jewels. Among the many rich pieces of plate were two very large silver bowls gilt, which belonged to the pilot, one of which the Admiral told him he hoped he would allow him to keep by way of remembrance, to which the pilot who is one of the most considerable persons on board the *Spanish* ships, readily consented, and immediately presented the other to the Admiral's steward.

Having

Having taken this valuable treasure on board, they dismissed the vessel, and allowed her to pursue her course to *Panama*, after having supplied the captain and his crew with linen, and other necessaries.

The Admiral still continuing his course to the westward, came up with a ship laden with china ware, silks of the same country, and linen cloth; and having taken out of it what was thought most valuable, and among the rest a falcon of massy gold, which had a very valuable emerald set in its breast, he set the ship and her people at liberty, keeping only the pilot to assist in navigating his own vessel.

This pilot steered them into the harbour of *Guatulco*, and informed them, that there were only seventeen *Spaniards* in the town. Having therefore put to shore, the Admiral, and some of his people landed, entered the place, and marched directly to the public hall, where they found the court sitting, and the judge ready to pass sentence on a number of poor negroes who were accused of conspiring to burn the town. But the Admiral's coming soon changed the scene of affairs, for without shewing any reverence to the authority of the court, he caused the judges, witnesses, and prisoners to be carried on board his own ship, where he obliged the chief judge to write to the townsmen to keep at a distance, and permit the *English* to water in quiet. This being done, the town was ransacked for plunder, but none found, except about a bushel of rials of plate, only one of the sailors pursuing a rich *Spaniard*, who fled from the

town, took from him a gold chain, and some jewels. Here the Admiral set on shore his *Spanish* prisoners, and an old *Portugueze* pilot, whom he had brought from the *Cape de Verd* islands, and then set sail for the island *Canno*, where they anchored on the 16th of *March*, in a fresh water river. While they lay here they seized a *Spanish* vessel bound for the *Philippine* islands, which put in here for refreshment, and having taken a part of her cargo, discharged her.

The Admiral now thinking he had in some measure taken revenge on the *Spaniards*, both for the wrongs his country had suffered from them, as well as for his own private injuries, began to deliberate on the best way of returning home. He reflected that to return by the streights of *Magellan*, the only passage that had been yet discovered, would be throwing himself into the hands of the *Spaniards*, who might probably wait for him there with more force than he could be able to resist, as he had but one ship left, and that not strong though it was very rich. All things therefore considered, he resolved to proceed to the *East-Indies*, by sailing to the west, and then to follow the *Portugueze* course, by passing the *Cape of Good Hope*; but being becalmed, he found it necessary to steer farther to the north, in hopes of obtaining a good wind, upon which he sailed at least 600 leagues, till he came into 43°. of north latitude, where he found the air excessive cold, and on his proceeding farther, the severity of the weather became more intolerable; he therefore steered back towards
the

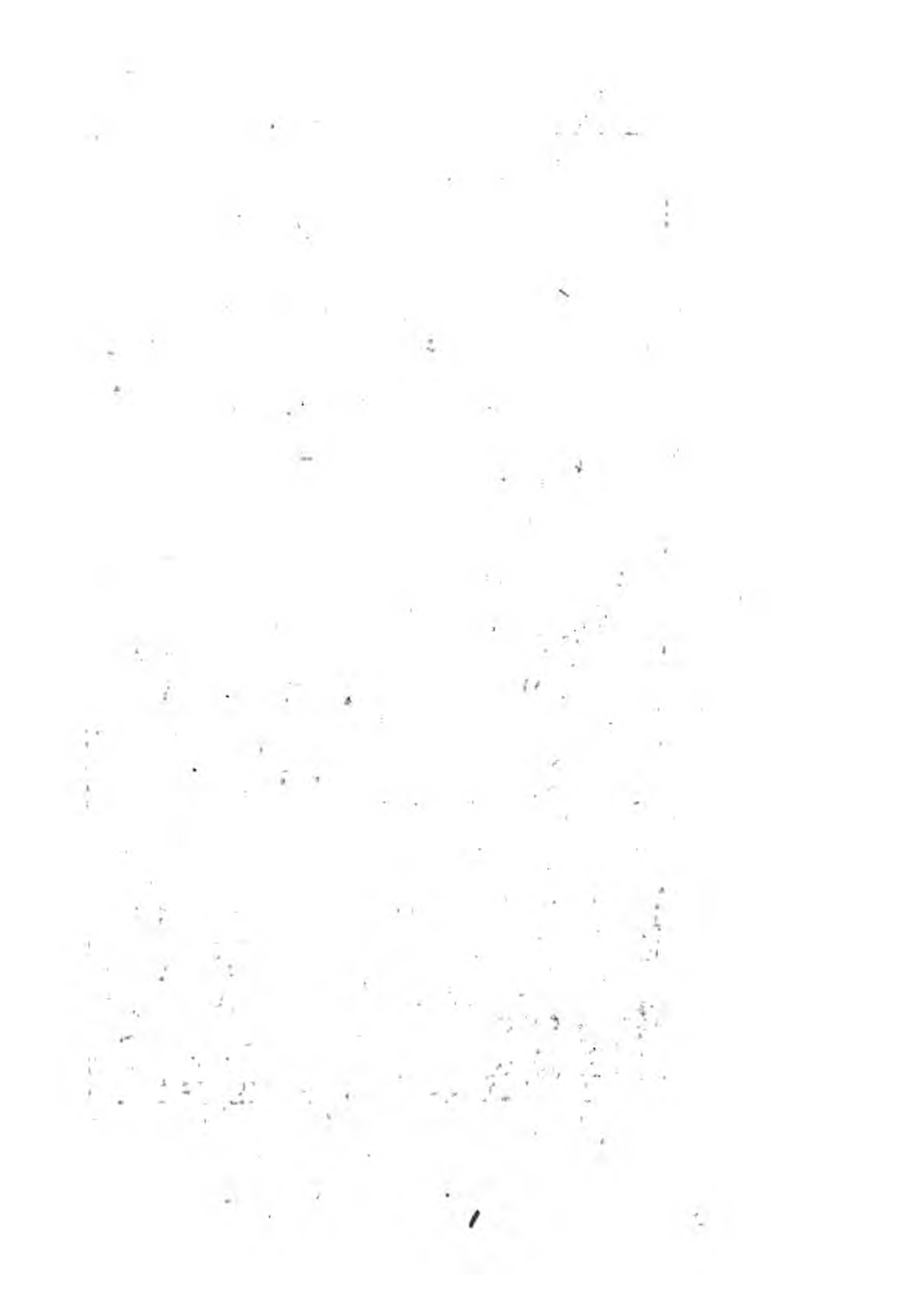
the south, till he came into 38°. north latitude, where he found a very good bay, which he entered with a favourable gale.

This country on account of its white cliffs, which are seen at a good distance at sea, he in honour of his native soil, called *Nova Albion*, though it has been since known by the name of *California*. There were several huts near the water side, well fenced from the severity of the weather; a fire was in the middle of each, and round it the people lay upon rushes, with nothing else between them and the earth. The men were entirely naked; but the women wore a covering of bullrushes, dressed after the manner of hemp, and fastened about their waists, with a deer-skin flung over their shoulders. These people soon sent the Admiral a present of some feathers and cawls of net work, and he entertained the persons who brought them with such kindness and liberality, that they were highly delighted. They soon after sent him another present, that consisted of feathers and bags of tobacco: A considerable body of them waited upon him, to deliver them, while the rest were gathered together at the top of a small hill, at the bottom of which the Admiral had pitched some tents; and from this eminence, one of them harangued the Admiral; and having ended his speech, they all laid down their arms, and coming down offered their own presents, and civilly returned those the Admiral had made them: While the women who remained above seemed by their tearing their hair and howlings, to be engaged in offering sacrifices, upon which
the

the Admiral ordered divine service to be celebrated in his tent, and these innocent people attended with great decency, attention, and amazement.

The news of the arrival of these strangers being spread through the country, there came two persons, one of whom made a long speech; from which, and the gestures of both, it was understood that the King himself intended to pay the Admiral a visit, provided they would give some token of his receiving a peaceful welcome. Which being readily granted, their Sovereign soon after made his appearance attended by a considerable train. In the front came a very comely person, bearing a staff before the King, upon which hung two crowns made of network, artificially wrought with feathers of many colours, and three chains made of bones. The King who immediately followed, had a very agreeable person, and approached with an air of dignity, he was surrounded by a guard of tall well-looking men, cloath'd in skins, then followed the common people, who to make the finer shew, had painted their faces, with different colours, and all of them had their arms full of presents, the very children not excepted.

The Admiral drew up all his men in a line of battle, and stood within the fences of his tent, ready to receive them; At some distance from him the whole train halted, and observed a profound silence, when the person who marched first with the staff, began a speech, which lasted half an hour; and that being ended, the same officer began a song, and struck up a dance, wherein





*The King of California, places his Crown
of Feathers on Admiral Drakes Head.*

wherein he was followed by the King and his subjects, who came up singing and dancing to the fences, which the Admiral had made to secure his tent from treachery; then all of them sitting down, the King is said to have made a solemn offer of his whole kingdom to the Admiral; and with the consent of his subjects, took off the crown of feathers he wore on his head, and placed it upon the Admiral's, at the same time, investing him with other ensigns of royalty. All which the Admiral received, hoping that this surrender might one time or other add to the glory of his Sovereign, and the advantage of *England*. But it is most probable these *Indians* had no such design: they seemed to consider the *English*, as a superior order of beings; and these actions might be no more than the highest compliment they could pay them. The common people now dispersed themselves among the Admiral's tents, expressing such an high admiration and love for the *English*, that they seemed to think them more than mortal, and even came before them with sacrifices, which they attempted to offer, with the profoundest devotion; but the *English* kept them back, and endeavoured by their signs to render them sensible, that there was an omnipotent Being to whom alone those honours were due.

Some time after, the Admiral and his people travelled to some distance up into the country, which they found to be extremely full of large fat deer, that were very often near 1000 in a herd. There was also such vast plenty of a kind of rabbits, that the whole country seemed

one entire warren; but though their heads were like those of our rabbits, they had a bag on each side of their jaws, in which they preserved such provisions as they could not immediately devour; their feet resembled those of a mole, and their tail was like that of a rat. Their flesh was much esteemed by the natives, and their skins afforded cloathing for the King and his principal subjects.

The *Spaniards* had never been upon this shore, and it is certain that Mr. *Drake* had the honour of first discovering it. He therefore at his departure erected a pillar, and affixed to it a large plate, upon which were engraven her Majesty's name and picture, her arms, and title to the country, with the day and year in which the Admiral, whose name was also inscribed, had arrived on that coast.





C H A P. III.

The Admiral sails from Nova Albion, and arrives at the Ladrone Islands, whence he proceeds to Ternate, where he is visited by the King; with a short Account of that Island. He has Forges set up in a small uninhabited Island to the Southward of Celebes. The Ship in danger of being lost on a Rock. He comes to an Anchor on the Island of Baratene; a Character of the Inhabitants. He then proceeds to Java, where he is well received by five Kings. A curious Way of boiling Rice. He doubles the Cape of Good-Hope; takes in Water at Sierra Leona, and arrives at Plymouth. The Honours he received after his return to England.

HAVING taken in a fresh supply of provisions, and a sufficient stock of water, the Admiral left *Nova Albion* on the 23d of July, the inhabitants appearing extremely concerned at his departure, and lighting fires on the highest hills, as was supposed to make sacrifices to procure the safety of these strangers, 'till the ship was out of sight. Mean while the Admiral stretched forwards to the westward, for the *Molucca* islands, and on the 13th of October came up with the *Ladrones*, whence a great number of small vessels came off, bringing fish, fruit and other provisions to sell. These vessels looked smooth and shining like burnished horn, and on each

each side of them lay out two pieces of wood, and the inside was adorned with white shells*: The people in these vessels had the lower part of their ears pared round, and stretched with the heavy pendants that hung in them. Their teeth were as black as jet, occasioned by their chewing an herb with a sort of powder, which they carried about with them for that purpose, and were esteemed of great service in preserving them.† And their nails seemed designed for defensive weapons, by their suffering them to grow at least a full inch in length. These people seemed at first to deal very fairly, but soon began to steal every thing they could lay their hands on; and it was impossible to make them part with any thing, on which they had once seized. This usage made the *English* refuse to deal with them, and hinder their going on board their ship, at which they were so exasperated, that they flung stones; but on firing a single gun, they were so intimidated, that they leaped into the water, and skulked for shelter under their vessels till the ship was at some distance, when nimbly recovering them, they steered to the shore, but not without frequently casting their eyes behind them.

On the 18th they came to several other islands, some of which appeared to be very populous, and, continuing their course, passed by the

* It is evident that these were the Indian Proas, which the reader will see particularly described in Mr. *Anson's* voyage round the World. Chap. XI.

† These were doubtless the Areca and Betel still used in the east for the same purpose. See *Dampier's* voyage round the world. Chap. ix.

islands of *Tagulada*, *Zelon*, and *Zewarra*; the first of which produces great quantities of cinnamon, and the inhabitants of most of them were friends to the *Portugueze*.

On the 14th of *November* they fell in with the *Moluccas*, and intending to sail to *Tydore*, coasted along the island *Mutyr*, subject to the King of *Ternate*; but were prevented by meeting his Viceroy, who seeing the Admiral's ship, boldly ventured on board, and advised him by signs, not to prosecute his voyage to *Tydore*, but to sail directly for *Ternate*, because his master was a great enemy to the *Portugueze*, and would have nothing to do with him, if he was at all concerned with *Tydore*, or the *Portugueze* settled there.

This intimation induced Mr. *Drake* to alter his first resolution, and resolving to stay at *Ternate*, he early the next morning came to an anchor before the town, when he sent the King a present of a velvet cloak; and the messenger was ordered to make him sensible, that his intentions were entirely peaceable, and that he came with no other design but to procure provisions and other necessaries in exchange for merchandize. In answer to which the King let him know that he was much pleased with the thoughts of carrying on a friendly correspondence with the *English*, who should be welcome to whatever his country afforded. The author of this voyage adds, that this Sovereign professed himself ready to lay himself and his kingdom at the feet of so glorious a Princess as the Queen of *England*, and to make her his Sovereign, as well as theirs; but it must be allowed that this

monarch could have no motive for so high-strained a compliment, and that it is more natural to suppose, that this was inserted by the author, with no other view but that of pleasing Queen *Elizabeth*. However the messenger was received with much pomp and ceremony.

The King having the curiosity to see the ship, resolved to pay the Admiral a visit on board, and therefore sent four large vessels filled with the most considerable persons of his court. They were all dressed in white lawn or callico. They had a large canopy of very fine perfumed mats, supported by a frame made of reeds, which spread over their heads from one end of the vessel to the other. They were surrounded by servants, who were also cloathed in white, and these were encompassed by ranks of soldiers, on both sides of whom were placed the rowers, in three galleries raised above each other. These vessels rowed by the Admiral in great order, each paying him their respects in turn, and then acquainted him by signs that they were sent by the King to conduct him into a safer road. Soon after came the King himself, attended by six grave ancient persons. He seemed much pleased with the *English* music, and still more with the Admiral's generosity, who made him and his nobles some considerable presents that were highly acceptable. He promised to return again the following day, and to send them in the mean time, such provisions as they might stand in need of. In this last particular he kept his word, and they received a considerable quantity
of

of fowls, rice, cloves, sugar, a kind of fruit called frigo and fagoe.

The next morning the King sent his brother and the Viceroy on board, to excuse his not visiting the Admiral, to invite him on shore, and to stay behind by way of hostage, for the Admiral's return. This invitation Mr. *Drake* declined, but however sent some of his retinue with the King's brother, and detained only the Viceroy as a pledge of their safety.

On their landing they were received by another of the King's brothers, accompanied by several of the nobles, who conducted them with great solemnity to the castle, where they found at least 1000 persons, the principal of whom were the council, which consisted of 60 very grave men. Soon after, the King himself entered guarded by twelve men, with lances, the points inverted. A loose robe of gold tissue hung over his shoulders, several gold rings were fastened about his hair by way of ornament, and he had a chain of the same metal about his neck. He had several rings set with fine jewels on his fingers. His legs were bare and his shoes were made of red leather, and over him was borne an umbrella richly embroidered with gold. On the right hand of the chair on which he seated himself, stood a page, with a fan two feet in length and one broad, adorned with saphires, and fastened to a staff three feet long; the page with this fan strove to allay the heat occasioned by the warmth of the sun, and the throng of the people. His Majesty gave the *English* gentlemen a very kind reception, and having understood their message,

sent one of his council to conduct them back to the ship. The King of *Ternate* is a very powerful prince, he having 70 islands, under his jurisdiction. His religion as well as that of his subjects, is Mahometanism.

While the Admiral staid here, he was visited by a person well attended, who was of the blood royal of *China*, but banished for a term of years, on suspicion of his being guilty of some crimes against the state, during which time he proposed to travel, in order that he might reap some advantage from his misfortunes. He seemed to be a man of sound sense, of a strong judgment, and a good memory, and having probably acquired the knowledge of some *European* language, proved an entertaining companion. He was highly pleased with the Admiral's behaviour, and strove to persuade him to touch at *China*, but in vain; for having accomplished what induced him to undertake the voyage, his thoughts were now solely bent on returning home.

The Admiral therefore having settled all affairs at *Ternate*, set sail from thence, and five days after cast anchor at a small uninhabited island to the southward of *Celebes*, where he ordered forges to be set up, to repair the iron work of the ship, in which the smiths were obliged to make use of charcoal as all their seacoal was now consumed. This island was extremely woody, the trees were large and very lofty, strait and without boughs except towards the top, where the leaves somewhat resembled those of our *English* broom. Here they observed in the night great multitudes of shining flies, no bigger than the common fly in *England*,

England, which skimming up and down in the air between the trees and bushes made them appear as if on fire: they also found bats as big as hens, and a sort of cray fish which live upon land, and are of so extraordinary a size, that one of them is sufficient to satisfy the hunger of four persons: these burrow in the ground like rabbits.

After staying 26 days at this island, they weighed, and again set sail; but were soon entangled among several small islands, and the wind suddenly shifting, they on the 9th of *January* 1579, ran upon a rock, on which they stuck fast from eight at night till four in the afternoon of the next day. In this distress they lightened the ship, by taking out three tons of cloaths, eight pieces of ordnance and some provisions, and soon after the wind chopping about happily disengaged them.

Some time after having severely suffered by the winds and shoals, they fell in with the fertile island of *Baratene*, where they found great plenty of provisions of all sorts, excellent spices, as nutmegs, long pepper and ginger, with lemons, oranges, cocoas, plantains, cucumbers, and particularly a fruit of the size of a bayberry, which is hard but has a pleasant taste, and when boiled is soft, and easy of digestion. This island also produces gold, silver, copper and sulphur. The natives are far from being disagreeable, but their humanity and integrity render them most amiable. They are courteous to strangers and trade with an honesty and punctuality that ought to put Christians to the blush. The men have a covering only for their heads, and a piece of

linen round their waist; the women have a garment which reaches from the waist to the feet, and have eight or ten bracelets on their arms, made of brass, horn or bone, the least of which weighs two ounces a-piece.

Weighing anchor, they left *Baratene*, and sailed for *Java Major*, where they were also honourably entertained. The island was governed by five Kings who preserved a perfect good understanding between each other. Four of whom came at once on board, and the Admiral had very often the company of two or three of them at a time.

The *Javans*, who are a stout and warlike people, go well armed with swords, targets and daggers, which they temper very skilfully. They wear turbans on their heads, and a piece of silk from the waist downwards, which trails on the ground. Their behaviour, with respect to their women is very different from that of the inhabitants of the *Molucca Islands*, who will scarcely suffer them to be seen by a stranger, while these run so far into the other extreme, that they very civilly offer them as bedfellows. They are also extremely sociable among themselves, for in every village they have a public house where they meet and bring their shares of provisions, and joining their stocks together form one great feast for keeping up good fellowship, among the King's subjects. They have a peculiar way of boiling rice, which they put into an earthen pot of a conical figure, open at the greater end and perforated all over, and this is fixed in a large earthen pot full of boiling water, and set over
the

the fire, when the rice swelling and filling the holes of the pot, but a small quantity of the water can enter, by which means the rice is brought to a very firm consistence; of this they make several agreeable dishes, by mixing it with sugar, spices, butter, oil; or whatever else is most agreeable to their palate. The venereal disease at this time prevailed much among the inhabitants, but instead of salivation they cured it, by exposing the body quite naked for some hours to the scorching heat of the sun; by which means the noxious matter was discharged by natural perspiration.

The Admiral having caused the hull of the ship to be cleared from the barnacle shells she had gathered in her long voyage, and her bottom new payed, weighed anchor on the 26th of *March* for the *Cape of Good Hope*, which he doubled on the 18th of *June*; when the few obstructions he met with in this part of the voyage fully convinced him, that the *Portuguese* had grossly misrepresented the passage, and abused the world with false representations of the horrors and dangers with which it is attended.

On the 22d of *July*, the Admiral arrived at *Sierra Leona*, where he and the crew saw many elephants, and some trees, which hanging over the sea were covered with oysters, that lived and multiplied among them. With these, and the lemons, which were very plentiful, the crew, after this long run, were much refreshed.

After staying two days, which they spent in wooding, watering, and taking in refreshments, they weighed anchor, and on the 26th were off
the

the *Canaries*, but being sufficiently stocked with necessaries they continued their voyage to *Plymouth*, where they arrived on *Monday* the 26th of *September* 1580, and according to their own account *Sunday* the 25th, after having spent in encompassing the globe two years ten months and a few days.

No private subject was ever more applauded than Admiral *Drake* for this voyage, which gave *England* the glory of having produced the first commander that ever sailed round the world; a commander whose valour made the *English* feared, while his humanity shewed that they were worthy of being beloved. Queen *Elizabeth* herself was so highly pleased with his whole conduct, that in the beginning of the next year on the 4th of *April* 1581, she did him the honour of dining on board his ship at *Deptford*, where he gave her a magnificent entertainment, and her Majesty there conferred upon him the dignity of knight-hood. This ship was preserved many years at *Deptford*, as a very great curiosity, and when it was almost entirely decayed, a chair was made out of it, and sent as a present to the University of *Oxford*, where it is still to be seen.





THE
V O Y A G E
O F
SCHOVTEN and *LE MAIRE*,
Round the WORLD.



C H A P. I.

The Rise and Design of this Voyage. They sail from the Texel, and arrive at the Islands of Madra-bomba, near Sierra Leona, with some Account of the Country. They sail to Port Desire, are in Danger of being lost upon the Rocks, but escape, and land on King's Island, where the Horn is accidentally burnt.

THE States General of the United Provinces having granted an exclusive charter to the *East-India* company, prohibiting all their other subjects from carrying on any trade to the eastward beyond the Cape of *Good Hope*, or to the westward through the straits of *Magellan*, this prohibition gave great offence to many rich merchants who were desirous of making discoveries at their own expence, and could not help thinking it a little unjust, that the government should

should thus, against the laws of nature, bar those passages which providence had left free. Among the rest was Mr. *Le Maire* a rich merchant of *Amsterdam*, who earnestly desired to employ a part of that wealth he had acquired by trade, in obtaining fame as a discoverer. With this view he made application to Mr. *William Cornelison Schovten* of *Horn*, a person in easy circumstances, who had been three times to the *East-Indies*, and asked his opinion whether it might not be possible to find another passage into the south seas, than by the Streights of *Magellan*, and whether it was not likely that the countries to the south of that passage might afford as rich commodities as either the *East* or *West-Indies*. Mr. *Schovten* answered that there was great reason to believe that such a passage might be discovered, and still stronger reasons to confirm what he conjectured as to the riches of the southern countries.

After many conversations upon the same subject; they at last resolved to attempt such a discovery, from a persuasion that the States General could not intend by the above exclusive charter, to preclude their subjects from discovering countries on the south, by a new passage distinct from those mentioned in the charter; and it was agreed that *Le Maire* and his friends should advance one half towards the necessary expence of the voyage, and *Schovten* and his friends the other.

For this voyage such preparations were made that every thing was ready in the space of two months, and the seamen entering into general articles to go wherever their masters and supercargoes

cargoes should require; they, in consideration of so unusual a condition, were to receive extraordinary wages, and the eagerness of the sailors to engage in it, gave them an opportunity of chusing none but the most experienced mariners, on whose skill and fidelity they could depend.

These extraordinary preparations, with the secrecy that was observed, caused a great noise not only at *Amsterdam*, but all over *Holland*, where people reasoned on the intention of this voyage according to their several capacities, the common people giving them the name of the Gold-finders, while the merchants, with greater propriety, called all who contributed to it the *South Company*.

Two ships were fitted out on this expedition, the largest of which was called the *Unity*, she was 360 tons burden, carried 19 guns, with 12 swivels, and 65 men. She had also on board a pinnace with sails, another to row, a launch for landing of men, and a small boat. *William Cornelison Schouten* was master and pilot, and *James Le Maire*, the son of the gentleman who proposed the expedition, was supercargo. The other was the *Horn* of only 110 tons burden, carrying eight guns, four swivels, and 22 men, commanded by *John Cornelison Schouten*.

On the 14th of *June* 1615, they sailed out of the *Texel*, and on the 17th anchored in the Downs, took in fresh water at *Dover*, and hired an *English* gunner. They afterwards hired an *English* carpenter at *Plymouth*, and on the 28th sailed from that port. On the 13th of *July* they steered between the island *Teneriff* and *Grand Canaria*,

Canaria, and on the 20th in the morning fell in with *Cape Verd*, where they took in fresh water. On the 21st of *August*, they saw the high land of *Sierra Leona*, and the islands of *Madrabomba*, which lie on its south point. They attempted to land by running to the point over the shallows of *St. Ann*, but finding that impracticable, steered to the above islands which are three in number, very high, and lie in a row, half a league from *Sierra Leona*.

They anchored a league from one of these islands, which appeared to be full of bogs and marshes, and one intire waste, like a wilderness, scarce fit to entertain any inhabitants but wild beast, and indeed not seeming to have any other. Going on shore on the 23d, they found a river, the mouth of which was so stopped up with sand and cliffs [of rocks, that no ships could enter it ; yet within, the water was sufficiently deep, and broad enough for ships to turn about. Here they saw monkeys, wild oxen, a sort of birds that made a noise not unlike the barking of a dog, crocodiles and turtle, but met with no fruit except lemons.

On the 30th they arrived before a village that looks upon the road of *Sierra Leona*, where they anchored in eight fathom water. This village consisted of about eight or nine poor houses, covered with straw, but the *Moors* who dwelt in them were unwilling to come on board, without having pledges left on shore to secure their safe return. However *Aris Clawson* the supercargo of the *Horn*, landed, and staid among them, purchasing lemons and bananas with glass beads ;
and

and in the mean time, some of the natives came on board. The ships had here a good opportunity of taking in a sufficient supply of fresh water, which pouring down in great quantities from a very high mountain, the sailors had nothing to do but to place their barrels to receive it under the fall of the water. There were also vast woods of lemon trees which made that fruit so cheap, that for a few beads and knives, they might have had ten thousand. On the first of *September*, they anchored before a small river, and landing got some lemons and palmettos, took an antelope in the woods, and had good success in fishing. On the 3d, the master brought in a great shoal of fish shaped like a shoemaker's knife, and as many lemons as came to 150 for every man's share.

Early on the 4th they sailed from *Sierra Leona*, and the next day were strangely surprized with a violent stroke given to the lower part of one of the ships, though there was no rock for them to run upon; but while they were amused with this phenomenon, the sea about them began to change its colour, and looked as if some great fountain of blood had been opened into it. The cause of these events they were intirely ignorant of, till they came to *Port Desse*, and set the ship upon the strand to make her clean, when they found a large horn both in form and magnitude resembling an elephant's tooth, sticking fast in the bottom of the ship. It was a firm and solid body, without any cavity or spongy matter in the middle: It had pierced through three very stout planks of the ship, and razed one of her ribs, so

that it stuck at least half a foot deep in the planks, and about as much appeared without the hole, up to the place where it was broken off. And now the riddle was completely solved, this horn being the spoil of a fish, that had thus rudely assaulted the ship with this piercing weapon; and after the first thrust, not being able to draw it out again, had there broke it, which was attended with such a plentiful effusion of blood, that it had discoloured the sea.

Having now sailed so far that none on board, except the master, knew where they were, or whither they intended; they upon the 25th made known their design, of discovering a new southern passage into the great Pacific Ocean; upon which all the sailors seemed highly pleased, hoping to find some golden country, to make them amends for all their trouble and danger.

On the 7th of *November*, keeping a south course, they came before the haven of *Port Desire*, but sailing too far to the southward, missed the right channel and entered a crooked bay, where at high tide they had but four fathoms and a half water; by which means the *Unity* lay with her stern fast a ground, and if a brisk gale had not blown from the north-east, she would have been infallibly lost. Here they found plenty of eggs among the cliffs, and the bay afforded them muscles and smelts of sixteen inches in length, whence they gave it the name of *Smelt Bay*; and the shallop being sent to the *Penguin Islands*, returned with 150 penguins and two sea lions.

On the 8th they sailed out of *Smelt Bay*, and entered *Port Desire*, which lies in $47^{\circ}. 40'$ south latitude;

latitude; but after little more than a league's sailing in this bay, the wind beginning to veer about, they anchored in 20 fathoms water; but the bottom being only slippery stones, and the wind blowing hard at north-west, their anchors could not preserve them from driving upon the southern shore; so that both the ships were in danger of being wrecked. The *Unity* lay with her sides upon the cliffs, but the *Horn* stuck so that her keel was above a fathom out of the water. For some time the north-west wind, by blowing hard upon her side, kept her from falling over, but that support being gone, she sunk down upon that side at least three feet lower than her keel, and yet to the surprize of every one, the succeeding flood which came on with still weather, set her upright again, and both she and her companion got clear of the danger.

On the 9th they went farther into the river, and came to *King's Island*, which they found full of black sea mews, and almost covered with their eggs; a man without straining to reach might have taken between 50 and 60 nests with his hand, in each of which were three or four eggs; so that they were soon furnished with some thousands of them. Two days after the boat went in search of good water to the south side of the river, but all they found was of a brackish disagreeable taste. They here saw ostriches, and beasts resembling harts that were extremely wild, and had remarkable long necks, and upon the hills they found great heaps of stones, under which some bodies of a monstrous size had

Q 2

been

been interred, as they judged from the length of the bones they found.

Some days after they careened the *Unity* upon *King's Island*, which being performed very successfully, they haled the *Horn* on shore, for the same purpose, placing her about 200 yards from the other ship; but while they were busy in cleaning both ships, a fire of dry reeds being placed under the *Horn*, the flame got into that vessel, and set her on fire, and she being 50 feet from the water side, the men were unable to do any thing towards extinguishing it, by which means she was soon consumed. However on the 20th, at high water, they launched the *Unity*, and the next day carried on board her every thing they had been able to save out of the *Horn*.





C H A P. II.

They set sail in the Unity from Port Desire. Discover the new Streights, and pass round Cape Horn. Then sailing to the Island of Juan Fernandes, are unable to land, and proceed to Dog Island. An Account of the Island without Ground, and of its Inhabitants. A Description of Water Island and Fly Island. They seize a strange Kind of Bark, and arrive at Cocoa Island, and afterwards at Traitor's Island, whence they proceed to Hope Island. An Account of its Inhabitants.

ON the 13th of *January* they set sail from *Port Desire*, and on the 24th saw land, stretching from the east to the south, with very high hills covered with ice, and soon after other land, bearing east from it, as high and rugged as the former. These lands they imagined lay about eight leagues asunder, and from there being a brisk current, that ran by them to the southward, imagined there might be a good passage between them, they therefore made up to this opening, when they saw an incredible number of penguins, and such shoals of whales, that they were forced to proceed with great caution for fear of running the ship upon them.

The next day they got up close by the east land, which upon the north-side extends east south-east as far as the eye can follow it. This

they called *Staten Land* or *States Land*, and to that which lay to the west, they gave the name of *Maurice Land*. They observed that there were good roads, and sandy bays, plenty of fish, porpoises, penguins, and some sorts of fowl, but the adjacent land seemed quite bare of trees and woods. At their entrance into this passage, having a north wind, they briskly sailed to the southward, and afterwards to the south-west, meeting with prodigious waves, that came rolling along before the wind. This with the depth of the water, gave them full assurance that the great south sea was now before them, into which they had almost made their way by a passage of their own discovery. The sea mews were here larger than swans, and their wings when extended to their full length, spread about the compass of a fathom. They would come and tamely sit down upon the ship, and suffer themselves to be taken with the hand, without any endeavours to fly away.

On the 29th, they had the prospect of two islands set round with cliffs lying to the westward, to which they gave the name of *Barnevelt's islands*, and taking a north-west course from thence, saw land again, which was high, and covered with snow, and ended in a sharp point, which they called *Cape Horn*. They now held their course to the westward, with a strong current, yet great billows rolled upon them from the west. On the 31st they passed *Cape Horn*, and on the 12th of *February*, plainly discovered the *Streights of Magellan*, lying to the eastward, and being now certain of their having made a new
and

and happy discovery, their general joy was expressed by every person on board having a cup of wine, which went three times round the company; and at the same time they gave to this new found passage the name of *Streights Le Maire*. It is observable that all the time of their sailing through these streights, and about the southern land now first discovered, they had a settled course of bad weather, a thick and foggy air, and strong currents. All which added together, made their sailing in these streights very tedious. But the joy of this discovery, the hopes of further improvements, with the comforts of the bottle, helped to remove the sense of that tedious run, and the dangers they had encountered.

On the 28th, they resolved to sail for the islands of *Juan Fernandes*, in order to give those who were sick and weary proper refreshment; they saw these islands on the first of *March*. The road of the larger lies on the east point, and they shaped their course to the western side of it, by which means they were reduced to the inconvenience of not being able to get near enough the land to anchor. This made them dispatch their boat to sound the depth, which returned with an account of there being good anchoring, and of their having seen a very lovely valley full of trees and thickets, refreshed with streams of water running down from the hills, and variety of animals grazing. They brought great plenty of fish along with them, the greatest number of which were lobsters and crabs, and observed that they had seen a great many seals. The two following

following days, they repeated their attempt to anchor close by the land; but all their endeavours were ineffectual. The men however still continued fishing, in which they had such success that they took almost two tons of fish with only hooks, in the small time, in which some of the company went to fetch water. At last finding the island thus inaccessible, they resolved to pursue their voyage.

On the 3d of *April*, when they got into $15^{\circ}.12'$. the men from having a good state of health were seized with the flux, but at the same time they saw a little low island at three leagues distance, which they got up to at noon, but could find no bottom, and therefore sent out the shallop. The men who went on shore, found no other refreshment but some herbs that tasted like scurvy grass; they observed a very silent sort of dogs on the island, that could neither bark, snarl, or make any other noise, for which reason they called it *Dog Island*. It lies in $15^{\circ}.12'$. and they judged it to be 925 leagues distant from the coast of *Peru*.

On the 14th, sailing to the westward they saw a large low island, and at sun-set being about a league from it, an *Indian* canoe, advanced to meet them. The men who were naked had long black hair, and their bodies were of a reddish colour. They made signs to the *Dutch* to come on shore, and called to them in their language, and though the *Dutch* answered them in their own, the *Spanish*, *Moluccan*, and *Javan* tongues, yet the *Indians* could not understand them. When they got up to the island they still found no
bottom,

bottom, and no change of water, though they were within a musquet shot of the shore. Here the *Indians* and they had another unintelligible conference ; but not all the signs made by the *Dutch*, could prevail on them to come on board, nor would the *Dutch* go on shore to them, though they still kept talking and pointing to one another. Therefore leaving these people they steered to the southward, and having made ten leagues that night, sailed in the morning close along by the shore, on which many of these naked people were standing, and seemed calling to them to land. Soon after, one of the canoes put off towards the ship, but though the men would not come near it, they ventured up to the shallop, when the *Dutch* gave them beads and knives, and several other things with which they were highly pleased ; and this at last emboldened them to come a little nearer the ship, though they would not go on board, but got back into the shallop. Indeed they did not seem to have any great reason for desiring their company, for they appeared to be entirely void of honesty, and were so fond of iron, that they stole the very nails in the cabbin windows. When the *Dutch* gave them wine, they drank the liquor and kept the cup, and when they threw a rope to bring them to the ship, they would neither use the rope nor return it. In short, whatever they laid their hands on, they considered as their own, nor was there any way of recovering it, without making use of force. These people were entirely naked, except wearing a small mat round the waist ; and, what seemed very singular, and

and gave them a very odd appearance, their skins were all over painted with the representation of snakes, dragons, and the like reptiles.

The *Dutch* being disposed to try if any thing was to be got on the island, sent the shallop with eight musqueteers, and others of the ships company on shore, but they were no sooner landed, than 30 of the natives rushed out of a wood, armed with great clubs, long staves, and flings, and attempted to seize the shallop, but the musqueteers firing among them they fled. This island they called *The Island without Ground*, from their not being able to anchor near it. It is not broad but something long and full of trees, which they supposed to be cocoas and palmettos. It lies in 15° south latitude, and about 100 leagues from *Dog Island*.

Finding that nothing was to be done here, they steered to the westward, and on the 16th, came to another island at 15° distance. It was very low land, with many trees growing on its sides, but they here found no food except a few herbs like those in *Dog Island*, with some crabs and other shell fish. It however afforded them good fresh water, which they found in a pit near the shore, and the pottage they made of the herbs gathered here, was of great service to those who were troubled with the flux. This they called *Water Island*, from its furnishing them with a supply of water.

On the 18th, they reached another island situated to the south-west, at about 20 leagues distance from *Water Island*, and the boat being sent to sound the depth, found a bottom by a
point

point of land, near which was a gentle stream of water. Upon this the empty canoes were sent in the boat, but after the men had taken great pains in landing, they were frightened away at the sight of one of the natives; when getting into their boat there appeared five or six more of the *Indians* upon the shore, who finding they were gone off, soon returned into the woods. But though they escaped from the natives, of whom they were under great apprehensions, they had other very troublesome enemies, that stuck very close to them, of which they brought many millions along with them out of the woods: These were a sort of black flies of which there were such prodigious swarms, that the men returned covered with them from head to foot. Their hands and feet were so beset with them, that it was impossible to form a judgment of their complexion, and their cloaths were so entirely hidden by the multitudes of these insects, that they composed a kind of living apparel. Besides, their very boat and oars were all over in the same dress as themselves; so that when they came back, the plague of flies began to rage in the ship, and every man was employed in defending his face and eyes as well as he could; for it was difficult for any of them to open their mouths either to speak or eat, without taking in a mouthful of them. This dreadful persecution lasted about three or four days, during which, the men were employed in killing them with fly flaps, which did such execution, that within this time their sufferings were at an end, and few of the flies left to torment them. To this place
they

they gave the name of *Fly Island*, and by the help of a good gale left it as fast as they could.

On the 9th of *May*, they were in $15^{\circ} 20'$ south latitude, and guessed they were 1510 leagues from the coast of *Peru*, when they perceived a bark sailing towards them, which they went to meet, and gave her a gun or two to make her strike; but those in the bark not understanding the language of the guns, the *Dutch* sent their shallop with ten musqueteers to take her; upon which she endeavoured to make her escape, but the shallop intercepting her, some of her men threw themselves and their goods overboard; but when the shallop boarded her, those who were left made not the least resistance, but quietly surrendered to the conquerors, who used them very kindly, dressed their wounds, saved the lives of some who had leaped into the sea, and entertained all of them in the ship. There were about 23 of these people, among whom were eight women and several children. They were of a reddish complexion, and had no other covering except round the waist. The men had long curled black hair, while that of the women was short, and they all appeared remarkable for their neatness and cleanliness. Their bark was of a peculiar figure and structure, it consisting only of two canoes fastened together, with several planks laid across from one canoe to the other, hanging over a good way on both sides, and being made very fast and close above. At the end of one of the canoes was a mast, with a sail made of mats. They had no compass nor charts, nor any other furniture for the sea, but a few
fishing

fishing hooks, the upper part of which was stone, and the other black bone, tortoiseshell, or mother of pearl. They had no occasion for a lading of fresh water, for they quenched their thirst with the liquor of a few cocoa nuts. The *Dutch* sent them all back to their vessel, where the women expressed their joy, by embracing their husbands, and then they sailed away to the south-east.

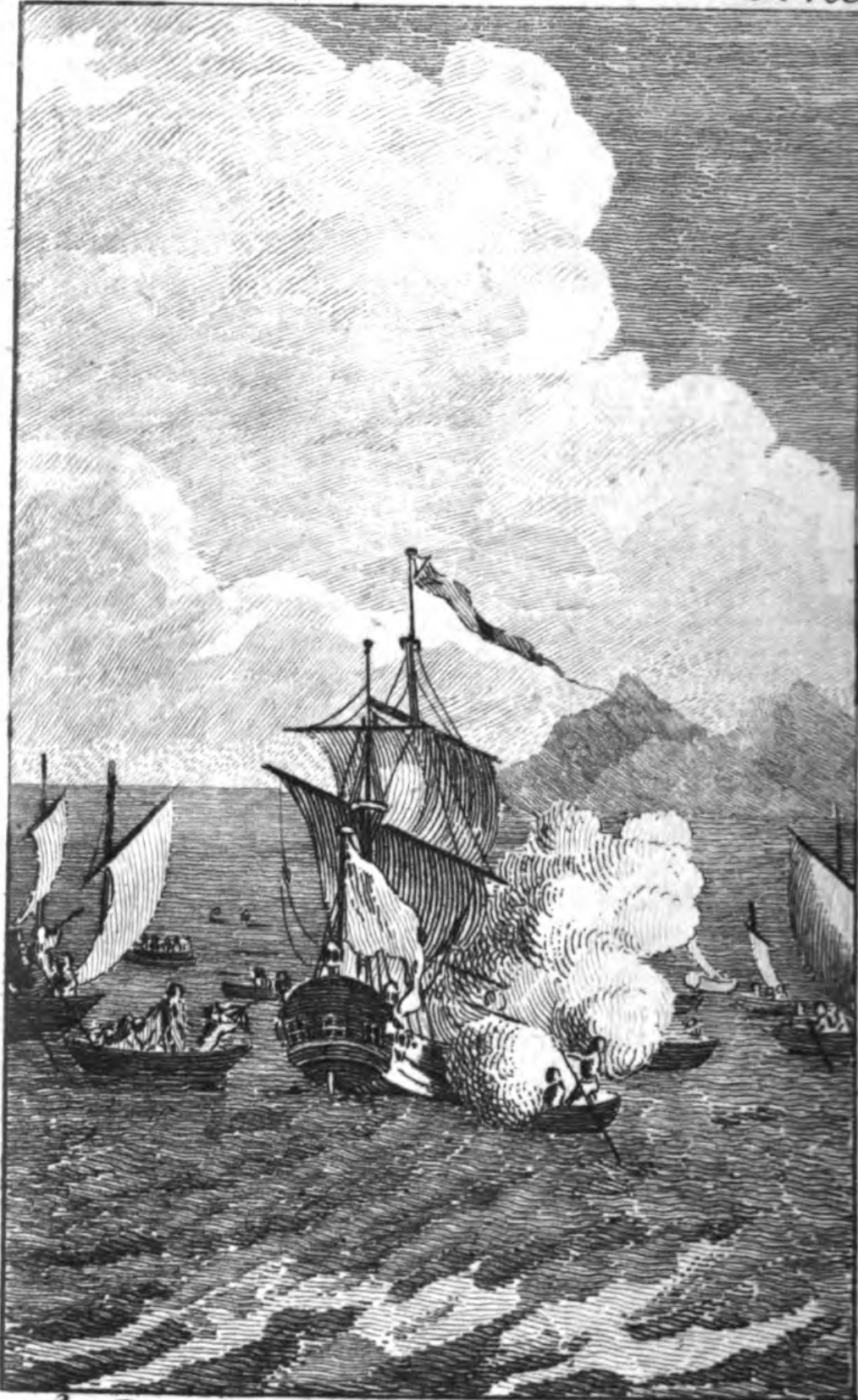
On the 11th, they came up with a very high island, and about two leagues farther to the southward, found another which was much lower. About this time another of the same kind of barks came up to them, which had a loose canoe on board to put out upon occasion, and this vessel sailed so fast, that few *Dutch* ships could outstrip her. Sending their shallop to sound by one of the islands, they cast anchor at about a cannon shot from shore, though the natives, by their signs, directed them to go to the other island, and sailed thither before them.

The first of these islands, which is situated in 16°. 10'. is one entire mountain; it resembles the *Moluccas*, and being covered with cocoa trees, they gave it the name of *Cocoa Island*. The other is much lower, but of greater length. While they were at anchor, there came three large vessels, and nine or ten canoes with three or four men in each, some of them hanging out white flags, in which they were imitated by the *Dutch*. These canoes were flat at one end and sharp at the other. They were each of them hewn out of a solid piece of red wood, and were remarkable for the swiftness with which

they sailed. Many of the natives on their approaching the *Dutch* ship, leaped into the water with their hands full of cocoas, and ubes roots, which they bartered for nails and beads, giving four or five cocoas for a nail, or a small string of beads. But this trade inducing so many of the natives to come on board, that the *Dutch* scarcely knew how to stir in the ship, they sent the shallop to the other island in search of a more convenient station. But the shallop was scarcely out, when she was surrounded by a vast number of canoes, filled with a mad sort of people armed with great clubs, who immediately boarded her and attacked the men, when firing upon these savages, they laughed without shewing the least apprehension; but one of them being shot through the breast at the next discharge, they took care for the future to keep at a greater distance. These men were lusty and well proportioned. They were excellent swimmers, yet were not only thievish, but appeared very fantastical in dressing their hair, which some wore short, and others long; some had it curled, and others platted and folded up in several fashions.

The next day they came again with their canoes laden with cocoas, bananas, ubes roots, hogs and fresh water, when there was a great contention among them who should get first to the ship, and those who were behind being shut out by those who got before them, jumped into the water with bunches of cocoas in their mouths, and diving under the canoes climbed up the sides of the ship like so many rats, in such swarms, that they were forced to keep them off
with





*The Dutch Ship defeats, 23 Indian Ships
& 45 Canoes, mann'd by the Inhabitants of
Traitors Island.*

with staves, however the *Dutch* bartered with them that day for 1200 cochoas. The natives were much surprized at the strength of the ship, and to try it, some of them crept down under it, and beat upon its bottom with stones.

Mean while the King sent the commander a present of a black hog, charging the messenger to take no reward, and soon after came himself in a large vessel, attended with 35 canoes: being come near the *Dutch* ship, he began to call aloud, and his example was followed by all who accompanied him, this being their manner of bidding strangers welcome. The *Dutch* received them with trumpets and drums, with which they were both pleased and surprized, when to shew their sense of the honour done them, they bowed and clapped their hands over their heads. The King then sent the *Dutch* a present, which they returned with the gift of an old hatchet, some rusty nails, glass beads, and a piece of linen cloth, which his Majesty received with a low bow, and seemed much pleased with them. He was only to be distinguished from his subjects, by the reverence they shewed him, for both he and they being entirely naked, he had no ensign of dignity. He however would not be persuaded to go on board, though his son did, and was well entertained.

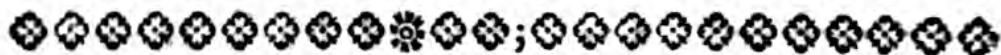
On the 13th at noon, the *Dutch* vessel was surrounded with a fleet of 23 ships and 45 canoes, in which were no less than 7 or 800 men. The King himself commanded the fleet. But though they at first pretended to come only with a view of trade, and attempted by their signs to make

them sail to the other island, where they would find much better accommodations, yet the *Dutch* suspecting some mischief, put themselves on their guard, and indeed not without just cause, for the *Indians* surrounding the ship on all sides, gave a great cry, and began the attack. The King's ship was the foremost in the action, and rushed with such force at the *Dutch* ship, that the heads of two canoes, which lay before it were dashed to pieces with the violence of the shock, while the rest came on as well as they could, throwing a shower of stones; but the *Dutch* discharging their muskets, and three great guns loaded with musket shot and nails, all in the canoes, who lay within reach of the guns, were glad to seek for safety, by leaping into the water, and the rest endeavoured to escape as well as they could. From this instance of treachery, committed by the inhabitants of the lower of the two islands, they gave it the name of *Traitors Island*.

They set sail the same day, and continuing their course to the westward, came on the 14th to another island, 30 leagues distance from the former. This they called *Hope Island*, from the hopes they entertained of its furnishing them with some refreshment; but finding no ground, they sent their shallop to sound along the shore, which returned with the news of there being a stony bottom at 40 fathoms water, about a musket shot from the shore. Hither the *Indians* came in ten or twelve canoes, with a small number of flying fish, for which they had beads

in exchange, and whatever the one gave or the other received, was conveyed by a rope let down by the stern of the ship. Mean while the shallop being employed in sounding at some distance, others of the natives offered to board her, and carry her off; but the sailors gave them so warm a reception, with their guns, pikes, and cutlasses, that having seen two of their companions killed, they were glad to hurry away as fast as they could. This island was full of black cliffs, whose tops were covered with vegetables, and was well stocked with cocoa trees. There were several houses along the sea side, and a great village close by the strand; but finding no convenient anchoring, Mr. *Schooten* left it, and sailed to the south west.





C H A P. III.

They resolve to sail Northward for the Coast of New Guinea, and arrive at Horn Island. The Manners of the Inhabitants described. A Description of Green Island, and St. John's Island. They arrive on the Coast of New Guinea, and sailing along it, discover a great Number of other Islands. They land in an Island called Mosa, whence they carry off by Force, a considerable Quantity of Cocoas. They feel a violent Earthquake; are met by several Canoes, which conduct them to the Village of Soppo in Gilolo, whence proceeding to Ternate, they are treated with great Respect, by several of the most considerable Officers of the East-India Company, but proceeding to the Port of Jacatra, in the Island of Java, their Ship is seized by the President of the Dutch East-India Company at Bantam, and their Effects confiscated, upon which they return to Holland.

TWO days after their leaving *Hope Island*, Mr. *Schouten* observed to the officers, that they were now at least 1600 leagues to the westward of the coast of *Peru*, and as they had not yet discovered any part of the south land they had expected, there was no probability of their now doing it. That they had sailed much further to the westward than was first intended, and if they proceeded in the course they had
hitherto

hitherto pursued, they should certainly fall to the southward of *New Guinea*, where if they found no passage they must inevitably be lost, since it would be impossible to sail back to the eastward, on account of the easterly winds that blew continually, whence he proposed that they should sail northward, so as to reach the north of *New Guinea*. This proposal was immediately embraced, and it was determined to hold a north-north-west course.

On the 19th, they observed two islands at about eight leagues distance, which seemed to be a cannon shot from each other. On the 21st being about a league from the land, they were visited by two canoes, and though they gave them no manner of provocation, were rudely insulted by some of the people, who began to shout, and threatened to dart their wooden assagayas at them, upon which the *Dutch* discharged two of their guns, and killing two of these *Indians*, the rest fled with the utmost haste and confusion.

On the 22d, more of the *Indians* came to the ship, but behaved in a very friendly and peaceable manner, bringing cocoas, yams roots, and roasted hogs, which they exchanged for knives, beads, and nails. These people were as expert in swimming and diving as those of *Traitors Island*, and as well versed in stealing, which they always practised whenever they had an opportunity. Their houses, which stood along the strand, were covered on the top with leaves, and had a kind of pent-house of the same materials, to carry off the water. These edifices, which were

were ten or twelve feet high, and 25 in compass, were furnished with nothing but a bed of dry herbs, an angling rod or two, and a great club; and the house, where the King himself resided, had no other furniture.

On the 24th, Mr. *Schovten* sent three of his principal officers to establish a friendship with the *Indians*, and to stay on shore as hostages in the room of six *Indians* of distinction, who went on board, and were made very welcome. While the *Dutch* on shore were treated by the King with very great respect. He made them a present of four hogs, and if any of his people came near the *Dutch* boat to disturb them, while they were taking in water, he would drive them away himself, or order some of his men to do it. For his subjects stood in very great awe of him, and were afraid of his being acquainted with any of their crimes: for one of them having stolen a cutlass, and complaint being made to one of the King's officers, the thief was pursued and severely drubbed, besides being forced to make restitution. The officer signified that he came off very well too; for if the King had known it, he would certainly have lost his head.

These people were extremely frightened at the noise of the guns, and whenever they were discharged, would fly with the utmost precipitation. The King however had a desire to hear one of the great guns, and for that purpose was seated under a canopy, with some of his favourites about him in great order; but upon the discharge of the gun, he leaped from his seat, and set up a run into the woods with all his courtiers

courtiers after him, while the *Dutch* were unable to stop them, by all the friendly signs they could make.

On the 25th and 26th, they again went on shore to barter for hogs, but could obtain none, for the *Indians* had only a few of them left. The King however continued to treat them with the same kindness and respect as before, and both he and his principal attendant pulled off their caps of feathers, and placed them upon the heads of two of the company. These caps were made of white, red, and green feathers, furnished them by their parrots and doves, which last are white upon the back, and black every where else except the breast. Every one of the King's council has one of these doves sitting by him upon a stick.

On the 28th, they had got all their water on board when Mr. *Schoruten* and some of the officers went on shore with the trumpets, the music of which afforded the King great delight. Though this Prince treated them with great respect, he seemed afraid of their having entertained a design of staying in his country, and let them know, that if they would go in two days time, he would give them ten hogs, and a considerable number of cocoas, yet notwithstanding his suspicions, he paid them a visit on board. His men behaved with the utmost submission to the *Dutch*, and with all the tokens of awe and fear, frequently kissed their feet and placed them upon their necks.

On the 30th, the King had a visit from the Sovereign of the other island, who came with a
train

train of 300 naked *Indians*, who had bunches of green herbs stuck round their waists, and brought, to insure his welcome, 16 hogs. When these two Princes came within sight of each other, they bowed, and muttered something to themselves; and on their meeting, both fell with their faces flat upon the ground, and after using several strange gestures, walked to the seats prepared for them, where again muttering to themselves, they bowed to each other, and then sat down under a canopy. The Prince of the island, in order to welcome the stranger, sent a messenger to acquaint the *Dutch* that he wanted their music, which they understanding, came on shore with their drums and trumpets, with which the two Kings were highly delighted. After this, preparations were made for a banquet, when a company of men came in with a good quantity of cana, an herb of which they make their drink, and each of them having taken a mouthful, they for some time chewed it together, and then put it into a wooden trough, poured water upon it, and having stirred and strained it, presented this strange kind of liquor in cups to their two Kings, and very civilly offered some of it to the *Dutch*, who declined tasting of it. The other part of the entertainment consisted of ubes roots roasted, and hogs dressed after the following strange manner: They had ripped up the bellies and taken out the entrails, and then putting in hot stones, and singeing off the outside hair, they were without any further preparations fit for the King's table. Two of these hogs were also presented to the *Dutch*, with all the
form



*The Entertainment of the two Kings,
in Horn Island:*

Handwritten text, possibly a date or reference number, located in the bottom left corner.

Small handwritten mark or signature, possibly initials, located in the lower middle section.

form and ceremony which they used to their Kings, putting them first upon their heads, and then kneeling with much humility, they left them at their feet. They also gave them eleven more that were alive, for which they received a present of knives, old nails and beads.

These people were of a dark yellow complexion, had strong and well proportioned bodies, and were so tall that the largest among the *Dutch* was equal in stature only to the least of them. Some of them wore their hair curled, others had it tied up in knots, and others again had it standing upright like bristles. That of the King and some of his courtiers was very long hanging down below their hips, but the women were cropped close, and were very disagreeable figures; they were short and ill shaped, with long hanging breasts, and both sexes were naked from the waist upwards. These people live upon what the earth spontaneously produces, without the labour of agriculture, or the care of attending cattle. To this place the *Dutch* gave the name of *Horn Island*, and to the harbour where they anchored, they gave that of *Unity Bay*.

On the first of *June*, they again set sail, but made no land till the 21st, when they came up to a very low island, in $4^{\circ} 47'$, near which were several sand banks, and three or four smaller islands very full of trees. Here they were visited by a canoe, the people in which were blacker than those they had seen before, and armed with bows and arrows, which were the first they had observed among the *Indians* of the *South Sea*.

These

These people told them by signs, that there was more land and good conveniences for shipping to the westward, where their King dwelt; upon which they again held a westerly course, and the next day saw twelve or thirteen islands close to each other. On the 24th, they saw three low islands, lying to the south-west, one of which was very small, and the others only two miles long. These they called the *Green Islands*. They were surrounded with cliffs, and had no convenience for anchoring.

The next day they observed another island, upon which they saw seven or eight huts, and that being *St. John Baptist's* day, they called it *St. John's Island*. At this time they observed a very high land to the south-west, which they imagined was the point of *New Guinea*, this they reached by noon, and finding no anchoring, sent the shallop to sound, but no bottom could be discovered. Here two or three canoes filled with a barbarous sort of people, assaulted the shallop with slings, but the *Dutch* firing upon them, they appeared greatly terrified and soon dispersed. They were very black, entirely naked, and spoke a language quite different from the other. They kept fires upon the coast all that night, and some of them in their canoes came lurking about the ship, which the *Dutch* no sooner discovered, than they strove to oblige them, yet they would understand none of the signs, by which they endeavoured to let them know that they were in want of provisions, but all the answer they made, consisted in horrible noises and outcries.

The

The *Unity* came to an anchor that night, in a bay which had 45 fathoms water, where the country was high and green, and afforded a pleasant prospect. This Bay they supposed to be 1840 leagues distant from *Peru*.

On the 26th in the morning, three canoes came up to the ship, filled with these savages, who were all armed with clubs, wooden swords and slings; but though the *Dutch* still treated them kindly, and gave them several toys to procure their favour, or at least peace and freedom from any disturbance, they soon found that they were not to be conquered by kindness, nor taught good manners by any thing but the great guns; for they assaulted the ship with all their force, and continued the attack till 10 or 12 of them were killed by the cannon shot, when they leaped into the water, and began to swim for their lives; but the *Dutch* pursuing them in the shallop, knocked some on the head, took three prisoners, and four canoes, which they broke in pieces, and used in the ship for fire wood. The severity of this treatment made the natives of the island more attentive to the signs made by the *Dutch*, and therefore brought hogs and bananas to ransom the prisoners, giving ten hogs for one person. In this island were birds that were entirely red.

On the 28th in the evening, they again set sail, and the next day saw three high islands to the north of the former. On the 30th in the morning, several canoes of very swarthy *Indians*, came up to the ship, and being allowed to go on board, broke staves over the heads of the *Dutch*,

as a sign of peace. Their canoes were neater than the others, and the people appeared more civil and modest, wearing a covering about the waist, which the others did not. They also rubbed their black hair with chalk, which made it appear as if powdered. They pretended to be so poor that instead of bringing any thing to the ship, they came to beg, and yet the three islands from whence they came, afforded great plenty of cocoas.

On the first of *July*, in the morning, the *Unity* cast anchor between an island two miles long, and the main land of *New Guinea*, and was soon surrounded with 25 armed canoes, supposed to be filled with people of the same islands, as those who the day before had in token of peace, broken their staves over their heads. Two of these fixing themselves upon two anchors fastened their girdles to them, and began to tug the ship, thinking to draw her on shore, while the rest attacked her sides, with their slings and other weapons; but the *Dutch* firing upon them with their great guns, forced them to retire with the loss of 12 or 13 killed, and a much greater number wounded.

After this engagement, the *Dutch* again set sail, and on the 4th, passed by 23 other islands, some of them a league, and others not more than a cannon shot distant from each other. On the 6th, they observed a very high mountain to the south-west, which they supposed to be *Geemenassi* in *Banda*; but on a nearer approach, discovered three more lying to the north, at about six or seven leagues distance. The next day they

they found some of these mountains to be *Vulcanos*, for which reason they named the island *Vulcan's Isle*. It was well inhabited, and full of cocoas; but they had no conveniency for anchoring: the people were naked and extremely fearful of the *Dutch*, and their language so very different from that of the other of the neighbouring islands, that none of the *Indians*, the *Dutch* had taken on board, could understand them. There soon after appeared more islands to the north and north-west, but they steered to a very low one to the westward, which they reached that evening. They here observed the water to be of several colours, as green, white, and yellow, which was probably occasioned by the mixture of some rivers, for it was much sweeter than the sea water, and full of leaves and boughs of trees, some of which had birds and crabs upon them.

On the 8th of *July*, they cast anchor before an island in 3°. 40' south latitude, which seemed to be an unhealthy place, and yielded nothing of any value, except a little ginger. It was inhabited by *Papoo's*, a people whose ridiculous dress added to their natural deformity, made them appear little short of monsters in human nature. There were scarcely any of them that had not something odd and strange, either in the bigness or position of their limbs, which added to strings of hogs teeth hung about their necks, and rings fastened in their noses, with their short frizzled hair, and very bad faces, rendered them perfectly disagreeable. Their houses were en-

tirely void of ornament, and fixed upon stakes eight or nine feet from the ground.

The next day they anchored in a more convenient bay, near two villages belonging to these *Indians*, when some of their canoes brought hogs and cocoas, but held up both at so dear a rate that there was no bartering with them.

Though the *Dutch* had sailed so long by an extensive tract of land, they were unable to determine whether it was *New Guinea* or not, their charts neither agreeing one with another, nor with the land they had in prospect. On the 13th and 14th they kept sailing by the coast, and on the 15th, pursuing the same course, reached two low islands, about half a league from the main land; and in about $2^{\circ} 54'$ south latitude, when seeing the country well stored with cocoas, they dispatched the boat and shallop, which were well provided for an attack, with orders to land and get some, but the *Indians* having observed them, prepared to receive them at their landing, and gave them the warmest reception with their bows and slings they had ever met with, wounding at least 16 of them, and forcing them to retire, notwithstanding their being armed with muskets. However the next morning they sailed in between the two islands, and having cast anchor, landed upon the lesser island, burnt some of the *Indian* houses, and brought off as many cocoas as amounted to three to every man's share, when the natives finding how little able they were to defend themselves against these strangers, came to make their peace, by bringing cocoas, bananas, and ginger, and going on board the ship,

ship, the quarrel was perfectly made up, and the hearts of the *Indians* won, by the *Dutch* giving them a few beads and nails. The next day they continued bartering for cocoas, bananas, cassave and papade, and obtained such a number of the former as amounted to 50 nuts and two bunches of bananas a man.

This island, which is the most easterly, the natives called *Mosa*, the other over-against it *Jusan*, and another which was a very high one, and about five or six leagues from *New Guinea*, they called *Arimea*. These people had probably been visited by some *Europeans* before, for they had *Spanish* jars and pots among them, were not surprized like others, at the firing of the great guns, nor so curious in examining the ship as those who had never seen one might be supposed to be.

On the 21st, they sailed to the north-west along the main land, and anchored among a cluster of islands, which they left on the 23d in the morning; soon after which they were overtaken by six great canoes bringing dried fish, cocoas, bananas, a small sort of fruit like prunes, and tobacco. From another island, some *Indians* brought them provisions and china porcelain: These people, like most of the barbarians, were extremely fond of beads and iron-work, and were remarkably distinguished from those in the last island, by the largeness of their size, and their having more of an orange coloured complexion. Their arms were bows and arrows, and their principal ornaments were glass earrings of several colours, by which it appeared

that these *Dutchmen* were not the first *Europeans* they had seen.

On the 24th they steered along by a very pleasant island, to which they gave the name of *Schovten*, though it is distinguished in the maps by the name of *Horn Island*, and the west point of it they called the *Cape of Good Hope*. On the 26th, they perceived three islands more, and on the 29th at night, felt so violent a shock of an earthquake, that the men ran frightened out of their cabbins, imagining that the ship had run a-ground or bulged against a rock; but upon trial they found that the depth of water was unfathomable, and plainly saw that they were clear of all danger of rocks and shelves. On the 30th they put into a great bay out of which finding no opening, they returned to a northern course again. Here the ship trembled and they had loud and horrible claps of thunder, while the lightening would have been in danger of setting the ship on fire, was it not for prodigious showers of rain.

On the 31st in the evening, they passed the Equator a second time, and in the three following days came in sight of several islands, and supposed that they reached the end of the continent of *New Guinea*, having sailed 280 leagues along the coast.

On the 5th of *August*, in the morning, several canoes came up to the ship, bringing *Indian* beans, rice, tobacco, and two birds of Paradise; when the *Dutch* purchased one of those fine birds, which was white and yellow. These *Indians*
spoke

spoke the *Ternate* language, and some of them the *Malayan* and *Spanish*. They were all finely clothed about their waists, some with loose silks, and others with breeches. Some of the company were Mahometans, and had silk turbans on their heads. They had all in general coal black hair, and many gold and silver rings upon their fingers. But though they bartered with the *Dutch* for beads and other toys, they had a much greater mind for linen cloth. These people were so fearful and suspicious, that they would not tell the *Dutch* the name of the country, though they imagined they were at one of the three easterly points of *Gilolo*, and that these were natives of *Tydore*, which they afterwards found to be true.

On the 6th in the morning, they weighed and stood to the northward, and on the 18th were saluted by two canoes of *Ternateens*, who shewed their peaceable disposition by hanging out a white flag, and informed them that they came from the village of *Soppy*, where they had lately seen an *English* ship, and a pinnace from *Amsterdam*, which laid there three months for a lading of rice, and some of them offered to conduct them the next day into the road of *Soppy*, which they accordingly entered on the 19th, and bartered there for poultry, sago, rice, and turtle, when several of the natives coming on board, told them that an *English* and *Dutch* ship had been lately in those parts, and had procured a sufficient supply of provisions for their voyage home. This news was extremely agreeable to these people, who had

had spent almost their whole store, and there was a kind of public rejoicing among the whole crew, which now consisted of 85 men, all healthy and vigorous, who had no other apprehensions than what arose from their scantiness of provisions, and the next day they had an account that there were no less than twenty *English* and *Dutch* ships at *Ternate*.

On the 25th, they again set sail, and on the first of *September*, the wind being contrary, entered into the bay, of what appeared a desert island, when some of the officers going on shore in order to view the country, endeavoured to ascend a very high mountain, but found it so very steep and rugged, that they soon abandoned the attempt. The name of this island is *Moro*.

On the 5th, they anchored off the coast of *Gilolo*, where some of the seamen, going on shore unarmed, to catch fish, four soldiers of *Ternate* suddenly rushed out of the woods, sword in hand, intending to have killed them while they were drawing up their net, but the surgeon calling out *Oran Hollanda*, the *Indian* soldiers stopped, and throwing water on their heads, which in those countries is a sign of peace, approached them in a civil manner, assuring them that the reason of their attempt was their taking them for *Spaniards*. At the request of the seamen, they were persuaded to go on board, where having beads and other trifles given them, they promised to bring provisions and refreshments, which they accordingly did.

On

On the 14th, they set sail; but the wind being slack for two or three days, they made no progress in their voyage. However on the 17th, they came to an anchor before *Malaya* in *Ternate*, and Capt. *Schooten* and *James Le Maire* going on shore, were entertained by the General, the Governor of *Amboyna*, the Admiral *Verbaghen*, and the whole Council of *India*, and the next day sold two of their shallops, with a great deal of what they had saved out of the *Horn*, which was burnt in *King's Island*, for which they received in money 1350 rials, with part of which they purchased two lasts of rice, a ton of vinegar, the like quantity of *Spanish* wine, and about three tons of biscuit.

On the 24th, eleven men and four boys desired leave of the Captain to enter into the company's service, which at the General's request, Mr. *Schooten* readily granted, and two days after took leave of the General, who treated him with the greatest kindness and respect, and accompanied him and Mr. *Le Maire* on board with colours flying.

On the 27th, they sailed for *Bantam*, and on the 28th of *October*, anchored at *Jacatra*, where they found three *Dutch* and as many *English* ships in the road. But on the last day of *October*, *John Peterson Koen*, president of the *East-India* company at *Bantam*, arriving in that city, he the very next day sent for the Captain and both the Supercargoes, before the council of the *Indies*, and after very little discourse, required them, in virtue of his commission from the *East-India*

India company, to deliver up the ship and cargo immediately. The Captain and Supercargoes insisted that this seizure was unlawful, since they entered the *Indies*, by neither of the forbidden passages, the Cape of *Good Hope*, or the Straights of *Magellan*, but by a passage, they themselves had discovered, which would be of great advantage to the commerce of their countrymen and to the whole trading world. But all their arguments were to no purpose, the President telling them that they might seek for redress in *Holland*. This happened on *Monday* the first of *November*, according to the reckoning of those who sailed in the *Unity*, and upon *Tuesday* the second of *November*, according to the reckoning of their countrymen, who had sailed directly from *Holland*. For as the *Unity* had sailed westward, and had with the sun so far encompassed the globe, they had one night, or sun-setting, less than their countrymen who had sailed to the east.

Their ship being in this manner taken from them, some of the men entered into the *East-India* company's service, and the rest were put into two ships, that were returning to *Holland*; but Mr. *James Le Maire*, was so shocked at this disastrous end of a voyage, which till that time had been so prosperous, that he died of grief and vexation, within a little more than a fortnight, after the loss of the vessel. The rest of the company had a prosperous voyage to *Holland*, and arrived at *Amsterdam* on the first of *July*. Their
voyage

voyage round the world being performed in two years, and eighteen days, which considering the difficulties they met with, and the nature of their course must appear extremely wonderful. But what renders it still more surprizing is, that they lost only four men in encompassing the whole earth, and that one of these died of grief.



THE

