

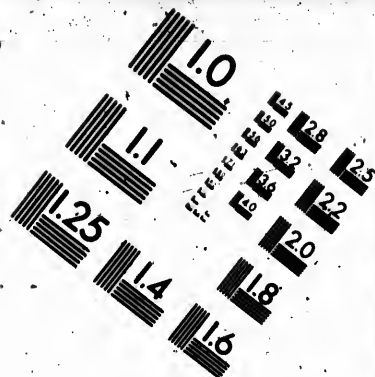
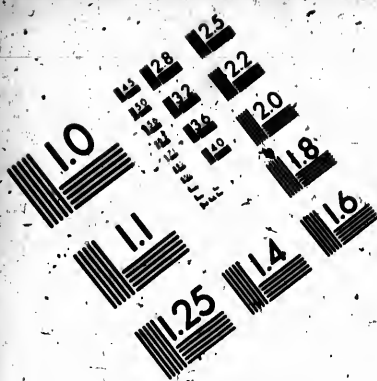
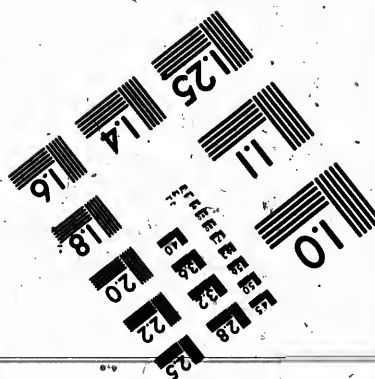
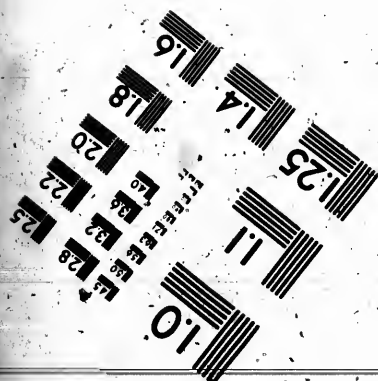
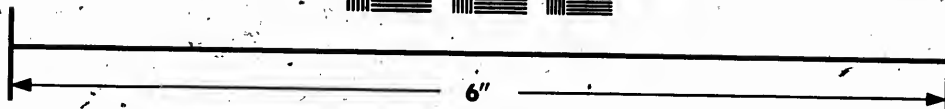
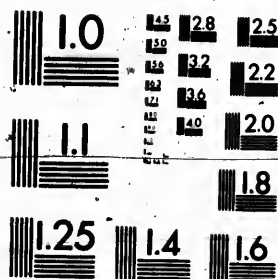


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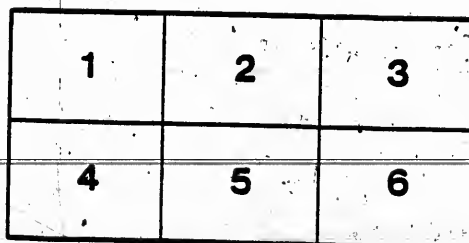
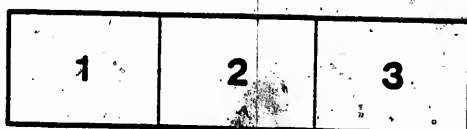
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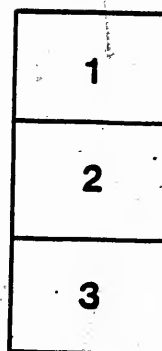
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Isles and Territories

Belonging to His

MAJESTY

I N

A M E R I C A.

NEWFOUNDLAND, an Island for extent doth equalize Description of Newfoundland
England, from whence it is distant about 600 Leagues. It is
 situate betwixt the degrees of 46 and 53 of Northern *Latitude*,
 and is only severed from the Continent of *America*
 by an Arm of the Sea, like unto that which divides *England*
 from *France*.

It is famous for many spacious and excellent *Bays* and *Harbours*, and its Bays and Rivers.
 within Land for the variety of fresh Springs, whose waters are delicious.

It hath great plenty of *fish*, land and water-fowl, and is sufficiently
 stocked with *Deers*, *Hares*, *Ossers*, *Foxes*, *Squerrils*, and other *Beasts*, which
 yield good *Furrs*; and although not over-burthened with *Wood*, yet doth
 it afford abundance of stately Trees fit for *Timber*, *Masts*, *Planks*, and sun-
 dry other uses.

The *soil* in most places is esteemed *fertile*; the *climate* wholesome, its soil.
 though the rigour of the *Winter season*, and the excess of heats in *Sum-
 mer*, do detract something from its due praise.

The North and West Parts are thinly inhabited, by a sort of people Inhabitants
 more rude and savage, then those of *New-England*, and other places in
 the adjacent Continent.

This Island of *Newfoundland* was first discovered by the English, who The English
 are the true Proprietors thereof, and whose interest hath been there con- the true Pro-
 tinued (by several) under the Reigns of divers *Kings* and *Queens*.

In the Year 1623. Sir *George Calvert* Kt. then principal Secretary of
 State, and afterwards Lord *Baltimore*, obtained a Patent of part of *New-*
foundland, which was erected into a *Province*, and called *Avalon*, where
 he caused a Plantation to be settled, and a stately *House* and *Town* to be built
 at *Ferryland*; And afterwards transported himself and Family thither,
 and continuing the *Plantation* by his *Deputy*, till by descent (after his
 Lordships decease) it came to his Son and Heir the Right Honorable *Ca-*
tiline, now Lord *Baltimore*, who by *Deputies* from time to time, hath been
 no less carefull to preserve his Interest, though during the late troubles in
England,

American Plantations.

England, he was by Sir David Kirks means, for some years dispossessed; but was again therein re-invested upon his Majesties happy restoration.

There is no part of *New-found-land* generally more happy for multiplicity of excellent *Bays* and *Harbours*, then the Province of *Avalon*, and where vast quantities of *fish* are yearly caught by the English, especially at *Ferry-land*, and the Bay of *Bulls*. But the whole Coast of the *Ile* affords infinite plenty of *Codd* and *Poor-John*, which is the chief *commoditie* of the *Ile*, and is grown to a settled *trade*, to the enrichment of those that have a concern for the same; and were the English diligent to inspect the advantage that might accrue unto them by the settling *Plantations* on the *Ile*, and raising *Fortifications* for the security of the place, in few years the great benefit would soon be found, and the whole *fishery* engrossed to our selves.

Description
of *New-Eng-land*.

NEW-ENGLAND, seated North of *Mary-land*, containeth according to the report of Captain *Smith*, 70 miles of *Sea-coast*, in which track are found divers good *Havens*, some of which are capable to harbour about 500 sail of Ships from the fury of the Sea or Winds, by reason of the interposition of the great number of *Iles* that lye about the Coast. And although the Country is seated in the midst of the *Temperate Zone*, yet is the *Climate*, as to heat and cold, more uncertain then those *European Kingdoms* which lye parallel with it; and as to *Virginia*, this may be compared as *Scotland* is to *England*.

Its Situation.

The Air.

Its Inhabitants.

Its Rivers
and Fish.

Fowl and
Birds.

Beasts, both
Wild and
Tame.

Hurtful
things.

Its Trees
and Fruits.

Its Commo-
dities and
trade.

The air is here found very agreeable to the English, which induces them to possess divers potent Colonies.

The Country is inhabited by divers sorts of people, who are governed by their particular *Kings*, and do much differ in their *Customs* and *Manners* from one another, as do the *Indians* in *Virginia*, *Mary-land*, and other parts of *America*; and do generally live at variance with each other. They have their *Towns* and *Settlements*, and their *Riches* doth chiefly consist in their *Furs* and *Skins*, which they sell to the English who there inhabit.

The Country is well watered with *Rivers*, the chief amongst which are *Agamentico*, *Connecticut*, *Kinebequy*, *Merrimeck*, *Mislinin*, *Mistick*, *Nerangansey*, *Pescataway*, *Pemnaquid*, *Tachobacco*, &c. And in these, as also in the Sea, are taken excellent *fish*, as *Codd*, *Thornback*, *Sturgeon*, *Porpuser*, *Hadock*, *Salmons*, *Herrings*, *Mackrill*, *Oysters*, *Lobsters*, *Crab-fish*, *Tortoise*, *Cockles*, *Muscles*, *Clams*, *Smelts*, *Eels*, *Lamprons*, *Bassets*, *Alewives*, *Hollibuts*, *Sharks*, *Seals*, *Grampus*, *Whales*, with sundry other sorts.

Here are great variety of *Fowls*, as *Pheasants*, *Partridges*, *Heath-Hocks*, *Turks*, *Pullain*, *Geese*, *Ducks*, *Hens*, *Cranes*, *Cormorants*, *Swans*, *Widgeins*, *Sheldrakes*, *Snipes*, *Doppers*, *Black-birds*, the *Hum-bird*, *Loon*, with abundance of others too tedious to name.

Their *Wild-beasts* of chief note, are *Lions*, *Bears*, *Foxes*, *Raccoons*, *Mosses*, *Musquas*, *Ossers*, *Beyers*, *Deer*, *Hares*, *Coneys*, &c. and for Tame, *Cows*, *Sheep*, *Cats*, *Swine*, and *Horses*.

Amongst the hurtful things in this Country, the *Rattle-snake* is most dangerous. Here are also several sorts of stinging *Flies*, which are found very troublesome to the *Inhabitants*.

Here are sundry sorts of *Trees*, as the *Oak*, *Cypress*, *Pine*, *Cedar*, *Fir*, *Alb*, *Alf*, *Elm*, *Alder*, *Maple*, *Birch*, *Sassafras*, *Samach*, &c. and for *Fruit-trees*, the *Apple*, *Pear*, *Plumb*, *Walrus*, *Chestnut*, with several others which I shall take notice of in *Virginia* and *Mary-land*.

The principal *Commodities* that this Country affordeth are several sorts of rich *Furs*, *Flax*, *Linnen*, *Amber*, *Iron*, *Pitch*, *Tarr*, *Cables*, *Masts*, and *Timber* to build *Ships*, also several sorts of *Grain*. And the *Inhabitants* drive a considerable trade to *Barbados*, & other our *Plantations*, & supply them with *flower*, *basket*, *salted-flesh* and *fish*, &c. and in return bring *sugars*, and such other

Other commodities that the places afford, as well for their own use, as to sell again. They also drive a considerable trade with the *English* for wearing apparel, *stuffs*, *silks*, *cloth*, several utensils for *houses*, *iron*, *brass*, and such like things that are useful to man, and not found amongst them.

As to the *Coins*, *Weights*, and *Measures* of *New-England*, and the rest of the *American Plantations* belonging to his Majesty, they are the same with those of *London*; but as to *Coins*, they are not much made use of in Trade, their general way being bartering of one commodity for another.

The *English* now here inhabiting, are very numerous and powerful; They are governed by *Laws* of their own making; have their several *Courts* of *Judicature*, and assemble together at their set times and places, as well for the making of new *Laws*, abolishment of old, hearing and determining of Causes, as for the electing of a *Governour*, *Deputy-Governour*, *Assistants*, *Burgeses*, and other *Magistrates*; every *Town* having two *Burgeses*, and each County annually electing such like *Officers*, for the looking after the affairs in the said *Colony*. And in matters that concern *Religion* and *Church Government*, they are very strict, and make a great shew, being much of the stamp of the rigid *Presbyterians*.

Here are several *Towns* of good account, the chief amongst which are The *Towns*.

Boston the Metropolis, seated very commodious for traffick on the *Sea*; at present a very large and spacious *Town*, or rather *City*, composed of several well-ordered *Streets*, and graced with fair and beautiful *Houses*, which are well inhabited by *Merchants* and *Trades-men*, who drive a considerable trade for such commodities as the Country affordeth, to *Jamaica*, *Barbados*, and other the *Caribbe Isles*, as also to *England* and *Ireland*. It is a place of good strength, having two of three hills adjoining, on which are raised *Fortifications*, with great *Guns* mounted thereon, which are well guarded.

Charles-Town, seated on and between the Rivers *Charles* and *Mistick*; It is beautified with a large and well-built *Church*; and near the Rivers side is the *Market-place*, from which run two *Streets*, in which are divers good *Houses*.

Dorchester, scituate near the *Sea*, an indifferent good *Town*.

Cambridge, formerly *New-Town*, seated on the River *Merrimeck*, doth consist of several *Streets*, and is beautified with two *Colledges*, and divers fair and well-built *Houses*.

St. Georges-Fort, seated on the mouth of the River *Sagadebock*.

New-Plymouth, scituate on that large Bay of *Potuxed*.

Reading, commodiously seated about a great pond, and well watered and inhabited, where are two *Mills*, the one employed for corn, and the other for timber: with divers other *Towns*, which I have taken notice of in a small Volumn of the Description of *Jamaica*, with other the Territories in *America*, to which the *English* are related, lately published by me with *Maps*.

NEW-YORK, adjoining to *New-England* Southwards, so called from his Royal Highness *James D. of York*, the Proprietor thereof, by grant from his Majesty, and is that part of *New-England* which the *Dutch* called the *New-Netherlands*.

It is a Country of a richer, and more fertile soil than *New-England*, being found to produce the same beasts, birds, fish, fruits, and commodities, but in greater plenty; and is well watered with Rivers.

It is also possessed by divers sorts of people, not much unlike the *Indians* in *Virginia*, *Mary-land*, and the other parts, & are well proportionate, stout, swarthy, black hair'd, which they wear exceeding long, they are expert at their

their *bow and arrows*, which is their chief weapon of war; they are of a ready wit, and apt to receive instructions; *Fornication* they allow of, and upon the least offence the man turneth away his *wife*, and taketh another, and not regardeth his Children begotten by her, but leaveth them unto her care. In their *Religious Rites*, they observe several *Ceremonies*, and are said to worship the *Devil*, whom they greatly dread; their *Priests* are no better then *Sorcerers*, who strangely bewitch these silly Creatures; when any woman findeth her self quick with *child*, she keepeth her self chaste, or untouched by man, until her delivery; the like she observeth in her giving suck; a strange custom, and such as our *English Dames* would not well approve of. They believe the transmigration of the *Soul*, are very obedient and loving to their *Kings*, are much addicted to *dancing, sports*, and *recreations*, observing *Festival times*. In their *habit* they are not costly, a mean covering serveth them, yet do they besmear their faces with several colours by way of ornament: And when they go to war with one another, which is accustomed to them, they seldom give quarter to any, except *women and children*, whom they preserve for the encrease of their strength.

The English
inhabitation
New-York.

The English that inhabit in these parts for the present are not many, and do principally reside in *New-York*, first built by the *Dutch*, and called *New-Amsterdam*; a *Town* well seated both for *trade, security, and pleasure*, in a small *Isle* called *Mahatan*, regarding the *Sea*, and made so by *Hudsons River*, which severeth it from *Long-Island*, a place of great fertility, which said River is very commodious for *shipping*, being about two Leagues broad; The *Town* is large, containing about 500 well-built *Houses*, which are inhabited by the *English* and *Dutch*, who drive a considerable trade with the *Indians* for skins of *Eels, Deers, Bears, &c.* also for those of *Bever, Otter*, and other *Furrs*, and doth likewise enjoy a trade with the *English*. For *Civil Government* it hath a *Sheriff and Justices* of the *Peace* for their chief *Magistrates*, who are *English*; and for its further defence hath a strong *Fort*, called *James-Fort*, which is well maintained with *Men and Ammunition*.

Description
of Maryland.

MARY-LAND, a large and fertile *Province*, lying between 37 degrees 50 minutes, and 40 degrees of *Northern Latitude*; and hath for its bounds on the South, *Virginia*, (from which it is parted by the River *Potomack*, whose Southerly bank divides the *Province* from *Virginia*) on the East the *Atlantick-Ocean*, and *Delaware-bay*; on the North *New-England* and *New-York*; and on the West, the true *Meridian* of the first fountain of the River *Potomack*.

Ches-peack
Bay.

The Bay of *Ches-peack*, giving entrance to Ships into *Virginia* and *Maryland*, passeth through the heart of this *Province*, and is found Navigable near 200 miles, into which fall the Rivers of *Potomack, Patuxent, Ann-Arundel*, alias *Severn* and *Sasquehahanough*, lying on the West-side of the Bay; and to the East of the said Bay those of *Choptanke, Nantecoke, Potomoke*, and several other *Rivers* and *Rivulets*, to the great improvement of the soil; and beauty of the *Province*. And of late years since the felling of the *woods*, and the peoples accustoming themselves to *English dyes*, it is very healthful, and agreeable to the constitutions of the *English*, few now dying at their first coming, of the *Countries disease* or *seasoning*: and as to the temperature of *air*, the heats in *Summer* receive such seasonable allays from gentle breezes, and fresh showres of *Rain*; and the cold in *Winter* is of so little continuance, that the *Inhabitants* cannot be said to suffer by either.

The *Country* is generally plain and even, yet rising in some places, into small and pleasant *bills*, doth heighten the beauty of the adjacent *Valleys*.
And

American Plantations.

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And the *soil* is rich and fertile, naturally producing all such *Commodities* as are found in *New-England* or *Virginia*, which shall be next treated of, as also doth abound in the same sorts of *Beasts* and *Fowl*, both tame and wild, *Fish*, *Fruits*, *Plants*, *Roots*, *Herbs*, *Gums*, *Trees*, *Balsams*, &c. But the general trade of this Province depends chiefly upon *Tobacco*, which being esteemed better for a Foreign Market than that of *Virginia*, finds great vent abroad, and the *Planter* at home, in exchange thereof, is furnished by the *Merchant* with all necessaries for himself, his House, Family, and Plantation. Its Rivers.
The Soil.
Their trade.

The Natives of this Province, as to their *stature*, *complexion*, *customs*, *dispositions*, *laws*, *religions*, *apparel*, *dyes*, *houses*, &c. are much the same with those of *New-England* and *Virginia*, and are also of different *Tribes*, or sorts of People, and each governed by their particular *King*.

This Province of *Mary-land*, his Majesty *R. Charles the First*, in *Anno* 1632. granted by Patent to the Right Honorable *Cecilium Calvert*, Lord *Baltimore*, and to his Heirs and Assigns, and by that Patent created him, and them, the true and absolute Lords and Proprietors of the same (saving the Allegiance and Sovereign Dominion due to his Majesty, his Heirs, and Successors); thereby likewise granting to them all Royal *Jurisdiction* and *Prerogatives*, both *Military* and *Civil*; as power of enacting *Laws*, *Martial Laws*, making of *War* and *Peace*, *pardon*ing of *offences*, conferring of *honours*, *coining* of *money*, &c. and in acknowledgment thereof, yielding and paying yearly to his Majesty, his Heirs, and Successors, two *Indian arrows* at *Windsor-Castle* in *Berkshire*, on *Easter Tuesday*, together with the fifth part of all the *Gold* and *Silver-ore* that shall be there found. And for the better inviting of people to settle here, his Lordship, by advice of the General Assembly of that Province, hath long since established a *Model* of good and wholesome *Laws*, for the ease and benefit of the *Inhabitants*, with toleration of *Religion* to all sorts that profess the Faith of Christ; which hath been a principal motive to many to settle under that Government; rather than in another where liberty of Conscience is denied them. Lord Balt-
more Proprie-
tor of Mary-
land.

This Province, where peopled by the *English*, is severed into ten Counties, to wit, five Eastwards of *Cheespeak-bay*, as *Cecil*, *Dorchester*, *Kent*, *Somerset*, and *Talbot*; and five Westwards of the said Bay, as *Ann-Arundel*, *Baltimore*, *Calvert*, *Charles*, and *St. Maries*; And in every one of these Counties there is held an inferiour *Court* every two months for small matters, from which there lyeth Appeals to the *provincial Courts* held at *St. Maries*. There are likewise certain *Magistrates* appointed by his Lordship in each County, as *Sheriffs*, *Justices of the Peace*, &c. Its division.

The *Inhabitants* being at present about 16000, have begun to build several *Towns*, which in few years 'tis hoped may come to some perfection, as *Calverton*, *Herrington*, and *Harvy-Town*, all commodiously seated for the benefit of *trade* and *conveniency of shipping*, but above all is *St. Maries*, seated on *St. Georges River*, beautified with well-built *Houses*, is the place where the Governour (his Lordships Son and Heir *Mr. Charles Calvert*) hath his House, though at present he resideth at *Mattapany*, about 8 miles distant, and where the *General Assembly* and *Provincial Courts* are held, and *publick Offices* kept. And for the better assisting the Governour in matters that concern the Government of the Province, he hath his Council, &c. Its inhabi-
tants and
Towns.

VIRGINIA, particularly so called, hath for its Southern limits *Carolina*; for its Eastern, the *Atlantic Ocean*; for its Northern, *Mary-land*; and for its Western, that vast track of Land which runneth into the South-Sea. Description
of Virginia.

This Country (as indeed all the track of the Sea-coast) was first discovered by Sir *Francis Drake*, and was so named by Sir *Walter Raleigh*; in honour of Queen *Elizabeth* who then reigned. Virginia, by
whom first
discovered.

The *air and climate* of late, since the woods are cleared, is more healthful and agreeable to the *English* than before, yet not much to be boasted of. Here (as also in *Mary-land*) is great store of *fowl*, as *wild Turkeys*, which usually weigh six stone, *Partridges*, *Swans*, *Geese*, *Ducks*, *Teal*, *Widgeons*, *Dottrels*, *Heath-cocks*, *Brams*, *Oxeyes*, *Pullain*, *Pidgeons*, *Cranes*, *Herons*, *Eagles*, and several sorts of *Hawks*; and for small *Birds* innumerable quantities of sundry sorts, amongst which the *Mock-bird*, which counterfeith the notes of all *Birds*, deserveth greatest praise.

They have also great store of wild Beasts; as *Lions*, *Bears*, *Leopards*, *Tigers*, *Wolves*, *Ruffebes*, *Elkes*, *Roscones*, *Itchunquois*, *Deer*, *Hares*, *Bevers*, *Osters*, *Foxes*, *Martins*, *Musk-rats*, *flying Squirrels*, &c. and for tame *Cattle*, *Cows*, *Sheep*, *Goats*, *Hoggs*, and *Horses* in great plenty.

Here is great plenty of excellent *fish*, as well in the *Sea* and *Bay of Chesapeake*, as in the *Rivers*, viz. *Codds*, *Thornback*, *Sturgeon*, *Grampuses*, *Porpuses*, *Druums*, *Cat-fish*, *Basses*, *Sheeps-heads* (which makes broth like to that of *Mutton*) *Cony-fish*, *Rock-fish*, *White-Salmons*, *Mullets*, *Soles*, *Plaice*, *Macrrel*, *Trouts*, *Perches*, *Conger-Eels*, *Herrings*, *Crabs*, *Oysters*, *Shrimps*, *Cockles*, &c.

It is every where inter'aced with delectable *Hills* and rich *Valleys*, and of a *soil* so fertile, that an acre of ground commonly yields 200 bushels of *corn*, and is very apt to produce what is put therein, as *English grains*, *Roots*, *Seeds*, *Plants*, *Fruits*, &c. besides those appropriate to the *Country*.

Here are excellent *Fruits* in great abundance, as *Apricocks*, *Peaches*, *Mel-lons*, *Apples*, *Pears*, *Plumbs*, *Cherries*, *Grapes*, *Figs*, *Quinces*, *Pomgranates*, *Maracocks*, *Puchamines*, *Chestnuts*, *Walnuts*, *Olives*, *Strawberries*, *Rasberries*, *Gosberries*, and *Mulberries* in great abundance.

They have several sorts of *Roots*, as *Potatoes*, *Carrots*, *Turnips*, *Artichocks*, *Onions*, *Cabbages*, *Collyflowers*, *Sparagus*, &c. and for *Garden-herbs*, most of those common to us.

The *Commodities* which this *Country* doth or may produce, are *Hemp*, *Flax*, *Hopps*, *Rape-seed*, *Annis-seed*, *Wood*, *Madder*, *Por-ghes*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Silk*, if they would make it, *Sassafras*, *Sarsaparilla*, several sweet *Gums* and *Balsams*, divers sorts of *Plants*, *Woods*, &c. used by *Dyers*; sundry sorts of rich *Furrs*, *Elk-skins* & other *Hides*, *Pitch*, *Tarr*, *Rosin* and *Turpentine*; also veins of *Alome*, *Iron*, and *Copper*. But all these *Commodities* (which offer great advantages to the *Inhabitants*) are laid aside, or little regarded for that of *Tobacco*, which is their staple *Commodity*, and the standard by which all others are prized, and for which they are sure to find vent, though at little profit.

This *Country* is well watered with several great and strong *Rivers*, which loose themselves in the *Gulph* or *Bay of Chesapeake*, which gives entrance for *Ships* into this *Country*, as also to *Mary-land*, which said *Bay* is very large, & commodious for shipping, being said to run up into the *Country* Northwards near 75 *leagues*; its breadth being in many places 5, 6, or 7 *leagues*, and 6 or 7 fathom deep; and its opening to the *South* from *Cape-Henry*, where this *Country* beginneth, to *Cape-Charles* on the other side, is about 10 or 12 *leagues* wide. Its principal *Rivers* are *Pohatan*, now *James-River*, *Pamunke*, now *York-River*, *Rapahannock*, or *Toppahanock*.

Virginia was, and yet is the habitation of divers sorts of *Indians*, which have no dependance upon each other, and having their peculiar King to govern them, every *Town* or rather *Village*, being the habitation of a King; and these people do rather live at enmity than amity together. As to their *Dispositions*, *Manners*, *Religions*, *Apparel*, *Houses*, *Dyes*, &c. they are much the same as those of *Mary-land*, *New-England*, and the other adjacent parts of *America*.

The *English* which here inhabit, are said to amount to about 30 or 40000, and have several *Towns*, which are seated on, or near the banks of the great

Its fowl and Birds.

Wild and tame Beasts.

Variety of fish.

Its soil and fertility.

Fruits.

Roots and Herbs.

Its Commodities.

Its Rivers.

Its native Inhabitants.

English Towns.

The Isles of Sporades.

331

great Rivers for the more convenience of Shipping, the chief amongst which are

James-Town, or rather *James City*, commodiously seated on *James River*, *James-Town* beautified with many fair and well-built *brick-houses*; and as it is the chief Town of the Country, here are kept the *Courts of Judicature*, and Officers of publick concern; not far from which at *Green-Spring*, resideth the Governor Sir *William Berkeley*.

Elizabeth, seated at the mouth of the said River, a well-built Town.

Daler-Gift, *Wicocomoco*, *Bermuda*, and others.

Elizabeth,
Daler-Gift,
Wicocomoco,
Bermuda,
The Govern-
ment.

This Country is governed by *Laws* agreeable to those of *England*, for the deciding of all *Causēs*, both *civil* and *criminal*. And for the better Government, it is divided into several Counties, in each of which are *Sheriffs*, *Justices of the Peace*, and other *Officers*, which are from time to time appointed by the *Government*. The names of the Counties are *Carotuck*, *Charles*, *Glocester*, *Harisford*, *Henrico*, *James*, *New-Kent*, *Lancaster*, *Middlesex*, *Nansemond*, *Lower-Norfolk*, *Northampton*, *Northumberland*, *Rapahanock*, *Surrey*, *Warrick*, *Westmoreland*, *Ile of Wight* and *Tork*; and in each of these Counties are held petty Courts every month, from which there are Appeals to the Quarter Court held at *James-Town*.

Here all *Trades-men* (especially *Handicrafts*) find good encouragements, and for those *Commodities* aforesaid the *Inhabitants* receive sundry sorts of Utensils for their *Houses* and *Plantations*, also *Wine*, *Brandy*, and *strong Drinks*; likewise *Silks*, *Stuffs*, *Wollen* and *Linnen-cloth*, with divers sorts of things useful for *Apparel*.

CAROLINA, a new established Colony of the *English*, being that part of *Florida* adjoining to *Virginia*, which makes its Northern bounds in the latitude of 36 degrees, and extendeth it self to the latitude of 29, which makes its extream Southern bounds; on the East it is washed with the *Atlantic Ocean*; and on the West, it hath that large track of Land which runneth into the *Pacificque Ocean*.

Description
of *Caroline*.

Its situation

It is a Country blest with a temperate and wholsome air, the heat in Summer, nor the cold in winter (which is so much as to check the growth of *Plants*, *Trees*, &c. the several *Fruits* and *Plants* having their distinct seasons) being no wayes offensive to the *Inhabitants*. Neither is the air thus temperate and agreeable to the *Natives* only, but it is as favourable to the *English*; and being thus healthful, hath invited several persons from the *Bermudes* to settle here, who dwelling in so pure an air, durst not venture in any other Country. Nor do those from the *Bermudes* only remove hither upon the assurance of a happy life, joynd with the gaining of fair *Estates*, but many *English* from most of the *American Plantations*; it being generally esteemed one of the best Colonies that ever the *English* were Masters of; for here is *health*, *pleasures*, and *profits* to be found, which cannot be met with in so large a measure, in any Country of the *Indies*.

Temperature
of the Air.

Its Fruits.

The *soyl* is rich and fertile, and produceth not only those *fruits* aforesaid, and in a better perfection, but also in the Southern part *Oranges*, *Limes*, *Pomegranates* and *Pome-citrons*. And indeed, the Earth is very apt to produce and bring to maturity *corn*, all sorts of *Garden-herbs* and *Roots*, &c.

The *Commodities* which this Country doth and may produce, are *Wines*, *Oyl*, *Silk*, (*Mulberry-Trees* growing in a great abundance in the Woods) *Cotton*, *Indico*, *Ginger*, *Tobacco*, &c. of the three former of which, *viz.* *Wine*, *Oyl*, and *Silk*, great profits may be drawn.

The Country is very well watered with *Rivers*, there being between *Cape-Cartares* and *Port-Rajah*, which is not above 60 miles, five or six Navigable *Rivers*, which discharge themselves into the Sea, besides several others

Fish and
Fowl.

others of less remark. And these *Rivers* are plentifully stored with excellent *fish* of sundry sorts, which being the same as are found in *Virginia*, I shall omit them here. And for *provisions*, they have great plenty of *river* and *land-fowl*, as in *Virginia*, and the other parts of *America*, as also *Deers, Hares, Conys, &c.*

The *Natives*, as to their *Dispositions, Customs, Religion, Apparel, Dyed, Habitation, &c.* are much like the *Indians* already treated of, a particular account of which you may find in a small Volume of the Description of *Jamaica*, with other the *Isles* and *Territories* to which the English are related, with *Mappi*, lately published by me.

The Propri-
etors of Caro-
lina.

This *Province* or *Country* of *Carolina* was first possessed by the English, about the Year 1660. and became a *Proprietorship*, which his present Majesty King *Charles* the Second granted by *Patent* to the Right Honorable *George Duke of Albemarle, Edward Earl of Clarendon, William Earl of Craven, John Lord Berkley, Anthony Lord Ashley*, now Earl of *Shaftsbury*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, Sir *George Carteret*, Sir *William Berkley*, and to Sir *John Colleton*. And the said *Lords Proprietors* having by their *Patent* power to establish a *Government*, and make *Laws* for the better regulation thereof, and the inviting of *Inhabitants*, have formed a *Model* (which by the general consent of all the *Proprietors*) was drawn up by the Right Honorable *Anthony Earl of Shaftsbury*, a person of great worth and prudence, whose knowledge in matters of *State*, and the settlement of a *Government*, is sufficiently praise-worthy by all persons; which said *Model* is so well framed for the good and welfare of the *Inhabitants*, that it is esteemed by judicious persons without compare.

The settle-
ments of the
English.

Here are at present two considerable Settlements of the English for so short a time; the one at *Albemarle-River* in the North, and the other about the midst of the Country on *Ashley-River*, which is likely to be the *Scale of Trade* for the whole Country, as being situate very commodious for *shipping*, and in a healthful place.

Having thus described all the concerns that the English have on the *American Continent*; In the next place I shall describe the *Island*; and then the first that offereth it self will be the *Bahama Islands*.

The Bahama
Island.
New Provi-
dence.

The *BAHAMA Islands*, seated in the Latitude of 26 degrees, under which name are comprehended several *Isles*, amongst which is

NEW PROVIDENCE, a late erected *Colony* of the English, by *Patent* from his Majesty to the *Proprietaries of Carolina*, from which it is not far distant, and is found to produce the same *Commodities, Fruits, Plants, Beasts, Fowl, Birds, &c.* and hath an air so healthful, and agreeable to the constitutions of the English, that since their settlement, few or none have dyed of distempers or diseases incident in other *Colonies*, which hath invited several to settle here; and is in a great likelihood to prove very advantageous to the Undertakers.

The *Isles* of
Bermudes
described.

Its Situation
and Name.

BERMDES, a certain number of small *Isles* seated in the same Latitude with *Carolina*, from which they are 300 Leagues distant, although the nearest Land unto them; they were so called from *John Bermudes* a *Spaniard*, by whom they were first discovered: And are also called the *Summer-Isles*, from the *Shipwreck* that one *George Summers* an Englishman there suffered.

Of these *Isles* the greatest called *St. Georges* is five or six Leagues long, and almost throughout, not above a quarter, a third, or half a League broad; and the others are much less.

Extent.

All these *Isles* together form a body like a *Crescent*, and inclose very good *Ports*, the chief amongst which are those of the *Great Sand, Harringtons*

sons Inlet, Southampton and Pagets, which with their Forts of *Dover* and *Warwick*, take their Names from the several Noble men that were concerned as Undertakers.

The Earth is exceeding fertile, yielding two Crops yearly; their *Main* its fertility, they gather in *July* and *December*. They have excellent *fruits*, plenty of *Torrefiers, Hogs, Fowl, Pullet, and Fish*.

There is no *Fresh-water Spring* or *Fountain* in these *Isles*, but that of *No River* or *Wells and Pits*, which ebbs and flows with the Sea; neither are there any *venomous Beasts or Insects*. *Springs, No venomous Beasts.*

The chief *Commodities* are *Oranges, Cucumbers, and Tobacco*, with some *Pearl and Ambergrace*, and with these they drive a small *trade*. *its Commodities.*

The air is exceeding temperate, and so wholesome, that it is rare to hear that any dyeth of any distemper, but only old ages which hath occasioned many to remove hither, for the enjoyment of a long and healthful life.

The English first settled here about the Year 1612. and have now established a powerful *Colony*, there being at present about four or five thousand *Inhabitants*, who have strongly fortified the approaches, which with the Rocks in the Sea, renders these *Isles* impregnable. *The settlement of the English.*

JAMAICA, seated betwixt the *Tropicks*, in the 17. and 18. degrees of *Northern Latitude*; of a form inclining to an Oval, whose extent is in length from *Point-Morant* in the East, to *Point-Negrills* in the West, about 170 miles; and from South to North in the midst (where broadest) about 70, it waxing narrower and narrower at both extrem ends. And from East to West along the midst of the *Isle*, runs a continued ridge of lofty *Mountains*, which are full of fresh *Springs*, whence flow the many *Rivers* that so plentifully water the *Island*, to the great refreshment and accommodation of the *Inhabitants*. *Island of Jamaica described.*

It is for the most part (especially the North) of a rich and fat *soil*, and very apt to produce, and liberally to answer the *Cultivators* cost and pains for what is planted, being alwaies springing, and its *Trees* and *Plants* never disrobed of their *Summer livery*, every month being to them as our *May* or *April*. *its soil and fertility.*

Here are many *Savanas*, which are intermixed with the *Hills* and *Woods* (especially in the North and South parts,) where are great store of wild *Cattle*, as *Hogs, Cows, Horses, and Asses*, which were hither brought out of *Spain* for a breed: and these *Savanas* were formerly *fields* of *Indian Maize* or *Wheat*, which after they had destroyed all the *Natives*, which amounted unto about 60000; were converted to *Pastures* for the feeding their *cattle*. *Their Cattle.*

The air is here more temperate than in any of the *Caribbe Isles*, as seated more northerly, and alwaies cooled with fresh *Breezes* that constantly blow easterly, and refreshed with frequent *showers*, and such *Dews* that fall in the night (much quickning the growth of what is planted) that it may truly be called *Temperate, healthful, and delightful*. *The air and temperature.*

It is in no part troubled with those *storms of wind* called *Hurricanes*, which the *Caribbe Isles* are much pestered with, to their great annoyance and damage; but hath gentle and refreshing winds, which constantly blow all the day from nine in the morning easterly, and become more fresh as the Sun mounteth higher, by reason of which *travel* or *labour* is sufferable; but from about eight at night to about eight in the morning, it frequently blows westerly; and with these *winds* or *breezes* the *Vessels* get out of the *Harbours*, and ply to Windward.

There

Days and
Nights almost
equal.

Its Commo-
dities and
trade.

There is scarce any sensible lengthning or shortning of the *days or nights* throughout the Year; and the *Winter months* are only known by a little more *rain and thunder*.

This *Island* doth produce many excellent *Commodities*, which time may bring to good perfection; *viz. Sugars* so good that they out-sell those of the *Barbados* *5 s. per cent. Indico, Cotton*, which is excellent fine; *Tobacco* but indifferent; and therefore not much planted; *Hydes, Tortoisies* in great store, whose *meat* is excellent to eat, and their *shells* much esteemed for several curious works; *Copper*, several sorts of *woods* for *Dyers*, as *Fustick, Red-wood*, a kind of *Log-wood, &c.* also *Cedar, Mithogeny, Brasiletto, Lignum Vita, Ebony, Granadilla*, with many other sweet-scenting, and curious *woods* fit for choise works, whose names are not yet known, nor indeed their excellencies. *Ginger* which thriveeth exceedingly, *Salt* in great abundance, *Salt-peter, Codd, Pepper, Pimento*, or *Jamaica-pepper*, very Aromatical, and of so curious a *Gust*, that it hath the mixt taste of divers *spices*; *Druggs* in great abundance, as *Guacum, China-root, Sassa-parilla, Vanillo, Cassia-Fistula, Tamerindes, Achits, or Anetto*, which is like to prove a good *Commodity*, with many other *Druggs, Balsoms, and Gums*, very good to cure many *Hurts, Ulcers, and Distempers* in the body, whose names are not yet known; also *Coucheaneil*, but above all *Cocoa*, of which *Chocolate* is made, the principal and most beneficial *Commodity* in the *Isle*, which hath induced abundance to imploy their stocks in planting of *Cocoa-nutts*, for the making and managing of which, with the great profit that according to experience hath been made thereof, you may have recourse to that Description of *Jamaica*; with the other *American Plantations* of the English, lately published by me in *Octavo*.

Their Cattle. In this *Isle* are greater abundance of *Cattle*, then in most of the *English Plantations*, as *Cows, Sheep, Goats, and Hogs*.

Their Fish. In the *Rivers, Bays, Roads, and Creeks*, are very excellent *fish*, and in such abundance, that it contributes much to the feeding of the *Inhabitants*: and those that frequent this *Isle*, say, That they have few of those sorts common to us in *England*, but great variety of those appropriate to the *Indies*, as *Tortoise*, esteemed the wholesomest food in the *Indies*, *Snappers, Crabs, Lobsters, Tarbams, Macquerels, Mullots, Cavallos, Parras-fish, Cony-fish, Green-Turtles*, with abundance of other sorts, too tedious to repeat.

Their Fowl and Birds. Here are great plenty of *Hens, Turkeys, Ducks, Teale, Wigen, Geese, Pigeons, Turtle-Doves, Guiny-hens, Plovers, Flemings's, Snipes, Parats*, with great variety of small *Birds*.

Fruits. Excellent *fruits* here are in great plenty all the year long, *viz. Oranges, Pomé-granates, Citrons, Lemons, Cocar-nuts, Limes, Guavars, Mammes, Alume-Supotai, Supotillan, Avicatan, Cashues, Prickle-Apples, Prickle-Pears, Grapes, Sower-figs, Custard-Apples, Dildowes, Plantines, Pines, Maccons, Papayers, Indian-Figgs, Bananoes, and Mellons, &c.*

Herbs and Roots. Here likewise grow very well all manner of *Summer Garden-Herbs* and *Roots* common to us in *England*, as *Lettice, Parsley, Rosemary, Lavander, Marjoram, Savory, Thyme, Sage, Parslane, &c.* and for *Roots, Pease, Beans, Cabages, Calfsflowers, Turnips, Potatoes, Onions, Radish, &c.*

Hurtful things. There are upon this *Island* very few obnoxious *Beasts or Insects*; those most hurtful are *Musketoes* and *Merry-wings*, a sort of stinging *flies* that are troublesome in some parts of the *Isle*, but above all *Aligators*, which are very voracious *creatures*, yet seldom prey upon a man, as being very easie to be avoided: but as they are obnoxious on one hand, so are they found to be useful on the other, for their fat is a Sovereign Ointment for any internal ach or pain in the *joynts or bones*. The

The diseases that Strangers are most incident unto are *Dropsies* (occasionally often by ill *dyet*, *drunkenness*, and *slushfulness*) *Calentures*, too frequently the product of *Surfeits*, also *Fevers* and *Agues*, which although very troublesome, yet are seldom mortal. And it hath been experimentally found, that there is no such antipathy betwixt the constitutions of the *English* and this *Clima*, for occasioning sickness or contagion, more then in other parts; for if a good *dyet* and moderate *exercises* are used, without excess of *drinking*, they may enjoy a competent measure of health.

This Island abounds in good *Bays*, *Roads*, and *Harbours*; the principal amongst which are

its Bays and Harbours.

Port-Royal.

Port-Royal, formerly called *Cogway*, situate on the extreme end of that long point of Land, which makes the *Harbour*, which is exceeding commodious for shipping, and is secured by one of the strongest *Castles* his Majesty hath in all *America*, in which are mounted about sixty pieces of *Ordnance*, and is well guarded by *Souldiers*. It is land-lock'd by a point of Land which runs twelve miles South-east from the main of the *Isle*, having the great River that runs by *Los Angeles* and *St. Jago* falling into it, where *ships* do commonly water, and conveniently wood. The *Harbour* is two or three leagues cross in most places, and hath every where good *Anchorage*, and is so deep, that a Ship of 1000 *Tons* may lay her sides to the shoar of the Point, and load and unload with Planks on float: which commodiousness doth make it to be the most frequented by *ships of War* and *Merchandize*; and as much inhabited by *Merchants*, *Storehouse-keepers*, *Vintners*, and *Alehouse-keepers*, being the only noted place of *Trade* in the *Isle*, and doth contain (since the *English* became Masters thereof) about 300 *Houses*, which are as dear rented as if they stood in well traded *streets* in *London*; nevertheless its situation is very unpleasant and uncommodious, having neither *earth*, *wood*, or *fresh-water*, but only made up of a hot loose Sand. And being thus populous, and so much frequented, *provisions* are very dear.

Port-Morant, seated in the Eastern-point, a very capacious and secure *Harbour*, where *Ships* do conveniently wood, water, and ride safe from the Winds; and about this part is a potent *Colony* settled.

Port-Morant.

Old-Harbour, Westwards of *St. Jago*, a good Bay for *Ships*.

Old-Harbour.

Point-Negril, in the extreme Western-point, very good and secure to Windward, in which Men of War do often ply when they look for the *Spanish Ships*; whence a little Westwards was seated the old Town *Melilla*, founded by *Columbus* after his Shipwreck there, which was the first place the *Spaniards* settled at, but afterwards deserted.

Point-Negril.

Port-Antonio, seated in the North, a very safe land-lock'd *Harbour*, only the coming in is somewhat difficult, the Channel being narrowed by a little *Island* that lyes off the mouth of the *Port*, being wholly taken up by the Right Honorable *Charles Earl of Carlisle*.

Port-Antonio.

Along the Coast are several other good *Bays* and *Harbours*, amongst which in the South part are those of *Michael-hole*, *Micary-bay*, *Allegator-pond*, *Point-pedro*, *Palate-bay*, *Lewana-bay*, *Blanchfield-bay*, and *Cabaritas-bay*. Also in the North part *Port-Maria*, *Ora-Cabessa*, *Cold-Harbour*, *Rio-Nova*, *Montegay-bay*, and *Orange-bay*, all very good and commodious for shipping.

Other Harbours.

In the time of the *Spaniards* here were several *Towns*, many of which are now of little or no account; but those of most note were

its Towns.

Sevilla, seated in the North part, once beautified with a *Collegiate Church*, whose Chief bare the Title of *Abbot*; amongst whom was *Peter Martyr*, who described the History of the *West-Indies* by *Deceases*.

Sevilla.

Melilla

Molilla.
Orilla.

St. Jago.

St. Jago.

No. division.

Number of
Inhabitants.

Molilla, already treated of.

Orilla, on the South Sea, where are many *Rocks*, and amongst their banks some *Iles*, as *Servavilla*, *Quitsuena*, and *Serrana*, but above all *St. Jago*, or *St. Jago de la Vega*, seated about six miles within the Land, in a Plain, by a River, and about twelve miles from *Port-Royal*, a place of great account when the *Spaniards* were Masters of the *Ile*, and of that largeness that it contained about 2000 *houses*, and for Divine Worship had two *Churches*, two *Chappels*, and an *Abbey*; But when the *English* became Masters of the *Ile* (under the conduct of General *Venables*) its *Houses* were destroyed to about four or five hundred, and its *Churches* and *Chappels* reduced to a fewer number, and those that remained were sufficiently spoiled and harried. But since the *English* have made a settlement, this *Town* is become of considerable account, where the *Governour* resideth, and where the chief *Courts* of *Judicature* are held, which makes it to be well resorted unto and inhabited, so that its ruinous *Houses* are for the most part repaired, and is in hopes to arrive to a greater largeness then formerly it was; and its *Inhabitants* live in great pleasure, where they have their *Havana*, in which the better sort recreate themselves every Evening in their *Coaches*, or on *Horse-back*, as the Gentry do here in *Hide-Park*.

About the mid-way betwixt *St. Jago* and *Port-Royal*, and on the mouth of the River is seated *Passage*, a place of about thirty or forty *Houses*, built for the convenience of passage to *Port-Royal* from *St. Jago*. And here is a *Fort* raised by the *English*, the better to secure the same.

And although there are for the present no more *Towns*, yet the *Iland* is divided into 14 *Precincts*, *Divisions*, or *Parishes*, many of which are well inhabited, especially all the Southern part from *Pointe-Morant*, almost to *Point-Negrill*, so far as the ridge or chain of *Mountains* that runneth in the midst of the *Ile*; nor are its Northern parts (especially near unto the Sea) without *Inhabitants* and *Plantations*, though not so thick, as Southwardly about *St. Jago*, but of late have much encreased.

I cannot certainly affirm the number of the *English* in this *Ile*, but according to the last Survey some years since taken, and returned into *England* by Sir *Thomas Modford*, late *Governour* thereof, each *Precinct* or *Parish* contained as followeth.

<i>Port-Royal</i>	500 Families,	3500 Inhabitants.
<i>St. Katherine's</i>	658 Families,	6270 Inhabitants.
<i>St. Johns</i>	83 Families,	996 Inhabitants.
<i>St. Andrews</i>	194 Families,	1552 Inhabitants.
<i>St. Davids</i>	80 Families,	560 Inhabitants.
<i>St. Thomas</i>	59 Families,	590 Inhabitants.
<i>Clarindon</i>	143 Families,	1430 Inhabitants.

1714

15298

Note that the four *Parishes* on the North-side of the *Ile*, to wit, *St. James*, *St. Georges*, *St. Maries*, and *St. Anns*; as also the Leward-most Parish, called *St. Elizabeths*, together with the two unnamed, both adjoining to *St. Elizabeths*, were not as then so particularly surveyed, by reason of their distance and new settlements: nevertheless they were found according to calculation to amount to about 2000 *Inhabitants*; but all these, as also those seven aforementioned, are now exceedingly encreased, and supposed to exceed double, if not treble the number. And the great encouragement of gaining riches, with a pleasant life, doth invite every year abundance of people

people to inhale here, quitting their concerns at Barbados, and other our American Plantations; so that in a short time it is likely to become the most potent and richest Colony in the West-Indies.

And besides the aforesaid number of *Inhabitants*, there are reckoned to belong to the *Ile* about 3000 lusty and stout fighting men, who employed their times formerly as *Privateers*, *Shoop*, and *Boat-men*, whose courage hath been sufficiently evidenced in their late exploit and attempt made against the *Spaniards* at *Panama*.

As concerning the *Laws* by which they are governed, they are assimilated (as near as may be) to those of *England*; having their several *Courts*, *Magistrates*, and *Officers* for the executing of Justice on criminal Offenders, and the hearing and determining of causes betwixt party and party; and for the better assistance of the Governour, he hath his *Council* to consult with.

BARBADOES, the most considerable Colony the *English* have amongst that fry of Islands which pass under the name of the *Caribbe Isles*, or the *Isles of Antilles*. Is situated in the North Latitude of 13 degrees and 20 minutes: And although but of a small circuit (being reckoned not above eight leagues in length, and five in breadth where broadest, being of an Oval form) yet is it a potent Colony, and able on occasion to arm 10000 fighting men; which, with the strength that nature hath bestowed upon it, is able to hold defiance to the stoutest foe, having been several times (but in vain) assaulted by the *Spaniards*.

This *Ile* is very hot, especially for eight months; yet not so hot but that labour or travel is sufferable: but were it not for the cool breezes of wind which rise with the *Sun*, and bloweth freshest as the *Sun* mounteth up; it would be unsufferable. And it is observed, that although the people do so much sweat, yet they have not the faintness as with us, in the months of *July* and *August*; neither are they so thirsty; unless occasioned by excess of labour, or drinking of strong drinks and waters, which the people here are too much addicted unto, to their great hurt. And the air, though thus hot, is very moist, which causeth all *Iron-works*, *Knives*, *Swords*, *Locks*, *Keys*, &c. to rust; so that without continual usage, they will soon become useless. But this great heat and moisture doth cause the *Plants* and *Trees* to grow very quick and large.

It is not over-plentifully watered with *Rivers* or fresh *Springs*, there being but one that may appropriate to it self that name; yet notwithstanding the *Inhabitants* are not destitute thereof; for the *Country* lying low, and for the most part even, there are several *Pools* or *Ponds*, besides most *Houses* have *Wells*, or *Cisterns* which are always supplied with *Rain-water*. And here is a *River* which is called *Tough-river*; from the top of whose waters is gathered an oyl, which serveth them to burn in *Lamps*.

The *soil* is exceeding fertile, bearing crops all the year long; and its *Trees* are always clothed in their *Summer* *leaves*; which renders it very delightful to the *Inhabitants*: But the two principal seasons for planting, is in *May* and *November*; nevertheless the *Sugar-Canes* are planted all the year round. And the making of *Sugar* is not only very chargeable, but also as dangerous, and subject to many casualties, either in the *Boiling-house*, with the *Coppers* and *Furnaces*; in the *Rolling-room*; in the *Silk-house*, or in the *Curing-house*.

The *Commodities* here found are, *Sugars* (which, though not so white as those of *Brasile*, yet better when refined, as being of a finer grain,) *Indigo*, *Cotton-wool*, *Ginger*, *Logwood*, *Fustick*, *Lignum-vita*, &c. And these *Commodities*,

Commodities, especially *Sugar*, *Indigo*, *Cotten-wool*, and *Ginger*, are here in such great abundance, that about 200 *Sail of Ships* and *Vessels* have yearly their loading, which after imported in the several Ports of *England* and *Ireland*, are again in great quantities exported to Foreign parts. And in exchange of these aforesaid *Commodities*, they take such as are necessary for the use of man, as well for the *back and belly*, as for their *Plantations*; together with *Servants* and *Slaves*; and it is observed that the better the *Commodities* are, the sooner will they find vent.

For the *Fruits*, *Beasts*, *Fowl*, *Fish*, &c. see in the description of *Jamaica* the division.

As concerning their *Trees*, *Fruits*, *Herbs*, *Roots*, *Fowl*, *Beasts*, *Insects*, and *Fish*, they are much the same as are found at *Jamaica*, and the rest of these *Iles*, to which I refer you.

This *Ile* is severed into eleven *Precincts* or *Parishes*, in which are fourteen *Churches* and *Chappels*: And here are many Places that may not be unaptly called *Towns*, as being composed of a long and spacious Street; and indeed the whole *Ile* for these many years is so taken up by *Planters* (there being no waste ground to be found) that it is throughout beset with *Houses*, at no great distance one from another. But its chief places are

St. Michaels, formerly called the *Bridge*, or *Indian-bridge*, situate at the bottom of *Carlisle-bay* in the Leeward, or Southern part of the *Ile*; which Bay is very capacious, deep, and secure for *Ships*, being large enough to entertain about 500 *Sail of Vessels* at one time. The *Town* is long, containeth several *Streets*, is graced with abundance of well-buile *Houses*, and is very populous, and the rather as being the residence of the *Governour*, or his *Deputy*, the place of *Judicature*, and the *Scale of Trade*, where most of the *Merchants* and *Factors* in the *Ile* have their *Store-houses* or *Shops*, for the negotiation of their affairs. The *Town* is ill seated, the ground being lower than the banks of the *Sea*, by which means the *Spring-tides* do flow over, and there remaining, make a kind of a moorish bog, which doth occasion it to be more unhealthful than the other parts of the *Ile*. For its defence, and the security of the *Ships*, it hath two strong *Forts* opposite to each other, with a *Plat-form* in the midst, which also commands the *Road*, all which are well fortified with great *Guns*, &c. the principal of these *Forts* is called *Charles Fort*, and is seated on *Nedham's-point*.

Little-Bristol, formerly *Sprights-bay*, seated about four leagues Leewards from *St. Michaels*; hath a commodious Road for *Ships*; which makes it to be well frequented and traded unto; and is strongly defended by two powerful *Forts*.

St. James, formerly called the *Hall*, seated not far from *Bristol*; hath the accommodation of a good Road for *Ships*; enjoyeth a good trade; and for its defense, besides a large *Plat-form*, hath fortified Breast-works: and in this *Town* is kept the monthly *Courts* for the *Precinct*.

Charles-Town, seated windwards of *St. Michaels* about two leagues, and on *Oyster-bay*, being secured by two *Forts* with a *Plat-form* in the midst. This *Town* hath the accommodation of weekly *Markets*; and here is kept the monthly *Courts* for the *Precinct*. The other *Parishes* are of less note. But along the *Sea-coast* these places are of some account, viz. *Fowl-bay*, *Austins-bay*, *Maxwells-bay*, *Black-rock*, the *Hole*, *Spikes-bay*, *Long-bay*, *Clarks-bay*, and *Comfance-bay*.

The *Inhabitants* of this *Ile* may be ranged under three sorts, to wit *Masters*, *Christian Servants*, and *Negro-slaves*; and these three sorts are exceeding numerous, for according to a calculation not long since made, the *Masters* and *Servants* did amount to about 50000, and the *Negroes* to about double the number.

The

American Plantations.

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and *Ginger*, are here
and *Vessels* have
Ports of *England*
foreign parts. And
as are necessary
their *Plantations*;
that the better the

Cowls, *Beasts*, *In-*
Jamaica, and the

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The *Town* is
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The *Masters* for the most part, live at the height of pleasure. The *Ser-*
vants at the expiration of five years, become *Freemen* of the *Island*, and
employ their times according to their abilities and capacities, either to
get a small *Plantation*, or to work at day labour in other *Plantations*, or
else to exercise their *Trades*, if so capacitated. And the *Negro-slaves* are
never out of their bondage, and the *Children* they get are likewise per-
petual *Slaves*.

The chiefest stock of a *Planter* consists in his *Servants* and *Slaves*; and
these they buy on *Ship-board*, as men buy *Horses* in a *Fair*, and according
as they are handsome, lusty, young, and well-shapen, either men or wo-
men, they give more or less: The general rates for *Christian Servants* be-
ing about 10 l. but if a *Joiner*, *Carpenter*, *Smith*, or the like useful trade
far more. And for *Negro-men* 20 l. and for *Women* about 15 l.

The Maintenance of the *Servants* and *Negro-slaves*, as to their *Dyes*, Their *Dyet*
Apparel and *Lodging*, is very mean, especially the *Negroes*. But as for the and *Apparel*.
Master-Planters, *Merchants*, *Factors*, and *Strangers*, they fare very
well, having their curious *Dishes*, and are very costly in their *Ap-*
parel.

Every *Sunday* (which should be set apart for the service of God) they
employ either in getting of the bark of *Trees*, and making ropes therewith,
which they truck away for *shirts*, *drawers*, and the like; or else spend
the day in *dancing*, *wrestling*, or the like recreations, which they much
delight in. And in their *dancing* they use very antick actions, their hands
having more of action then their feet, and their head then either; nor do
the men and women dance together but apart: and the *Musick* to which
they dance is a sort of *Kettle-drum* one bigger then another, which makes
a strange, various, and unharmonious noise.

This *Isle* is governed by *Laws* assimilated to those of *England*, for all
matters either *Civil*, *Ecclesiastick*, *Criminal*, *Maritime*, or *Martial*; yet not
without some few appropriate to themselves, which are not repugnant to
the *Laws* of this *Nation*. And for the execution of these *Laws*, they have
their several *Courts* of *Judicature*, and *Officers* to administer *Justice*, ha-
ving five Sessions yearly, besides inferior *Courts* held monthly in each
of the four *Circuits* which this *Isle* is divided into, from which *Appeals* may
be made to the *Supream Court*. Here are also *Justices* of the *Peace*, *Con-*
*stable*s, *Church-wardens*, and *Tything-men*. And at the Governours plea-
sure (which at present is the Right Honorable *William* Lord *Willoughby*, Ba-
ron *Willoughby* of *Parham*, &c.) he calleth an assembly for the making of
new *Laws* (so as not contrary to those of *England*), and for the abolish-
ing of old; which said Assembly is much of the Nature of our *Parliament*,
and doth consist of the Governour as *Supream*, his ten *Council* as so
many *Peers*, and two *Burgesses* chosen by the *Commonalty* out of each
Parish.

St. CHRISTOPHERS, so called from *Christopher Columbus* the first *Island* of *St.*
discovered thereof, situate in the *Latitude* of 17 degrees and 25 minutes,
and in *circumference* about 75 miles. The *Land* lyeth high and mountainous in
the midst, from which spring several *Rivers*, which oft-times, by rea-
son of the *Rains* that fall down the *Mountains*, are over-bowen to the
great damage of the *Inhabitants*.

The *Soil* is light and sandy, and very apt to produce several sorts of
Fruits, *Provisions*, and *Commodities*, as *Sugar*, *Tobacco*, *Cotton*, *Ginger*, &c.
This *Isle* by reason of its several great and steep *Mountains*, between
which are *Springs* of hot and sulphurous water, with horrid *Precesses*,
and thick *Woods*, is rendered very impassable through the midst; and the
steep

steeply ascents of the *Mountains* are divided into several *Stages* or *Stories*, where are spacious ways.

On the *Sea-side* there is a *Salt-pit* called *Gul de sac*; and not far from the said *Salt-pit*, there is a small *Isthmus* of Land, which reacheth within a mile and a half of the *Ile* of *Nieves*.

Its division
and inhabi-
tants.

The whole *Ile* is divided into four *Quarters* or *Cantons*, two of which are possessed by the *English*, and two by the *French*; which parts are not so well watered as those of the *English*, but are better for *Tillage*, and not so *hilly*.

Its Forts.

The *English* are more populous than the *French*, and have two fortified places, one commanding the great *Haven*, and the other a descent not far from *Poins de sable*. The *French* have four strong *Forts*, of which one hath Regim^t works like a *Citadel*; that of most note commands the *Haven*, and is called *Basse-Terre*. And both the *English* and the *French* keep constant Guard at their *Forts*, placed at the entrance of the *Paths* which lead to the several *Havens*, for the better security of each other.

Its Churches.

Towns pos-
sessed by the
French.

Here are five *Churches* in those parts belonging to the *English*, viz. one at *Sandy-point*, one at *Palm-tree*, another near the great Road, and two at the inlet of *Cayenne*, with many fair structures. And the *French*, besides their several *habitations*, dispersed up and down in their *Quarters*, have at *Basse-Terre* (near the *Haven* where the *Ships* lye at Anchor) a *Town* of a good bigness, whose *Houses* are well built of *Brick*, *Free-stone*, and *Timber*; where the *Merchants* have their *Store-houses*, and is well inhabited and traded unto. Here is a fair and large *Church*, also a publick *Hall* for the administration of Justice, likewise an *Hospital* for such as cannot get cure at their *Houses* of their diseases; and for its defence a stately *Castle*, (being the residence of the Governour) most pleasantly seated at the foot of a high *Mountain* not far from the *Sea*, having spacious *Courts*, delightful *Walks* and *Gardens*, and enjoyeth a curious prospect.

Island of
Nieves describ-
ed.

MEVIS, or *MEVIS*, a small *Ile* of not above eighteen miles in circuit, seated near unto *St. Christophers*, and in the Latitude of 17 degrees and 19 minutes.

A Mountain
of a great
height.

In this *Ile* there is but one *Mountain*, and that seated in the midst thereof, which is of a great eminency, but of an easie access and clothed with *Trees* from its summit to the bottom; and about this *Mountain* are the *Plantations* which reach to the *Sea-shore*.

Its fertility,
Springs, &c.

It is indifferent fertile, hath store of *Deer*, and other Game for hunting; and hath divers *Springs* of fresh water, and one of a hot and mineral water, not far from whose Spring-head are *Baths* made, which are much frequented for the curing of several distempers in the body of man.

Its inhabi-
tants and
trade.

It is inhabited by about 3 or 4000, who live well, and drive a trade for such things as they have occasion for, by exchanging such *Commodities* as the *Ile* produceth, as *Sugar*, *Cotton*, *Ginger*, *Tobacco*, &c.

Its Churches,
Forts, and
Store-houses.

It is a well governed *Colony*, where Justice is duly administered, and all Vices severely punished. For Divine worship it hath three *Churches*; and for its further defence a strong *Fort* for the security of the *Ships* in the Road, called *Bath-boy*; and for the accommodation of its *Inhabitants* a publick *Store-house*.

Island of *An-
tego* describ-
ed.

This *Ile* (as the rest of the *Caribbees*) is troubled with *Chigoi*, *Musketto's*, *Muriguins*, and other *Sting-flies*, which do much annoy the *Inhabitants*.

ANTEGO, seated in the Latitude of 16 degrees and 11 minutes, about 6 or 7 leagues in length, and in many places as much in breadth; of a difficult access, and very dangerous for shipping, by reason of the *Recks* that encompass it.

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It hath some few Springs of *Fresh water*, besides which the *Inhabitants* which are about 8 or 900, have made several *Cisterns* and *Ponds* for the preserving of *Rain-water*.

Here are great plenty of most sorts of *Wild-fowl*; nor is it wanting in its Provision of *Venison* and tame *Cattle*; and for *Fish* it hath great abundance, amongst *one*, which is the *Sword-fish*, which of all others would be the chief in the *Sea*.

The *Commodities* that this *Isle* affordeth are *Sugar*, *Indigo*, *Ginger*, *Tobacco*, &c. its Commodities.

St. VINCENT, in the *Latitude* of 16 degrees, of about 20 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; and of a fertile *soil*, yielding abundance of *Sugar-Canes*, which grow naturally without planting. It is well watered with *Rivers*, and affordeth many safe *Roads* and convenient *Bays* for shipping; but at present not much inhabited by the *English*. Island of St. Vincent described.

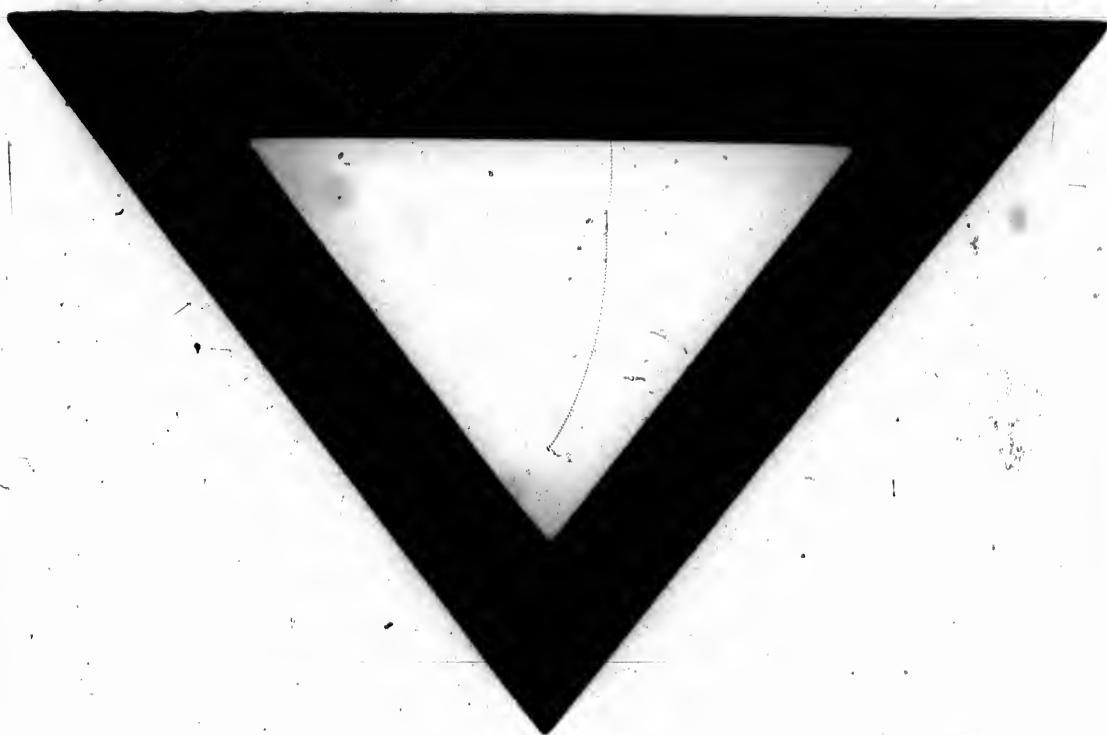
DOMINICA, seated in the *Latitude* of 15½ degrees, of about 12 leagues in length, and 8 in breadth; is very *mountainous*, yet not without many fertile *Valleys*, which produce several *Commodities*, but chiefly *Tobacco*, and be of some account, if that the *English* could but subdue the *Natives* who are *Canibals*, and do much annoy them. Island of Dominica described.

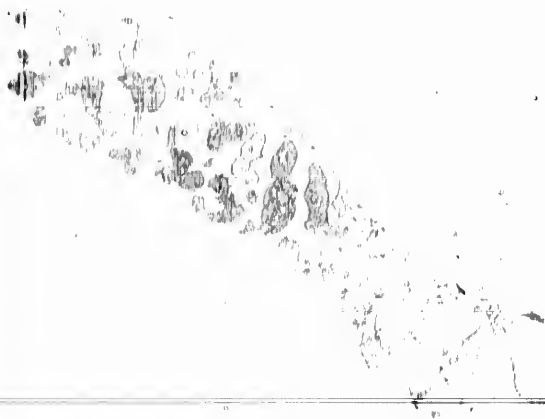
MONTSERRAT, seated in the *Latitude* of 17 degrees, of a very small extent, not exceeding 10 miles in length, and less in breadth; It is much inclined to *Mountains*, which are well clothed with *Cedar* and other *Trees*; and the *Valleys* and *Plains* are very fertile. It is most inhabited by the *English*, who have here a *Church* for Divine worship. Island of Montserrat described.

ANGUILLA, in the *Latitude* of 18 degrees, and 31 minutes, is about 10 leagues in length, and 3 in breadth; an *Isle* but slenderly inhabited, and esteemed not worth the keeping. Island of Anguilla described.

BARBADA, in the *Latitude* of 17½ degrees, of no great extent, not exceeding 15 miles in length: nor is it of any considerable account to the *English*, who are the possessors thereof; yet is it found to be of a fertile *soil*, and well stored with *Cattle*, *Sheep*, &c. and would produce good *Commodities*, were it well managed to the advantage of the *Inhabitants*. Island of Barbada described.

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