

lent me by a French gentleman to peruse about twenty-five years ago; it was translated into English, and gave an account of a great nation of Indians within-land from Cape Florida that actually speak Welch.

1. Please to look into James Howell's Letters, vol. ii. p. 71. concerning the ancient Brittaines, and you will find that Maddoc ap Owen, a Prince of Wales, made two voyages from Wales to America, the first in the year 1170, which is three hundred and sixteen years before Columbus saw it. He died at Mexico, and this following epitaph was found engraven on his tomb in the Welch language:

“ Madoc wifmio ydie wedd,
Jawn ycnan Owen Gwynedd,
Ni fennum dvi fig enriddoedd,
Ni dv mawr ondý mervedd.”

ENGLISHED.

“ Madoc ap Owen was I call'd,
Strong, tall, and comely, not enthrall'd
With home-bred pleasures; but for fame,
Through land and sea I fought the same.”

2. See third volume of the Voyages of the English Nation, by Richard Hackluyt, Student of Christ Church, in Oxford, p. 1.

3. See Pagett's Christianography, p. 47.

4. See the third and last volume of the Turkish Spy, p. 202.

5. See Purchas's Pilgrimage, book viii. p. 899.

6. See Broughton, who affirms that the faith of Christ was preached in America by some of our first planters that preached in Britain.

7. See George Abbot, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury's History of the World, p. 255, 56, and 57, who informs us, that King Arthur had some knowledge of America, and that a Prince of Wales first found it out.

8. See the Welch Cambria, wrote by David Powell, and Sir John Price, Knt., translated into English by Humphry Lloyd, Gent.; there you will see the reasons that induced the Prince Madoc ap Owen Gwynedd to travel.

9. See Sir Walter Raleigh's History of the World, and the words the natives used when they talked together. They say there and the like words: gwrundo, which is hearken, or listen, in Welch; a bird with a white head, they call pengwyn; the white rock, caregwen; a river, gwndwr; and there