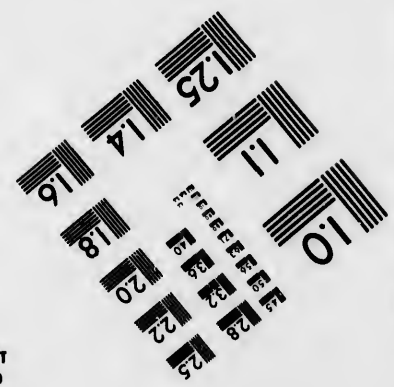
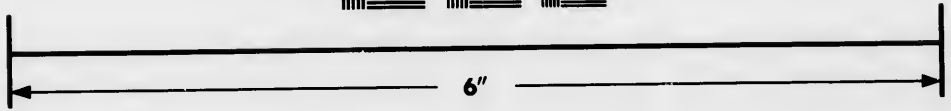
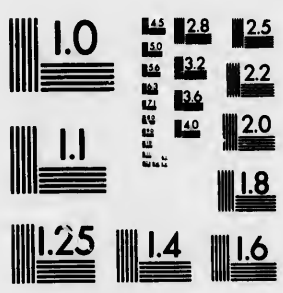


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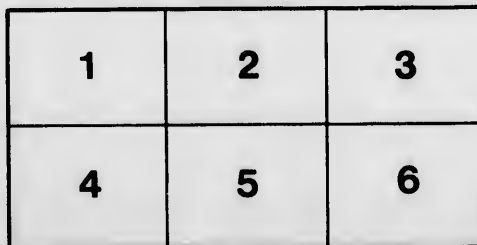
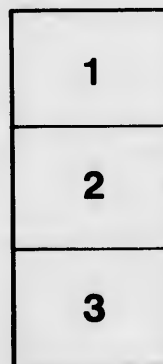
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Admirall des



ADRIAEN SZ
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Prov.^{ces} Unies.

Vaughan Sculp.

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DESCRIPTION

Of the ISLAND of

F A M A I C A ;

With the other Isles and Territories
in *A M E R I C A*, to which the
English are Related, *viz.*

Barbadoes,
St. Christophers,
Nievis, or Me-
vis,
Antego,
St. Vincent.
Dominica,
Montserrat,
Anguilla.

Barbada,
Bermudes,
Carolina,
Virginia,
Maryland,
New-York,
New-England,
New-Found-
Land.

Published by *Richard Blome.*

TOGETHER
With the Present State of
A L G I E R S.

L O N D O N,

Printed by *F. B.* for *Dorman Newman*, at the
Kings-Arms in the *Poultrey*. 1678.

1791

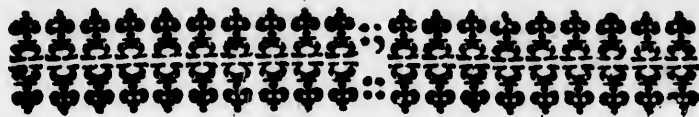
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TO HIS
SACRED MAJESTY
CHARLES II.

King of *England, Scotland,*
France, and Ireland, &c.

Dread Sovereign.



HIS small Trea-
tise, or Description,
of Your Majesties
Dominions and ter-
ritories in *America*, humbly
presents its self unto Your
Royal Patronage, by the
hands of

Your MAJESTIES most
humble and obedient
Subject and Servant,
Richard Blome.

TO HIS

SACRED MAJESTY
CHARLES II.

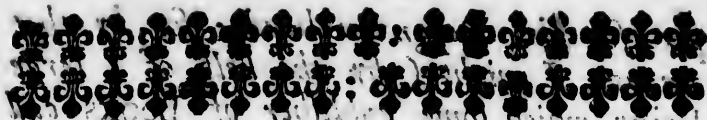
King of England, Scotland,
France, and Ireland, &c.

Dear Sovereign

Small Treatise
of the Description
of your Majesties
Dominions and ter-
ritories in France, or, humbly
presented as well unto your
Royal Patronage by the
hands of



JOHN BASTIEN
Printer and Stationer
Subject and Servant
of the King



THE
P R E F A C E

T O T H E

R E A D E R .

HAVING the favour of some Notes from my Honoured Friend Sir Thomas Linch Knight, about the Description of the Island of Jamaica, whose Worth and Ingevuity hath lately merited from his Majesty the Government of the said Isle ; as likewise the opportunity of several Papers relating to the Affairs and Description of the other Isles and Territories in America, wherein the English are concerned, which I received from the hands of several of my Friends who are related thereunto, I thought them very fit to be Published. The said Notes and Papers I have digested into a clearer and more compendious Method ; being brief Descriptions thereof, which this small Treatise only aimeth at ; and not to trouble the Reader with large and unnecessary discourses no ways proper

To the Reader.

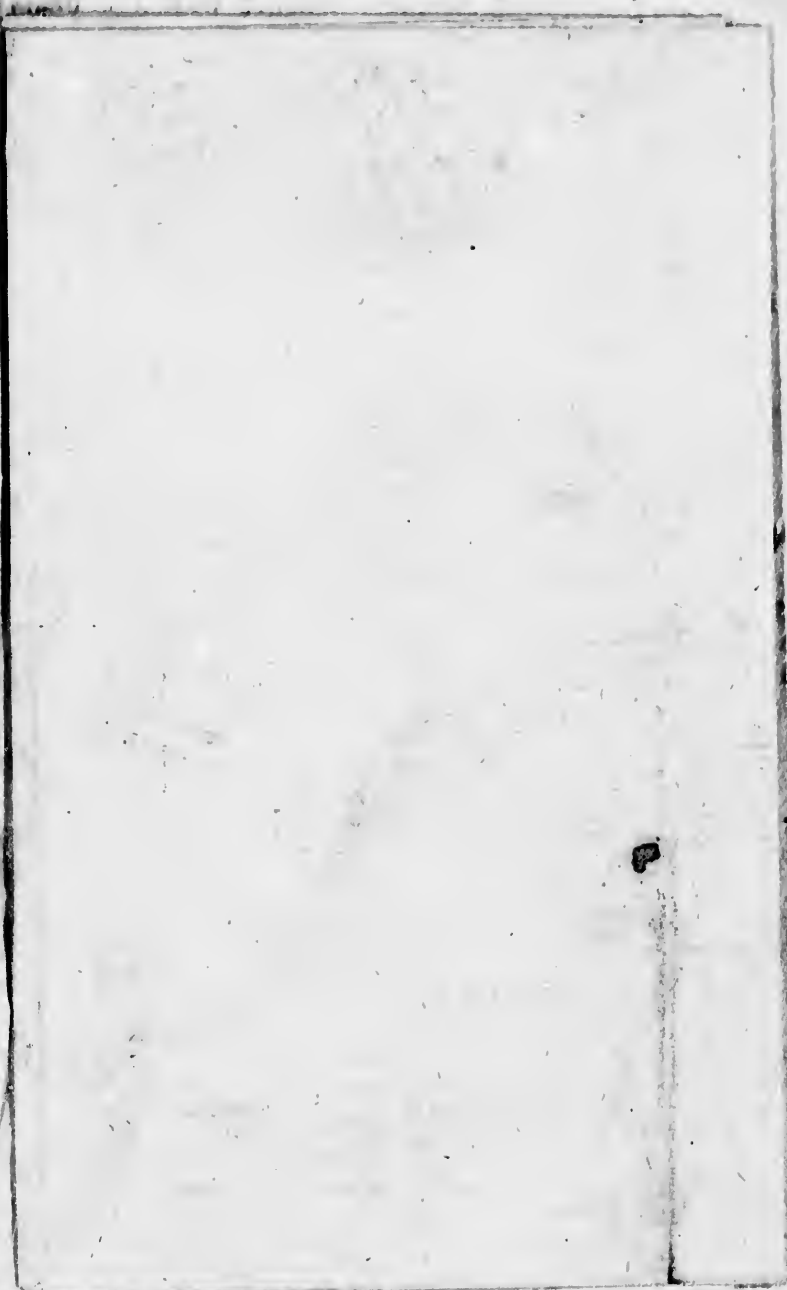
per. for the Design in hand : for by that means ; I might (by the help of a large Print which some Publisher of Books call Ornamental) have put them to an unnecessary charge in Buying , and as great a trouble in Reading. I have also added some Maps for the more utility thereof , which were taken from the Latest Surveys.

Rich. Blome.

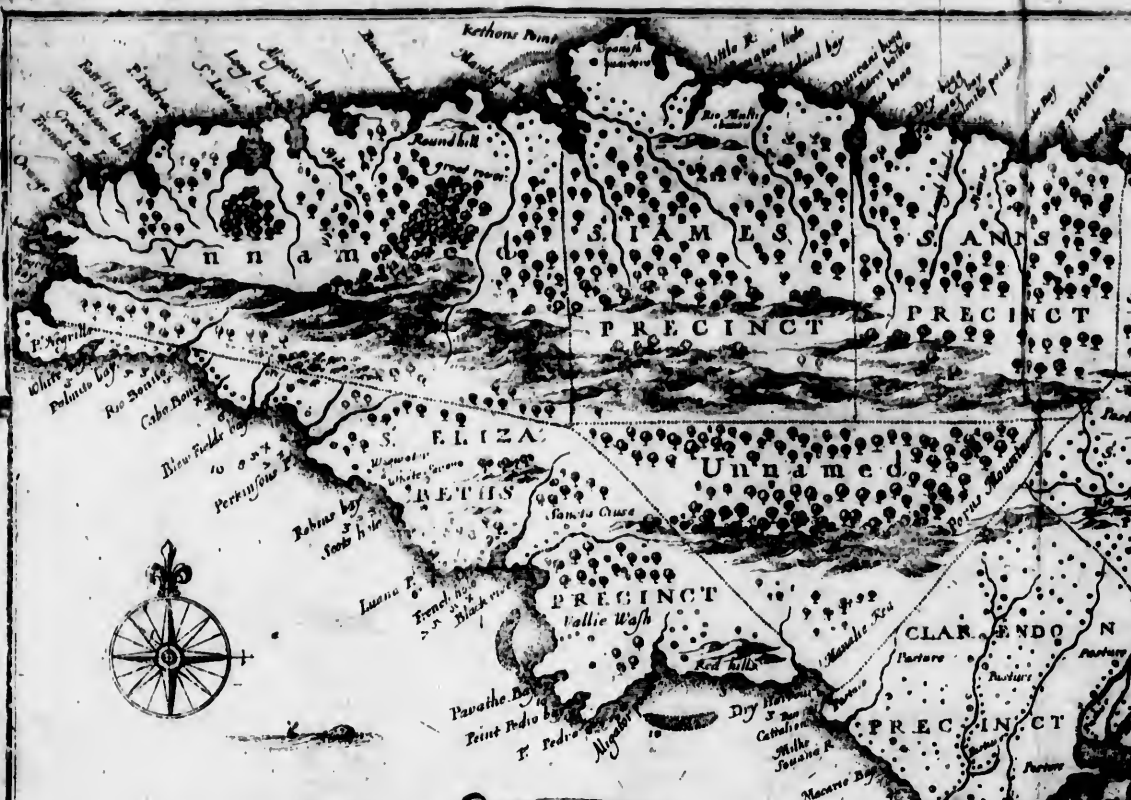
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(1)



continued Ridge of lofty Mountains which
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DROIT.

A New & Exact Mapp
of y^e Isle of

JAMAICA

as it was lately Surveyed by order of S. Thomas Medford Bar. late Governour
divided into Precincts, or Parishes, with its Ports, Bayas, etc.

His Majesty's Governour
S. Thomas Medford
Bar. late Governour
of y^e Isle.

S. Thomas Medford
Knight, Governour
of y^e Isle.

The Arms of the Governour

Scale of Miles

LONDON
Printed for Richard
Blome. A. 1671.

To the Reader.

Defen in hand : for by that



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A NEW
SURVEY;
 O R,
 Description of the Island of
J A M A I C A.

THe Island of *Jamaica* lyeth betwixt the Its Scitu
Tropicks in the 17. and 18. Degrees of ation.
Northern Latitude; and beareth from off
 the Island of *Hispaniola* Eastward, about
 35. Leagues.

From the Island of *Cuba* Northwards, about 20.
 Leagues.

From *Porto Bello* Southwards, about 160.
 Leagues.

From *Carthagen* South-easterly about 140.
 Leagues.

From *Rio de la Hache* in the Continent South-
 easterly, 160. Leagues.

The form and Extent of the Isle.

It is something inclined to an Oval Form, be- Its Form
 ing from East to West 170 Miles in length; and and Ex-
 from North to South in the Midst where it is broa- rent.
 dest about 70, it waxing narrower and narrower
 at both extream ends.

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 waters the *Islands*, to the great refreshment and accommodation of the *Inhabitants*.

The Soyle, Fertility, &c.

Its Soyl,
and Fer-
tility.

It is in most parts (especially the north) of a rich and fat *Soyl*, being of a *blackish Earth*, in many places mixt with a *Clay*, and in some, as the south West *Parts*, it is of a more red and loose *Earth*, but every where incomparable apt to produce, and liberally to answer the *Cultivators* coit and pains for what is planted; being always *Springing*, and its *Trees* and *Plants* never disrobed of their *summer Livery*, every month being to them as our *May*, or *April*.

Savanas,
formerly
Fields of
Indian
Maiz.

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 *Cattel*) which by report were sometimes *Feilds* of *Indian Maiz*, or *Wheat*, which when the *Spaniards* became *Masters* of the *Isle*, they converted to *Pasture* for the feeding of their *Cattel*; bringing hither from *Spain*, *Horses*, *Cows*, *Hoggs*, and *Afenegros* for a Breed, after they had destroyed all the *Natives*, or *Indians*, which according to calculation, did amount to about 60000. which *Cattel* did exceedingly encrease, witness the great heards of *Horses*, and other *Cattel*, that are now wild in the *Woods*; besides the great quantities of *Cows* that have been Killed by the *English*, since they became *Masters* thereof: And these *Savanas* are the most barren, as being so long made use of without Tillage; yet doth they produce such great Plenty of *Grass*, that the *English* are constrained to burn it up.

The

Jamaica.

The Air, and Temperature.

The *Air* is here more temperate then in any of the *Caribbee Isles*, as seated more Northerly, and of as mild a temperature (as to *Heat*) as any place between the *Topicks*, being always cooled with fresh Breezes, that constantly bow easterly, and refreshed with frequent *Showers* of *Rain*, and such *Dews* that fall in the night (much quickning the growth of what is *Planted*) that it may truly be called *temperate* and healthful; and by reason of its continual *Verdure* (as I have before noted) exceeding *Delightful*.

And it is observed that the *West* and *East Parts* of the *Isle* are most subject to *Rain* and *Winds*; and the *Woods* being also thick, and close, rendreth the *Air* less agreeable, then the *North* and *South Parts*, which are more plain and open, and less subject to *Rain* and *Winds*. The *Mountains* which run along the middle of the *Isle* from one extrem point to the other, are much *Cooler* then the other parts, infomuch that oft-times in the *Mornings* there is small white *Frosts*.

This *Island* is in no parts troubled with those *Hurricane* storms of *Wind* called *Hurricanes*, which all the *Caribbee Isles* are much pestered with, having sometimes by the violence of those *Gusts*, their *Ships* forced out of their *Roades*; and on *Shore*, their *Houses* blown down, and *provisions*, &c. rooted out of the *Earth*.

The Weather.

The *Weather* of this *Isle* is less certain then in the rest of the *Caribbee Isles*; the most observable wet seasons are in *November* or *May*; there being *Thunder* and *Rain* only by the *Winter* known.

ing no seemable *Winter* but by a little more *Rain*, and *Thunder*, in the winter moneths.

The winds here constantly blow all the day from nine in the Morning easterly, and become more fresher as the *Sun* mounteth higher, by reason of which, at mid-day *Travel* or *Labour* is sufferable. But from 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 wind-ward.

Days, and
Nights al-
most e-
qual

There is scarce any sensible lengthning or shortning of the *Days* or *Nights*, but are almost always of an equal length.

The *Sea ebbs* and *flows* seldome above a foot.

Hurricanes are here never known, as before I have noted; nor hath any *Vessel* been lost, or cast away on the *Coast*, since the *English* were *Masters* of it.

The Commodities, which this Island Produceth.

This *Isle* hath, and produceth many excellent *Commodities* and that in exceeding great Plenty, as *Sugars* so good, that they out-sell those of the *Barbadoes* 5. s. per *Cent.* there being at present about 70. *Sugar Works*, which may produce yearly 1710 thousand weight of *Sugar*, those still encreasing, and divers others a going up.

Sugars.

Cocao.

Cocao, the principal, and most beneficial *Commodity* of the *Isle*, which I shall anon take occasion to speak of more at large; and that by reason of the aptness of the ground to produce and bear it above other places: here being at present above 60. *Cocao walks*; besides abundance of young *walks* which are a growing up, and still more a planting, so that in time it will become the only noted place for that *Commodity* in the world, which is so much
made

Jamaica.

5

made use of by us, and other Nations, but in far greater measure by the Spaniards who alone are enough to take of the product of the Isle; so that there is no fear that it will become a drugg, and lye upon the hands of the Planter.

Indico this Isle produceth very good, there being at present more then 60. *Indico Works*, which may produce about 50000. weight of *Indico per. Annum*, and do like wise much encrease. Indico.

Cotton here hath an especial fineness, and is by all preferred before that of the *Carribbee Isles*. Cotton.

Tobacco is here indifferent good, being esteemed better then that of the *Barbadoes*, but it is not much planted, only a sufficiency to serve themselves; the other Commodities being more beneficial. Tobacco.

Hydes, of which great quantities have been Yearly made, and are found to be very large and good. Hydes.

Great store of *Tortoises* are taken on this Coast, whose meat (being excellent) they eat, and their *Shells* so much esteemed here in *England* for several curious works, finds good vent. Tortoise Shells.

Here are great variety of *Woods* for *Dyers*, as *Curious Fustick*, *Red-wood*, &c. also *Cedar*, *Mothogency*, *Woods*, *Brafilletto*, *Lignum-Vita*, *Ebozy*, *Granadilla*, and many other excellent sweet smelling, and curious woods fit for choise works, whose names are as yet not known; nor indeed their excellencies; but are exported in great quantities.

Copper, they are assured is in this Isle, for they have seen the *Ore*, wrought out of a *Mine* here; and by the *Spaniards* report, the *Bells* that hung in the great Church of *St. Iago*, were cast of the *Copper* of this *Island*. Copper.

Silver may probably be here, as well as in *Cuba*, and in the *Maine*; and the *English* have been shewed where the *Spaniards* had found a *Silver Mine*.

Mine, behind the *Mountains* west of *Cagway*.

Ambergreece (according to the *Spaniards* report) hath been often found on this *Coast*.

Salt. *Salt*, this *Island* might make great quantities, there being already 3 good and very large *Salt-ponds*, containing near 4000. *Acres* of ground; but as yet they make no more then for their own use: although there was made in one *Year* about 10000 *Bushels*; and the manager thereof, *Cap. Jo. Noye*, did affirm that he could have made as many *Tuuns* if they had had *Vent*.

Saltpeter. *Saltpeter* hath been found in many parts of the *Island*.

Ginger. *Ginger* grows better in this *Isle*, then in many of the *Carribbee Islands*: of which here is sufficiency planted.

Cod-Pepper. *Codd-pepper* which is so commonly used in all the *West Indies*, grows plentifully here.

Piemente. *Piemente*, or *Jamaica Pepper*, a spice of the form of *East-India Pepper*, very *Aromatical*, and of a curious *Gousto*, having the mixt taste of divers *Spices*, grows here in great plenty, wild in the *Mountains*. But the *Spaniards* did set a high esteem thereon, and exported it as a very choise *Commodity*, as indeed it is; and now it is begun to be planted by the *English*, and will become a good *Commodity*.

Drugs. *Drugs* are here in great abundance, as *Guaiacum*, *China-Roots*, *Sasapharilla*, *Cassia Fistula*, *Tamerinds*, *Vinillos*, *Achiots* or *Anetto*, which is like to prove a good *Commodity*. Here are also divers *Gums*, and *Roots*, wherewith experienced *Planters* do cure many *Hurts*, *Ulcers*, and *Distempers* of the *Body*. And by the report of an intelligent *Doctor*, which made it his business to search after such things, here are likewise *Contrayerva*, *Cyperas*, *Aloes*, *Asole Pis*, *Adjuntum*, *Nigrum*, *Cucumis Agrestis*,
Sumach

Gumms.

Sumach, Acacia, Miselto, with many other *Drugs, Balsoms and Gums*, whose names are not known, or remembred: but the *Planters* begin to be more expert in these *Drugs*, and endeavour to encrease them, and supply *England* therewith.

Cochaneil is produced by a *Plant* that grows in this *Iste*, but as yet the *English* want experience to husband it; easterly winds, and many other things being *Enemies* to its growth, besides the difficulty of making it. Cochaneil.

These with some others are the *Commodities* that this *Island* produceth, which if well improved, would soon become the best, and Richest *Plantation* that ever the *English* were, (or are like to be) *Masters* of.

I shall in the next place give you an *Account* of the management of a *Cocao walk*, with a calculation of its *Costs*, and *Profits* as it was lately estimated by a *Judicious* and great *Encourager* of the *Planters*, who communicated the *Observations* thereupon unto me.

Directions about a Cocao Walk.

First, take up 5 or 600. Acres of Land, which be sure choose in a good place proper to produce the Cocao, which will cost for the Sur- veying and Patent.	}	l.	s.
		010	0

For 3 Negro men, and as many Negro women at 20l. per head	}	120	0
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For 4 White Servants, with their passage and Dyet for a year	}	080	0
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For 20 Axes, 20 Bills, and 20 Hoos for them.	}	005	0
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f the Body.

For, which
uch things,

as, *Aloes*,
is *Agrestis*,

Sumach

For 6. *Negroes Dyet*, for Six months
at 2 s. per Day, untill you have some
provisions Grown in your *Plantation*. } 1. s.
018 5

For an *Overseer* to look after the *Ser-*
vants, for his *Wages* and *Diet* at 40 s.
per Month. } 1. s.
024 0

In all 257 5

And for the employing these *Servants* in your
Plantation as followeth: supposing them to Land,
and to be on the *Plantation* the first of *March*, and
that they have by the middle of that month (as
they may very easily) cleared a convenient place,
and built fitting houseing for the lodging them.
Then put them to falling, cleaning, and planting
a *Potato peece* of 4. *Acres*, which ten hands will ve-
ry well do by the middle of *April*: after this,
you may clean, and plant with *Rue* and *Plantin-*
Trees, untill the last of *February*, which is above
10 *Months*; in which time they may with ease
have cleansed and planted 21. *Acres*, besides
keeping them clean which are Planted, and are
still a planting; and in this time, which com-
pleats the *Year*, you may be full of *Potatoes* and
Corn, and within 2. *Months* of the new *Year*,
with *Plantins*, and a stock of *Hoggs*, and *Fowls*;
so that you will be at no more charge for *provisions*
for your *Servants*. And then to keep this clean,
and to Plant the *Cocao-Walk*, and for five more
Negro Men, and 5. *Negro-Women* to buy about
the first of *March* following, at 20 l. per *Negroe*,
comes to 200 l.

And in that *Month* you will have planted *Cocao-*
Trees out of the *Nuts*, or *Seed*, betwixt all the
Rows of the *Plantin-Trees*, that are 6. *Foot* high;

So that
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Jamaica.

so that by the first of *June*, the whole 21 *Acres* that were Planted the last *Year*, will be full of *Cocao-Trees*, and by that time you will have (besides much other work done) 21 *Acres* of *Cocao-Trees*, in the ground; which in less then 4. years, from the Planting, will begin to bear *Cods*, and in a year after, produce compleat *Cropp*s. And according to experience, an *Acre* doth produce every year about 1000. pound *Weight*; which at *Jamaica* is worth 4*l.* per *Cent.* which for the 21 *Acres*, doth amount unto 840*l.* per *Ann.* Although this last year, by reason their *Cropp*s were blatted, it is at present far dearer, the *Hundred weight* at *London* being now worth 18. pound *Sterling*.

The charges of gathering and housing the *Cocao*, is inconsiderable, only *Cloths* or *Baggs* to put it in, which with some other incident charges, may be reckoned at the most (as all things else have been) to Amount to 42. *l.* 15. *s.* more, which makes up just 500. *l.*

Note, that all this that is *Planted*, is done in 15. *months*, and the *Cocao* bears not compleatly until the sixth year from the first beginning, or coming; so that you will have four years and nine months at liberty with your *Servants*, either to encrease the *Cocao-Walk*, building of convenient houses, and making of *Gardens* for pleasure; or else you may fall on *Ginger*; *Indico*, or some other *Commodity* for present profit, which perhaps may be necessary for such as cannot forbear their *Money*, untill the *Cocao-Walk* doth come to perfection as aforesaid: after which, you will finde sufficient profit as is exprest, *Sickness*, *Mortality*, and running away Excepted. Yet it cannot be expected, that as the *Island* encreaseth in this *Commodity*, they must some-what abate the present

Of *Servants*.

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present price, and content themselves with a more moderate Gain.

And according to this Calculation proportionably a greater or lesser *Cacao-Walk* may be undertaken, as performed.

Their Cattle.

In this *Isle* are greater abundance of *Cattle* then in most of the *English Plantations* in *America*; as

Horses: *Horses*, which are here so plentiful, that a good *Hansa* may be bought for 6 or 7 l.

Cows: Their *Cows* are very large, and so numerous, that although there hath been every Year so many Killed, yet their number seemeth not much to be lessened.

Afnegroes. *Afnegroes* and *Mules* (both wild and Tame) are very many, which are found to be very serviceable to the *Inhabitants*.

Sheep. Their *Sheep* are large, and tall, and their *Flesh* good, but their *Wool* is long, hairy and little worth.

Goats. *Goats* are many, which thrive exceedingly well, the *Countrey* being very fit for them.

Hoggs. *Hoggs* are here in exceeding great plenty, as well those wild in the *Mountains*, as tame in the *Plantations*, whose *Flesh* is far better tasted, and more nourishing and easier to be digested then those of *England*; which is the reason that it is so much eaten in this *Island*; as indeed throughout the *West-Indies*.

Their Fish.

Excellent This *Island* hath both in the *Rivers*, *Bayes*, fishing great *Roades*, and *Creeks*, very excellent *Fish*, and in plenty. such abundance that it contributes much to the feeding

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feeding of the *Inhabitants*; and those that frequent
this *Isle*, say, that they have few or none of those
sorts common to us in *England*, but such great
Variety of those appropriated to the *Indies*, that
it would be too tedious to Repeat the names of
them, if they were known or Remembered.

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The principal sort is the *Tortoise*, which they ^{Tortoises}
take plentifully on the *Coast*; and about 20. or
30. Leagues to the *Leeward* of *Port Negril*, by
the *Isles of Camavos*, in the months of *May, June,*
and *July*, do resort great store of *Ships* from the
Carribbee Isles, to *Victual* and *Load* with this *Fish*,
it being reputed to be the wholesomest and best
provision in all the *Indies*.

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Their Fowls.

Here are very great plenty of tame *Hens*, ^{Great va-}
Turkies, and some *Ducks*; but of wild *Fowl* infi- ^{riety of}
nite store, as *Ducks, Teale, Wigen, Geese, Tur-* ^{Tame and}
keys, Pigeons, Guine-Hens, Plovers, Flemingo's, ^{Wild fowl.}
Snipes, Parats, Parachetos, with very many o-
thers, whose names are not known.

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The Fruits.

There are great plenty of choise and excellent ^{Excellent}
Fruits in this *Island*, as *Oranges, Pome-granates,* ^{Fruits.}
Cocar-Nuts, Limes, Guavars, Mammes, Alu-
nee-Supotas, Suppotillias, Avocatas, Cashnes,
Prickle-Aples, Prickle-Pears, Grapes, Sower-Sops,
Custard-Aples, Dildowes, and many others whose
names are not known, or too tedious to name,
besides *Plantains, Pines, &c.*

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Their

Their Herbs, and Roots.

Here likewise grows very well, all manner of Summer-Garden Herbs and Roots common to us in Herbs and England, as Radish, Lettis, Pursley, Cucumbers, Roots. Melons, Parsley, Pot-herbs, also Beans, Pease, Cabbages, Colly-Flowers, &c.

Their Diseases.

Jamaica
very
healthful.

It hath been experimentally found, that there is no such Antipathy betwixt the constitutions of the English, and this clime, for the occasioning Sicknes to be Mortal or Contagious, more than 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.

Diseases
Strangers
are most
subject
unto.

The Diseases that Strangers are most incident to, are Dropsies (occasioned often by ill diet, drunkenness, and sloathfulness) Calentures too frequently the product of Surfits, also Feavers, and Agues, which although very troublesome, yet are seldom Mortal.

And the reason of the great Mortality of the Army, at their first arrival, was their want of provisions, together with an unwillingness to labour or exercise, joynd with discontent.

Hurtfull Things.

There are upon this Island, very few obnoxious Beasts, Insects, or Plants.

Manchonele.
Snakes,
Guianas.

Here is the Manchonele, which is a kind of Crab, so common in all the Carribbee Isles.

Here are Snakes, and Guianas, but no poisonous quality is observed in them.

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In many of the *Rivers*, and *Land-Ponds*, are *Alligators*, which are very voracious Creatures, yet seldome do they prey upon a Man, as being very easie to be avoided, for he can only move forwards, and that he doth with great Swiftnes and Strength, and is as slow in turning. Some are 10. 15, or 20 foot long, their backs are scaly and impenetrable, so that they are hardly to be killed, except in the *Belly* or *Eye*. They have four *Feet* or *Finns* with which they go or swim. They are observed to make no kind of Noise: and the usual course for the getting their prey, is to lie on the *banks* of *Rivers*, and as any *Beast* or *Fowl* cometh to *drink*, they suddenly seize on them; and the rather, for that they do so much resemble a long peece of dry wood, or some dead thing. And as these *Allegators* are thus obnoxious on the one hand, so are they found to be useful on the other, for their Fat is a Sovereign Oyntment for any internal Ach or Pain in the *Joynts*, or *Bones*. They have in them *Musk-codds*, which are stronger scented then those of the *East-Indies*, and by this their strong smell, they are discovered, and avoided; which 'tis supposed the Cattle by instinct of Nature, are also sensible of, and do by that means often shun them. They lay *Eggs* in the Sand by the water-side, which are no bigger than a *Turkeys*, which they cover, and by the heat of the *Sun*, the young ones, are hatched, who naturally creep into the water.

Here are also *Musketsoes* and *Merry-wings*, a sort of stinging *Flies* that are troublesome in some parts of the *Isle*, but are seldome found in the *English Plantations*.

Musketsoes.

Merry-wings.

Their

Their Harbours, Roads, and Bays.

This *Island* abounds with good *Bays, Roads,* and *Harbours*: the Principal among which are.

Port-Royal.

Port-Royal, formerly called *Cagway*, situate on the extream end of that long point of *Land* which makes the *Harbour*, which is exceeding commodious for *Shipping*, and secured by one of the strongest and most considerable *Castles* that his *Majesty* hath in all *America*, in which are mounted about 60 peeces of *Ornance*, and is well guarded with *Souldiers*. It is land-lock't by a point of *Land* that runs 12 miles *South-East* from the main of the *Island*, having the great *River* that runs by *Los Angelos*, and *St. Jago* falling into it, where *Ships* do commonly water, and conveniently wood. The *Harbour* is 2. or 3. Leagues cross in most places, and hath every where good *Anchorage*, which is so deep, that a *Ship* of a 1000 *Tunn* may lay her sides to the shore of the *Point*, and load, and unload with *planks* a *Float*: which commodiousness, doth make it to be the most frequented by *Men of War*, and *Merchants Ships* of any in the *Island*, and as much Inhabited by the *Merchants*, *Store-house-keepers*, *Vintners*, and *Alehouse-keepers*, being the only noted place of *Trade* in the *Isle*, and doth contain (since the *Englist* became *Masters* of it) about 800. *Houses*, being about 12 miles and a half in length. and the houses are as dear-rented as if they stood in well-traded *Streets* in *London*; yet it's 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, as well by *Strangers*, as by the *Planters*, in the negotiation of their Affairs

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as being the scale of *Trade*, *Provisions* are very dear. This *Town* or *Port* is seated about 12 miles from the *Metropolitan Town* of the *Island* called *St. Jago*, or *St. Jago de la vega*, or the *Spanish Town*; of which I shall treat anon.

Port-Morant 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 place is a potent *Colony* of the *English* seated.

Old Harbour Westwards, from *St. Jago*, a good *Bay* for *Ships* to ride in.

Point-Negril in the extream *Western Point*, very good and sufficiently convenient, and secure to windward, in which *Men of War* do often ply, when they look for the *Spanish Ships*, whence a little *North-west*, was seated the *Old town* of *Melilla*, founded by *Columbus*, after the shipwrack there; which was the 1st place that the *Spaniards* settled at, and afterwards deserted.

Port-Antonio seated on the *North*, a very safe land-lock't *Harbour*, only the coming in is somewhat difficult, the *Channel* being narrowed by a little *Island* that lies off the mouth of the *Port*, being wholly taken up by the *Right Honourable*, *Charles Earl of Carlisle*, *Vise. Howard of Morpeth*, *Lord Dacres of Gililand*, *Lord Lieutenant* of the *Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland*, and one of the *Lords* of his *Majesties* most *Honourable Privy Council*, &c.

Here are several other good *Bays*, and *Harbours*, along the *Coast* of this *Island*; the names of which are set down in the *Map*, amongst which these are very commodious and good, viz.

In the South-part.

- Michaels Hole.
- Micary Bay.
- Allegator Pont.
- Point Pedro.
- Pallate Bay.
- Lewana Bay.
- Blewfeilds Bay.
- Cabaritaes Bay.

} All very good and Commodious Bays for Ships.

In the North-part.

- Porto-Maria.
- Ora Cabessa
- Cold-Harbour.
- Rio-Nova.
- Montega-Bay.
- Orang-Bay.

} All very good Bays for Shipping.

The Towns.

There are at present but three Towns of considerable Note in the Island, to wit.

St. Fago.

St. Fago, or St. Fago de-lavega seated 6 Miles within the Land North-West, in a Plain, by a River, and about 12. miles from Port-Royal already treated of, which makes another of the 3 Towns. This town of St. Fago when the Spaniards were Masters of the Isle, was a large City, and of great Account, containing about 2000 Houses, and for divine Worship, had 2 Churches, 2 Chappels, and an Abbey; which when the English first took the Isle (under the conduct of General Venables) were destroyed to about 4 or 500 Houses, and its Churches and Chappels to a few

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fewer number, and those that remained were sufficiently Spoiled and haraced. But since the *English* have made a settlement, this *Town* is now of considerable account ; where the *Governour* resides, and where the chief *Courts* of *Indicature* are held, which makes it to be well resorted unto, and Inhabited ; so that most of its ruinous *Houses* are in a fair way of being repaired, and in hopes to arrive to a greater largeness then formerly it was, there being several fair and well built *Houses* ; and the *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*.

Passage seated on the mouth of the *River*, six miles distant from *St. Jago*, and as many from *Port-Royal*, where there are about 20 *Houses*, built for the conveniency of going to *Port-Royal* ; and there is a *Fort* raised by the *English*, the better to secure the same.

In the time of the *Spaniards*, here were several other *Towns* which are now of no Account ; of which said *Towns*, these three following were of most note, viz.

Sevilla seated on the North part of the *Island*, *Sevilla* is beautified with a *Collegiate-Church*, whose chief bore the title of *Abbot* : amongst whom was *St. Martyr*, who described the *History* of the *West-Indies* by *Decates*.

Mellila seated in the North East, where *Commodore Mellila* *Lumbus* mended his *ships* at his return from *Veragua*, where he was near *Ship-wracket*.

Orista regards the *South-sea*, in which are many *Orista* *Rocks*, and amongst their *Banks*, some *Isles*, as *Servavilla*, *Quitosvena*, and *Serrana*, where *Augustin Pedro Serrana* lost his *Vessel*, and saved only himself,

himself, and here in a solitary and lone Condition passed away 3 Years; at the end of which time he had the company of a *Marriner* for 4 Years more, that was likewise there *Ship-wrackt*, and also alone saved himself.

14 Precincts or Parishes in the Isle.

See in the Map.

And although there are for the present no more *Towns*, yet the *Island* is divided into 14 *Precincts*, *Divisions*, or *Parishes*, which are set forth in the *Map*; many of which said *Precincts* are well *Inhabited* by the *English*, where they have very good *Plantations*, especially all the southern part from *Point-Morant* in the East, almost to *Point-Negrillo* in the West, so far as the ridge or chain of *Mountains* that runneth in the midit of the *Isle*; nor are its Northern *Parts*, (especially near unto the Sea) without *Inhabitants* and *Plantations*, though not so thick as South-wardly about *St. Jago*, but of late have much encreased. And for the better satisfying the *Reader*, the *Parts* throughout the *Island* where the *English* have made their *settlements*, are Marked and distinguished in the *Map* by *Cyphers*.

I cannot certainly affirm the number of the *English* in this *Isle*, but according to a survey taken and returned into *England* some *Years* since, each *Precinct*, or *Parish* contained as followeth.

A general Account of the Precincts, or Parishes, Families, and Inhabitants in Jamaica, taken by Sir Thomas Modiford, when Governour.

Parishes.	Families.	Inhabitants.	The Names of the Precincts or Parishes in the Isle.
Port-Royal	500	3500	
St. Katherines	658	6270	
St. Johns	083	996	
St. Andrews	194	1552	
St. Davids	080	960	
St. Thomas	059	590	
Clarendon	143	1430	
	1714	15298	

Note, that the Four Parishes on the *North-side* of the *Isle*, to wit, *St. George's*, *St. Maries*, *St. Annes*, and *St. James*, as also the *Leeward* most Parish called *St. Elizabeth*, together with these two not named, both adjoining on *St. Elizabeths*; the one *Eastwards*, and the other *Northwards*, was 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 *parts*, as also those seven *forenamed* are now exceedingly encreased, being supposed to be encreased to double, if not treble the number. And the great encouragement of gaining Riches, with a pleasant life, doth invite every year abundance of *People* to Inhabite here, quitting their concerns at *Barbadoes*, and other our *American Plantations*; so that in a short time without doubt it will become the most potent and richest *Plantation* in the *West-Indies*.

And besides the aforesaid number of *Inhabitants* in the said 14 *Precincts* or *Parishes*, there are reckoned to belong to the *Island*, of *Privateers*, *Hunters*, *Sloop* and *Boatmen* (which ply about the *Isle*) at the least 3000 lusty and stout *Fighting Men*, whose courage hath been sufficiently evidenced in their late exploit, and attempt made against the *Spaniards* at *Panama*.

Their Laws

Their
Laws.

Their *Laws* 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 determination of Causes or Controversies betwixt party and party.

Having thus made a short description of the *Island*, as to its *Scituation*, *Fertility*, *Commodities*, *Harbours*, *Towns*, and *Precincts*, with an estimate of the number of its *Inhabitants*: in the next place, I shall give you the state of the *Isle*, when the *Spaniards* were possessors thereof; and wind up my discourse with some seasonable considerations relating to the *English* Affairs in *America*, with reasons to justify the first design in taking it, and why his *Majesty* should keep and support it. And of these in order.

The state of the Spaniards in this Island.

The Spa-
niards First
settlement.

The *Spaniards* first settled on the *North-west* part of the *Isle*, under the Conduct of *Columbus*, and built the Town of *Mellila*, but disliking the *Scituation*, removed to *Oristana*; and finding that also to be ill seated, and unhealthful, again removed, and settled at *St. Iago*, or *St. Iago de la vega*, where,

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where, with the assistance of the *Indians*, they built a fair *Town* or *City*, which I have already treated of. And in this *Town* Inhabited all the *Spaniards* that were in the *Iste* at the Landing of the *English*, keeping their slaves at their several small *Plantations*, or *Stanchas*, who failed not to bring them store of *Fruits* and *Provisions*, which they luxuriously spent in their houses, never intending any thing but to live at ease and plenty: For on this large and fertile *Island*, there was no *Manufacture* or *Commodity* made, except a little *Sugar*, *Tobacco*, and *Cocao*, and those few *Ships* that came hither, traded generally for *Hides*, *Tallow*, *Jamaica Pepper*, and *Cocao*, but not to any considerable account. And the number of *Inhabitants* did not exceed 3000, of which, half (if not more) were *Slaves*. And the reason why it was so thinly peopled, was, because the *Spaniards* generally desire to be in *Nova Hispana*, or *Hispaniola*; but chiefly, because this *Iste* was held in proprietorship, by the heirs of the Duke of *Veragua-Columbus*, who received the Revenues, and placed *Governours*, as absolute Lord of it. And at the first, it was planted by a kind of *Portugals*, the society of whom, the *Spaniards* abhors.

The Spa-
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allenefs.

Upon the approach of the *English-Army* after their landing, the *Inhabitants* of *St. Jago* deserted the *Town*, and betook themselves to the *Mountains*, pretending a Treaty with the *English*, until such time as they had secured their *women* and *goods*, and then did they make several attempts, and upon surprisals, murdered many of the *English*; but the *Spaniards* soon growing weary of that wild and mountainous course of Life, perceiving small hopes of expelling the *English*, divers of the *Grandees* got into *Cuba*, who by the *Vice-Roy* of *Alexico's* order, were commanded back, with

a promise of a speedy and considerable supply of men; upon which they returned, somewhat encouraged, and dispersed themselves by *Families*, that they might the better get *provisions*, and avoid the being discovered by the *English*; but this necessitous and unusual course of life, killed many of them, and discouraged the rest; for that in all this time there came to their succour, but 500 *Souldiers*, and those refused to joyn with them, as being so few and sickly; so that they marched back to the *North* of the *Island*, and at a place called *St. Chereras*, did fortify themselves, every day expecting a new body of Men to joyn with them: But the *English* discovering their *quarters*, marched against them. Some few months after, about 30 small *Companies* of the *spanish Forces* arrives, and immediately very strongly Fortify *Rio Nova*, having *Ordinance*, and and great store of *Ammunition*, yet were they speedily and successfully defeated by the Valour of the *English* under the conduct of Lieutenant General *Ed. D'oyley*. And this grand disaster, with many petty ill successes caused the *Spaniards* to despair of regaining the *Island*, and to ship off most of their *Plate* and *women*; and the *Negroes* finding the greatest part of their Masters to be dead, killed the *Governour*, and declined all obedience to the *Spaniards*, appointing a *Black* for their *Governour*. And such was the necessity of the *Spaniards*, that instead of giving them fitting correction, they were constrained to Court them for their assistance; but all their policy would not prevail upon them, for soon after did they submit to the *English Government*, and made discoveries of the *Spaniards* and *Negroes* that would not come in with them, and did further assist the *English* in the taking of them, in which they have been exceeding successful.

In the year following, the *Spaniards* quite deserted the *Island*, except it were about 30 or 40 of their *slaves*, who betook themselves to the *Mountains*, but being afraid of a *Discovery*, and to be pursued to *Death* for some *Murders* they had committed, built themselves *Conoas*, and in them fled to *Cuba*, and never since hath any considerable attempt been made upon them.

The *English* being thus become *Masters* of the *Island*, formed themselves into a *Body*, or *Colony*: Then did they begin to settle themselves in *Plantations*, whilst others betook themselves to the *Sea* as *Privateers*, the better to secure themselves against the *Spaniards*, and force them to a peace by their frequent annoying them, in seizing such their *ships* which they could meet with, which proved very successful unto them. And this caused the *Isle* to be much talked of, and had in esteem by the *English*, who sent them supplies of *Men*, *Provisions*, and *necessaries*. And thus by little and little it became to be so potent as now it is.

Some Considerations that may induce his Majesty to keep, preserve, and support this Island.

1. *Jamaica* is large, and capacious, whose extent I have already noted; so that it is capable of receiving very great numbers of *People*. 1 Confid.

2. It is seated in the heart of the *Spaniards American Territories*; so that the *Spanish ships* coming into the *West-Indies*, and sailing from *Port* to *Port*, either make this *Isle*, or may be immediately met by the *Ships* which ply on the *Coast*, which renders it to be of great importance to us, as well as to the *Spaniards*: for all the *Plate Fleet* which comes from *Carthagena*, steer directly from *St. Domingo* in *Hispaniola*, and from thence must pass by 2 Confid.

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by one of the Ends of this *Iſle* to recover *Havanna*; which is the common *Rendezvouze* of the *Armado*, before it returns home through the *Gulph* of *Florida*. Nor is there any other way whereby to miſs this *Iſle*, becauſe they cannot in a reaſonable time turn it up to the windward of *Hiſpaniola*, which, though with great difficulty, it might be done, yet by this means they would loſe the ſecurity of the ſaid united *Fleet*, which meet at *Havana*, from all parts of the Bay of *Mexico*, *Nombre de dios*, and elſewhere, and ſo accompany each other home.

3. Conſid.

3. *Jamaica* is found to precede all the *Engliſh Plantations* in *America*, in the very *Commodities* that are proper to their ſeveral *Colonies*, and produceth alſo of its own, *Cocao*, *Hides*, *Tortoiſe Shells*, *Wood* for *Dyers*, *Gums*, *Druggs*, and other *Commodities* already treated of; and for *Fruits*, *Fowl* and *Fiſh*, infinite ſtore, many of which are unknown unto them. Likewiſe, ſuch abundance of *Horſes*, and *Cows*, that none other of the *Engliſh Plantations* can equalize them.

Commo-
dities.
Imported,
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Trade.

And as this *Iſland* is found thus advantageous in the furniſhing us with ſuch good *Commodities*, ſo is it no leſs profitable in the taking off our *Manu- factures*, and *Commodities*, as well of the product of this *Kingdom*, as thoſe from *Forreign parts*. That is to ſay, all ſorts of *Stuffs*, *Fabricks* of *Silks*, *Linnen* both fine and courſe, *Hatts*, *Gloves*, *Thread*, *Tape*, *Pinns*, *Needles*. *Stockings*, *Shooſ*, all ſorts of *Apparel*; *Wine*, *Brandy*, *Strong-Beer*, All ſorts of *Viensils* of *Iron*, and other *Mettals* for *Carpenters*, *Joyners*, *Smiths*, *Coopers*, *Mill- wrights*, and other the like *Tradefmen*, that are found uſeful for the *Planter's* ſervice. Alſo, *Iron*, *Brass*, *Copper*, *Steel*, *Lead* and *Tinn* unwrought; All ſorts of *Armes* and *Ammunition*: Alſo, Ser-

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vants, and *Negro-Slaves* : And in a word, all *Commodities* that are necessary, and useful either for the *Back* or *Belly*, are here Vendible. And is here observed, that the better the *Commodities* are (especially *Apparel* and *Ornaments* for the *Back*) the sooner and better are they Vended.

4. It appears to be a place of no small concernment, for it hath not only subsisted at the beginning, but bettered its condition, being settled by an Army (the worst kind of people to plant) that have had such grand discouragements from *England*, as want of *pay*, *provisions*, and *recruits* of *Men* ; yet amongst themselves talked of all encouragements to *Plant*, the establishment of *Justice* and *Government*, besides the frequent attempts of the *Spanish Forces* ; and if it thus thrived under these, and such like considerable obstructions, it is more then probable, it will in a short time become a great and profitable Colony both to the *King* and *Kingdom* ; for when well planted, it may bring into his Majesty some hundred thousand pounds per *Annum*. *Barbadoes* (which is so little compared to this) yeilding about 10000*l.* per *Annum*, and employing about 150 or 200 *Sail of Ships* yearly.

5. This *Island* being so large and so fertile, it is capable of the receiving those great numbers of people, that are forced to desert the *Caribbee Isles* : Their *Plantations* being worn out, and their *woods* wasted ; as likewise those multitudes of *Vagrants* and *Beggars* that are so great a charge and shame to the *Kingdom*, if Transported thither, (would by their labours) live both honestly, and plentifully ; here being observed to be no *beggars*, nor such loose *Vagabond* people.

6. This *Island* being well settled, will be capable of it self to carry on a *War* against the *Spaniards*.

Spaniards in the *West-Indies* (as occasion requireth) because of the conveniencies of its *Ports*, and its strength of *Inhabitants* and *Shipping*, having already about 20 or 30 *Sayl of Privateers*; and will in a short time be so numerous and potent, that they will become so obnoxious to the *Spaniards*, that probably they will rather admit of a *Trade* into his *Ports* (which would prove a grand advantage both to them, and this Kingdom) than suffer so disadvantageous a *War*. And having thus forced a *Trade*, would gain the acquaintance of the *Natives*, and learn their *Customes*, and method of *Trade*, being much inclined to love the *English* rather than the *Spaniards*.

7. Confid. 7. *Jamaica* seems to be approved above any of the other *Plantations*, in regard so many from all the *English Collonyes* have Transported themselves and their *Estates* to it, who like it so well, that they have no cause or desire to remove.

8. Confid. 8. There is now a considerable progress made in the settling of this *Isle*, there being upon it many *Plantations* of *Cocao*, *Sugar*, *Indico*, *Cotton*, and *Provisions*; and Inhabited with many thousand of people. The *Planters* (for the generality) now living in great delight, and enjoy all things necessary for *Food* and *Rayment* in a liberal measure; and were it well Inhabited, it would very much consume the *English Manufactures*, and encourage *Navigation* and *Marchandize*.

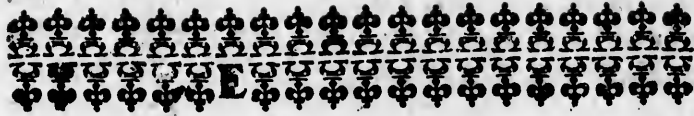
9. Confid. 9. It cannot be imputed a disadvantage, that *Jamaica* lyeth so far off, for thereby are more *Ships* employed; and by consequence, more *Saylors*, *Shipwrights*, *Ropemakers*, and many other *Tradesmen* maintained, whose dependance is thereon. Furthermore, if it lay not so far, we could not expect such *Commodities* as it produceth, being appropriate to the *Clyme*; neither

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is it a small advantage to have such *Commodities* within his *Majesties Dominions* (though at a distance) that are both valued and needed by his *Subjects* and *Neighbours*, especially the *Cocao*.

10. And lastly, to conclude, The *English* have ^{10. Consideration.} one more considerable advantage by this *Isle*, and that is, the *Coast* of *Virginia*, being subject to gusts of *Winde*, the *Ships* loaden with *Goods* and *Passengers*, have been often forced forth to *Sea*, and so disabled, that they could not ply to any of the outward *Caribbee Islands*, but have been constrained to bear up, and put into the *Spanish Leeward Ports*; and likewise, some of our *Merchants* have been forced out of the *Caribbee Isles* by *Hurricane's* (which are there common) and so disabled, that they could not keep *Sea*, but (as all *Vessells* thus distressed) have put into some of the *Spanish Leeward Ports*, where they have always been made *PriZes*. Now, *Jamaica* being so far *Leeward*, is a convenient *Harbour* for all *Vessells* thus distressed; and did some few years since save Three *Virginia Ships* full of *Passengers* and *Goods*, and formerly others; as also some driven by *Hurricanes* from the *Wind-ward Islands*: All which, without the conveniency, and assistance of this *Isle*, had perished.



A
 DESCRIPTION
 OF
 The ISLAND of
 BARBADOES.

BARBADOES the most considerable Colony the English hath amongst that Frye of Isles called the *Caribbee Isles*, of the *Antilles*.

Its Scituation.

Its Scituation.

It is seated in the North *Latitude* of 13 degrees, and 20 *min.* and although but of a small *circuit*, (being accounted not above 8 *Leagues* in length, and 5 in breadth where broadest, being of an Oval *Form*) yet it is a potent Colony, being able as occasion requireth, to arm 10000 Fighting men, which, with the strength that nature hath bestowed on it, it is able to bid defiance to the stoutest Foe, having been several times (but in vain) assaulted by the *Spaniards*.

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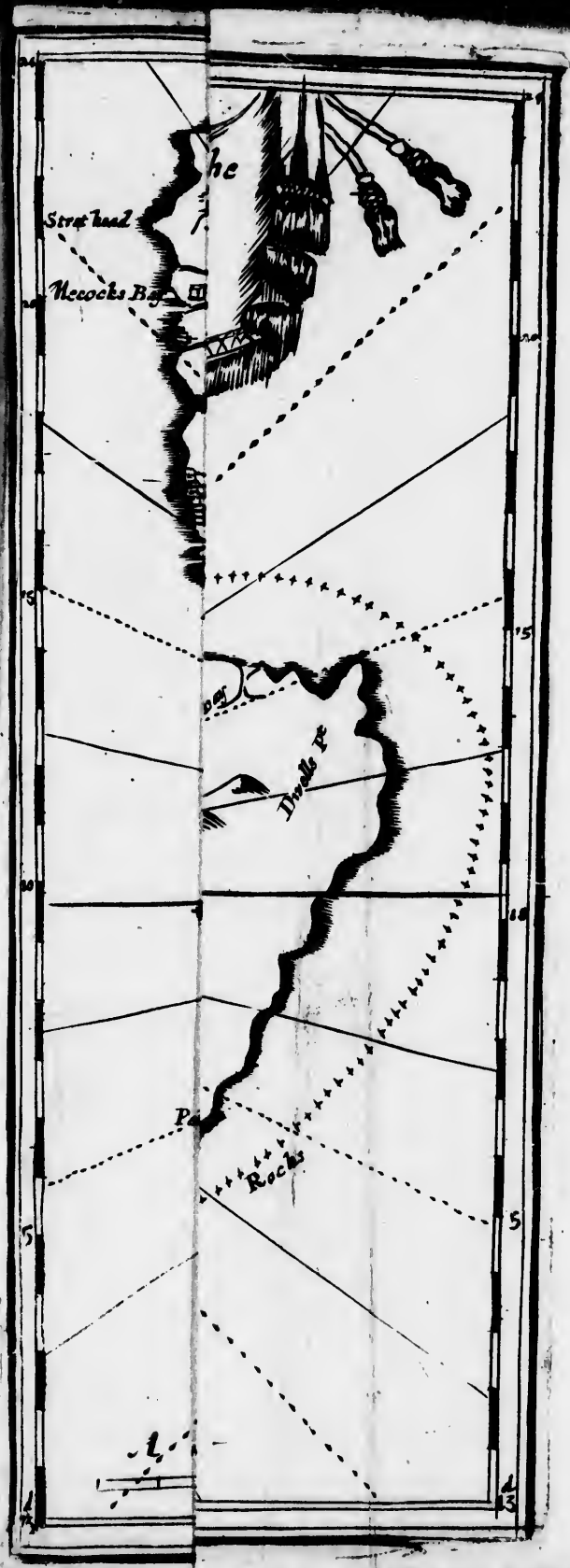


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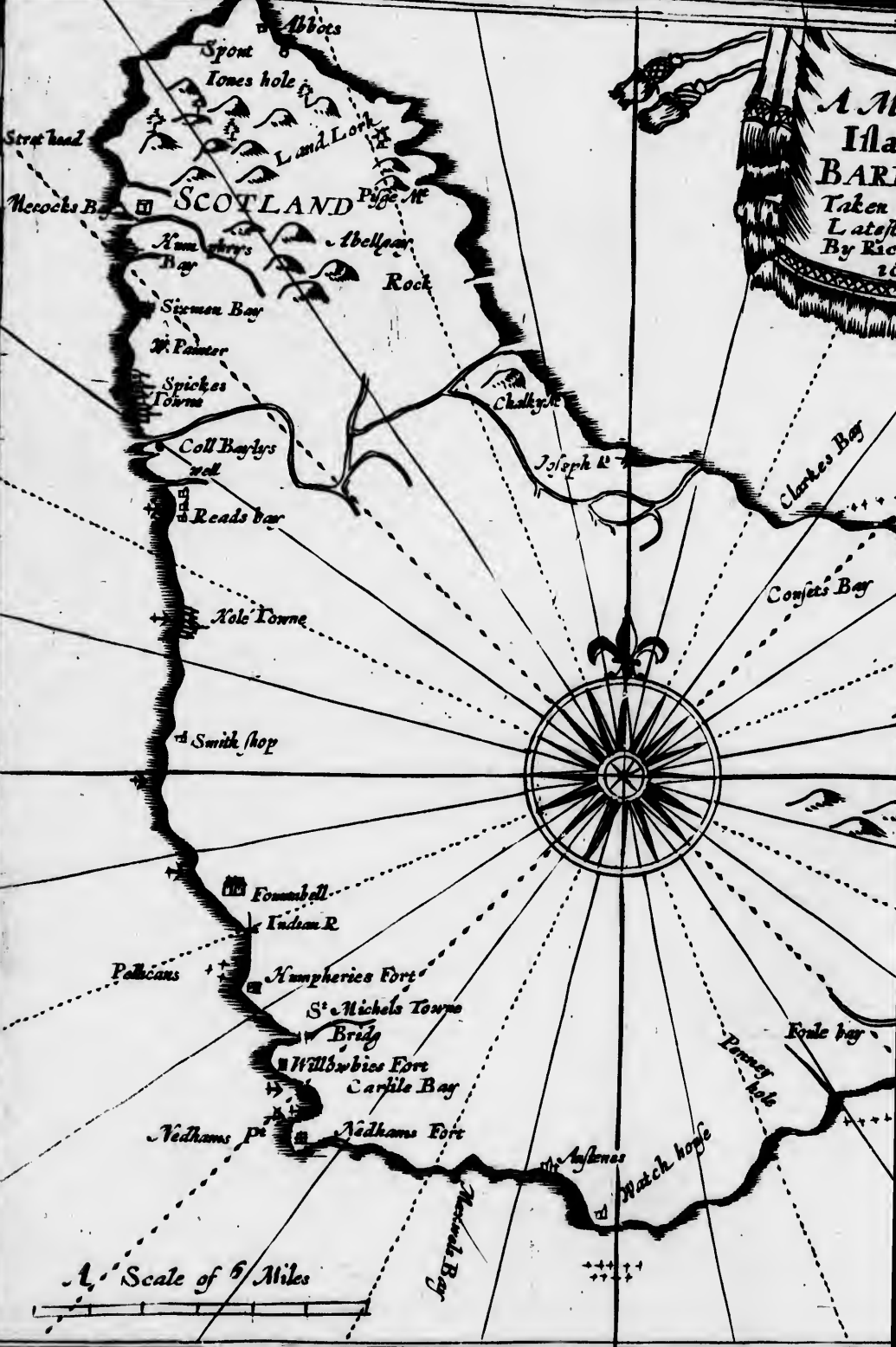
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*A Mapp of the
Island of
BARBADOS
Taken from the
Latest Survey
By Ric. Blome
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Its Rivers.

This *Isle* is not over-plentifully watered with ^{Rivers} *Rivers*, or *Fresh Springs*, there being but one that may appropriate to it self that *Name*, or rather a *Lake*, which runneth not far into the *Land*; yet notwithstanding, the *Inhabitants* are not destitute thereof, for the *Counrey* 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*.

Here is also a *River*, which the *Inhabitants* call the *Tuigh-River*, from the top of whose *water* is gathered an *Oyl*, which serveth them to burn in *Lamps*.

Its Fertility.

This *Isle* is exceeding Fertile bearing ^{Its Ferti-} *Crops* all the year long, and its *Trees* being always cloathed ^{lity.} in their *Summer Livery*, and the *Fields* and *Woods* in their *Verdure*, renders it very delightful to the *Inhabitants*. But the two principal seasons of the year for *Planting*, is in *May*, and *November*, but the *Sugar-Canes* are planted all the year round, the making of which, is not only very chargeable, but also as dangerous, and subject to casualties, either in the *Boyling-houfe*, with the *Coppers* and *Furnaces*; in the *Filling-room*, in the *Still-houfe*, or in the *Cureing-houfe*.

Its Commodities.

The *Commodities* that this *Isle* produceth, are ^{Commo-} *Sugars*, (which though not so white as those of ^{dities.} *Brazile*, yet better when refined, being of a fairer grain) *Indico*, *Cotten*, *Wool*, *Ginger*, *Log-wood*,

wood, *Fustick*, and *Lignum-vitæ*. And these *Commodities*, especially *Sugar*, *Indico*, *Cetten*, and *Ginger*, here are in such great abundance that about 200 sail of *Ships* and *Vessels*, both great and small, have yearly their loading; which after Imported in the several ports of *England* and *Ireland*, is again in great quantities exported to Foreign parts, to our great enrichment; and the rather, for that they are not permitted to *Trade* with any other Nation but the *English*, and such of his Majesties *Subjects* in *New-England*, *Virginia*, and *Bermudoes*: And in Exchange of those *Commodities* they take such as are necessary for the use of man, as well for the *Back* and *Belly*, as for their *Houses*, and *Plantations*; with many of which they are supplied from *New-England*, *Virginia*, and the *Bermudoes*; together with *servants* and *slaves*, as I have noted at the latter end of the description of *Jamaica*, afore said; together with several sorts of *Commodities* and *Provisions*, which *Jamaica* hath no occasion of, as *Horses*, *Camels*, *Assinegroes*, *Cattle*; also salted *Flesh* and *Fish*, of several sorts; *Butter* and *Cheese*; but by reason of the great heat of the weather, it will soon stink, and become unfit to eat; so that instead of *Butter*, they make great use of *Oyl* for their *Sauces*.

Days and Nights are almost equal. The *Days* and *Nights* are almost thorowout the *Year*, of an equal length, the Sun Rising and Setting at 6 except about *October*, and then there is some small difference.

The Temperature of Air.

Temperature of Air. This *Isle* is very *Hot*, especially for 8 *Months*, yet not so, but that *Travel*, and *Labour* is sustainable; but were it not for the cool breezes of *Winds* which

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which Rifeth with the *Sun*, and bloweth fresher as the *Sun* mounteth up, it would be unsufferable. And these *Breezes* always blow from *North-East*, and by *East*, unless it be in the time of the *Turnado*, and then for a few hours it chops into the *South*, but returns to the same point again. And it is observed, that although the people do so much sweat, yet they have not that faintness as with us, in the months of *July* and *August*; neither are they so thirsty, without occasioned by excess of *Labour* or *Drinking* of strong *Liquors*, which the People are here too much addicted unto, to their great hurt, which if moderately taken, would be as great a preservative to comfort their inward parts, which are left cold, and faint, through their sweating. Besides, our bodies being accustomed to colder *Climates*, our spirits are not so vigorous without them in a moderate manner.

The *Air*, though hot is very moist, which causeth all all *Iron-tools*, as *Knives*, *Swords*, *Locks*, *Keys*, &c. to rust, so that without constant usage, they will soon become eaten up with rust. And this great *heat* and *moisture*, doth cause the *Plants* and *Trees* to grow so large, and high.

Their Fruits.

Here are abundance of *Fruits* of several sorts, as *Dates*, *Oranges* of two sorts, the one sweet, and the other sharp, *Pomgranates*, *Citrons*, *Limes*, *Lemons*; *Macows*, *Grapes*, *Juncper-Apples*, *Papayers*, *Momins*, *Monbains*, *Acajous*, *Icacos*, *Cherries*, *Rayfins*, *Indian Figgs*, *Cocos*, *Plantins*, *Bonanoes*, *Guavars*, *Prickle-Apples*, *Prickle-Pears*, *Custard-Apples*, *Millons*, both land and water, and *Pine-Apples*, the rarest Fruit in the *Indies*.

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Their Fish.

Their fish. Here are great store of *Fish* in the *Sea*, as *Snappers*, *Crabs*, *Lobsters*, *Terbiums*, *Macquerels*, *Mullots*, *Cavallos*, *Parrat-Fish*, *Cony Fish*, and *Green Turtles*, which of all others are the most delicious, with several other sorts appropriated to this and the rest of the *Caribbee Isles*. But the *Rivulets*, or *Ponds*, have few or no *Fish* in them.

Their Beasts.

Their Beasts. Here are no *Beasts* or *Cattle* but what are Tame, and brought them; as *Camels*, *Horses*, *Affines*, *groes*, *Oxen*, *Bulls*, *Cows*, *Sheep*, and *Goats*, and *Hoggs*, which are here in great plenty in every *Plantation*, it being their common food, whose *Flesh* is esteemed very good and delicious; but as for *Beef*, and *Mutton*, it is very dear, as having but a small stock, but might be soon increased, would they spare ground enough for *Pasturage* for them from their other occasions.

Their Hearbs and Roots.

Herbs and Roots. Here groweth divers sorts of *English hearbs*, and *roots*, as *Rosemary*, *Lavender*, *Lavender-Cotten*, *Marjerom*, *Winter-Savory*, *Time*, *Par-sly*, *Tansy*, *Sage*, *Parcelane*, &c. and for *Roots*, *Cabages*, *Colworts*, *Collyflowers*, *Turnips*, *Potatoes*, *Onyons*, *Garlick*, *Radishes*, *Lettice*, *Taragon*, *Marigolds*, &c.

Their Birds and Fowles.

Birds and Fowles. Here are several sorts of *Fowles*, as *Turkeys*, *Hens*,

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Hens, Muscovy-ducks, Pigeons, Turtle-Doves; &c. and for small *Birds*, great variety; as *Thrushes, Black-birds, Sparrows, &c.*

Their Insects and Animals.

Here are several *Animals*, and *Insects*, as *Animals*, *Snakes* a yard and a half long, *Scorpions* as big as and *Insects* *Rats*, but no ways hurtful to man or beast; *Lizards*, which are exceeding harmless, much frequenting the houses, and loving the company of men; *Musketoos, Cockroches, and Merriwings*, which are very troublesome in the night in stinging; also, here are *Land-crabs* in great abundance, which are found good to eat. And here is a small *Fly* which they call *Cayonyou*, whose *wings* in the *Night*; as it flyeth, casts forth a great luitre, and the *Indians* do commonly catch them, and tye them to their hands or feet, and make use of them instead of a *Candle*, which is forbidden them.

Their Trees.

Here are great variety of *Trees*, fit for several *Trees.* uses, as the *Locust, Mastick, Red-wood*, the *Ironwood-Tree*, and the *Cedar-Tree*, which are fit for building. Also the *Cassia, Fistula, Coloquintida, Tamarine, Cassavie*, of which is made their bread; the *Poyson-Tree*, and the *Physick-Nut*, these have a *Physical*, and some a *Poysonous Vertue* in them. Also, here are these *Trees* following, the *Calibash*, the *Shell* of whose *Fruit*, serveth to carry liquid things in, being of the nature of *Goards*; the *Mangrass-Tree*, which is of an exceeding greatness; the *Roucou*, of whose *bark* is made *Ropes*, as also *Flax*, which being spun, is employed to several uses; the *Lignum vite*, the *Palmeto*, which is ve-

ry large, and beautiful to behold ; with several others.

Several Caves.

Several Caves.

In this *Island* are divers *Caves*, some of which are very deep, and large enough to hold 500 *men* ; and these *Caves* are often the Sanctuaries of such *Negro-slaves* that run away, in which they lie a good while ere found out, seldome stirring in the day time, although they are such unwholesome places, by reason of the great damps that are found in them. And it is supposed, that these *Caves* were the *Habitation* of the *Natives*.

Its Division and Towns.

Its Division, and Towns.

This *Island* is severed into Eleven *Precincts*, or *Parishes*, in which are 14 *Churches* and *Chappels*, and here are many places which may not unaptly be called *Towns*, as being composed of a long and spacious *Street*, which are beautified with fair houses ; and indeed the whole *Isle* for these many years, is so taken up with *Planters* (there being no wast ground to be found) that it is thorowout beset with *Houses*, at no great distance from one another.

Its chief Towns.

St. Michaels.

1. *St. Michels* formerly called the *Bridg-Town*, or *Indian Bridg*, scituate at the bottom of *Carlisle-Bay* in the *Leeward*, or Southern part of the *Isle*, which *Bay* is very capacious, deep and secure for *Ships*, being large enough to entertain 500 *Vessels* at one time. The *Town* is long, containing several *streets*, and graced with abundance of well-built houses. It is very populous, being the Residence of the *Governour*, or his *Deputy*, the place of *Judicature*,

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dicature, and the Scale of Trade, where most of the Merchants and Factors in the Isle have their Store-Houses for the negotiation of their Affairs; and from these Store-Houses or Shops, the Inhabitants are supplied with such Commodities as they have occasion of, in exchange of theirs, which are the product of the Isle. The Town is ill seated, the ground being lower than the banks of the Sea, by which means the Spring-Tides doth flow over, and there remaining, doth make a kind of a moorish bog, which doth occasion it to be more unhealthy than the other parts of the Isle. This Town for its defence, and security of the Ships, hath two strong Forts opposite to each other, with a Platform 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, being seated on Nedbams Point.

2. Little Bristol, formerly Sprights Bay, scitu- Little Br-
ate about four Leagues Leeward from St. Mi- stol:
chaels, hath a commodious Road for Ships, is a
place well frequented and traded unto, and is
strongly Defended by two powerful Forts.

3. St. James, formerly called the Hall, seated
not far from Bristol, hath the accommodati-
on of a good Road for Ships, and is a place of a considera-
ble Trade, for its defence, besides a large Plat-
form, hath fortified Breast-works; and in this Town
is kept for the Precinct, the monthly Courts.

4. Charles-Town, seated wind-ward of St. Mi- Charles
chaels, about two Leagues: And on Oyster-Bay, it Town,
is secured by two strong Forts, the one to the
Windward, and the other to the Leeward, of the
Town and Road, with a Platform in the midst.
This Town hath the accomodation of weekly
Markets, and here is kept the monthly Courts
for the Precinct.

The other *Parishes* are of less note:

Other Places on the Sea-Coast.

Other places on the this *Isle*, beginning Easterly, and so encompassing the *Sea-Coast*, are as followeth.

Fowl-Bay, Austins Bay, Maxwells-Bay, where there is a small *Isle, Blackrock, The Hole, Spikes-Bay, Balises Bay, Long-Bay, Clarks-Bay, and Constance-Bay.*

The Inhabitants.

The Inhabitants of the this *Isle* may be Rang under 3 heads or sorts, to wit, *Masters*, (which are *English, Scotch, and Irish*, with some few *Dutch, French, and Jews*), *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 *Masters*, for the most part, live at the height of Pleasure.

The *servants*, at the expiration of 5 years, become *Freemen* of the *Island*, and employ themselves either to get a small *Plantation*, or to work at double labour in other *Plantations*, or else to exercise their *Trades*, if so capacitated.

Negro-Slaves. The *Negro slaves* are never out of their *Bonds*, and the *Children* they get, are likewise perpetual *slaves*. They have but mean allowance of *Dress, Cloaths, and Lodging*; and although held to very hard Labour, and so ill treated, yet are they very contented with their *Conditions*; and if the

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Masters is but any thing kind, they think nothing so much to be done for them; and therefore 'tis great pity to wrong such poor *Creatures*.

The chiefest *Stock* of a *Planter*, consists in his *servants* and *slaves*, but especially the *slaves*, who are more numerous. And these they Buy on *Ship-board*, as men Buy *Horses* in a *Fair*, and according as they are handsome, lusty, well shapen, and young, either the *men* or *women*, they give more or less; the general Rates for the *Christian-servants* being about 10*l.* but if one that hath a good Trade, as a *Carpenter*, *Joyner*, *Smith*, or the like, then far more. Likewise, a *Female* that is young and handsome, is higher valued. The general Rate for the better sort of *Negro-men*, is 1*l.* or 2*5l.* sterling; and for *Women*, about 1*5l.* For the encrease of stock of *Negroes*, they generally take as many *Men* as *Women*.

The Maintenance of the servants and slaves.

The Maintenance of the *servants*, and *Negroes*, as to their *Dyet*, *Apparel*, and *Lodging*, is very inconsiderable.

For their *Food*, they are contented from week-end, to week-end, with *Potatoes*, *Loblolly*, made of beaten *MaiZe* mixt with water; *Cassader bread* is common in all the *Indies*, *Bonavist*, and such like food that the *Plantation* affordeth; as for *Meat*, they are seldome troubled with it, except at *Christmas*, *Easter*, and *Whitsonside*, and then they have *eggs-flesh*, according to the custome of the *Island*; at of late, the *servants* are allowed weekly, a small quantity of *Swines-Flesh*, or salted *Flesh*, or *fish*; and when any of the *Cattle* dye of any *dumper*, or by accident, it is given to the *Negroes*, who feed like *Princes* on it.

Their Food,

Their
Drink.

Their *Drinks* are *Mobbie*, made of *Potatoes* soaked in water; *Perino*, made of *Casavie-Root* and water; *Crippo*, *Kill-Devil*, *Punch*, made of water and Sugar; *Plantin-drink*, made of *Plantin* and water; *Beveridge*, made of Spring-water, *Sugar*, and the juyce of *Orenges*; and *wine* of *Pine-apples* which is only made of the juyce of the *Fruit* which is exceeding good and delicious; but the *Port-wine* sort, as also the *Beveridge*, and *Punch*, the *servants* are not much troubled with.

But as for the *Master-Planters*, *Merchants*, *Factors*, and *strangers*, their *Fair* is far otherwife having their curious *meats* *Dishes*, as *Custards*, *Cheese-cakes*, *Tansies*; also *Sturghion*, *Anchovies*, *Caviare*, *Botardo*, *Neats-Tongues*, besides *Pork*, *Trey*, *Fish*, *Fowl*, *Mutton*, *Beef*; *Kid*, *Pork*, *Beans*, *Pease*, several *Roots*, and other good *Dishes*. And, besides the several sorts of *Liquors* already named, *Wines*, *Strong-waters*, *Brandy*, and *English-Beer*; so that they find no want, and do not consider the condition of those poor wretches, their *servants* and *slaves*, who are constrained to so hard a labour.

Their
Apparel.

The *Apparel* they allow their *servants* yearly for the men, are 6 pair of *Drawers*, 12 pair of *Shooes*, 3 *Monmouth-Caps*, 6 *Shirts*; and for the women, 4 *Smocks*, 3 *Petticoats*, 4 *Coifes*, and 1 pair of *Shooes*, besides, a *Rug-Gown* to each, to keep them warm, in the night, and to put on them when they come sweating from their labour. To the *Negro men*, they allow but 3 pair of *Casavie Drawers*, and to the *Women*, but three *Petticoates*.

But for themselves (especially the better sort) they are exceeding profuse and costly.

Their
Lodging.

The *Lodging* of these poor wretches is worse than all, for having laboured all the day in so hot

Countrey, they must but a board or rather something mocks.

Every and though they employ *Trees*, and *Truck* and else spend *Wrestling* they are *Dancing* *ving* *mo* *head*, the *Dance* to they *Da* bigger the various to the ju

It is to be in da *slaves*, and the and for dwell h *swered* from se *stand* o *stir'd* u *ther*, i *ral* pe and the they s that co

Countrey

Countrey, without any nourishing *Dyet*, at night they must be contented to lye hard, on nothing but a *board*, without any *Coverled*, in their *Huits*, or rather *Hogsties*; but *Chriitian servants* are something better Treated, being allowed *Hammocks*.

Every *Sunday*, (which is the only day of Rest, and should be set apart for the service of God) they employ either in the getting of the Bark of *Trees*, and making of *Ropes* with it, which they Truck away for *shirts*, *Drawers*, and the like; or else spend the day in Recreation, as *Dancing*, and *Wrestling*, which they much delight in, though they are no great Proficients in either; for in their *Dancing*, they use antick actions, their hands having more of motion than their feet; and their head, than either; nor do the men and women *Dance* together, but apart; the *Musique* to which they *Dance*, being a sort of *Kittle-drums*, one bigger than another, which makes a strange and various noise, but whether Harmonions, I leave to the judgment of the Reader.

It is thought by many, that the *Christians* should be in danger of being murdered by the *Negro-slaves*, who so much over-top them in number, and the rather, for that they are so cruelly used, and for that reason, many are fearful to venture to dwell here. But this Objection may be thus answered; that first, they are such as were brought from several parts of *Affrica*, and do not understand one anothers Language; and then they are stir'd up with an inbred hatred against one another, it being the custome in those parts, for several petty *Kings* to go to Wars against one another, and the *Prisoners* that are are taken of each side, they sell unto us, and other *European Nations* that come to *Traffique* with them; also, they are

not permitted to touch, nay, hardly to see a *Gun*, or any other *weapon*; and being kept in such a *slavery*, they are fearful of beginning such an *Insurrection*, it being present death for any that shall in the least be found to act, or contrive such a thing.

The Management
of a Plantation.

The *Management* of a *Plantation*, ought to be the *Masters* care, yet few of them (except those of the meaner degree) are without their *Overseers*, who takes off that trouble from them, whose Office is to call them to work by the Ring of a *Bell*, at 6 a Clock in the Morning, to appoint them their several works, to give them due *Correction* upon any *Misdemeanour*, or *Idleness*; he likewise dismisses them at 11 a Clock, to go to *Dinner*, and calls them again by One a clock by the said *Bell*, and dischargeth them at 6 at night.

What I have said in this *Treatise* of *Barbadoes* concerning their *servants*, and *slaves*, may be said in that of *Jamaica*; for the *servants*, and *slaves*, are their greatest stock; those they Buy, the *servants* for a Term of years, the *Negroes* for ever; their *Apparel* which they allow to either being much the same, but their *Dyet* better; and for their labour, it may be said to be much the same, the *Island* producing the same *Commodities*.

The Island of Barbadoes very strong.

The Island
very strong

This *Island* is very strong, as well by *Nature*, as *Art*, being sheltered with *Rocks* and *Shoals*; and where nature hath not thus defended it, it is Fortified by *Trenches* and *Rampiers*, with *Pallisadoes*, *Curtains*, and *Counter-Scarves*; besides, round about the *Ile*, regarding the *Sea*, is standing-*Wood*: Here are also, for its further *Defence*, 3 *Forts*, one for a *Magazine* for the *Ammunition*, and *Pow-*

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der to lye in, and the other two for places of *Retreats*, as occasion serveyeth. They have also for their further security, a standing *Militia*, consisting of two *Regiments* of *Horse*, and five of *Foot*, which are Stout, and well-Disciplined men, and always to be Ready on beat of Drum.

The Government of this Isle.

This *Isle* is Governed by *Laws* assimulated to those of *England*, for all matters either *Civil*, *Ecclesiastick*, *Criminal*, *Maritime*, or *Martial*; yet not without some few *Laws* appropriate to themselves. which are not repugnant to the *Laws* of *England*.

The Government of the Isle.

For the Execution of these *Laws*, they have their *Courts* of *Judicature*.

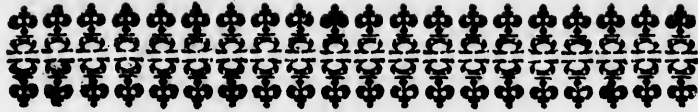
The *Isle* is divided into four *Circuits*, in each of which, there is an Inferiour *Court* for civil *Causes*, from which, Appeals may be made to the the *Supream Court*.

Here are also *Justices* of the *Peace*, *Constables*, *Church wardens*, and *Tything-men*.

And for the *Administration* of *Justice*, here are yearly Five *Sessions*.

As concerning the nature of the *Sugar-Canes*, how to *Plant* them, their *Growth*, *Cutting*, *Grinding*, *Boyling*; the *Conveyance* of the *Skimmings* into the *Cisterns*, how to *Distill* it for *Spirits*; how long it stays in the *Cureing-house*, before it be good *Muscovado-Sugar*; together with the making it into *Whites*, is not my business in this small *Treatise*, to give the Reader instructions therein, referring to Mr. *Richard Ligons* Book of the Description of this *Isle*.

See Mr. Ligons Book of Barbadoes page 87.



A
DESCRIPTION
 OF
 The ISLAND of
 St. *CHRISTOPHERS*.

Its Scitua-
 tion &c.

ST. *Christophers*, so called from *Christopher Columbus*, the first discoverers thereof, situate in the *Latitude* of 17 degrees, and 25 *min.* in circuit, about 75 *miles*: The Land lieth high and mountainous in the midit, from which springeth several *Rivers*, which ofttimes, by reason of the *Raines* that falleth down the *Mountains*, are overflown to the detriment of the *Inhabitants*.

The Soyl, and Commodities, &c.

Its Soyl; and Com-
 modities. The *Soyl* is light and sandy, and very apt to produce several sorts of *Fruits, Provisions, and Commodities*; as *Sugar, Tobacco, Cotton, Ginger, &c.*

This *Iste*, by reason of its several great and steep *Mountains*, between which are Springs of hot, and Sulphurous *Water*, with horrid *Precipices*, and

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and thick Woods, renders it very impassable through the midst: And the steepy *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-desac*, 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 *Island* of *Neivis*, or *Mevis*.

This *Island* is a place exceeding delightful, and of a most delectable Prospect to the Eye of the beholder; for if the Eye be directed downwards, from the top, it hath a Prospect of curious *Gardens*, which gently descend to the *Sea-side*; and in regard of the continual Ascent of the *Isle*, the lower Stage or Story, doth not debar the Eye of the pleasant Prospect of that which lyeth at a Remoter distance, which is terminated by those high *Mountains*: And that which maketh the Prospect the more delectable in the several *Plantations* (which are bounded with Rows of *Trees* always in their Verdure) are the fair *Houses* covered with glazed Slate.

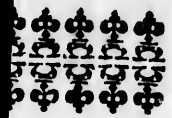
The Division of the Isle, and how Possessed.

The whole *Isle* 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*.

The *Isle* very delightful, and of a pleasing Prospect.

The *English* are more Populous then the *French*, and have two fortified places, one commanding the great *Haven*, and the other a descent not far from *Pointe de sable*.

The *French* have Four strong *Forts*, of which one hath *Regular Works* like a *Cittadel*, that of most note commands the *Haven*, and is called *Basse-Terre*, Both



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Both the *English*, and the *French*, keep constant Guard at their *Forts*, placed at the entrance of the *Paths* which leads to the several *Wards*, for the better security of each other.

Here are five *Churches* in those parts belonging to the *English*, viz. One at *Sandy-point*, one at *Palme-Tree*, another near the great Road, and two at the Inlet of *Cayoune*, with many fair Structures.

A Town
Possessed
by the
French.

The *French*, besides their several *Habitations*, dispersed up and down in their *quarters*, have at *Basse-Terre* (near the *Haven* where *Ships* lye at *Anchor*) a *Town* of a good bigness, whose *Houses* are well built, of *Brick*, *Freestone*, and *Timber*; where the *Merchants* have their *Store-houses*, and is well Inhabited by *Tradesmen*, and are well served with such *Commodities* both for the *Back*, and *Belly*, together with *Utensils* for their *Houses*, and *Plantations*, as they have occasion of, in exchange of such *Commodities* which are the product of the *Island*. Here is a fair, and large *Church*, as also a *publique-Hall*, for the administration of *Justice*; Here is also a very fair *Hospital*, built by the *General*, for such people that cannot get cure at their *Houses*; where they are well maintained and attended by *Doctors*, and *Physitians*, for the recovery of their *Healths*. Here is also 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*.



A

DESCRIPTION

O F

The ISLAND of NEVIS, or MEVIS.

THE Island of *Nevis*, or *Mevis*, lyeth not far from *St. Christophers*, as I have before noted, and in the *Latitude* of Seventeen degrees, and Nineteen *minutes*. Its Situation.

It is but small, being not above Eighteen miles in Circuit. Extent.

There is but One *Mountain* in the *Isle*, and that is seated in the midst, which is of a great height, but of an easy Access, and cloathed with *Trees* from its Somer to the bottom; and about this *Mountain*, are the *Plantations* which reach to the *Sea-shore*.

Springs of Water.

Here are divers *Springs of Fresh-water*, and one Spring 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: A Spring of Mineral water, and Baths.

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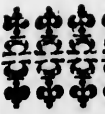
It is indifferent Fertile, and hath store of Deer, and other Game for *Hunting*.

The *Isle* is Inhabited by about three or four Thousand, who live well, and drive a *Trade* for such things as they have occasion for, by exchanging such *Commodities* as the *Isle* produceth; as *Sugar, Cotton, Ginger, Tobacco, &c.*

It is a well-Governed *Colony*, where Justice is duly administred, and all Vices severely punished.

For the Worship of God, here are three Churches, *Churches*; and for its further defence, and safety, it hath a *Fort*, whereon are mounted several *Peeces*, for the security of the *ships* in the Road, or Harbour, called *Bath-Bay*, as also the publique-*Store-house*.

This *Isle*, as the rest of the *Caribbee's*, are troubled with *Muschetto's, Chigos, Murigoin's*, and other *stinging Fflies*, which do much Annoy the *Inhabitants*.



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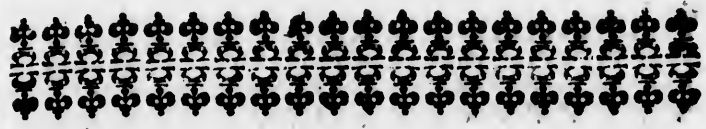
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DESCRIPTION
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 The ISLAND of
A N T E G O.

THe *Island of Antego*, is seated in the *Latitude* 16 degrees, and 11 *minutes*. Its Situation

It is in *Length*, about six, or seven *Leagues*, and about the same breadth in many places. Extent

It is of a difficult access, and very dangerous for *shipping*, by reason of the *Rocks* which encompass it.

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*. The number of Inhabitants.

The *Isle* doth abound in *Fish*, amongst which, is the *Sword-Fish* which of all others, would be the chief in the *Sea*. Fish

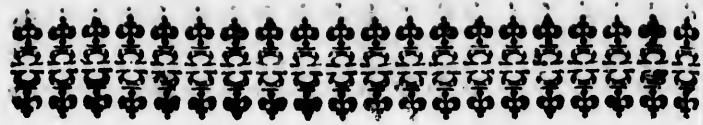
Here are great plenty of most sorts of *Wild fowl*, and not wanting in *Venison*, and *Tame Cattle*. Cattle.

The *Commodities* that it affordeth, are *Sugar*, *Indico*, *Ginger*, *Tobacco*, &c. Commodities.

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A
DESCRIPTION
 OF
 The ISLAND of
 St. VINCENT.

Its Scitua-
 tion.

Extent and
 Fertility.

THe *Island* of *St. Vincent*, lyeth in the *La-
 titude* of Sixteen degrees.

It is about 20 miles in Length, and
 Fifteen in Breadth, of a Fertile *soyl*, yeilding
 abundance of *Sugar Canes* ; which grow Natu-
 rally without Planting.

It is well watered with *Rivers*, and affordeth
 many safe *Roads*, and convenient *Bays* for Shipping:

The *English* have here some *settlement*, but are
 not very powerful:



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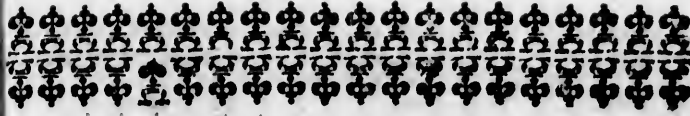
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THis *Ile* is seated in the *Latitude* of Fifteen degrees and a half.

It is about 12 *Leagues* in length, and 8 in breadth.

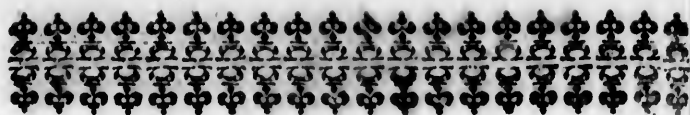
On the *West* side of the *Ile*, there is a convenient Harbour for *ships*.

It is very *Mountainous*, yet not without many Fertile *Valleys*, producing several *Commodities*, but chiefly *Tobacco*, which is planted by the *English*; but the *Natives* which are *Canibals*, and very Barbarous, doth much hinder the coming of the *English* to settle here.

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A
 DESCRIPTION
 OF
 The ISLAND of
 MONTSERRAT.

MONTSERRAT, an *Island* of a small Extent, not exceeding Ten Miles in Length, and of a less Breadth.

Its Extent,
 Scituation,
 Fertility,
 &c.

It is seated in the *Latitude* of 17 degrees : It is much inclined to *Mountains*, which are well clothed with *Cedar*, and other *Trees*; and the *Valleys*, and *Plains* are very Fertile.

This *Ile* is most Inhabited by the *Irish*, who have here a *Church* for *Divine Worship*.

A
DESCRIPTION
 OF
 The ISLAND of
ANGUILLA.

This *Iste* is seated in the *Latitude* of Eighteen degrees, and One and Twenty *Minutes*. Its Situation, extent &c.

It Extendeth it self in Length, about *Leagues*, and in Breadth about Three. The *Inhabitants* are *English*, which are computed to amount unto two or three Hundred, who are but poor, the *Iste* being said not to be worth keeping.

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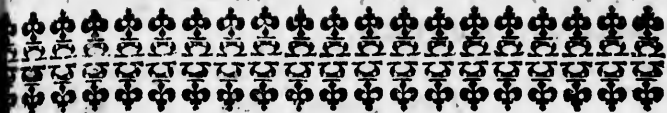
A
DESCRIPTION
 OF
 The ISLAND of
 BARBADA.

Its Scitua-
 tion Ferti-
 lity &c.

BARBADA, or *Barboude*, scituate
 the *Latitude* of Seventeen degrees and
 half.

It is an *Isle* of no great Extent, not
 exceeding Fifteen miles in Length, nor is it of
 considerable Account to the *English*, who are
 Possessors of it: Yet is it found to be of a Fertile
 Soyl, and to be well stored with *Cattle, Sheep,*
 and may produce several good *Commodities*
 were it well managed to the advantage of
Inhabitants.

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DESCRIPTION

OF

The ISLES of

BERMUDES,

OR,

The Summer-ISLES.

E *As*t of *Virginia*, and *Carolina*, which is a part of *Florida*, lyeth the Isles of *Bermudes*; so called, from *John Bermudes* a *Spaniard*, by whom they were first discovered. They are also called the *Summer-Isles*, from the *Shipwrack* that one *George Summers* (an English-man) there suffered.

Their Situation,
and Name.

These *Isles* lye distant from *England*, about 15 or 1600 *Leagues*, from *Madera*, 1000, or 1200; from *Hispansola*, 400; and from *Carolina*, which is the nearest part of Land, about 300 *Leagues*.

Their Extent.

Of these *Isles*, the greatest called *St. Georges*, is 5 or 6 *Leagues* long, and almost thorowout, not above

St. Georges
Isle.

E 3

above

above a quarter, a third, or a half a League broad, the others are much less.

Their Form, &c.

Several good Ports. All these *Isles* together, form a body like a *Cressent*, and inclose very good *Ports*, the chief among which, are those of the *Great Sound*, *Hermitious 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 Fertility, Commodities, Fruits, &c.

Its Fertility.

The *Earth* is exceeding Fertile, yeilding two Crops yearly; their *Maine* they gather in *July*, and *December*.

Their Fruits.

They have excellent *Fruits*, as *Oranges*, *Dates*, *Mulberries* both *White* and *Red*; where breed abundance of *Silk-worms* which Spin *Silk*.

Their Commodities.

Their chief *Commodities* are *Oranges*, *Couchaneil*, and *Tobacco*, with some *Pearl*, and *Ambergreece*, and with these they drive some small *Trade*.

They have plenty of *Tortoises*, which is their ordinary food, whose *Flesh* is very delicious.

[Hogs.

Their *Hogs*, which the *Spaniards* formerly carried thither, are greatly encreased.

[Fowles.

They have many *Fowls*, and *Birds*, amongst which, a great many *Cranes*, with a *Sea-Fowl* that breeds in holes like *Rabbits*.

Defective in Fresh Water.

They have no *Fresh-water* for their occasions, but that of *Wells*, and *Pits*, which *Ebbs* and *Flows* with the *Sea*, there being neither *Fountain* nor *Stream* in these *Isles*.

In these are not poy Colours; and webs so stre entangled

Here ar thers in fe sweet.

The Sk darkned v Lightnetb so exceed any one d age; inso England and health long con out of so

The E about the powerfu four or strongly Rocks in

No Venimous Beast.

In these *Isles* are no *Venemous Beast*, their *Spiders* Their are not *poysonous*, but are of sundry and various *Shiders*. *Colours*; and in the hot weather, they make their *webs* so strong, that oft-times the small *Birds* are entangled and caught in them.

Cedar Trees.

Here are *Cedar Trees*, which differs from all others in several respects, but the wood is very sweet.

The Air and Healthfulness.

The *Skie* is almost always *Serene*, and when these *Isles* darkned with *Clouds*, it commonly *Thunders*, and exceeding *Lighteth*: And the *Air* is very *Temperate*, and so exceeding *healthful*, that it is rare to hear that any one dyeth of any *Distemper*, but only *Old age*; infomuch, that many have removed from *England* hither, only for the enjoyment of a long, and *healthful* life. And those that have made any long continuance here, are fearful of removing out of so pure an *Air*.

The Inhabitants.

The *English* first settled themselves on these *Isles* The *Inha-* about the year 1612. and have now established a *bitants* and *powerful Colony*, there being at present, about *strength of* four or five *Thousand Inhabitants*, who have *the Isle* strongly *Eortified* the *Approaches*, which with the *Rocks* in the *Sea*, renders them *Impregnable*.



A
DESCRIPTION
OF
CAROLINA.

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 extrem Southern bounds; on the East it is washed with the Atlantick Ocean, and on the West, it hath that large Tract of land which runneth into the Pacifique Ocean.

Its Bounds
and Scitua-
tion.

Its Temperature, and Healthfulness.

This
Country
very
healthful.

It is a Countrey blest with a Temperate, and wholesome Air, the Heat in Summer, nor the Cold in Winter, which is not so much as to check the growth of Plants, Trees, &c. The several Fruits, and Plants, having their distinct seasons being no ways 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 Countrey. Nor do those from the Bermudes only remove hither, upon the assurance

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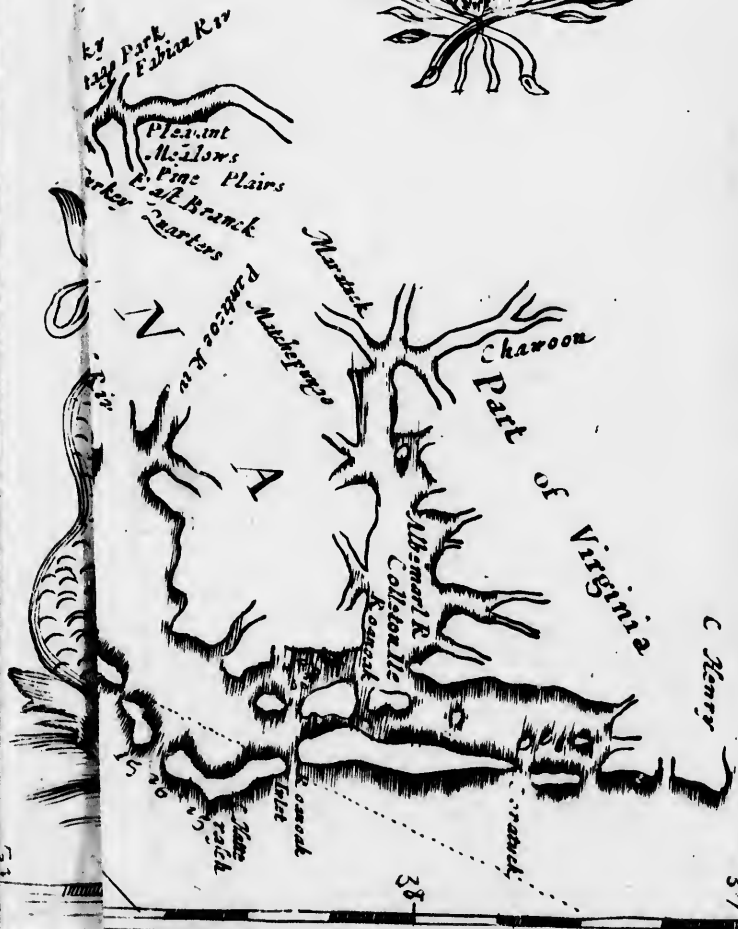
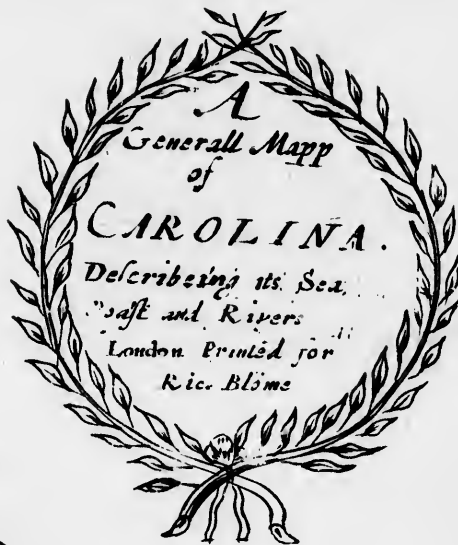
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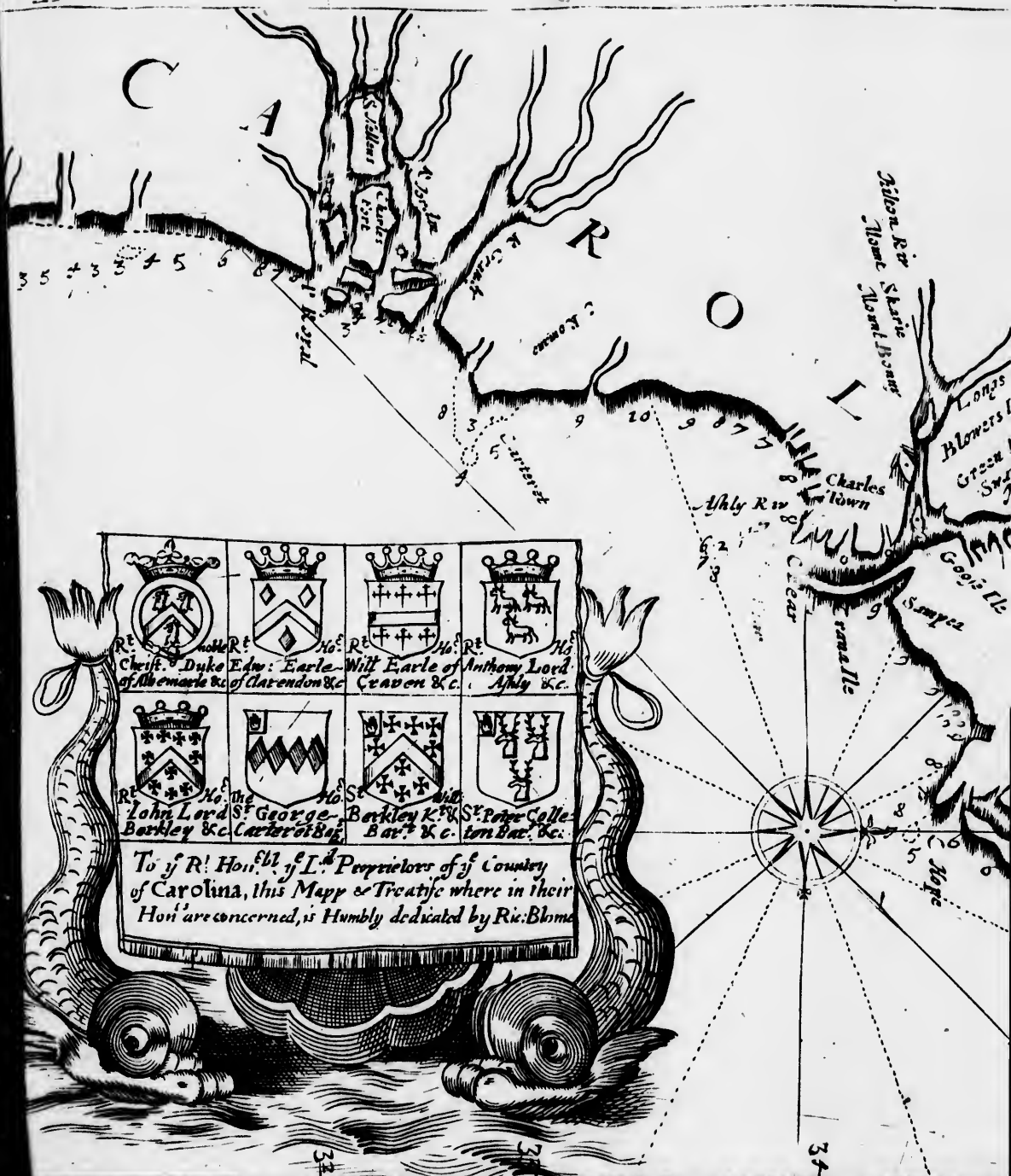
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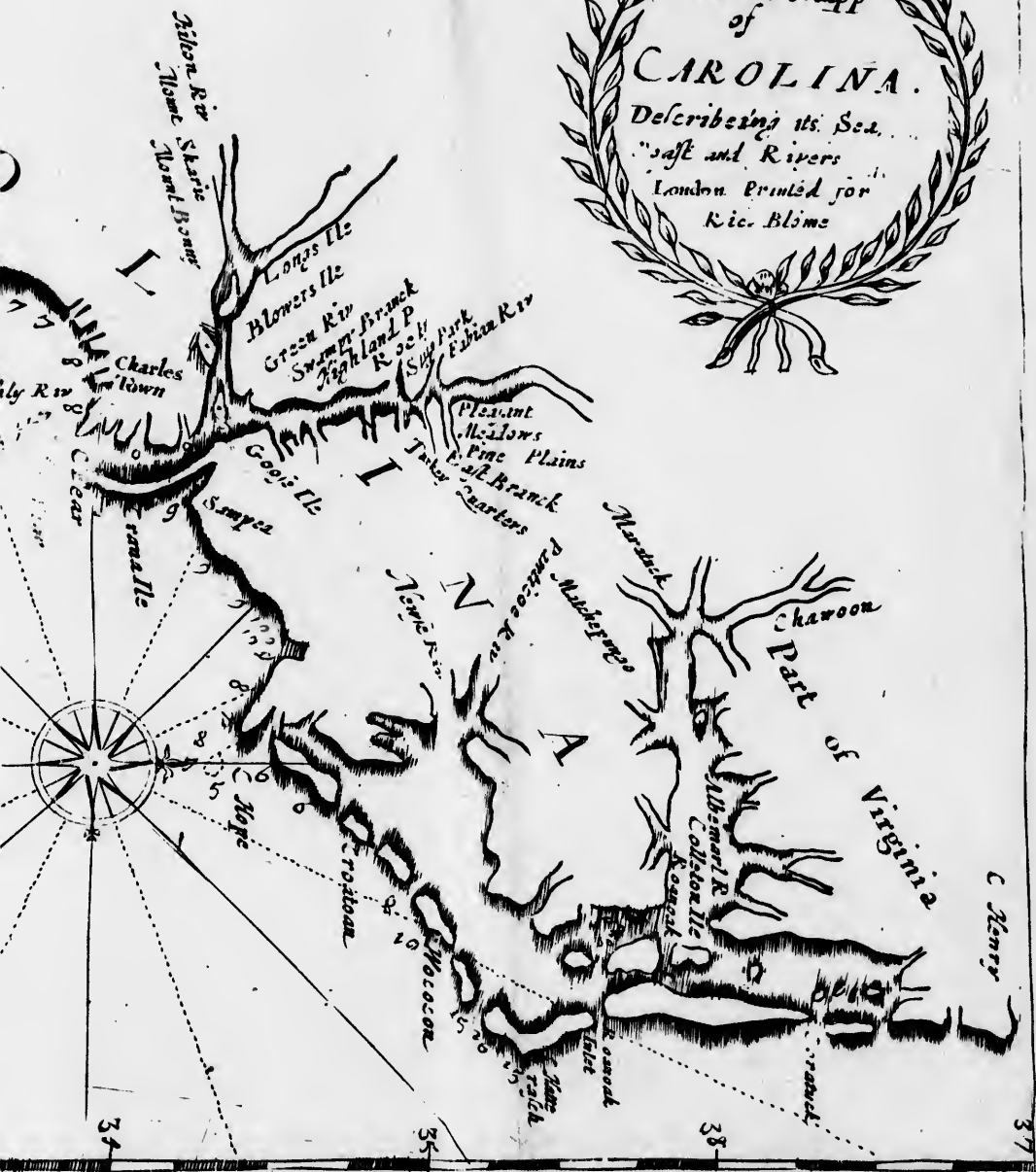




 RE. No. 1 Christ. Duke of Albemarle &c.	 RE. No. 2 Edw. Earle of Clarendon &c.	 RE. No. 3 Will. Earle of Craven &c.	 RE. No. 4 Anthony Lord of Ashley &c.
 RE. No. 5 John Lord of Berkley &c.	 RE. No. 6 George Carteret &c.	 RE. No. 7 Will. Berkeley &c.	 RE. No. 8 Peter Colleton &c.

To y^e R^{ts} Hon^{rs} of L^{ts} Proprietors of y^e Country
of Carolina, this Mapp & Treatise where in their
Hon^{rs} are concerned, is Humbly dedicated by Ric: Blome

A
 Generall Mapp
 of
CAROLINA.
 Describing its Sea,
 Coast and Rivers
 London Printed for
 Ric. Blome



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a happy life, joyed with the gaining of Fair Estates, but also 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, Pleasure, and Profit to be found, which cannot be met with in so large a measure, in any Countrey of the Indies.

Their Fruits, Hearbs, &c.

The Soyl is Rich, and Fertile, and produceth excellent Fruits; as Appricocks, Peaches, Grapes, (of which the English have made good Wine) Olives, Walnuts, Apples, Pears, Plumbs, Cherries, Figgs, Mulberries, Strawberries, water-Mellons, Marachocks, Quinces, and other Fruits known to us in Europe, which for goodnes are no ways Inferiour to them; and in the Southern part Oranges, Limes, Pomgranates, and Pome Citrons. And indeed, the Earth is very apt to produce, and bring to Maturity, Corn, all sorts of Garden-Hearbs, and Roots, &c.

Its Commodities.

The Commodities which this Countrey doth and may produce, are Wines, Oyls, Silk, (Mulberry-Trees growing in great abundance in the Woods) Cotton, Indivo, Ginger, Tobacco, &c. And it is believed, that here may be made of the three first Commodities, wines, Oyls, and Silk, such great abundance, to theirs, and this Kingdom, enrichment; that besides what we shall use our selves, we may have wherewith to furnish Forrain Parts.

Their

Their Trees.

Trees. Besides the *Malbery-Trees*, here are those of *Cedar, Oak*, both *White and Red, Poplar, Bay, Ash, and Pine*; with several others whose names are yet unknown,

Their Rivers, Fish, and Fowl.

Rivers. The *Countrey* is very well watered with *Rivers*, there being between *Cape-Carteret*, and *Port-Royal*, which is not above 60 *Miles*, 5 or 6 great *Navigable Rivers*, which discharge themselves into the *Sea*, besides several 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*, which comes next to be treated of, I shall omit the naming of them here.

Their Fowls. Here are also great plenty of *Wild-Fowl*, as *Geese, Cranes, Swans, Herons, Curlews, Heath-Cocks, Oxeys, Brants, Dotterels, Widgeons, Teals, and Duck*, and *Mallard* in an undestroyable quantity.

Provisions in the woods.

The *woods* are well stored with large *Turkeys, Pheasants, Partridges, Turtle-Doves, Wood-Pigeons*, with great variety and plenty of small *Birds*. Also in the *woods*, are great plenty of *Deer*, with abundance of *Hares, Coneys, &c.*

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Here are divers delightful, and spacious *Savannas*.

The Natives of Carolina.

The *Natives of Carolina*, according to the observation of Mr. *John Ledener* (who made three several journeys from *Virginia*, to *Carolina*, about the year 1670. on purpose for a discovery of those parts, and the better understanding the nature and disposition of the *Inhabitants*) are said by him, to be a people of a ready wit, and though Illiterate, of a good understanding. For the *Account of time*, (he saith,) they make use of *Hieroglyphicks*, and *Emblems of things* ; likewise they instruct their *Children* in such things as relates to their *Families* and *Countrey*, which is so preserved from *Generation*, to *Generation* ; where a battle hath been fought, or upon the settlement of a *Colony*, they raise a small *Pyramid* of stone, which doth consist of the number *slain*, or settled at such a *Colony*. For *Religious Rites*, either *Devotion*, *Sacrifice*, or *Burial*, they make a round circle of short *Straws*, or *Reeds*, and according to the placing of the said *straws*, or *reeds*, it is known for what it was made ; and to meddle with such *Circles*, is esteemed no better than *Sacrilege*.

He saith, they worship one *God* ; as *Creator* of all *things*, to whom their *High-Priest* offers *Sacrifice*, but believes he hath something else to do, than to regard *Humane Affairs*, but doth commit the Government thereof to lesser *Deities* ; that is, to *good* and *evil Spirits*, to whom their *Inferiour Priests* makes their *Devotion*, and *Sacrifice*. He saith, they believe the *Transmigration* of the *Soul*, and when any one dyeth, they Interr with the *Corps*, *Provisions*, and *Householdstuff* for the *Elizium* or next world, which they fancy to be beyond
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the *Mountains*, and *Indian Ocean*. He further saith, that from Four women, they believe all mankind Sprung, and do therefore divide themselves into as many *Tribes*; and in their *Marriages* they are very *Superstitious*.

He saith, they are generally well-proportionate; they are great Favouers of the *English*, living together in Love and Friendship, and upon all occasions, ready to contribute their assistance unto them. They are generally of a good, and honest meaning, no ways addicted to *Vice*, or to *Extravagancies*, contenting themselves with a mean *Dyet* and *Apparel* for their present subsistence not taking much care for the time to come. He further saith, that they are much addicted to *Mirth*, and *Dancing*; they are also much prone to *honour*, and *Valour*, which they place above all other *Virtues*, which doth occasion them to be so continually engaged against one another in Wars: and that side which Fortune Crowneth with Victory, *Triumphal Jollities* are performed by them.

The *Countrey* (he saith) is divided into several petty *Kingdoms*, and the *People* in the one keep no good Correspondence with those that border upon them, and on the least occasion, wage War one against another.

In this *Countrey* of *Carolina* (he saith) that there are several *Indian Towns* which are generally the Habitation of the *King*, that commands the *Territory*.

Its Division
into
Kingdoms.

The Proprietors of Carolina.

The Proprietors of Carolina. This *Province* or *Countrey* of *Carolina*, was first Possessed by the *English*, about the year 1660. and became a *Proprietorship*; which his present Majesty K. Charles the Second, granted by Patent

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bemarle*, Earl of *Torrington*, Baron *Mouck* of
Potheridge, *Peachempe* and *Teys*, Knight of the
Noble Order of the *Garter*, *Captain General* of
his Majesties *Land-Forces*, and one of the Lords
of his Majesties most Honourable *Privy Council*,
&c. The Right Honourable, *Edward Earl of
Clarendon*, Viscount *Cornbury*, and Baron *Hide
of Hendon*, &c. The Right Honourable, *Wil-
liam Earl of Craven*, Viscount *Craven of Uffington*,
Baron *Craven of Hamsted-Marshal*, Lord Lieu-
tenant of the County of *Middlesex*, and Borough
of *Southwark*, and one of the Lords of his Maje-
sties most Honourable *Privy Council*, &c. The
Right Honourable *John Lord Berkley*, Baron *Berk-
ley of Stratton*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* for
his Majesty, &c. The Right Honourable, the
Earl of *Shaftsbury*, The Honourable Sr. *George
Carteret* of *Hawnes* in *Bedfordshire* Baronet, *Vice-
Chamberlain* of his Majesties *Household*, and of his
Majesties most Honourable *Privy Council*, &c.
Sr. *William Berkley* of _____ in the County of
_____ Knight and Baronet, and to Sr.
John Colleton of *London*, Knight and Baronet; and
to their *Heirs* and *Successors*.

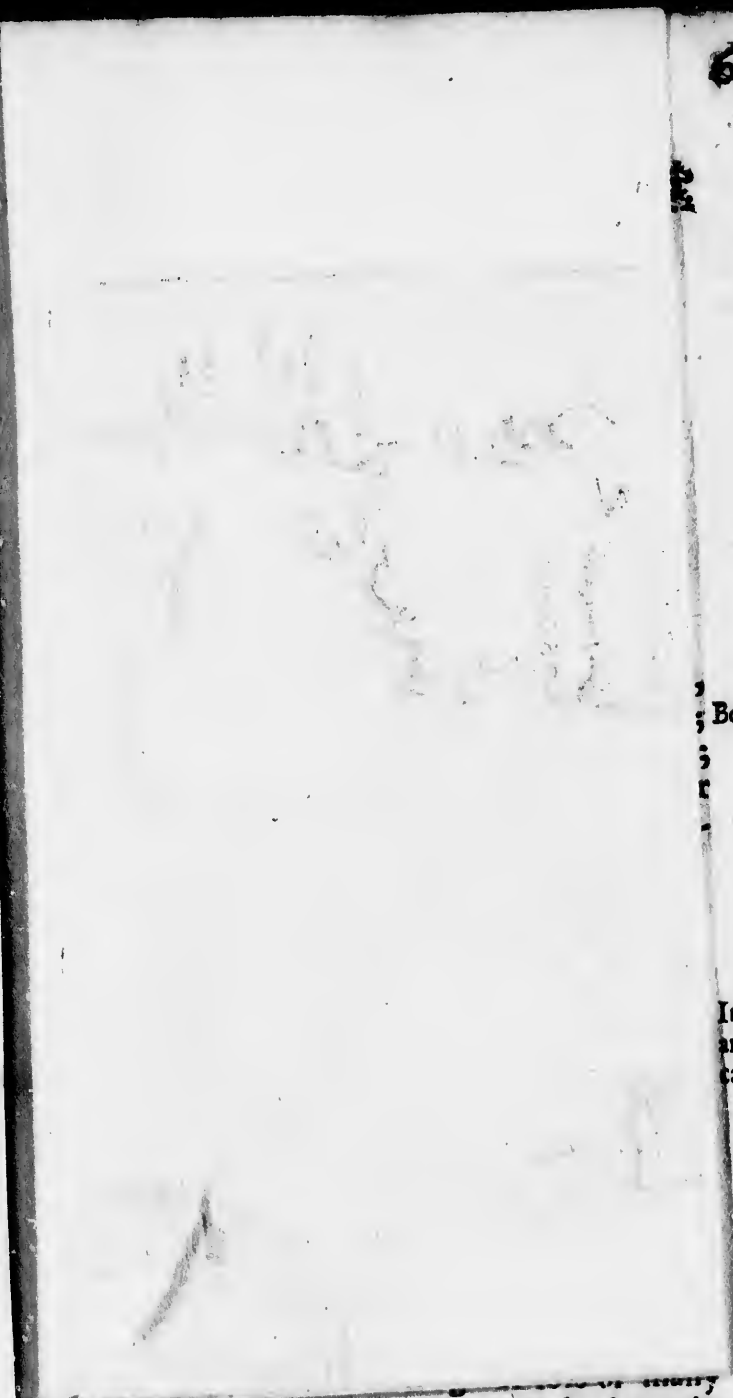
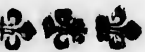
And the said *Lords proprietors*, having by their
Patent, power to establish a *Government*, and
make *Laws* for the better Regulation thereof, and
the inviting of *Inhabitants*, have formed a *Model*,
which is so well framed, for the good & welfare of
the *Inhabitants*, that it is esteemed by all judicious
persons without compare; but the said *Model*,
being too long to be set down in this small *Trea-
tise*, I must be constrained to omit it,

The Settlements 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 scituate very *Commodious* for *Shipping*, and in a *healthful* place.



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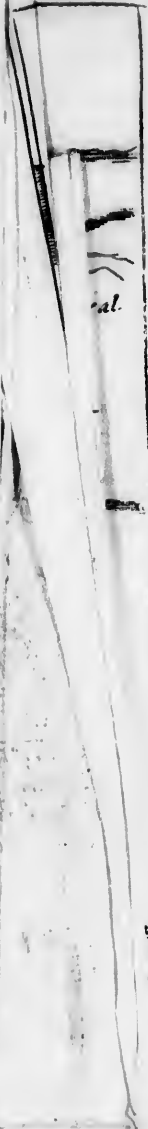


Its
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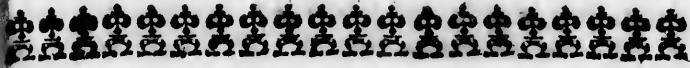
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A
DISCRIPTION
OF
VIRGINIA.

Its Bounds.

VIRGINIA particularly now so called, hath for its Southern Limits, *Carolina*; for its Eastern, the *Atlantick* Ocean; for its Northern, *Mariland*; and for its Western, that vast tract of *Land* which runneth into the *South-Sea*. Its Bounds.

Its Name.

This *Country* was said to be first discovered by *Sr. Francis Drake* (as indeed all this Tract of *Sea*- and why'so *Coast*) and was so named by *Sir. Walter Rawleigh*, (a great promoter of this discovery,) in honour of *Queen Elizabeth*, who then Reigned. Its Name and why'so called.

The Settlement of the English.

Much time was spent in the discovery of this *Country*, with vast expences in the setting forth of *Ships*, and not without the great loss of many a poor wretches life, before it could be brought to perfection; but at length, through the Industry

of

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To y^e Hon: Cecilius Calvert Baron Baltimore
Baron of Baltimore Absolute L^{ty} & Proprietary
of y^e Province of Maryland & Avalon &c
This Map is Humbly Dedicated by R. Blome

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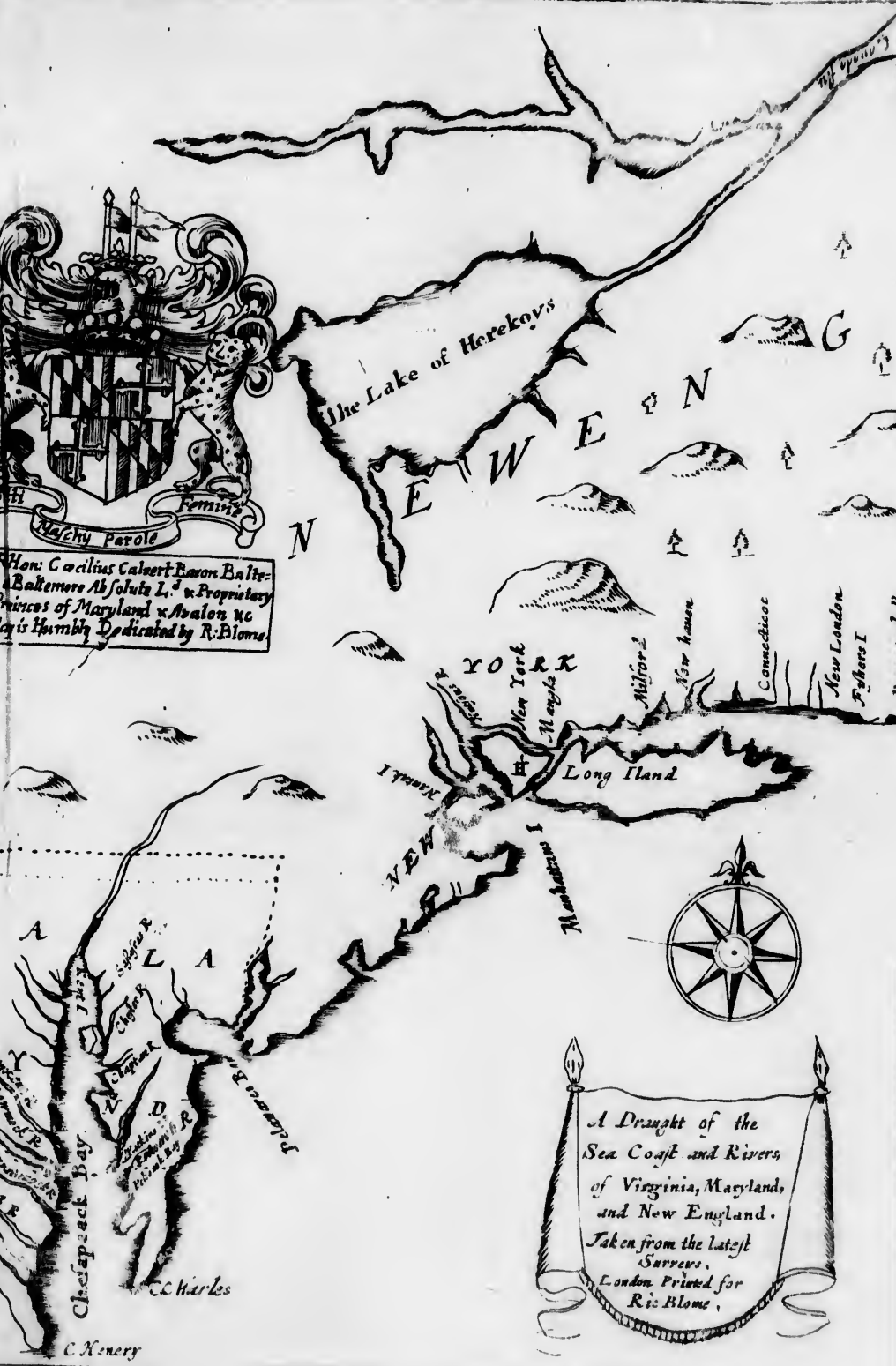
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A Draught of the
Sea Coast and Rivers
of Virginia, Maryland,
and New England.
Taken from the latest
Surveys,
London Printed for
R: Blome,

C. Henery



Draught of the
 Coast and Rivers
 of Virginia, Maryland,
 and New England.
 Taken from the latest
 Surveys.
 London Printed for
 R. Blome,



A Draught of the Isle of Newfoundland

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† Capt. Smith, a great Promoter of the English settling at Virginia.

of † Captain John Smith, and other worthy persons, who took great pains for the advancement of these discoveries, fortune begun to smile on her, and about the Reign of King James, a Patent was granted to certain persons as a Corporation, and called the Company of Adventurers of Virginia. Afterwards other Patents were granted to them for larger Extents of Land excluded in the former; but the said Corporation, committing of several and frequent Misdemeanours, and Mischariages, the said Patent about the year 1623 was made Null; since which it hath been free for all his Majesties Subjects, to Trade into these parts.

Its Air and Temperature.

This Countrey is blest with a sweet and wholesome Air, and the Clime of late very agreeable to the English, since the clearing of Woods; so that now few dyeth of the Countreys disease, called the Seasoning.

Virginia now very healthful.

The Soyl.

It is every where interlaced with delectable Hills, and rich Valleys, and of a Soyl so Fertile, that an Acre of ground commonly yieldeth 200 Bushels of Corn, and is very apt to produce what is put therein, as English Grains, Roots, Seeds, Plants, Fruits, &c. besides those appropriated to the Countrey, and other adjacent parts of America.

The Soyl very Rich.

Their Fruits.

Excellent Fruits.

Here are excellent Fruits in great abundance, which may be compared with those of Italy or Spain, as Apricocks, Peaches, Mellons, Apples, Pears, Plumbs, Cherries, Grapes, Figs, Quinces,

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peaches, Maracocks, Fuchamines, Chesnuts, Walnuts, Olives, Straberries, Rasberries, Goosberries, and Mulberries in great abundance.

Of their *Apples* they make *Syder*; of their *Pears*, *Perry*; and of their *Grapes*, *Wine*.

Their Roots and Herbs.

They have several sorts of *Roots*, as *Potatoes*, Plenty of *Carrers, Turnips, Artichoaks, Onyons, Cabbages, Roots, and Colly flowers, Sparagus, &c.* And most sorts of *Herbs, Garden herbs*, known to us, in great plenty.

Their Fowles, and Birds.

Here is great plenty of *Fowl*, as wild *Turkeys*, Abundance of which usually weigh 6 stone; *Partridges, Swans, Geese, Ducks, Teal, Widgeons, Dotterells, Heathcocks, Oxeyes, Brants, Pidgeons, Cranes, Herons, Eagles*, and several sorts of *Hawkes*. And for small *Birds*, innumerable quantities of sundry sorts, as *Blackbirds, Thrushes, Red-birds*; and above all, the *Mock-bird*, which counter-imiteth the notes of all *Birds*.

Their Wilde Beasts, and Tame Cattle.

They have great store of *wilde Beasts*, as *Lions, Virginia Bears, Leopards, Tygars, Wolves*, and *Dogs* like well stored *Wolves*, but bark not; *Buffeloes, Elks*, whose flesh is as good as *Beef*; *Rosconnes, Utchunquois, Deer, Hares, Bewers, Ottors, Foxes, Martins, Poulcats, Wesells, Musk-Rats, Flying Squirils, &c.* And for *Tame Cattle, Cows, Sheep, Goats, Hoggs, and Horses* in great plenty.

Their Fish.

Variety of Fish. Here is great plenty of Excellent Fish, as well in the Sea, and Bay of Chesopeack, as in the Rivers, viz. *Cods, Thornback, Sturgeon, Grampuses, Porpuses, Drums, Cat-Fish, Basses, Sheepsheads,* (which makes Broath like that of Mutton) *Cony-Fish, Rock-Fish, Crecy Fish, White Salmon, Mulletts, Soles, Plaice, Mackrel, Trouts, Perches, Conger-Eels, Herrings, Oysters, Shrimps, Cockles, Muscles, &c.*

Commodities.

The Product of the Countrey. *Commodities* which the Countrey doth, or may produce, are *Hemp, Flax, Hops, Rape-seed, Annice-seed, Woad, Madder, Pot-Ashes, Honey, Wax, Silk,* (if they would make it, *Mulberry-Trees* here growing in such great plenty) *Sassafras, Sarsaparilla,* several sweet Gums, and *Balsomes* of Sovereign vertues, several sorts of *Plants* and *woods,* &c. used by *Dyers,* here are veins of *Aloms, Iron, and Copper,* sundry sorts of Rich *Furrs,* *Elk-skins,* (which maketh excellent *Buff*) and other *Hides, Pitch, Tarr, Rozen, Turpentine, Butter, Cheese,* and *salted Flesh and Fish,* which find vent at the *Barbadoes,* and other *Caribbean Isles;* but above all these, their cheif *Commodity* is *Tobacco,* which they are sure to find vent for, and is the Standard by which all other *Commodities* are prized; but it were well for the *Inhabitants* if they would employ their time, about the making of *Silk,* or some other *Commodities,* which in a short time would be found more advantageous unto them, and then their *Tobacco* would not be so great a Drug as of late it is, insomuch that the

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Merchant oft-times had rather lose it, then to pay the charges and Duties of *Freight, Custome, Excise, &c.*

Here groweth a kind of *Flax*, called *Silk-grass*, of which the *Indians* make *Thred, & Strings*, and is good to make *Linnen-cloath*, and *Shifts*, and would make excellent strong *Cables*.

Their Trade.

Here all *Trades-men*, especially *Handicrafts* finds good encouragement; and for those *Commodities* aforesaid, the *English* (who have the sole *Trade*) bring them all sorts of *Apparel*, all manner of *Utensils*, belonging to *Household-stuff*, or necessary in their *Plantations*, or otherwise; also *Wine, Brandy*, and other strong *Drinks*; likewise all *Silks, Stuff*, and *Cloath*, both *Linnen* and *wollen*, which they convert to several uses according to their *Fancies*, being now supplied by *Taylor*s.

Their Trade.

Their Trees.

Here groweth sundry sorts of *Trees*, of the red and white *Oak*, *Black Walnut*, *Cedar*, *Pine*, *Cypress*, *Chestnut*, *Poppler*, *Ash*, *Elm*, &c. many of which are very good for the building of *Ships*, and other uses.

The Rivers.

This *Countrey* is well watered with several great, and strong *Rivers* which lose themselves in the *Gulph* or bay of *Chesopeak*, which gives entrance for shipping in this *Countrey*, as also to *Mary-Island* next adjoining; which said *Bay* is very large, *Capacious*, and *Comodious* for *Shipping*.

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ping, being said to run up into the *Countrey* northwards 75 Leagues: its breadth in many places being 5, 6, or 7 Leagues, and sometimes more and 6 or 7 Fathom deep, and its opening to the South between *Cape-Henry*, which begineth *Virginia*, and *Cape-Charles* on the other side opposite, being about 10, or 12 Leagues wide.

Its chief Rivers.

The principal of these *Rivers* begineth at *Cape-Henry*, are *Pawhatan*, now called *James-River*, being very large and Commodious for ships, and found navigable about 50 Leagues. *Pamunke*, now *York River*, also large and Navigable, about 20 Leagues. *Rapahanock* or *Toppahanock*, likewise a good River and Navigable, about 40 Leagues, which is the last River of *Virginia* Northwardly, that falls into the *Bay of Chesapeake*.

Their Towns.

Upon, or near, these *Rivers* for the convenience of shipping, the *English* are seated, which at present do amount unto the number of about 30, or 40000, and have some *Towns*, the chief amongst which, is *James-Town*, or rather *James-City*, commodiously seated on *James-River*; The *Town* is beautified with many fair and well built Brick Houses, and as it is the chief town of the *Countrey*; here is kept the *Courts* of *Judicature* and *Offices* of publique concern; not far from which, at *Green-Spring*, resideth the *Governour* Sir *William Berkley*.

Elizabeth Town.

Next to *James-Town* may be reckoned that of *Elizabeth*, seated at the mouth of the said River, a well built Town.

Dales-Gift.

Also *Dales-gift*, *Wiccomeco*, *Bermuda*, and others:

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The English Government.

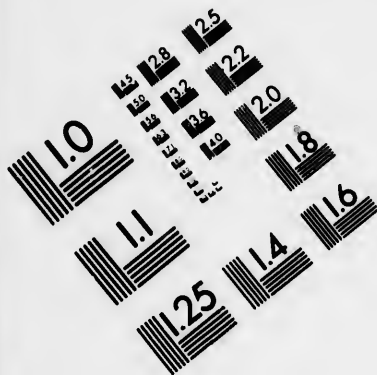
This Country is Governed by *Laws* agreeable *Virginia* with those of *England*, for the deciding of all under a *good Governmen.* *Causes* both *Civil* and *Criminal*; which said *Laws* are thus made by the *Governour*, appointed by his *Majesty*, with the content of the *General Assembly*, which doth consist of his *Council*, and the *Burgeses* chosen by the *Free-holders*.

And for the better *Government*, the *Country*, which is possessed by the *English*, 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 *Governour*; The names of the *Counties* are those of *Carotuck*, *Charles*, *Glocester*, *Hartford*, *Henrico*, *James*, *New-Kent*, *Lancaster*, *Middlesex*, *Nansemond*, *Lower-Norfolk*, *Northampton*, *Northumberland*, *Rappabanock*, *Surrey*, *Warwick*, *Westmorland*, *Ile of Wight*, and *York*, and in each of these *Counties*, are held petty *Courts*, every month, from which there may be *Appeals* to the *Quarter Court* held at *James-Town*.

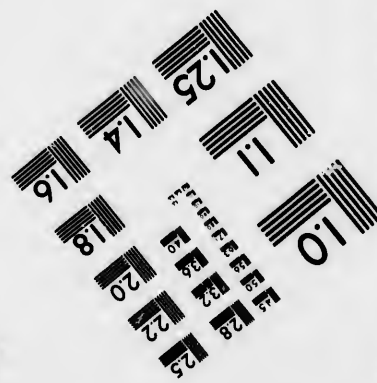
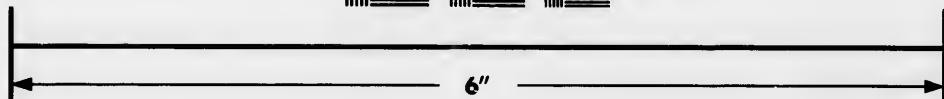
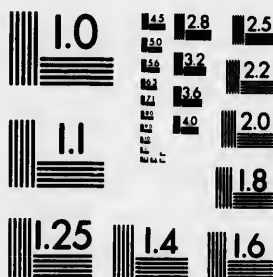
The Natives or Indians.

Virginia was, and yet is the habitation of divers sorts of *Indians*, which have no dependance upon each other, being of particular *Tribes*, and having their peculiar *King* to Govern them; every *Indian-Town*, or rather poor *Village*, being the habitation of a *King*; and these *People* do rather live at enmity, than amity together. And as to their *Dispositions*, *Manners*, *Religions*, &c. there is found a difference; but most of all in their *Languages*; so that those *People* may not improperly





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perly be called so many several *Nations*.

They are generally a sort of people well proportionate, stout, of a swarthy complexion, their Hair black, and flaggy, which they wear long; they are of a ready wit, very Subtle, and Treacherous, not much addicted to labour, being too great lovers of their ease; they are much given to *Hunting*, and going to *Wars* with each other, their *Weapons* being the *Bow* and *Arrows*, at which they are very expert, being good marks men; but of late they have got the use of *Guns*, and other *Weapons*, through the folly of the English in shewing them. They are very loving and obedient to their *Kings*; in matters of *Religion*, they observe strange *Ceremonies*, and their *Priests* (which are esteemed *Conjurors*) make *Sacrifices* for them. They believe the *Transmigration* of the *Soul*, and have strange fancies about the *Creation* of the *World*, they believe there is a *God*, but think he hath something else to do then to concern himself with things below, as too inferior for him, and do therefore not *Worship* him; but the *Devil* they *Worship* out of a fear, lest he should destroy them, as having the power of them.

Their
Apparel.

Their *Apparel* is but mean, only contenting themselves with something to cover their *Nakedness*, and for the better defending themselves from the weather they anoynt their *Bodys* with certain *Oyles* mixt with *Bears Grease*.

Their
Houses.

Their *Houses* are no better then our *English Hogsties*, and are made of *Boughs*, and covered with *Bark* of *Trees*; and in the midst thereof, is placed their *Chimney*, or *Fire-place*.

Their
Dyes.

Their *Dyes* in meanness, is answerable to their *Houses*, not endeavouring to please their *Palets* with curious *Sances*, or pompering their *Bodies* with provokative *Meats*.



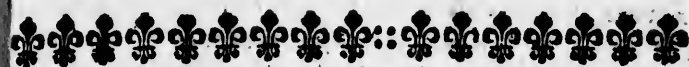
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A
 DESCRIPTION
 OF
 MARYLAND.

Its Scituation and Bounds.

THe Province of *Maryland* lying between the degrees of 37, and 50 minutes, or thereabouts, and 40 degrees of *Northern Latitude*. It hath for its Bounds on the South, *Virginia*, (from which it is parted by the River *Patowmeck*, 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*, formerly part of *New-England*, lying on the East side of *Delaware-Bay*, and on the West, the true *Meridian* of the first fountain of the River of *Patowmeck*,

The *Bay* of *Chesopeack* giving entrance to Ships *Chesopeack* into *Virginia*, and *Maryland*, passeth through the Bay. heart of this Province, and is found Navigable near 200 Miles; into which falls the Rivers of *Patowmeck*, *Patuxent*, *Ann-Arundel*, (alias *Severn*) and *Sasquesahanough*, lying on the West side of the Bay; and to the East of the said Bay, those of *Choptanke*, *Nantecoke*, *Pocomocke*, and several other Rivers

Rivers and Rivulets, to the great improvement of the Soyl, and Beauty of this *Province*.

The Countrey of late, since the Felling of the woods, and the Peoples accustoming themselves to *English Dye*, is very healthful and agreeable to the constitution of the *English*, few now dying at their first coming, of the *Countreys Disease*, or *seasoning*. And as to the Temperature of *Air*, the *Heats* in *Summer*, receive such seasonable allays from gentle Breezes, and fresh Showers of Rain; and the *Cold* in *Winter*, is of so little durance, that the *Inhabitants* cannot be said to suffer by either.

The countrey very healthful.

Their Soyl, &c.

The *Countrey* is generally plain and even, yet rising in some places into small and pleasant Hills, which heighten the beauty of the adjacent *Valleys*.

For the Beasts, Fowl, Fish, Fruits, &c. See in the Description of Virginia.

The *Soyl* is Rich and Fertile, naturally producing all such *Commodities* as are in the precedent discourse set down as peculiar to its Neighbouring Colony, *Virginia*; as all sorts of *Beasts* and *Fowl*, both Tame and Wild; *Fish*, *Fruits*, *Plants*, *Roots*, *Herbs*, *Gums*, *Trees*, *Balsomes*, &c. As likewise all *Commodities* produced by Industry, are here found in as great plenty and perfection: But the general trade of *Maryland* depends chiefly upon *Tobacco*; which being esteemed better for a *Forreign Market* than that of *Virginia*, finds great Vent abroad; and the *Planters* at home, in exchange thereof, are furnished by the *Merchant* with all necessaries, for himself, his *House*, *Family*, and *Plantation*.

Their Coyns, and way of Trade.

There is a Competent stock of ready Money in this *Province* both of *English*, *Forreign*, and his *Lordships own Coyn*, yet their chief way of *Commer*ce is by way of *Barter*, or *Exchange* of *Commodities*,

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modities, which may be judged to be no ways inconsiderable, since 100 sail of *ships* from *England*, and the *English Plantations*, have of late Years been known to trade thither in one Year.

The Natives.

The *Natives*, as to their *Complexion*, *Stature*, *Customs*, *Dispositions*, *Laws*, *Religions*, *Apparel*, *Dyet*, *Houses*, &c. are much the same as those in *Virginia*, already treated of; being likewise many different *Tribes*, or sorts of People, and each Govern'd by their particular *King*.

The Government, &c. of this Countrey.

This *Province of Maryland*, his Majesty King *Charles* the first in *Anno 1632*, granted by *Patent* to the Right Honourable *Cacilius Calvert*, Lord *Baltimore*, and to his *Heirs* and *Assignes*; and by that *Patent* created him, and them, the true and absolute *Lords* and *Proprietors* of the same, (saving the *Allegiance* and *Soveraign Dominion* due to his Majesty, his *H.*, and *Succeffours*;) there-
Maryland
 by likewise granting to them all *Royal Jurisdiction* well Go-
ons, and *Prerogatives* both *Millitary* and *Civil*; as
 vernaed.
 power of enacting *Laws*, *Martial Laws*, making of *War*, and *Peace*, pardoning of *Offences*, Con-
 ferring of *Honours*, *Coyning* of *Money*, &c. And in acknowledgment thereof, yeilding and paying yearly to his Majesty his *Heirs* and *Succeffors*, two *Indian Arrows* at *Windsor Castle* in the *Countrey of Berks*, on *Easter Tuesday*; together with the *Fifth* part of all the *Gold* and *Silver Oare* that shall be found there.

For the better inviting of people to settle here, his Lordship, by advice of the *General Assembly* of that

that *Province*, hath long since established a *Model* of good and wholesome *Laws* for the ease and benefit of the *Inhabitants*, with tolleration 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 was denied them.

Its Division into Counties.

The
Names
of the
Counties.

This *Province* where it is peopled with *English*, is severed into 10 *Counties*; to wit, 5 Eastwards of *Chespeak Bay*, as *Cecil*, *Dorchester*, *Kent*, *Sommerset*, and *Talbot*; and 5 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 Court*, held at *St. Maries*. Here are likewise certain *Magistrates* appointed by his Lordship in each *County*, as *Sheriffs*, *Justices of the Peace*, &c.

Their Towns.

St. Maries
Town.

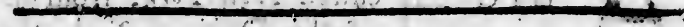
The *Inhabitants* (being in number at present about 16000) have begun the building of several *Towns*, which in few Years 'tis hoped may come to some perfection; as *Calverton*, *Herrington*, and *Harvy-Town*, all Commodiously seated for the benefit of *Trade*, and conveniency of *Shipping*, but the principal *Town* is *St. Maries*, seated on *St. Georges River*, being beautified with divers well-built *Houses*, and is the chief place or scale of *Trade* for the *Province*, where the *Governour* the Right Honourable the Lord *Baltimore* hath his *House*, and where the *General Assembly*,
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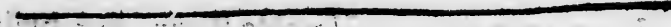
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and *Provincial Courts* are held, and *Publique Of-
fices* kept ; but at present the said *Governour*
doth reside at *Mattapani*, about 8 Miles di-
stant where he hath a fair and pleasant *House*.
And for the better assisting the said *Gover-
nour* , in matters that concerns the *Go-
vernment* of the *Province* , he hath his *Coun-
cil*, &c.

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A
 DESCRIPTION
 OF
 New-YORK.

Adjoyning to *Mary-Land*, Northwards, is a Colony called *New-York*, from his *Royal Highness* the Duke of *Tork*, the *Proprietor* thereof by grant from his Majesty, and is that part of *New-England* which the *Dutch* formerly seized, and called the *New-Netherlands*.

Its Fertility, &c.

This Country very Fertile. It is a *Country*, of a Rich and Fertile Soyl, well watered with *Rivers*, as is *Mary-Land* already spoken of, and is found to produce the same *Beasts, Birds, Fish, Fruits, Commodities, Trees, &c.* And in as great plenty.

Its Town.

New-York Here is one very considerable *Town*, first built by the *Dutch*, and called *New-Amsterdam*, which name is now changed to *New-York*: It is well seated both for *Trade, Security, and Pleasure*, in a small *Isle* called *Mahatan*, regarding the *Sea*, made so by *Hudsons-River*, which severeth it from *Long-Island*, which said *River* is very commodi-

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ous for *Shipping*, and is about two Leagues broad. The *Town* is large, containing about five hundred well-built *Houses*; and for *Civil Government*, it hath a *Mayor*, *Alderman*, a *Sheriff*, and *Justices of the Peace* for their *Magistrates*. For the further security of this *Town*, here is raised a *Fort* called *James-Fort*, which is very strong, and well *Defended* and *Maintained* with *Men*, and *Ammunition*. The *Town* is *Inhabited* by the *English* and *Dutch*, and hath a considerable *Trade* with the *Indians*, for the *Skins* of *Elks*, *Deer*, *Bears*. &c. Also for those of *Bever*, *Otter*, and other *Furrs*; and doth likewise enjoy a good *Trade* with the *English*.

The Natives.

This *Country* is also possessed with sundry sorts of people, not much unlike the *Indians* of *Virginia*, being well-proportioned, *Stout*, *Swarthy*, *Blackhaired*, very expert in their *Bow*, and *Arrows*, which are their chief weapons of *War*. They are courteous to the *English*, of a ready *Wit*, and very apt to receive *Instructions* from them; upon the least *Offence*, the man turneth away his wife, and marrieth again, and the *Children* begotten by her, she taketh with her, the *Man* not regarding them. *Fornication* is here permitted. They observe several *Ceremonies* in their *Religious Rites*, and are said to worship the *Devil*, whom they greatly fear. Their *Priests* are no better then *Sorcerers*, who strangely bewitch these silly *Creatures*. When any woman findeth her self quick with *Child*, she keepeth herself chaste, or untouched by man until her delivery, the like she observeth in the time of her giving *Suck*. A strange custom which our *European Dames*

Dames would not well like of! They are very obedient and loving to their *Kings*: They believe the *Transmigration* of the *Soul*; and concerning the *Creation* of the *World*, have strange fantastical opinions. They are much addicted to *Dancing*, *Sports*, and *Recreations*, observing *Festival Times*.

Their *Habit* and *dy-* Their *Habit* is but mean, as the rest of the *In-*
bit and dy- *dians*, yet do they *Paint* and besmear their
 &c. *Faces* with several *Colours* by way of *Orna-*
ment.

Their *Dyee* and *Habitations* are also as mean.

They are much addicted to go to *Wars* against one another, and do seldom give quarter to any but the *Women* and *Children*, whom they preserve, and make use of for the encreasing their strength.

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A
 DESCRIPTION
 OF
 New-ENGLAND.

Its Scituation.

New England is seated North of *Maryland*, which according to the report of *Capt. Smith*, hath 70 Miles of *Sea Coast*, where are found divers good *Havens*, some of which are capable to harbour 500 *Sail* of *Ships* from the fury of the *Sea*, and *Winds*, by reason of the interposition of several *Isles* (to the number of about 200) which lie about this *Coast*.

And although this *Countrey* is seated in the midst of the *Temperate Zone*, yet is the *Clima* more uncertain, as to the *Heat* and *Cold*, then those *European Kingdomes*, which lie *Parallel* with it; and as to *Virginia*, this may be compared as *Scotland* is to *England*.

Its Scituation.

The Air.

The *Air* is here found very healthful, and very agreeable to the *English*, which makes them possess many potent *Colonies*.

The Air.

Its Inhabitants.

The Dis-
position of
the Natives
much like
those of
Virginia.

This Countrey is possessed by divers sorts of People, who are Governed by their particular Kings, and do much differ in Customs, and Manners, from one another, as those Indians inhabiting in Maryland, Virginia, and other parts of America, And to live generally at variance with each other. They have their several Towns and settlements, and their Riches doth consist in their Furs, and Skins; which they sell to the English.

When first Inhabited by the English.

This Countrey became first to be a Colony of the English about the Year 1605, being granted by Patent from King James, to certain proprietors under the name of the Plymouth Company; but divers years were spun out, with great expences, and not without sundry casualties befalling on the Adventurers, before it became any thing considerable; and in a settled condition.

Their Rivers and Fish.

Excellent Fish.

This Countrey is well watered with Rivers, the chief amongst which, are Agament, Connecticut, Kinebequy, Merrimeck, Mishuic, Mistick, Neraganset, Pascataway, Pennaquid, Tachobacco, &c. And in these Rivers, together with the Sea, are taken excellent Fish, as Cod, Thornback, Sturgeon, Porpuses, Haddock, Salmons, Herrings, Mackeril, Oysters, Lobsters, Crab-Fish, Tortoise, Cocles, Muscles, Clams, Smelts, Eels, Lamprons, Alewives, Basses, Hollibuts, Sharks, Scales, Grampus, and Whales.

Their

Here a Partridge, Ducks, Widgins, the Hum

The W Foxes, R Bevers, Beasts, Among Rattle-S several fo very trou

Here a prus, Pin Asp, Ela mach, sev with sever and Mar tice of.

This C Furs; F Cables, several s The la Barbado

New-England.

Their Fowls, and Birds.

Here are great variety of Fowls, as Pheasants, Partridges, Heath Cocks, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Herons, Cranes, Cormorants, Swans, Widgeons, Sheldrakes, Snipes, Doppers, Blackbirds, the Humbird, Loon, &c.

The Beasts, both Tame and Wild,

The Wild Beasts of chief note, are Lyons, Bears, Foxes, Raccoons, Mooses, Musquashs, Otters, Beavers, Deer, Hares, Coneys, &c. and for Tame Beasts, Cows, Sheep, Goats, Swine, and Horses.

Amongst the hurtful things in this Countrey, the Huresful Rattle-Snake is most dangerous. Here are also things, several sorts of Stinging Flyes; which are found very troublesome to the Inhabitants.

Their Trees, and Fruits.

Here are sundry sorts of Trees, as the Oak, Cypress, Fir, Pine, Chesnut, Cedar, Walnut, Firr, Ash, Asp, Elm, Alder, Maple, Birch, Sasafra, Summach, several Fruit-Trees, as Apples, Pears, Plumbs, with several others that are growing in Virginia, and Mary-land, which I have already took notice of.

Their Commodities, and Trade.

This Countrey affordeth several sorts of rich Commodities; Flax, Linnen, Amber, Iron, Pitch, Tarr, Cables, Masts, and Timber to build Ships, also Trade. several sorts of Grain, &c.

The Inhabitants drive a considerable Trade to Barbadoes, and other our American Plantations,

in supplying them with *Flower, Bisket, Salt, Fleish* and *Fish*, &c. And in return bring *Sugars*, and other *Commodities*; as well for their own use, as to sell again. They also drive a considerable Trade with *England* for wearing *Apparel, Stuffs, Silks, Cloath*, several *Utensils* for their *Houses*, *Iron, Brass*, and such like things that are useful to man and not found amongst them.

As to the *Coyns, 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 *Coyns*, they are not much made use of in *Trade*, their way being *Bartering*, of one *Commodity* for another; but at *Jamaica* they have plenty of *Spanish Coins*, and at *Barbadoes* those of *England*.

The *English* now *Inhabiting* in *New-England*, are very numerous, and powerful, having a great many *Towns*, many of which are considerable.

The English Government.

The Government of the Inhabitants of *New-England*.

The *Inhabitants* are Governed by *Laws* of their own making, and have their several *Courts*, and places of *Judicature*, and assemble together, at their set times, and places, as we^{ll} for the making of *New Laws*, abolishing of *Old*, *Hearing*, and *Determining* of *Causes*; as for the *Election* of a *Governour, Deputy-Governour, Assistants, Burgessees*, and other *Magistrates*, (every *Town* having two *Burgessees*) each *County* Annually *Electing* such like *Officers*, for the looking after the like *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*.

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New-England.

The Towns.

Here are several Towns, as *Boston*, the *Metro-Boston* polis of *New-England*, Commodiously seated for *Traffique* on the Sea-shore; It is 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 *Tradesmen*, who drive a considerable *Trade*, for such *Commodities* as the *Countrey* affordeth, to *Barbadoes*, and the other *Caribbee Isles*, as also to *England*; and *Ireland*; taking in Exchange such *Commodities* as each place affordeth, or are found useful to them. It is a place of a good strength, having two or three *Hills* adjoining, on which are raised *Fortifications*, with great *Pieces* 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 River side is the *Market-place*, from which runneth two *streets*, in which are divers good *Houses*.

Dorchester scituate near the *sea*, where there falleth in two *Rivulets*. An indifferent *Town*.

Cambridg, formerly *New-Town* seated on the *River Merrimeck*: this *Town* consisteth 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-Plimouth, seated on that large *Bay of Poynxed*.

Reading, commodiously seated about a great *Pond*, and well-watered, and *Inhabited*. In this

24

New-England.

Town are two *Mills*, one for *Corn*, and the other for *Timber*.

Salem:

Salem, pleasantly seated between two *Rivers*.

Other *Towns* placed Alphabetically.

Berwick, *Braintree*, *Bristol*, *Concord*, *Dartmouth*, *Dedham*, *Dover*, *Exeter*, *Falmouth*, *Glocester*, *Greens-Harbour*, *Hampton*, *Hartford*, *Haverhill*, *Hingham*, *Hull*, *Ipswich*, *Lin*, *Mulden*, *New-bury*, *New-Havon*, *Northam*, *Nerwich*, *Oxford*, *Rowley*, *Roxbury*, *Salisbury*, *Sandwich*, *Southampton*, *Spring-field*, *Sudbury*, *Taunton*, *Water-Town*, *Wenham*, *Weymouth*, *Woburne*, and *Farmouth*.

Most of these *Towns* beareth the names from those in *England*, and many of them are of good account, being commodiously seated, either on the *Sea-Shore*, or on *Navigable Rivers*, and are well inhabited. And most of those *Towns* are known to the *Indians* by other Names.



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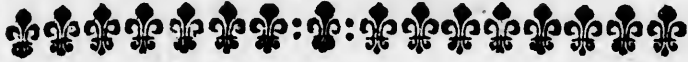
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A
DESCRIPTION
OF
NEW-FOUND-LAND,

Newfoundland is an Island in Extent equal to England, from whence it is distant ^{Its Situation,} little above 600 Leagues, lying near half way between Ireland, and Virginia.

It is situated betwixt the degrees of 46, and 53, of Northern Latitudes, and it is only severed from the Continent of America, by an Arm of the Sea, like that which separates England from France.

Its Bays, Rivers, Fish, Fowl, Beasts, &c.

It is Famous for many spacious and excellent ^{Its Bays & Rivers.} Bays, and Harbours, and within the Land for the variety of Fresh Springs, whose waters are exceeding delicious.

It is enriched by nature, with plenty of Fish, ^{Its Fish;} Land, and Water-Fowl, and sufficiently stockt with Fowles, Deer, Hares, Otters, Foxes, Squirils, and other ^{Beasts,} Beasts which yeild good Furrs: And though not over-run generally with Woods, it doth afford (besides store of Fewel) abundance of stately ^{Trees.} Trees, fit for Timber, Masts, Planks, and sundry other uses.

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The soyl and Climate.

The soyl in most places is reputed fertile; the Climate wholesome, though the rigour of the winter season, and the excess of *Heats* in *Summer*, doth detract something from its due praise.

How Inhabited.

Its Inhabitants.

The North and West part of this *Countrey* the *Native-Indians* inhabit, though but few in number, and those a more rude and savage sort of People than those of *New-England* and other places in the adjacent Continent, already taken notice of.

New Found-Land first discovered by the English.

The English the true Proprietors of New-Found-Land.

The *Island* of *New-found Land* was first discovered by the *English*, who are the true *Proprietors* thereof, excluding all *Forreign* right, and justifying the same to belong to the *Crown* of *England* only, whose *Interest* hath been there continued by several, under the *Reigns* of divers *Kings* and *Queens*.

The Ld. *Baltimore* the proprietor of *Avalon* in *New-Found-Land*.

In the year 1623, *Sir George Calvert* Knight, then *Principal Secretary* of *State*, and afterwards *Ld. Baltimore*, obtained a *Patent* of part of *New-found-land*; which was erected into a *Province*, and called *Avalon*; where he caused a *Plantation* to be settled, and a stately *House* and *Fort* 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 Cecilius*, now *Lord Baltimore*, who by *Deputies* from time to time, was no less careful

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careful to preserve his Interest there, which though during the last troubles in *England* it was by Sir *David Kirks* means, for some years discontinued, he was soon reinvested in the same by his Majesties most happy Restauration.

There is no part of *New-Found-Land* generally more happy for multiplicity of excellent *Bays*, and *Harbours*, than this *Provinoc*, and where vast quantities of *Fish* are yearly caught by the *English*, especially at *Ferryland*, and the *Bay of Bulls*. But the whole *Coast* of the *Island*, affords infinite plenty of *Cod*, and *Poor-John*, which is the chief *Commodity* of the *Isle*, which is grown to a settled *Trade*, for these many years, to the *enrichment* of all those that *Trade* thither.

A great bank of Land.

East of *Newfoundland*, over against *Cape-Ray*, A great Bank of Land, at the distance of about 70 miles, lyeth a great Bank of Land, of about 300 miles in Length, and not above Seventy five in Breadth, where broadest. It lies under the Sea many Fadoms deep, so the Ships of a considerable Burthen may ride over it: and about this Bank lies dispersed several small *Isles*, called by *St. Sebastian Cabot* (the first discoverer) *Los Baccaloos*, or the *Isles of Cod-fish*, from the prodigious quantities of *Cod-fish* there found, which were said to obstruct the passage of his *Vessels*.

The Trade to this Island.

The *French*, *Dutch*, *Biscaners*, and other Nations that yearly *Trade* hither amounting to be between 3 or 400 *Vessels*, are assured to find sufficient *Freight* of *Cod* and *Poor John*, which they find

good vent for in the *Streights, Spain, France,* and other *Countrys* to their great profit and encouragement.

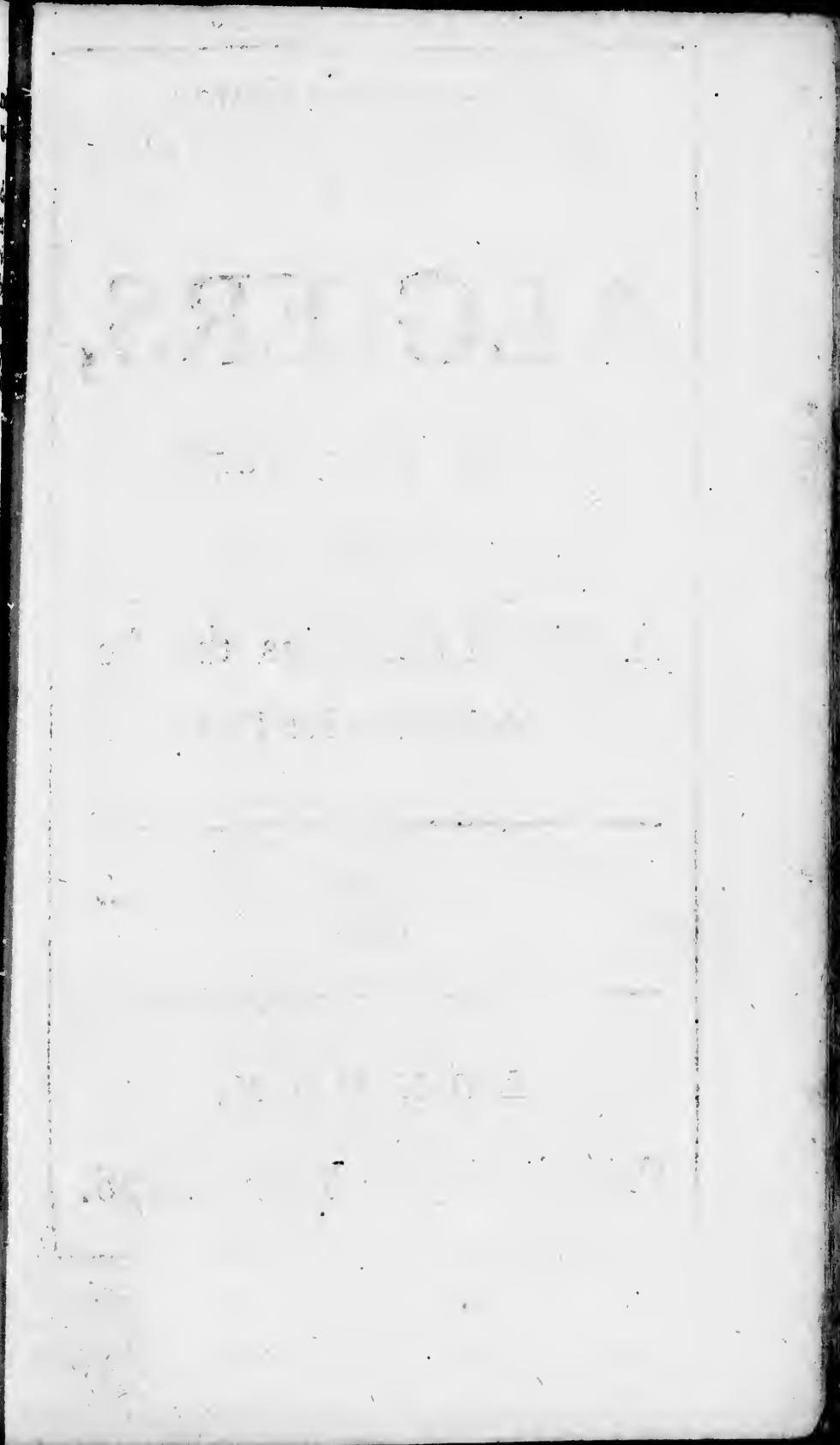
And were the *English* diligent to inspect the advantage that might accrue to this *Nation*, by settling *Plantations*, on the Island, and raising *Fortifications* for the security of the place ; we might give Law to all foreigners that come to Fish there, and in few years engross the whole *Fishing* to our selves : the greatest *Balance* perchance of *Forraign Trade*.

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The present State
O F
ALGIERS,

In the Year, 1678,

Also,

A List of the Ships then be-
longing to that Port.



L O N D O N,

Printed, in the Year, 1678.

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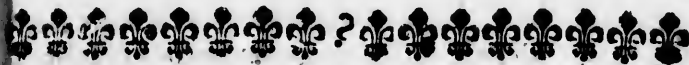
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THE
Present State
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A L G I E R S.

Their first Rise. The several Changes of the Government. The manner of the present State. The principall Persons in Credit. What people the City of Algiers consists of, and the Number of the Inhabitants. Their Navall Forces and Sea-discipline. Their Territories, Revenue and Trade.

BY the ancient Records of the *Duan Hoggi* or publique Secretary, it appears, that the City was formerly Commanded by the *Genoues* and *Spaniards*, who kept a constant Garrison in the Castle that stands at the head of the Mold, of about 300 Men, until the defeat of *Bajazet* by *Tamerlane* the Great; When two *Brigantines* of fugitive Turks put in there for shelter, who conspiring with the *Arabs* and

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Moors, in a few days after on a holy-day as they were at *Masse*, fell upon them, and became their Masters. Whereupon as having before practised the Trade of Piracy, they armed all the Vessells they could make themselves Masters of, and in a short time had a Sail in *Corso*: They built then likewise the *Cassake* where the publique Treasure is kept, and the principall Magazine for Armes and provisions, and formed a government by a *Duan*, who was to set every Saturday to consult of private affairs; Till in the year of the *Hegira*, 810. in respect to the Grand Seignior they admitted *Bashaws* of his, to prelide in the *Duan*, and to govern them: the Command of the *Cassake* only keeping in their hands; the first whereof was called *Osman-Bashaw*, allowing them 1200 Dollars *per Annum* out of the pay, besides the Allowance of all sorts of provisions for his whole Family and Officers.

Under these *Bashaws*, who above the said allowance found ways to exact great Treasures from the *Moors* and Inhabitants, infomuch that some of them after their ordinary 3 years Residence have been known to carry away 200000 Dollars: besides Jewels, &c. They lived in great obedience notwithstanding all the said oppressions, untill the time of *Usuff Bashaw* a gallant Prince, and one that made it more his business to encrease the Conquests against the *Moors*, then to *Masse* up wealth: For which reason then upon the Petition of the publique *Duan* his Commission by the *Grand Seignior* was renewed. He took *Constantine* from the *Moors*, *Bugia* from the Christians, and *Bona* from the *Tuniseens*. Marched with his Army into the *Zachary bodayes* Se, and continued his Conquests 4 months march towards *Angola*, all which are to this day tributary to *Algiers*: so

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having been 2 years in the Camp, he returned in great Triumph, accompanied with all the popular applauses imaginable. But all this could not save him from the secret conspiracy of his *Kya*, who having had the sweetness and benefit of the pay, in his absence made a faction against him, murdering him in the *Badistan* or Market-place, in the year 1642.

Since which time though they have received the *Bashaws*, sent by the *Grand Seignior*, yet have they never admitted them to sit in the *Duan*, or to meddle with publick affairs, but have been Me-zuled, receiving only their ancient allowance; The extraordinary Revenues being wholly taken away: So that his place being of not so great profit as was formerly, it hath not been so greedily sought for at the *Ottoman* Port: Witness this present *Bashaw Ismael*, who hath lived here now 15 years, after the said Rebellion there has been a person chosen out of the *Duan* to sit over the pay, and had the stile of Governour; to his care was committed the receipt and payment of all mony brought into the publique, and his presence required at the pay of the Soldiers, which is every two months: 13 persons have since succeeded in this Office, whereof I finde but one to have dyed in his bed, others having been poisoned or murdered by some means or other: The last that served in this Office was *Aly Aga*: and cut in peices by the Soldiers in the year 1672. after the ships were burnt at *Bugia*, when the said *Aly Aga* came to the government. The *Duan* consisted of *Bulgabashees*, *Teobashees*, and *Teondabashees*, in all about 1000 persons: besides the Soldiers would come into the *Duan* upon any forrein affairs that was to be debated; so that it was a Rabble of people, and confused multitude, untill he found

found to reduce them to 48 of each Quality before mentioned, viz. 144 persons in all, whereof he was the head. The day that he was murdered, all the Soldiers were in arms, in great confusion; some that were of his party fled and escaped, and others were kil'd in the street, and in their houses. The *Bashaw* then brought out the *Grand Seignior's Bandara*, and made Bargain that all the Soldiers should come under it, which was readily submitted to; So that 'twas believed the *Bashaw* would be brought into the Kings house or place of Judicature, and the former authority of his predecessor not only restored, but also the Keys of the *Cassake* given to him; When in the Middle of the Tumult, a bolder fellow then the rest, cryed out, to bring in *Mahomet Rais Treig*, formerly Admiral, but at that time in disgrace, this cry was seconded by all the Sea-faring People, and in lesse then half an hour it was determined to fetch *Treig* to the Kings house. The Old-man knew not whither they came to Kill or Crown him, but as soon as he came there, he was given to understand, that they had chosen him Governour, which he obstinately refused, untill some that occasioned his coming thither, cryed, Father, will you let us suffer by your humility? upon which he made a bold speech to the Soldiers, telling them withall, if they gave the Government into his hands, he would be absolute, and no ways controlled by the *Duan*; whose counsell he would willingly adhere unto, but the decisive Vote to be left to him: they unwilling to refuse him any thing at that time, did above all things deliver unto him the Keys of the *Cassake*, never before in the possession of one man, but kept by eighty *Bulgabashees* that attended there by turns; 80 every week going up, and exchanging the other 80. and so proclaiming

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ing him by the Name of *Dey*; making him superintendant over all the Militia by Sea and Land; Director of the *Cadees*, and head of the *Duan*.

To his assistance they joyned *Bobba Hassan*, one that married his Daughter; a stout Turk, and well learned in the *Mahometan Law*: To his charge is committed all receipts and payments; so that he has the same Office, the former Governours had: he is intitled the *Deys* Lieutenant, and General of the Army out of the City. He acts in all respects with as absolute power as the *Dey* himself and neither of them makes use of the *Duan* for any thing but trifling affairs.

There is also an *Aga* or Lord-Major of the City exchanged every two months: This Office is taken gradually, as will be seen in the Manner of the Militia; he is attended by 8 *Grand Choufes*, and several other Officers; hath Drums, Trumpets, and other musick allowed him, and 12000. dollars to defray the charge of his *Agaship*. He is the second person in the *Duan*, and has a *Kia* that acts like a Chamberlain of the City, and decides all differences that happen between one Inhabitant and another, unless it be some criminal Cause, and then he carries them to the *Dey*; or a Cause in Law about the Title of houses, &c. and then he sends them to the *Caddi*, who is to determine the matter *Gratis*: All other places of trust, Civill as well as Military, are wholly in the disposal of the *Dey*, or his Lieutenant *Bobba Hassan*; who so well understand each other in the Government, that hitherto nothing has been contradicted what one has proposed or acted.

1. The City consists of several sorts of people as *Cololis*, or the Sons of Turks born here; which for the most part are brought up to handy-Craft Trades.

Trades. For since the time of *Maharam Bashaw*, which was in the year 1625. the *Cololi*, made a conspiracy against the Government, and seized on the *Cassake*, and blew it up; wherein was by estimation 500 barrels of powder; hoping by this means to bring the Government into their hands, but they were presently overcome: And it was then decreed, that none of the *Cololi* should ever be capable of any publick Office by land for the future; yet they are continued in pay, and may rise to 40. doubles *per* Month, according to their Merits.

2. The *Jews*, whereof there are two sorts; the Natives consisting of 13000. families; which for the most part are handy-Craftsmen and Brokers. The other Christian Jews, so called because they are bred up in *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Italy*: he goes habited like the people of the Country from whence he came; these are for the most part Merchants and cunning fellows above the rest.

3. The *Tagareens*, or banisht Moors from *Andalazia*, of which there is about 800. families they are the principall people that deal in Slaves, and are great *Armadors*, to fit out Ships against the Christians, being for the most part very rich.

4. *Ferbeens*, so called from the Isle of *Ferbes* near *Tunis*, these are all Merchants and Pedlars, and may be about 300 families, besides comers and goers, who may have 6 or 8 barks and Vessells yearly trading between *Ferbes*, *Alexandria*, *Tripoli*, *Tunis*, and *Algiers*.

5. The Native Moors that have by little and little, gotten houses and habitations within the City, these be about 700. families.

6. *Cabiles*, *Biscaryes*, and *Moors*: from the *Zacinary* or Southern Country; they serve as porters, and are lesse esteemed among the Turks, then

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then Christian slaves. They attend the Soldiers to
 dresse their horses, and other slavish services ;
 for which they have no other Reward but a little
 bread : They are in number at least 5000.

7. I know not if it may be proper to set down
 here the Christian slaves also, that according to
 the best computation, are constantly in *Circa*,
 18000. of which about 900. are gally-slaves, who
 are very miserable, the rest are imployed by their
 several Patrons, some in their gardens, houses,
 or sent to Sea, according to the professions and
 Quality of their Patron, by whom for the most
 part they are better treated then any slaves in the
 Grand-Seigniors Dominions : having the benefit
 to keep Shops, Taverns, or work upon their
 handicraft-trade, paying their Patrons certainty
per month, not exceeding 3 Dollars *per month*,
 according to the best agreement they can make ;
 and what they make more, is not in the power of
 the Patron to take away from them, by which
 means many thousand Captives obtain their li-
 berty by their own industry.

They have also liberty to say and hear Masse e-
 very day in the week at the respective Banyard,
 and place allowed for that service : The Prote-
 stants also have a place to preach and pray in ; the
 which is performed in the English *Consulls* house ;
 by the several Nations, as *English, Germans,*
Dutch, &c.

They have also an Hospitall maintained by the
 King of *Spain*, with an allowance of 12000. Dol-
 lars *per annum*, and Doctors, Chyrurgeons, and
 Apothecarys, and two Fathers of the Order of
 Saint *Trinity*, to say Mass. There is also a Vicar-
 general, who hath an allowance of 6000. Dollars
per annum, from out of *France*, being left as a
 Legacy by the Old Dutchesse of *Orleans* : All the

aforenamed people are commanded by the *Levant* Turks, which in all exceed not 16000. Out of which they have 3. Camps, or marching Armies, and 13. Garrisons to be supplied, besides the Ships, and Gallies at Sea: So that in the Town, to govern this vast multitude, is seldome left more then two thousand Soldiers.

It would fill a great Volume to relate the differences and heresies they have one among the other in their Religion, but all the Mahometans frequent one and the same Mosques, and Churches, and are not so inveterate one against the other as the several sects among the Christians.

The Militia consists of two sorts of Soldiers, of which the principal are the *Levant* Turks, brought hither yearly by Ships, that are employ'd in that service, as occasion requires: At their first entrance into the pay, they are called *Young* Turks, and have 4 doubles *per* month, and 4 loaves of bread *per diem*, and a lodging in the *Casharee* or publick Quarter; his pay encreases one *double per annum*, and one *double* every time he goes into the Camp, and engages against the Enemy, and one *double* for every head he brings from the Enemy. At the death or removall of any *Bashaw*, *Dey* or Governour, the pay encreases one *double per* month, untill his pay amounts to 40 doubles *per* month, and his bread to 8 loaves, *per diem*, and then he is in full pay, and can rise no higher in pay although he has never so high an Office. So that the *Dey* himself his pay is no more then 40 doubles *per* month, and 8 loaves of bread, though he has other perquisites, &c. that amounts to a vast but an unknown sum.

A Soldiers first preferment is to be a *Spahi* or Trooper: from a *Spahi* he comes to be a steward of the *Casharee* or a Quarter-Master for his Tent;

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of Algiers.

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to be a *Spahi* or s to be a steward after for his Tent from

from thence an *Onde-bashaw* and then a *Yeo-bashee*. The Eldest *Yeo bashee* is *Kia* or High-Sheriff of the City; who in 2 months becomes *Aga* or Lord Major of the City; whose Office, as I have a- foresaid, lasts but 2 months, and then he is *Mesuled* and pass all Offices of the Government, stands in full pay, and is called a *Mesuled Aga*: It is usuall to be 30 or 40. years in pay before they come to that Office: But the poorest Soldier, and though never so ignorant or uncapable, when his turn comes, is set on horse-back, and has a rich Vest put upon him; and made *Aga* for 2 months, which may be worth him besides the honour about 500 dollars.

There are several Soldiers who after they arrive to be *Spahies*, desire to continue so, and then the next to him takes his Office: Of these are about 2000. that have an allowance for their horses, and are in full pay, keep runing up and down the Country, and have free-Quarter wherever they go among the Moors, and assist the *Beyes* to gather in contribution, &c.

A *Renegado* that is written in the pay, enjoys all the benefit that a natural Turk doth, and is made *Aga* when his turn comes as well as a *Le- vant Turk*, If a slave turn *Renegado*, it is in the pleasure of his Patron, to have him written in the pay, for he continues still a slave unless his Patron give him his Liberty: There are *Renegado's* writ- ten in pay about 3000.

The next sort of Soldiers are called *Zwows*: These are Moors that list themselves in pay upon any extraordinary occasion, and are *Durante be- neplacito*, and their pay never exceeds above 20. *doubles per month*, but their Officers which are ele- ctive are better paid. These are always placed in the Front of the battle with muskets: To which

The present State

may be added the *Subbylins*, a sort of resolute Moors, that wait upon the Turks and live upon the spoil of the Enemy. They Fight with pikes or lances only. Of the *Zwows* are in Number and pay, about 4000.

When they Fight with the Moors, and overcome them, all the spoil of the Enemy is brought to the *Deys* or General Tent; It being accounted a great crime and disgrace for any Soldier to touch the worth of an Asper; but to get the heads of the Moors and bring them to the *Deys* Tent; receiving for every head, as before has been said, a *double per month* in pay, till he come to full pay; by which means they seldome or never give Quarter in time of Fight. Nor is there any enemies in the world that have hatred one to another as the Moors and Turks. Their order of March and discipline in the Camp is so little different from the Turks in other parts of the *Grand-Seigniors* Territories, that it will be needless to relate more of them.

Their Naval Forces about 6 years since was the greatest part destroyed by the English at *Cape Spartel* and *Bugia*, but they have since built about 40 sayl of Ships, good Men of War, from 20 to fifty Guns and upwards, besides Brigantines, Gallies, and other small Craft; A list of the most considerable being annexed to this discourse. But since our last breach with them, there has been several taken and sunk, which are noted in the List. I have also added a list of the English Ships taken by them. The manner of maintaining their Ships is quite different to any that I have ever seen or heard of. For of all the said Ships and Gally's not one of them belongs to the publique, but all to private persons, Armed out as our Priveteers are in *England*.

The Soldiers that go to Sea in the Ships are not taken notice of when they imbarque, nor are any Commanded to that service; So that it is not easy to know how many men goes in each Ship, being sometimes twice as many as at other times: and if a Soldier lose a leg or an arm in the Sea-service, he is cut off half his pay, and is uncapable of any other Office in the publick. The *Armadors* that sit out the ships, provide no Ammunition for the small Arms, but each Soldier findes his own Musket and Cutles, with powder and shot: For provisions they have only bread and vinegar and a few Olives from the *Armadors*.

They lye always upon the deck without Cabins or Hamacks, and are Quartered in time of fight not much different to what they are in our Men of War: The Soldiers that are upon the upper deck, and stand only to their Muskets, are called *Tyffa*: they have great encouragement for entring a prize in the fights. He that gets the Ensigne has a Reward, sometimes of 300 dollars, and the like is given to the first, second, and third man that enters, according to the hazard he hath attempted when a prize is taken. There is no plunder belongs to any one, but all is brought to the mainmast and sold, and the mony is kept and joyned to the rest that the Ship, Goods, and slaves are sold for.

One Eighth part of the goods and slaves belong to the publick and half of the hull of the Ship, The other half belongs to the *Armadors*, after the baylick or publick part is deducted. One half of the rest is the *Armadors*, the Remainder belongs to the Ships Company, and is thus shared.

The *Caphi* has 20. shares for himself, the Lieutenant 5 shares, the Gunner 3. shares, the Gunroom Crew and best Soldiers have 2. shares, the common Soldiers one share, the Christian slaves 2. shares,

a savage Moor, of which many go to Sea, one share.

There goes always an *Aga* in each Ship, whose Office is the same of a Judge Advocate, and has a greater Command over the men then the Captain, except in time of Fight : he is sent on board by the publick to represent at his return any difference that should happen on board in time of the voyage : he has for his pains 3. shares.

All goods that are taken in the prize, as well the Christians as the hull of the Ship, are sold by an Out-cry, and the whole sum kept entire untill all be sold, and then after the publick part is deducted, the *Armadors* and Soldiers share the rest as beforementioned.

The Gallies are seldome armed out but in the Summer, and are rather a charge to the *Armadors* then a profit, having seldome taken any purchase considerable; the charges putting out a Galley is usually upon such persons as are known to be very wealthy, who have a banyard to keep their slaves, whereof there are 3 according to the Number of the Gallies, to each whereof belongs 300 slaves, out of whose Ransomes the *Armadors* draw no small profit; buying them commonly for an inconsiderable price, and not granting them their Liberty again but at high rates; the poorest of them pays 1000 *doubles*, or about 300 *dollars*, port-charges included.

The Territories of *Algiers* are bounded on the east with *Tunis*, within 2 days march of that City is a Town called *Calla Astenan*, where is a garrison of 20 Soldiers sent from *Algiers*; the yearly Tribute brought from thence is 20000 *doubles*.

The next is *Tibnisa*, a garrison of the like force, and paid the same Tribute of 20000 *doubles per Annum*.

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The next is *Biscary*, it lies Se from *Algiers* 15 days Journey, hath a garrison of 100 Soldiers, and pays Tribute 120000 *doubles per Annum*; The Soldiers of *Biscary* upon their yearly exchange, in their march home, receive their yearly tribute of thirty Negroes from a place called *Worgola*.

The next is *Constantine*, a famous and strong City, so well seated and fortified, that 100 Soldiers lying in garrison are able to defend it against 10000; and pays tribute 150000 *doubles*.

The next to *Constantine* is *Bona Hafa*, a garrison of 100 Soldiers, and pays 10000 *doubles per Annum*, 100 kentalls of butter.

The next is *Mefella*, and has 20 Soldiers, pays tribute 10000 *doubles*.

The next is *Lemora*, and has 20 Soldiers, and pays tribute 8000 *doubles per Annum*.

The next is *Barenan*, a famous City built by the Christians, and seated among the Mountains 7 days march Se; It hath a garrison of eighty Soldiers, and pays tribute to the Bey or General of the Army, 50000 *doubles per Annum*.

The next is *Coole* near *Bona*, a Sea-port, and hath 20 Soldiers, and pays 15000 *doubles per Annum*.

The next is *Giggery*, hath a garrison of 20 men, and pays 15000 *doubles per Annum*, famous for the great defeat given the *French* there, in the year 1663.

The next is *Bugia*, where Sir *Edward Sprag* burnt their *Armada*, hath a garrison of 100 Soldiers, and pays 12000 *doubles per Annum*.

To the Westward their territories extends 2 days journey from *Fez*, and *Morocco*; The principall and most remote Town is *Tamafin*; an ancient and large City well inhabited by the Moors and *Cololi*, who are married and live there; the

garrison consists of 100 Soldiers, and pays 100000 doubles per Annum.

The next to *Trimasin* is *Cola Bana Rashat*, hath 20 Soldiers, and pays tribute 20000 doubles per Annum.

The next is *Mustagan*, a fine Town well fortified on the Sea-side, has a garrison of 100 Soldiers, and pays tribute to the *Bey*, 100000 doubles per Annum.

Besides these is *Shershell*, *Dellus*, *Collia*, *Beeda*, *Milyeane*, *Massona*, *Medden*, and diverse other Towns inhabited by the Moors, and several Turks are married, and live among them.

For the Collection of these contributions of all these parts, are 3 Camps yearly sent forth, besides the forementioned garrison, who are yearly relieved: To each of these Camps is a *Bey* or *Generall* that farms the Contribution.

The first Camp is called the *Shurt Mahallas*, commanded by *Naradine Bey*, and rangeth all the East, as far as their utmost bounds to the Eastwards, his Army consists of 50 Tents, in each Tent is 40 Soldiers, he pays 50000 doubles per Annum.

The second is *Maballa Tittera*, or the Southward *Kamp*. They consist of 15 Tents, and 200 *Spahes*, they are commanded by *Delle Bey*; who gathers contribution 60 days journey Southward, from whence he brings many Negros of *Angola*, and sometimes gold, having farmed it for 115000 doubles per Annum.

The third is *Carpe Mahallas*, or the Western *Kamp*, they consist of 60 Tents, and gather contribution within 2 days journey of *Fez*, and all the Westward parts from *Algiers*. This Camp is Commanded by *Ben Ashia Melius*, brother to the Captain that was taken in the *Algier Frigate*, he

pays the publick 5000 *doubles per Annum.*

Besides the Revenues, the City of *Algiers* receives from the handicraft-Trades, 18180 Dollars *per Annum.*

The Jews pay 2886 Dollars *per Annum.*

The Farmers of the wax and hides, pay 85000 dollars *per Annum.*

The French pays for the Corall-Fishing at *Bastion*, 25000 dollars *per Annum.*

The *Genovees* pay for the priviledges they enjoy upon *Tabarca* 10000 dollars *per Annum.*

The Custome of goods may amount to 20000 dollars *per Annum.*

Moreover if any Turk dyes without any heir lawfully begotten, his whole estate goes to the publick; if he has one or more Daughters, the goods of a Turk are given to the Daughter; but of a Moor, a daughter cannot inherit. This brings in an unknown and vast Revenue; It hath been computed some years to amount to 400000 dollars.

From the poor slaves arises no small profit to the publique, for after the slaves are sold at the *Badistan* or Market-place, they are carryed to the Kings house and out-cryed again; where every farthing that is more offered for them then was in the *Badistan*, turns to the benefit of the publique; besides even slaves pays 15 dollars for his head and 10 *per Cent.* for so much as he is redeemed for.

Adde to this the eighth of all prizes & what else is exacted by many avenues laid upon all sorts of people, which all amounts to a vast and unknown Sum of Mony.

Every 2 Months they pay the Soldiers, and what mony is found remaining is sent up to the *Cassake*, from whence they have never yet taken any thing. So that a masse of wealth is believed to be

be therein, and might defray the charge of an Army fit to take both that and the *City*; when it was blown up by the *Cololis*, that part stood where the Treasure is, and received little or no damage.

The trade of *Algiers* is the most inconsiderable of any great popular City in the World, depending chiefly upon the successe of their piracies.

Among the Turks I do not finde ten Merchants as they only use to *Tunis* and *Alexandria*, from whence they are supplied with Linnen Cloath, Coffee, and other Merchandizes.

The handicrafts men are chiefly *Cololis* or Sons of Turks, being incapable of any office in the government, are brought up to earn their bread, and are improved in their severall Arts.

Every trade and profession hath an *Eman* or Master of the Company whose care is in effect the same of a Master and Warden of a Company in *London*, but more absolute; it being in his power, and also incumbent upon him, to chastise any with blows, when he shall deserve it, or lay what forfeit he sees cause, upon any Misdemeanour, to force them to pay their debts (if any) for any Commodity belonging to their Trade, and to demean themselves civilly: Each Trade lives in a street by it self; The power given the *Eman* is no small ease to the Governours.

They have a Fabrick of Cloath and Linnen, and almost all things necessary for mankind; so that the Manufactures they stand in need of from Christendome is so often supplied by Merchants, I say prizes, that the Consumption of the place supplied by Merchants is most inconsiderable. Of English, the goods brought hither, is chiefly Cloath, of which 400 peices per annum is the greater consumption, some Iron, Lead, and Tyn,

but

but in all not enough to employ one good Ship two voyages in one year.

The Current mony of the Country is *Aspers*, of which 232 is a peice of Eight; a Coin altogether unfit for any other Country, being not full $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Ounce of Silver in a Dollar. They coin also *Sultanees* of Gold, which is just the weight of an *Hungarian Ducket*, and is worth 2 peices of 8 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in *Aspers*. So that a Merchant that brings his Wares hither, by selling them for the mony of the Countrey, findeth losse of 20. *per cent.* upon exchange of *Spanish* money: that it hath much discouraged all Trade hither.

The greatest production of Merchandize to be transported of the growth of the Country, is *Wax*, about 300 Kentells *per annum*; Hydes about 20000. and other things worth nothing; but of Prize-goods no small plenty having been, as I have particularly noted, 187. Prizes brought in in less then two years and a half: All goods that are not contraband to be brought from *Spain* and *Italy*, pay 11 and $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* Custom. A Ship pays 50 dollars port-charges and a barrel of powder to the *Casabee*: The weights and measures are no ways altered since the time that several have undertaken to give an account thereof.

Since their last breach with us, we have taken 5 of their Ships, 2 of them being the Cheifest they had, *viz.* the *Marygold*, and the *Tyger*, the first carrying 40 Guns, the other 38. the Number of Men in each Ship being between 6. and 7. hundred. Of ours they had taken before the 9th of *March* last, 43. Sayl all of them very small Ships, except 3 or 4. A List of whose Names, with the Names of the Master and Number of Men is added to this Discourse.

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A List of the Ships in Algiers in the Year, 1678.

	Ships Names.	Captains Names.	Men.	Guns.	What in the Store
<i>taken</i>	Marigold.	<i>Aly Rais Canary.</i>	350	40	Marigold.
	1 Golden horfe.	<i>Mabo. Rais the Deys Son.</i>	400	50	Horle Rampant.
	2 White horfe.	<i>Bashaws Ship.</i>	400	50	Horle Passant.
	3 Lyon.	<i>Hassan Rais.</i>	350	40	Red Lyon.
	4 Citron-tree.	<i>Hamet Segiera.</i>	350	40	Citron-tree.
	5 Orange-tree	<i>Sampson Rais.</i>	350	40	Orange-tree.
<i>broke up</i>	Moon.	<i>Regip Rais.</i>	350	40	Half-moon in a ring
<i>sold</i>	Sampson.	<i>Usuph Rais.</i>	200	40	Sampson.
	6 Seven-stars.	<i>Buffon Rais.</i>	250	36	Seven-stars.
	Fountain.	<i>Bakir Oggia.</i>	250	36	Fountain.
	Lemon-tree.	<i>Aly Rais.</i>	250	36	Lemon-tree.
<i>taken</i>	Two Lyons.	<i>Braim Rais.</i>	250	36	2 Lyons. (2 Calibetti)
<i>sunk</i>	Moskitto.	<i>Nassan Rais.</i>	250	34	Stambol Church &
	9 Pine tree.	<i>Mahomet Torsett.</i>	250	30	Pine-tree.
<i>broke up</i>	Sunn.	<i>Corneita.</i>	200	28	Sun-Blew.
<i>gon to tr.</i>	Yellow rose.	<i>Topall Oggia.</i>	200	18	Yellow Rose.
<i>sunk</i>	Sunn.	<i>Fortas Cordally.</i>	200	24	Golden-Sun.
	10 Three roses.	<i>Mustapha Cbelebec.</i>	200	24	Three Roses.
	11 Moon.	<i>Biskaine.</i>	200	24	Half-Moon.
	12 Flowerpot.	<i>Mustapha Rais Canary.</i>	300	34	Golden flower-pot.
	13 Green rose.	<i>Corally Rais.</i>	200	24	Green-rose. (red.
	14 Orange-tree.	<i>Mustapha Rais Genoves.</i>	250	36	Orange tree painted
	15 The Star.	<i>Mustapha Rais Greek.</i>	250	30	Starr.
	16 Ring & pearl.	<i>Regip Rais.</i>	200	24	Ring and Pearl.
	17 A Carvell.	<i>Omar Rais.</i>	150	16	Little rose.
<i>shove ca.</i>	Pearl.	<i>Ashatt.</i>	150	16	Pearl.
<i>gone</i>	2 Staggs.	<i>Mahomet Rais Maltees.</i>	200	20	Two Staggs.
<i>broke up</i>	Great Pearl.	<i>Adulcadar Rais.</i>	200	24	Great pearl.
<i>taken</i>	Little Lyon.	<i>Mustapha Rais.</i>	150	16	Lyon.
	18 Pearl & 3 roses	<i>Tagarine Rau.</i>	80	8	Pearl & 3 roses.
<i>broke up</i>	Orange-tree.	<i>Mustapha Rais Genoves.</i>	300	36	Orange tree support- ed with 2 Lyons.
	19 Sea-horfe.	<i>Morat Rau.</i>	160	16	Sea-horfe.
<i>taken</i>	Star.	<i>Mustapha Oggia.</i>	160	16	Starr.
	20 A Sattia.	<i>Regip Rais.</i>	80	8	Madonna.
	A Sattia.	<i>Haggi Aly Rais.</i>	50	2	2 Patrerols: A faint.
	Seaven Brigantine. 3 galleys.				(brought home.
	Six new Ships on the Stocks.				
<i>taken</i>	Tiger.		600	38	Tigar taken and
	21	<i>Haggi Oman.</i>	40		
	22	<i>Benashia Melia.</i>	30		
	23	<i>Mustapha rais Dantzick</i>	34		Ships a building names
	24	<i>Ashatt Rais.</i>	34		of the ships unknown.
	25	<i>Mahomet Engles.</i>	36		
	26	<i>Bostangee.</i>	36		

A List of the Ships brought in and destroyed by the *Algier Corsayres.*

The Ships Names.	The Masters Names.	Number of Men.
The <i>Anne</i> and <i>Foan</i> of <i>Bristol.</i>	<i>Peirce Smith.</i>	5
The <i>Isabella</i> of <i>Monross.</i>	<i>Roberts Williamson.</i>	12
The <i>Ark</i> of <i>Barnstable.</i>	<i>George Bewes.</i>	6
The <i>George</i> and <i>Peter</i> of <i>London.</i>	<i>Christopher Howard.</i>	8
The <i>Richard</i> of <i>London.</i>	<i>John Podd.</i>	3
The <i>Dorothy</i> of <i>Dartmouth.</i>	<i>Gilbert Wakeman.</i>	3
The <i>John</i> & <i>Elizabeth</i> of <i>London.</i>	<i>John Eglesstone.</i>	7
The happy return of <i>Margaret.</i>	<i>John Brook.</i>	9
The <i>Katherine</i> of <i>London.</i>	<i>Samuel</i>	17
The <i>Priscilla</i> of <i>Plimouth.</i>	<i>George Mathews.</i>	10
The <i>Lyon</i> of <i>Bristol.</i>	<i>Walter Davis.</i>	29
The <i>George</i> of <i>Goptham.</i>	<i>Robert Harni.</i>	8
The <i>Phenix</i> of <i>London.</i>	<i>John Spurrell.</i>	40
The <i>Content</i> of <i>Bristol.</i>	<i>Henry Cowell.</i>	8
The <i>John</i> and <i>Thomas</i> of <i>Apstone</i>	<i>John Babbige.</i>	6
The <i>Robert</i> of <i>Dartmouth.</i>	<i>William Helman.</i>	5
The <i>Desire</i> of <i>Gapthome.</i>	<i>William Feppard.</i>	8
The <i>Charles</i> of <i>London.</i>	<i>Thomas Pallant.</i>	6
The <i>Pearl</i> of <i>London.</i>	<i>John Smith.</i>	16
The <i>Tredega</i> , of <i>Bristol.</i>	<i>William Wraxell.</i>	12
The <i>Fortune</i> of <i>Waterford.</i>	<i>Anthony Fitzgerrald.</i>	10
The <i>Prosperous</i> of <i>London.</i>	<i>Henry Wickers.</i>	7
The <i>Hopewell</i> of <i>Dartmouth.</i>	<i>John Hangdon.</i>	19
The <i>Endeavour</i> of <i>Plimouth.</i>	<i>Thomas Rouse.</i>	14
The <i>Fane</i> of <i>London.</i>	<i>Micheall Barron.</i>	8
The <i>Susanna</i> of <i>New-York.</i>	<i>Jacob Lessler.</i>	10
The <i>Madera</i> Merchant of <i>London</i>	<i>William Shaddock.</i>	23
The <i>Trevila</i> Merchant of <i>London.</i>	<i>John Pyc.</i>	11
The <i>Margaret</i> & <i>John</i> of <i>Plymouth</i>	<i>Benjamin Leverton.</i>	7
The <i>John</i> of <i>Plymouth.</i>	<i>John Hitchins.</i>	7
The <i>Roere</i> and <i>John</i> of <i>London.</i>	<i>John Demiel.</i>	8
The <i>Speedwell</i> of <i>Yarmouth.</i>	<i>Joseph Wolston.</i>	9
The <i>Comnay</i> Merchant of <i>London.</i>	<i>Thomas Beecy.</i>	24
The <i>Endeavour</i> of <i>London.</i>	<i>William Powell.</i>	15
The <i>Anne</i> of <i>London.</i>	<i>Walter Elvan.</i>	7
The <i>Golden Lyon</i> of <i>Farzey.</i>	<i>Peapouc Philip.</i>	17
The <i>Tho.</i> and <i>Mathew</i> of <i>London.</i>	<i>Joseph Bamsted.</i>	26
The <i>Hopewell</i> of <i>Plimouth.</i>	<i>Henry King.</i>	22
The <i>Submission</i> Ketch.	<i>Boniface Gifford.</i>	6
The <i>Province</i> Merchant.	Men Escaped,	
The <i>Samuel</i> of <i>London.</i>	<i>George Lamb.</i>	11

Another Ship unknown.
Algier March 9. 1677.

