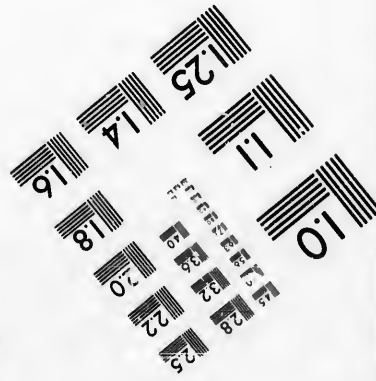
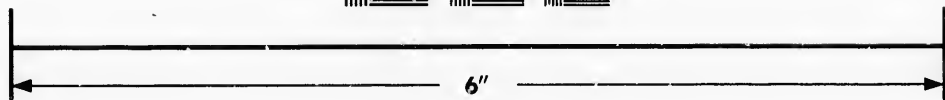
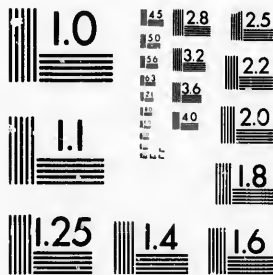


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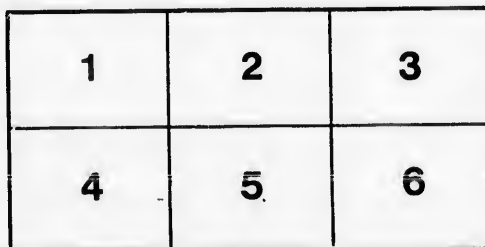
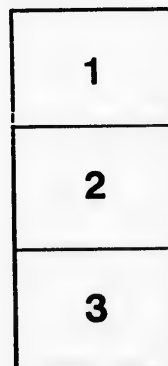
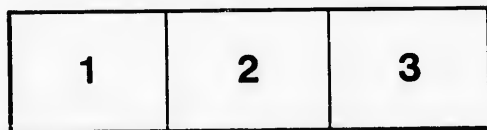
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A New Map of NEWFOUND LAND,

NEW SCOTLAND

The Isles of Breton, Anticoste, St. Johns &c. Together with the Fishing Bancks.

By H. Moll Geographer.

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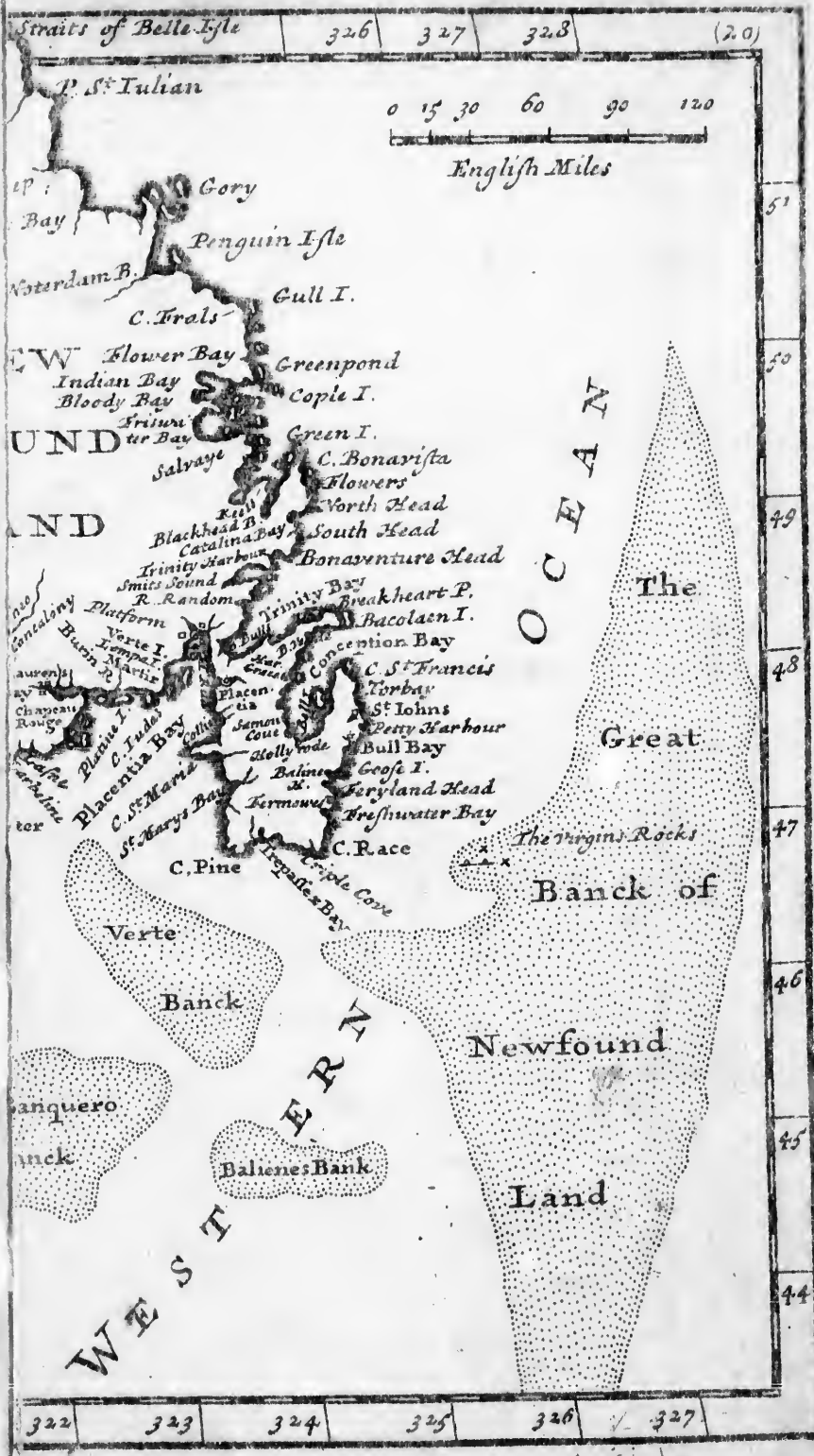
NEW

SCOTLAND

R. Longue
R. Neuf
I. Mingans or The 7 Islands
Mouth of St. Laurens River
C. Gaspa
R. Roziars
I. Bonaventura
R. Grande Port & Isle Daniel
R. Douce
Orphelius Banck
Ramees I.
C. Anguilles
N. Cape
I. S. Paul
C. Ray
Fortune
Maynelon Dunes
St. George Bay
I. Sable

R. St. Jean
St. Croix
I. Longo
C. Mine
P. Royall
C. Forchu
Maltrois
P. St. Marger
I. Narot
C. Negro
I. Sable
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Acadia
Bay of Isles
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THE
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Containing

An Account of its Discovery, Settlement, Encrease, Inhabitants, Climate, Soil, Product, Trade and present State.

THIS large Island was discover'd by *Sebastian Cabot*, who was sent to *America* by *Henry VII*, King of *England*, in the Year 1497, to make Discoveries 4 or 5 Years only, after *Christopher Columbus* had discovered the new World, which proves to us that the *English* were the first of all the *Europeans* after *Columbus's* Discovery, that found out any Part of the *American* Continent. *Cabot* was the Son of a *Genoese* Merchant who was settled at *Bristol*, where *Sebastian* was born, and the Merchants of that City were some of the first Proprietors of, and Traders to and in this Country.

Discover'd by
S. Cabot.
1497.

The Island is of a triangular Figure, as big as *Ireland*, about 300 Leagues in Circuit, separate from *Canada* or *New-France*, on the Continent, to the *North*, and from *New-Scotland* to the *South*, by a Channel of much the same Breadth as that between *Dover* and *Galais*: It lies between 46 and 50 Degrees of North Lat. in the Course Ships usually hold as they return from the *West-Indies*; and the Galleons and Flota's from *New-Spain* in a homeward bound Voyage, come within 500 Miles of it: 'Tis not above 600 Leagues or 1800 Miles distant from the Lands End of *England*; and the *Great-Bank* is hardly half way to *Virginia*; it has n any commodious

Its Figure.

Latitude
and
Situation.

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Bays

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Bays along the Coast, some of them running into the Land towards one another 20 Leagues.

Some Writers relate that the Fishermen of *Biscay* frequented the Banks of *Newfoundland* and fish'd there for Cod, long before *Columbus* discovered the *New-World*. The *French* pretend to prove this by some antique Verses in their Language, but that does not seem to be very likely, for the *Great Bank* being but twenty Leagues from the Island, if the *Bisks* had frequented it, they must in the Course of a very few Voyages been within Sight of it, whether they knew it or not, and they would not long have seen it without landing upon it; where, with a small search, the neighbouring Continent of *America* is as easy to be ken'd as *Calais* is from *Dover*. *Biscay* is certainly so near the Banks, much nearer than *England*, that it would not have been to be wondered at, if the *Biscainers*, who were famous Fishers, had been driven thither by Accident and against their Wills in ill Weather. But the Pretence of their Fishing on the *Great Bank* not being so well prov'd as to put in a Claim for them to the Country and Fishery, they started another, and that was the Discovery of one *John Verazzan*, a *Florentine* Adventurer, sent by *Francis I.* the *French King*, to *America*, on the same Errand as *Cabot* was sent by King *Henry* of *England* several Years before, and they say *Verazzan* took Possession of it for *Francis*; but it is all a Dream and Impertinence; tho' if it was true it wou'd not at all lessen the Right of the *English*; for *Sebastian Cabot* had not only taken Possession of it in the Name of *Henry VII* long before *Francis* was King of *France*, but as a Proof of it, had brought home with him 3 of the Natives, probably the first *Indians* that ever were seen in *Europe*, except those that *Columbus* had brought to *Spain* with him in his two first Voyages thither before *Cabot's*; and not long after *Cabot's* Voyage hither, and to *Norembegua*, all the Continent so called *Northward* of 40 Degrees Lat., the *English* began to trade to *Newfoundland*. Nay, in the Reign of *Henry* the VIIIth Mr. *Thorn* and Mr. *Elliot*, two Adventurers of our Nation, traded here, and one Mr. *Hore* attempted a Settlement here, the first of the kind by *Europeans* in *North America*, but was reduced to such Streights, that many of his Company were killed and eaten by their Fellows. Those who surviv'd were so changed, that Sir *William Butts* of *Norfolk* did not know his Son at his Return, and cou'd not be convinc'd he was the same, till he shewed him a Mark in his Body, by which Sir *William* knew him, as say the Old Writers; and it is the more remarkable, because this Knight, whom King *Henry* the VIIIth dubb'd by the Stile of Sir *William Butts* of *Norfolk*

Idle Pretences of the French to the Discovery.

Sir W. Butts Son here.

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Norfolk

Norfolk, was really that King's Physician, and one of the Founders of the College of Physicians in London; in whose Records he is highly characteriz'd. 'Tis to be fear'd this Son of his did not deserve a very high Character, or he wou'd not have been sent or permitted to go on such a desperate Adventure, in so barbarous and desolate a Country as *Newfoundland*. This must be about the Year 1540, for Sir *William Butts* died in 1545, and *Whitburn*, in his Treatise of *Newfoundland*, which was printed *A. D.* 1622, speaks of this Voyage as 80 Years before, which was *A. D.* 1542.

The *English* after this neglecting the Place, the *French* and *Portuguese* resorted to it, and carry'd on a very profitable Trade for Fish, Furrs and Skins, but in the Year 1579, about 40 Years after Mr. *Hore's* intended Settlement miscarry'd, Captain *Richard Whitburn*, of *Exmouth* in *Devonshire*, was employ'd by Mr. *John Cotton*, a Merchant of *Southampton*, in a Ship of 300 Tons, to fish on the *Great Bank*, lying on the *North Side* of *The Land*, as this Island is generally call'd by Sailors and Traders. But his Companions not being us'd to bitter cold Weather oblig'd him to put into *Trinity Harbour*, where they kill'd store of Fish, Deer, Bears, Otters, Beavers, Sea-Fowl, and having made a tolerable Voyage, return'd to *England*.

Capt. Whitburn's first Voyage.

In 1583 Mr. *Crook*, a Merchant of *Southampton*, fitted out a Ship of 220 Tons, in which Capt. *Whitburn* made another Voyage to *Newfoundland*, and while he was there, Sir *Humphry Gilbert*, a *Devonshire* Gentleman and famous Adventurer, half Brother to Sir *Walter Raleigh*, came thither with two Ships and a Pinnace, and brought with him a Commission from Queen *Elizabeth* to take Possession of the Place in her Name, which he did accordingly, in *St. John's Harbour*, in Presence of Capt. *Whitburn*. This Knight forbid all other Nations to fish upon that Coast; and sailing from thence towards *Virginia*, by Reason of some unhappy difference in his Course, lost his biggest Ship, upon Shelves on the Coast of *Canada*, which is very dangerous, most part of her Crew perishing in her.

1583. Second Voyage.

S. Humphry Gilbert takes Possession for Queen Elizabeth.

Prince in his *Worthies of Devon*. among other Dreams and Errors, writes that Sir *Humphry Gilbert* took Possession of the Great River of *St. Laurence* in *Canada*, and invested Queen *Elizabeth* in an Estate of 600 Miles in Length, by cutting a Turf and Rod after the ancient Custom of *England*. This he did at *Newfoundland*, but not at *Canada*, of which he took Possession only by leaving his biggest Ship a Wreck on that Coast; so that, continues this *Devonshire* Writer, to his Conduct and Travel is owing the first Settlement

ment of the Fishing Trade in *Newfoundland*, that hath been so highly advantageous to our own, and other Kingdoms. But not to derogate from Sir *Humphry Gilbert's* maritime Merit, *England* is not so much indebted to that Knight's Conduct and Travels for the Settlement of that Trade, as to Capt. *Kircher's*, who had been there and traded there in a very large Ship, some Years before Sir *Humphry*, as the reverend Author writes, settled the Trade by cutting a Turf. He dwells pretty much on a wonderful Apparition, which prognosticated the loss of Sir *Humphry*, and his Vessel. As visionary and puerile as it is, I'll repeat it, to shew how full People's Heads were at that Time of the *marvellous Things* in the *American Wilderesses* and Seas.

“ Precedent to the Loss of his Ship strange Voices were
 “ said to be heard by the Watch, and those that stood at the
 “ Helm, of which there have been many Examples of the
 “ like Nature, both by Sea and Land, in which I doubt the
 “ Learned Divine was somewhat too credulous. The Gene-
 “ ral notwithstanding many Persuasions to the contrary, went
 “ aboard the Squirrel, of 10 Tons; and as they chang'd their
 “ Course to return to *England*, (it was indeed to go to *Vir-*
 “ *ginia*,) at the very Instant of winding about, there passed
 “ between them, towards the Land, a very Lion, to their
 “ seeming, in Shape, Hair, and Colour, not swimming after
 “ the Manner of a Beast, by moving his Feet, but rather
 “ sliding upon the Surface of the Water, with his whole Body
 “ in Sight, as *Dolphins*, *Porpusses*, and other such Fishes are
 “ seen to do, but boldly shew'd himself above Water, not-
 “ withstanding the Mariners presented Themselves in open
 “ View to amuse him: And thus he passed along, turning his
 “ Head to and fro, yawning and gapeing wide as he went;
 “ and to give them a farewell, coming against the bigger Ship,
 “ the *Golden Hind*, he sent forth an horrible Voice, roaring
 “ like a *Lion*, which Spectacle all plainly saw; there instantly fol-
 “ lowed a grievous and violent Storm, which made the Waves
 “ rise so high and horribly that all hopes of Safety had already
 “ left them. Sir *Humphry Gilbert*, nothing daunted, with his
 “ Book in his Hand, most likely the Holy Bible, or, *the good*
 “ *Vicar*, adds, *The Common-Prayer*; cry'd out aloud to his
 “ Company, in these Words: *We are so near to Heaven here*
 “ *at Sea as at Land*: A saying worthy a Christian Hero:
 “ He repeated these Words, till at last he was swallowed up
 “ by the Waves. The *Golden Hind*, Capt. *Hays*, Com-
 “ mander, arriv'd safely in *England*, and the Mariners gave
 “ this Account of their Leader.

He is cast a-
 way.

Two Years after, Sir *Bernard Drake*, another *Devonshire* Knight,

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Knight, was sent thither with a Squadron of Ships, and took several *Portuguese* Ships laden with Fish, and Oil: 'Tis to be noted, that the *Portuguese* were then Subjects to the King of *Spain*, and consequently their Ships Prizes to the *English*. We had almost always Wars with that King after the first Rupture, in *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign; Capt. *Whitburn's* Navigations to *Newfoundland* were interrupted by the *Spanish* Armada's threatening a Descent upon *England*, *Whitburn* having Command of a Ship in the Fleet, which was equipp'd to oppose them.

In the Year 1609, Mr. *John Guy*, a Merchant of *Bristol*, ¹⁶⁰⁹ wrote a Treatise to encourage Persons to undertake a Settlement in *Newfoundland*, and by writing and solliciting the Business succeeded so well, that in the following Year King *James* made a Grant of all that Part of the Island, from *Cape Bonavist* in the North, to *Cape St. Mary's* in the South, to Sir *Lawrence Tanfield* Lord Chief Baron, Sir *John Dodderidge* King's Serjeant, Sir *Francis Bacon* Solicitor-General, Sir *Daniel Donne*, Sir *Walter Cope*, Sir *Piercival Willoughby*, Sir *John Constable*, *John Weld*, Esq; Mr. *Ellis Crisp*, Mr. *Richard Bowdler*, Mr. *Anthony Liaviland*, Mr. *William Lewis*, Mr. *Humphry Hook*, Mr. *John Guy*, Mr. *Philip Guy*, Mr. *William Meredith*, Mr. *John Doughtie* and others; who sent over a Colony thither under the Direction of Mr. *John Guy* of *Bristol*, of which City he had been Sheriff in the Year 1608, and was Mayor in 1618, as was Mr. *John Doughtie*, another of the Grantee's, in the Year 1620, and Mr. *Humphry Hook* another of them in the Year 1629; I take Mr. *Bowdler* to have been also a *Bristol* Man, having met with that Name among the Magistrates of that City. Mr. *Guy* and his Company arriv'd at *Newfoundland* in 20 Days from *England*; they landed at *Conception-Bay*, and built Houses, or rather Hutts, for their Habitations during their stay, which shews that from the beginning they had thoughts of going back again to *Bristol*. Mr. *Guy* behaved so courteously to the Natives, that he entirely gain'd their Friendship, and the *English* were not at all disturbed by them in carrying on their Settlement, as they were in *Virginia*. Indeed the *Indians* were very rarely seen on the *East*, and *North-East* Coast of this Island, which the *English* first planted, and were but very few in Number in any Part of it. Mr. *Guy* staid here two Years, and then return'd to *England*, but some of his Company remain'd after he was gone, probably about *Conception-Bay*, for Capt. *Wynne*, of whom hereafter, mentions his Expectation of Men from thence, in his Letter to Sir *George Calvert*. He also speaks

Sir Bernard Drake there.

1609
Mr. Guy, of Bristol here.

The first Newfoundland Company.

Mr. Guy's Voyage in 20 Days, 1609.

of *Bristol Plantation*, where he found as good Rye grow as in any Part of *England*.

1611.

In the Year 1611. Capt. *Whitburn* made another Voyage to *Newfoundland*, and the Arch-Pirate *Peter Eaton* came hither with 10 Sail of stout Ships, this Place being in those Days pretty much frequented by Pyrates, who traded with the Crews of the several Nations that fish'd there, for such Things as they wanted, getting Money enough by their Plunder. *Eaton* being rich was desirous to leave his wicked Course of Life, and enjoy the Fruits of his Adventures and Perils in Peace, in his own Country; so he engag'd *Whitburn* to sollicite a Pardon for him, which *Whitburn* undertook, and it was agreed that *Eaton* should lie off the *Streights Mouth* on the *Barbary Shore*, to wait for it: But King *James* the first's Ministers not being very skilful and expeditious in their maritime Dispatches, *Eaton's* Patience was tir'd out, and he enter'd the *Streights* with his Ships and Treasure, and, as *Whitburn* writes, the Duke of *Savoy* took him into his Service, tho' what Sea Work he had for him to do, is not easy to comprehend. We are told there was very little Frost this Year in *Newfoundland* all Winter long, which, if true, is next to a Miracle, as what I am about to relate, is, if not a Fable, the Prodigy being greater than that of the *Devonshire Vicar's Lion*. *Whitburn* attests it to be true, that he saw it again and again in the Sobriety of his Heart and Head; take it therefore in his own Words.

Capt. Whitburn's Mermaid.

“ As I was walking by the River's Side, in the Harbour of *St. John's*, I saw a strange Creature, which very swiftly came swimming towards me, looking chearfully in my Face, as if it had been a Woman; by the Face and Eyes, Nose, Mouth, Chin, Ears, Neck and Forehead, it seemed to be very beautiful and well proportion'd, having round about the Head many blew Streaks resembling Hair. Another of my Company, yet living, who was not far from me, saw the same coming swiftly towards me, at which I stept back, for it was come within the Length of a long Pike, supposing it wou'd have sprung aland to me, as I verily believe it had such Purpose. But when it saw that I went from it, it div'd a little under Water, and swam towards the Place where it first landed, and often look'd back towards me, by which means I saw the Shoulders and Back down to the Middle, white and smooth as a Man's. It came shortly after to a Boat in the Harbour, wherein was my Servant *William Hawkridge*, who is now Captain of an *East-India Ship*: The same Creature put both its Hands on the Side of the Boat, and strove much to get into it,

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“ he and those that were with him being afraid, struck it a
 “ full Blow on the Head, by which it fell from thence; it
 “ afterwards came to two other Boats in the same Harbour,
 “ where they laid by the Shore, the Men in them for fear
 “ fled to Land.” If *Whitburn* and those other Men had pass’d
 the Examination of wise and honourable Persons, and attested
 the Truth of this Spectacle upon Oath, it would pass for the most
 prodigious Apparition that ever Man saw since he was created,
 but as it is, one can take it to be no better than Ship News.

In the Year ensuing, the *English* found some *Indian* Habitations,
 which were Huts made of Poles set round, and meeting at Top,
 about 10 Foot broad, cover’d with Deer Skins, and the Fire in the
 middle. In the next Year, 54 Men, 6 Women, and 2 Children
 winter’d there, and the Season prov’d moderate. The *English*
 sow’d Wheat and Rye, and planted Turneps and Coleworts, which,
 ’tis said, grew as well as in *England*; which is the more
 extraordinary, because Wheat and other Grain cannot now be
 brought to thrive there. The new Planters got plenty of Fish
 and Fowl for Food, and Bears and Otters for Skins: But we
 have Reason to believe that things did not answer their
 Expectations, for the Grantees grew weary of their
 Adventures and Attempts, the Land being soon alienated
 from them to others. *Whitburn* imputes it to bad Management,
 but as he was endeavouring to be himself the Manager,
 one may reasonably suppose there were also some defects
 in the Climate and Country.

The next Year, *Whitburn* being again at *Newfoundland*,
Sir Henry Manwaring came there with 5 stout Ships, strongly
 provided to secure the Fishery. And in the following Year
Capt. Whitburn made another Voyage thither, and carry’d with
 him a Commission from the Admiralty, to *Impannel Juries* and
 make Inquiry upon Oath, of divers Abuses and Disorders committed
 amongst Fishermen yearly on that Coast. Accordingly as soon
 as he arriv’d there he held a Court of Admiralty, the first
 of that kind that ever was there holden. Several Presentments
 of Injuries in Trade and Navigation were made, sign’d and
 seal’d by 170 Matters of *English* Ships, which shews how
 flourishing their Fishery then was.

In the Year 1615. *Dr. William Vaughan* of *Carmarthen*,
 purchas’d a Grant of the Patentees for part of the Country,
 as well to the South, as to the East, which shews us that the
French had no Right nor Title to it. *Dr. Vaughan* was the
 Son of *Sir Walter Vaughan*, of *Golden Grove*, younger Son to
Sir John Vaughan, the first Earl of *Carberry*. The *Dr.* was
 a Poet as well as a Physician, and Author of several Writings

in Verse and Prose. *A. Wood*, says of him: "Afterwards spending much Time in rambling to and fro, he took a long Journey for the Honour and Benefit of the Nation, and became the chief Undertaker for the Plantation in *Cambriol*, *Little Wales*, the Southermost Part of *Newfoundland*, now call'd by some *Britanniola*, *Little-Britain*." But whoever call'd it so was pretty singular in the Name he gave it, no use being then or since made of it, as I have any where seen; whether *Cape Breton* Isle, in this Neighbourhood, is taken from it, or *Britanniola* from that, is not worth Inquiry or Speculation. That *Dr. Vaughan* studied here as well as at *Oxford* and elsewhere, appears by his Book, *The Golden Fleece, discharging the Errors of Religion, the Vices and Decays of the Kingdom, transported from Cambriol Colchos out of the Southermost Part of the Island, call'd Newfoundland*, where I believe few People imagine there ever liv'd and wrote a Poet, this *Golden Fleece* being in Verse, dedicated to King *Charles* the First, by the Author *Dr. Vaughan*, who calls himself *Orpheus* junior, and were it not a trouble, one might remark, that neither the *Vicar's Lion*, nor the *Pilot's Mermaid*, is more a Prodigy, than an *Orpheus* in *Newfoundland*, tho' there was one actually there, if the Poet *Vaughan* was so. This *Newfoundland* Poem was printed in Quarto, in 1626. at which time *Dr. Vaughan* was still in that Country. *A. Wood* writing, I find nothing else relating to the Author, but that he was living at *Cambriol* before mention'd, in 1628; if so he govern'd *Cambriol*, as he call'd it, by his Deputies, before he arriv'd there himself; for in 1615, *Capt. Whitburn* went thither as his Deputy, or Manager, the what and whom he had to manage, we have no particular Account of: *Whitburn* writes, that *Dr. Vaughan* made him Governor for Life, that he sail'd thither with two Ships with People and Provisions for a Settlement, and Necessaries for Fishing, but that one of the Ships was taken and plunder'd by an *English* Rover that had been with *Sir Walter Raleigh*, at *Guiana*; in that unfortunate Voyage, at the end of which he was put to Death. This Capture spoilt *Whitburn's* fishing Voyage, and hinder'd his Plantation. We hear no more of any such Thing at *Newfoundland*, till *Sir George Calvert*, Secretary of State, procur'd a Grant of another Part of it, which he call'd *Avalon*, probably out of Veneration to the Memory of *Joseph of Arimathea*, who is fabled, by the Papists, to have landed in *Britain*, and to have built a Chapel for the *Britons*, whom he had converted to Christianity, at *Glassenbury* in *Somersetshire*, then called *Avalon*; *Sir George Calvert* being a Romanist, tho' to qualify himself for Offices, he had been an *Occasional*

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*Sir George
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Conformist to the Church of England. It is probable these two Gentlemen, Sir George Calvert and Dr. Vaughan, both of Oxford, Calvert of Trinity, and Vaughan of Jesus the Welsh College, were Inhabitants of this Island at the same time. Sir George had, as a Protestant, been Under-Secretary to Sir Robert Cecil, then one of the Clerks of the Council, and afterwards principal Secretary of State; and as much a Papist as he was, the University of Oxford chose him their Representative in Parliament, A. D. 1624, which proves that he was not in Newfoundland till after that Year, when he was also created Baron of Baltimore, in Ireland: His Zeal for the Romish Religion, wou'd have been no Lett to his Fortune in King James's Opinion, if he cou'd have borne the Restraint of a disguis'd Protestant, which he cou'd not, and so resolv'd to withdraw to Newfoundland, for Conscience Sake, as the Puritans were at the same time for the same Cause withdrawing to New-England. The Newfoundland Company making no use of their Patent, he procur'd one for that Part of the Island which lies between the Bay of Bulls, in the East, and Cape St. Mary's in the South, which was erected into a Province, and called Avalon, as before mention'd.

How this Grant cou'd be made without the Consent of the former Proprietors, we cannot comprehend, for he settled himself within their Limits, and he either agreed with them for it, or King James invaded the Company's Property.

Before Sir George Calvert remov'd to Avalon himself, he sent Persons to plant and prepare Things for his Reception. ^{Cap. Wynne} ^{Governor.} Capt. Edward Wynne carry'd a small Colony thither in 1621, having a Commission from Sir George to be their Governor. He seated himself at Ferryland, built a large House, Out-Houses, and Store-Houses, and Rooms to lodge his People. In May, the next Year, Capt. Daniel Powel arriv'd in Capelin Bay, a League from Ferryland, with Supplies of Men and Stores. There is no trusting to the Relations of the first Adventurers. Their Hearts were set upon a Settlement, and they made use of their Imaginations in the Description of the Country, to invite the English to follow them thither, and there settle; for the Land and its Product is very different in their Accounts of it, and those that are now given of it.

Capt. Wynn, the Governor, wrote to Sir George Calvert the 17th of August, 1622: We have Wheat, Barley, Oats and Beans eared and codded; and tho' the late sowing and setting of them in May, or the Beginning of June, might occasion the contrary, yet they ripen now so fast, that it carries the

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Likelihood of an approaching Harvest. We have also a plentiful Kitchen-Garden of many things, and so rank, that I have not seen the like in England. Our Beans are exceeding good; our Pease shall go without Compare, for they are in some Places as high as a Man of an extraordinary Stature; Raddish as big as my Arm; Lettice, Cale, Cabbage, Turneps, Carrots, and all the rest is of like Goodness. We have a Meadow of about three Acres; it flourished lately with many Cocks of good Hay, and now it is made up for a Winter feeding. We hope to be well fitted with many Acres of Meadow against another Year. Of Pasture Land we have already to serve at least 300 Head of Cattle. Capt. Powell, in his Letter to Sir George Calvert, of the 28th of July, 1622, writes as follows: The Land whereon our Governor hath planted is so good and commodious, that for the Quantity I think there is no better in many Parts of England. His House, which is strong and well contrived, stands very warm at the Foot of an easy-ascending Hill on the South-East, and defended with a Hill standing on the further Side of the Haven on the North-West, the Beach on the North and South-sides of the Land lock it, and the Seas on both Sides are so near, that one may shoot a Bird-Bolt into either Sea. No Cold can offend it, tho' it be accounted the coldest Harbour in the Land; and the Seas do make the Land behind it to the South-East, being near 1000 Acres of good Ground for Hay, feeding of Cattle, and Plenty of Wood, almost an Island, safe to keep any thing from ravenous Beasts. I have, since my Coming, been a little abroad, and find much good Ground for Meadow, Pasture and arable about Aquafort, as well near the Head of the Harbour, as all the way between that and Ferryland. The Nearness of the Place, and the Spaciousness of these Grounds, will give Comfort and Help to the present Plantation. In the Close of his Letter we see the Inducement he had to say such fine things of the Country: If a Plantation be there this next Spring settled, and your Honour will let me be furnished with Charters, and give me Leave to work, I make no doubt but to give your Honour and the rest of the Undertakers such Content, that you shall have good Encouragement to proceed.

These two Adventurers, Capt. Wynn and Capt. Powell, being Welshmen, one may suppose they were the more ready to visit this Land on Account of their Countryman Dr. Vaughan, whose Settlement must have gone on after Whitburn's Voyage, if, as Mr. Wood writes, he himself resided here, and was here living in 1628.

Capt. Wynn sent Sir George Calvert the following List of the Persons who winter'd and staid with him in 1622.

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Capt. Daniel Powel.	Mr. Rob. Fleshman, Surgeon.
Mr. John Hickson, Saltmaker.	Henry Dring, Husbandman.
Mr. Nicholas Hoskins.	Owen Evans.
Mr. Robert Stoning.	Mary Ruffel.
Sybill Dee, Maid.	Eliz. Sharpus.
Elizabeth Kerne, } Girls.	John Bayley.
Joan Jackson, }	Ann Bayley, his Wife.
Thomas Willson, } Smiths.	Widow Bayley.
John Praler, }	Joseph Panfer.
John Bewell, Stonelayer.	Robert Raw, Fisherman.
Ben. Hacker, Quarryman.	Philip Lane, Cooper.
Nic. Hincson, }	Will. Bond, } Boatmasters.
Robert Bennet, } Carpenters.	Peter Wotton, }
Will. Hatch, }	Ellis Hincson.
Henry Duke, Boatmaster.	Gregory Fleshman, } Boys.
William Sharpus, Taylor.	Richard Higgins, }

In all thirty two.

Capt. Wynn set up a Salt-Work at Ferryland, which was brought to great Perfection by Mr. John Hickson.

We read that the Lord Faulkland, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, sent a Colony to Newfoundland in the Year 1623, under Mr. Francis Tanfield, probably in Concert with the Proprietors first named, the Chief of whom was Sir Laurence Tanfield, Lord Chief Baron; but this Sir Francis Tanfield returned home without making any Settlement.

Sir George Calvert, made Lord Baltimore, was so well satisfied with the Account given him of his Plantation of Avalon, that he removed thither with his Family, built a fine House and strong Fort at Ferryland, and dwelt there several Years; as did Dr. Vaughan, on the other Side of the Island. The Bristol Plantation was in being still, and Conception, Trinity, St. John's, Cape de Raz and other Stages were every Year frequented by great Numbers of English Adventurers in the Fishing Trade. The Lord Baltimore, having a better Settlement in view at Virginia, return'd to England to get a Grant of the Country, which is since call'd Maryland. However, he still retained the Property of Avalon, and governed the little Colony at Ferryland by Deputies. His Son, Cecil Lord Baltimore, did the same, till the Distractions in England, during the Civil Wars, render'd his Possession precarious; and about the Year 1654, Sir David Kirk, whom I take to be a demolish'd Cavalier, who, to patch his tatter'd Fortune, resolv'd to change the Climate, and try whether that of America would not agree better with it than that of Britain had done. Having the

Sir David Kirk's Settlement.

Warrant

Warrant of the then Government, he went to *Newfoundland*, and possess'd himself of the Lord *Baltimore's* Plantation, which he afterwards treated with that Lord to purchase; but the Family of *Calvert* would never formally part with their Pretences, notwithstanding which, Sir *David* lived there some time; there he died, and gave his Name to a Sound in the *South-West* Shore, not far from *Cape Breton*. He will be mentioned again in *Nova Scotia*; what is said of him and his Expedition against the *French* at *Canada*, in my first Edition, is here rectify'd.

It is a vain Contest on the side of the *English*, as well as *French*, to pretend to a Right to a Country, because a *Frenchman*, or an *Englishman*, or any Man in *English* or *French* Pay first saw it. In fact neither of them have any real Right to it. 'Tis in the *Aborigines* or *Natives* of such Country, and that Right extends to it, whether they think fit to cultivate it or not. The *Europeans* who found any Part of *America*, landed, possess'd it, and kept the Possession, were doubtless entitled to it, exclusive of all other *Europeans*; but the *French* had no such Pretension to any Part of *Newfoundland*, whereas the *English* had possess'd, planted and settled here 60 Years before the *French* began to settle and fortify the Places they possess'd themselves of, *Placentia*, and *St. Peter's*, &c. on the Southern Shore. *Whitburn* speaks of *Placentia* as a Bay and Harbour, or Stage for the Fishery; but not of any *French* Settlement there, which was begun soon after King *Charles II.* was restored, and by the Advantage of the *French* Colony in the Neighbourhood at *Canada*, those Intruders soon put themselves into a Condition to maintain Footing against not only the Clamours but the Power of the *English* Army, having a more numerous Colony, and better Fortifications to defend them. These Fortifications are now indeed in *English* Hands; but they make use still of their old Harbours also, as their small Settlements here were term'd, and not *Towns*, a Name indeed which they did not deserve. These Settlements began at first at *Cape St. Mary's*, on the *Southern* Shore, and afterwards were scatter'd along the Coast at 8 or 10 Miles Distance from one Harbour to another as far as *Greenpond*; passing *Cape de Raz*, the most Easterly Point of Land in the Island, we come to

The French settle on the Southern Shore.

<i>Ferryland</i> , where were about 30 Houses and Families when I	
<i>Cape Brail</i> , 12	first publish'd this History
<i>Bay of Bulls</i> , 20	This was the first Settlement, and the Lord <i>Bal-</i>
<i>Brigas Bay</i> , 6	<i>Baltimore's</i>
<i>Bell Inn</i> , 3	<i>Toad's</i>

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Mummables Bay,	6	tation were near it.
Petty Harbour,	6	
St. John's Town,	60	

The latter is highly honoured in being called a Town. 'Tis situated within the Neck of the Harbour, within the Bay, form'd by a River which falls into the Sea there: The Mouth of that Harbour is about half a League over: On the *North-side* at the Entrance is a Battery, and another on the *South-side*, where there is a covered Fortification, and 8 or 10 Guns, which, with the opposite Battery, commands this Harbour, and renders it almost impossible for an Enemy to come at St. John's Town; there being, besides this, a Chain of 15 Tons Weight, which may be let down a-crofs it from one Fortification to another. There was a Church before the *French* enter'd the Place and destroy'd it; either it must not have been so strong as we have just related, for we find it was not impossible to take it, or these Fortifications must have been made since the *French* Invasion. The Houses were built on the *Northern* Shore, and every Family had a sort of a Wharf before their Houses, called a *Stage*, to dry their Fish on. The Church stood about the Middle of the Town; but after the *French* made such Destruction there, the *English* removed their Dwellings nearer the Fort for their Security. The Fort is mounted with about 50 Guns, including the Outworks added by Col. *Richards* when he commanded there, and was sent thither on purpose, being a skilful Engineer. Since the *English* have been in Possession of the whole Island, their Fears of and Danger from the *French* are very much diminish'd; and the Garrison here, which consisted of a whole independent Company, but now seldom exceeds 15 or 20 Men. There were 60 Soldiers in the Fort when Major *Floyd* had the Command; there are Barracks for them within it on the Right Hand and on the Left, and opposite to the Gate is the Commander's House, a very fair Edifice, built *a la Moderne*, with Sash Windows, now not so much regarded as before the *English* were put in Possession of *Placentia*. Next to St. John's Town is,

Kittavitty,	20	Houses and Families.
Torbay,	4	Houses.
Holyrood,	}	12
Salmon Cove,		
Havre de Grace,		
Carboneer,	30	

Bay Virds, . . .	10	Houfes and Families.
Old Parlikin, . . .	6	
Trinity Harbour, . . .	12	
Bonavift, . . .	25	
Greenpond, . . .	3	

In all about 270 Families, each of which is very large and all together, before the *French* destroyed the Settlements from *Cape de Raz* to *St. John's Town*, contained 4000 *English* Inhabitants, Men, Women and Children; tho' there were but 1500 Souls *English* in 1698, the Numbers increafing after the Rate of 500 every Year, till they came to be upwards of 4000. They have not increafed fo fince; and notwithstanding the *English* are in Poffeffion of the whole *Island*, the Number of Souls *English* is not now 6000.

When the *French* landed, moft of the People fled to *St. John's Town*, and all that could croud into the Fort were fafe there, thofe that could not were abandoned to the Mercy of the Enemy, who burnt all the Houfes in the *West End* of the *Town*; and the few they left, were, as they faid, only fpared that they might be a Receptacle for them when they came there again, which they threatened to do, but never did. They befieged the Fort with 1000 Men. Major *Loyd*, who was then Governor there, having a pretty good Garrifon, made a gallant Defence for five Weeks together, during which Time the *French* held them in continual Play, Night and Day, with Attacks and Alarms; and at laft, wearied out with the vigorous Resistance they made, retired, carrying off half of the *English* Prifoners, with the reft, fecured themfelves and the beft of their Effects in the Fort. The *French* wanted Stores themfelves, and if the Sloop they expected from *Quebec* had arrived with Supplies, they intended to have attack'd the Redoubt again, and have ftorm'd the Fort. Boafting, if they had *St. John's Town*, they would keep all the *Fifhery* to themfelves. The *English* have not only had *St. John's Town* all along, but they have now alfo *Placentia*, *St. Peter's* and the whole *Island* of *Newfoundland*; yet they have not kept, and cannot keep the *Fifhery* to themfelves.

Under, the Name of *Newfoundland*, call'd, as I have faid already, *The Land* by Sea-men, the *Isles* are comprehended which lie on the *West-side* of it, in the *Gulph* of *St. Laurence*: They are 15 in Number, of which, the moft confiderable are *Cape Breton* *Ile*, *St. John's* *Ile*, 90 Miles long, 48 broad, and 270 in Circumference. 'Tis properly nothing elfe but a great *Forest* of *Fir-trees*, furrrounded with
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Isles in Newfoundland.

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steep Rocks. Cape Breton is Part of New-Scotland, and there spoken of. The Isle of Assumption is also called *Anticosti*, about 60 Leagues long, 12 broad, and 140 in Circuit: 'Tis situated at the Mouth of the great River of Canada, and has a pretty good Haven, call'd *Bears Port*. Between *Anticosti* and the *Fla* Island some Writers say, there was the best Cod-Fishing; it is, and it is agreed that we have no Right to Canada, when the French do neither want the Coasts of Newfoundland, nor Cape Breton Isle; for they tell us, that in this Sea off of the *Terra Canadensis* it is common to take 100 an Hour of the best Fish. 'Tis certain so many have been caught in an Hour; but it is as far from being a common thing, as that Place is from being the best on these Coasts for Fishing; neither do the English or French ever fish between these Islands.

Tho' there is great Alteration in the Settlements since The Land has been entirely in Possession of the English; yet it was not improper to take Notice, what they were formerly, and are still, in some Measure: They did not sit down beyond Cape Bonavist till about the latter End of the last Century, when they made a Settlement, not very large, at Greenpond-Island, and then took up the North-East and East Part of the Country, as the French did the South and South-West. The Indians, very few in Number, living in the North; and it is supposed they never had any Dwellings at all in the Eastern and Southern. There are several fine Bays upon the Coasts of which the English first settled at Bonavist, Trinity, Conception, which stretch themselves towards the South-West; Torbay and Capelin, St. John's Harbour, the Bay of Bulls, Fresh Water Bay and others: For there is no Shore in the World so well accommodated with excellent Harbours, and the Bottoms of the Bays on the East and South Coasts are so near each other, nothing could be more commodious for easy Communication with all Parts of the Country, were there Inhabitants that wanted it.

On that which was the French Side are the Bays of *Tre-pasey*, *St. Mary's*, *Borrell* and *Placentia*, which extend their Arms towards the North or opposite Coast. The great Bay of *St. Peter's* lies on the South-West Side of the Island, 20 Leagues distant from the River of Canada. There are abundance of other Bays round about the Western Shore, as far as the *Great Bay*, and many more between that and *Trinity Bay*, which lies in about 49 Deg. N. L. and is very commodiously situated to receive Shipping in bad Weather. It has three Arms or Rivers, long and large enough for many hundred Sail of Ships to moor fast at Anchor, above a Mile

Many fine Bays.

Newfoundland, near Canada.

Mile from the Harbour's Mouth. The Bay of Flowers, near *Greenpond*, is dangerous for Shelves. The Bay of *Trepasey*, which was the Bounds of the *English*, Southward, lies in about 46 Deg. N. L. is a bold and safe Coast, and convenient for Ships in Distress to touch at, passing to and from *Virginia*, *New-England*, or the *Bermudas* Islands.

Climate.

The Climate is very hot in Summer and cold in Winter: The Naturalists solve this by the bleak Winds that come off from the Mountains of Snow and Lakes of Ice on that Continent, from the Lakes of the *Maquis* and *Illinois*, &c. to the utmost Bounds of *North America*, known to *Europeans*. The Snow lies on the Ground 4 or 5 Months; and the *English* in the *Northern* Parts were forced formerly from the Harbours into the Woods, during that Season, for the

Way of living in Winter.

Conveniency of Firing. There they built themselves Cabbits, and burnt up all that Part of the Woods where they sat down. The following Winter they did the same in another Place, and so cleared the Woods as they went. The People at *St. John's Town*, who did not remove, were put to great Streights for Firing. Wood indeed there was more than enough; but the felling and fetching was very chargeable. Capt. *Francis*, who commanded there, and was there in the Winter Season, told me, it was the greatest Part of the Profits of the smaller Officers in the Garrison to let out their Men to cut and fetch Wood at very good Rates. He said there was hardly any stirring out of the House for five Months in the Year; and I saw a Letter, written in *Newfoundland* by a Merchant, Mr. *John Horsham* of *Plymouth*, whom Losses in Trade had obliged to remove thither, wherein this Cold is represented almost as intense as Fire, with which they endeavoured to asswage it; but at a great Expence to those that indulged themselves in it. That Merchant lived and died there in King *William's* Reign; but very little recovered his Losses by it.

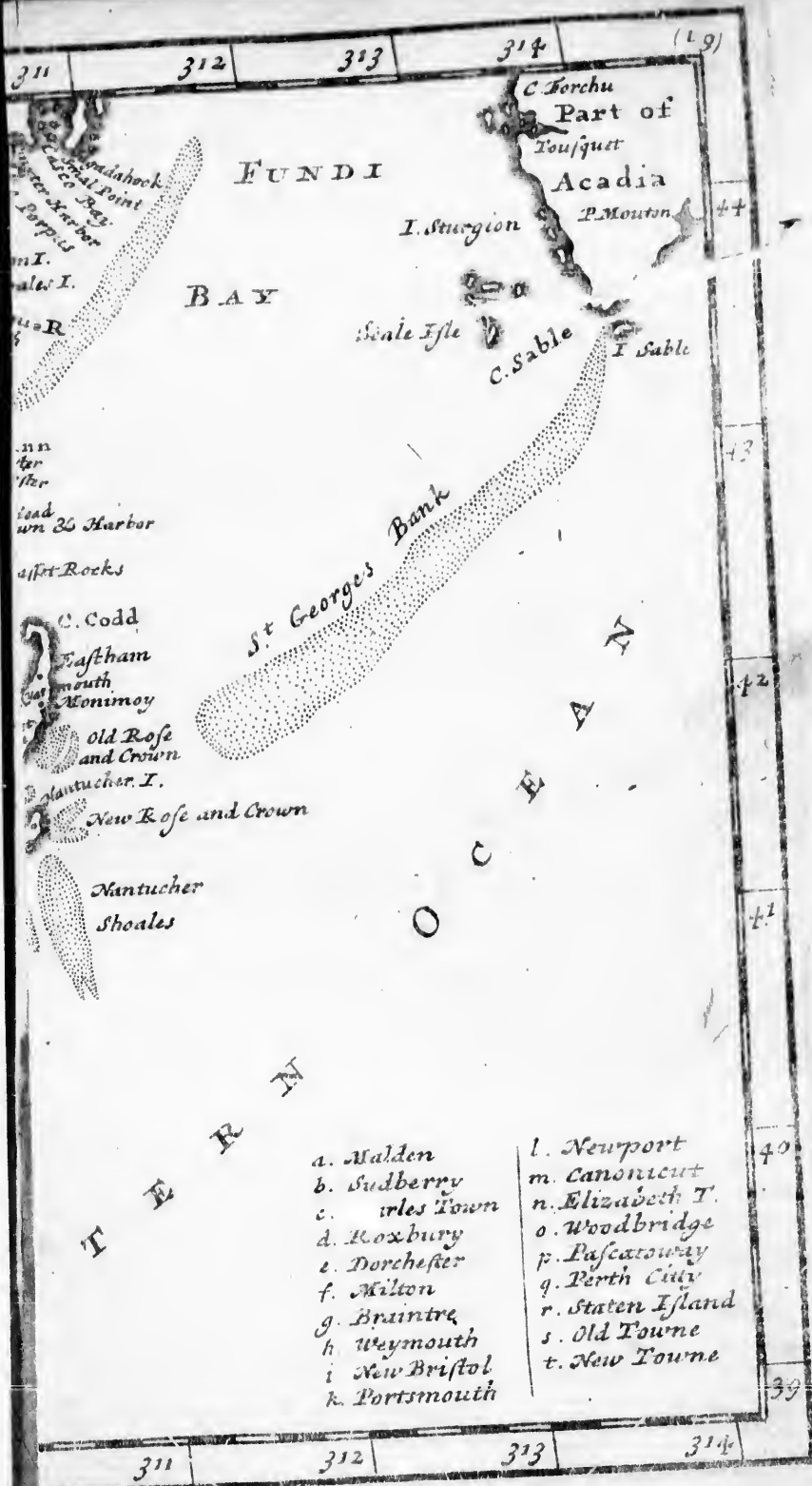
Soil barren.

The Inhabitants have no Corn, nor any other sort of Provision or Necessaries, except *Fish*, *Venison* and *Wild Fowl*, but what is sent them from *Europe*. The Island is full of Mountains and impracticable Forests. Its Meadows are like Heaths, and are covered with a Sort of Moss instead of Grass. The Soil is good for nothing, being a Mixture of Gravel, Sand and Stones. Thus says the Baron *La Hontan*, and several Gentlemen, whom I have consulted on the Matter, particularly Capt. *Francis* above-mention'd; and yet Mr. *Guy*, Capt. *Whitburn*, and from them Mr. *Delaet*, a very

Fal's Description of Mens Hands, set it out as a Paradise. Without the Labour of Mens Hands, says Capt. *Whitburn*, the Earth produces great

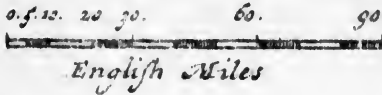
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NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, and PENNSYLVANIA &c.

By H. Moll Geographer.



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- l. Newport
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great Plenty of Green Pease and great Store of Hay spontaneously; Strawberries, Raspberries, Mulberries, Filberds, and Cherries are there in abundance; as also Flowers; and for Corn, the Ground is as apt to bear as the English. All which being intirely false, shews us that the first Patentees and Adventurers, to America play'd the Cheat to draw in Purchasers and Partners, as our Jobbers do to raise Stocks and increase the Number of Bubbles; for 'tis obvious that most of the Patentees got in only to sell out; but the Market was too far off for them to make a Hand of it. Mr. Guy and Capt. Whitburn were, as we may perceive, willing the Island should be inhabited, by the fair Description they gave of it; for 'tis in Truth one of the most uncomfortable Places in the habitable World. As it is scarce tolerable to the English for the Seasons, so it is, or at least it was, no less wretched for its Government, which I suppose is little better'd by the Change of the Seat of it. There usually was no settled Governor, but in time of Peace the first Master of a Ship that arriv'd there in Fishing Season, tho' he commanded only a Bark of 30 or 40 Tons, was chief Governor for that Season, by the Stile of *Lord of the Harbour*; and it was customary so long ago as *Whitburn's* Time, for Masters of Ships to hurry away too early in the Year in hopes to be first at the Fishery, by which he says great Losses had happen'd. In time of War the Government was more noble; for then it was lodged in the Commanders or Commander of the Squadron of Men of War, who was sent thither to defend the Fishers of our Nation, and to prevent Foreigners fishing there, which was always in their Instructions. It seems there was no more Care taken of that Fishery before, than in the *Utrecht* Treaty; and that the Spaniards, who got so much by that Treaty, that we have been ever since dearly paying for it, made so bold with the Fish-Trade here, as to pretend to a Right to it; in which they went so far, that they sent one *Gillingham* an Irish Papist to our Court, to get the Liberty of Fishing at Newfoundland yielded to the Spaniards by the Treaty which was managing at *Utrecht* by the Earl of *Strafford* and Dr. *Robinson* Bishop of *Bristol*. That this *Gillingham* was far from being snubb'd by the Ministers for coming about such an impudent Business is known to every one that knows any thing of the Matter: Nay, the Lord *Lexington*, who had not refused the Embassy to *Spain*, when that Monarchy and the *West-Indies* were about to be ravish'd from the House of *Austria* and given to the Duke of *Anjou*, thought this Irish Papist was to welcome to the Ministry, that, in his Letter to the Lord

Government

The Spaniards pretend to the Fishery.

Dartmouth, then one of the Secretaries of State, he frequently excuses himself for not writing upon that Subject because they had full Accounts of the Matter from Mr *Gillingham*. Nay, the Queen's Plenipotentiaries above-mentioned went so far, as to suffer a Clause to be inserted at the End of the 15th Article of the Peace with *Spain*, whereby to use the Words of the Report of the Secret Committee they gave a Pretence to the Spaniards to claim a Right to fish at NEWFOUNDLAND, contrary to the 7th and 8th Article of the Treaty made with that Crown by Sir William Godolphin. The Board of Trade being consulted in this Matter, made the following Answer to Lord *Dartmouth*, dated January 13, 1712-13. We have considered the Extract of a Memorial from the Marquis de Monteleone, relating to a Claim of the Inhabitants of Guipuscoa, to fish on the Coast of Newfoundland; and thereupon take Leave to inform your Lordship, that we have discoursed with such Persons as are able to give us Information in that Matter, and we find that some Spaniards are come hither with Passes from her Majesty, and others may have fished there privately; but never any that we can learn did do it as of Right belonging to them. We see by this, that even before the Conclusion of that French Peace the Queen's Passes had been given to the Spaniards, to take the Benefit of the most profitable Branch of the English Commerce. I thought it was better to put these things together, tho' they are antedated, that the Light in which they stand might be the stronger; the Spaniards have not carried their Point in it, and by the 4th Article of the Treaty Mr. *Dodington* made in December, 1713, some of the Ground lost to them by the *Utrecht* Peace, was recovered, and all Innovations made in Trade were to be abolish'd; the most scandalous of which was their fishing at Newfoundland. To return to the Subject, which has been interrupted by this.

If there came two or three Men of War, the eldest Captain was Governor of the Land, as well as Admiral at Sea: If but a single Man of War, the Commander had that honourable Office; and in the Absence of the Captains of the Men of War, and of the Lord of the Harbour, the Commander of the Land Forces in the Fort of *St. John's* Town was Governor by his Place, and both the one and the other were Lord Chancellors, and decided arbitrarily in all Cases. There is no need of much Law, for the Inhabitants have not much Land, and no Money. They truck with one another for what they want and have; and Breaches of the Peace, and taking away a Man's Goods without giving Truck, stealing of Nets and Fishing-Tackle, and Treipassies

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on Stages, are the main Causes that come before the Governor for the time being.

The Governor here for the time being summoned the Criminal, whatever be the Crime, before him, and his Sentence was definitive. If it was the Land Officer, he kept every one in awe, by threatening them with a File of Musketeers; and as much as they were, and still are, without Law and Lawyers, the Want of them was and is one of their least Inconveniencies. If a Man commits Murder, he is sent in Chains to *England*, and unless Witnesses are sent with him, which is expensive, and not always possible, he takes his Trial at the *Old Baily*, is acquitted, and goes home again; such was the Case of a Person who was accused of Sodomy about 30 Years ago.

Capital
Causes not
tried here.

As for the Product of this Country, Fir and Spruce-trees are the most remarkable. They are as fit for Masts as those of *Norway*; but People go to *Newfoundland* for Cod, and if they can catch that, there is no great need of troubling themselves with *Spruce* or *Fir*. Lime and Birch-trees are as big here as any where; and almost all sorts of Timber-trees abound in this Island. As for *Quadrupedes*, Deer, Hares, Foxes, Squirrels, Wolves, Bears, Beavers and Otters afford Plenty of Food, Pleasure and Traffick; but Fish is the thing that every Body goes thither for: The Sea, on this Coast is almost full of it; as Cod, the Staple Commodity of the Country, Salmon, Herrings, Mackarel, Flounders, and an infinite Number of Trouts in the Rivers, which are not very broad, nor long; but there is enough of them, and of Springs of good Water. Fowl for Food and Game is to be met with every where of all Sorts, and is the greatest Convenience in the Country. But the Trade is the *Magnet* which draws such Numbers of Voyagers and Adventurers after it. 'Tis indeed one of the most beneficial in all Commerce; 'tis confess'd so to be, and yet it has been miserably neglected by the *English*, who, thereby, not only gave the *French* Opportunities to fall into it, but to settle and fortify themselves in this Island; by which Means they rivall'd us in the Trade of that *Fish* which was caught on our own Coasts; for those of *Newfoundland* are as properly so call'd as the Coasts of *Cornwal*.

Product.

Meat

Fish.

Besides the great Profit which particular Merchants make by this Fishery, the Seamen it breeds, the Tradesmen it maintains, and the Shipping it requires, the Increase of the National Stock is no less than 3 or 400000*l.* yearly; for a Ship of 100 Tons, with the Charge only of Victuals and Fishing-tackle for 20 Hands, shall bring to Market, in *Portugal*, *Spain*, or *Italy*,

3000*l.*

The Banks.

3000*l.* worth of Fish, and clear at least 2000*l.* to the Proprietors, and consequently encreases the publick with private Stock.

Tho' our Fishers seldom fish on the *Banks*, but off the Harbours in Sloops, yet the *Great Bank* and the others are so much talk'd of, that 'twill be expected we should say something of them. These *Banks* are vast *Shoals* of *Sands* lying along in the Ocean, at several Distances from the Shore. The *Great Bank* is about 20 Leagues from *Cape de Raz*, the nearest Point of Land to it. It is 300 Miles long, and 75 broad; the Sea that runs over it is, when 'tis Flood, several Fathom deep, and the largest Ships may venture upon it without fear of striking, except at a Place called the *Virgins*, where 'tis thought several Ships have been cast away; for many passing near them have never been heard of. The next Bank is *Vert Bank*, about 240 Miles long, and 120 Miles over, where 'tis broadest. Then *Banquero Bank* lying in the Shape of a Shoe, about the Bigness of the other. Then the Shoals of *Sand-Island*, *Whale-Bank*, the Shoals of *Acadia*, and the Bank of the Island of *St. Peter's Bay*. Off the latter, now or lately almost wholly frequented by the *French*, and on the Coasts there have been 6 or 700 Sail of Ships fishing at a Time. Round the *Great Bank*, which is cover'd when the Sea is high, and dry in some Places at ebb, there are 200 Fathom Water on all Sides of it; and about it lie several small *Islands*, call'd *Los Buchalcos*, the Isles of Cod-Fish, from the prodigious Quantity of Cod there. The Fishing Season is from Spring to *September*; the 20th of *August*, some Years ago, used to be the last Day of the Season, and kept as a Holiday; but lately the Fishers stay longer: And whereas before they used to sail for *Portugal* and the *Streights* in *September*, they now seldom sail till *October*. They fish always in the Day-time, the Cod not biting by Night. *Train-Oil* is drawn off the Livers of the Fish, which are thrown up in Heaps when the Cod is cured; and from thence is drawn all the *Oil* which comes from *Newfoundland*.

There are two Sorts of Trade in this Navigation; the one, and I believe the more profitable, considering the Risk is less, is that driven by the Fishers themselves, who only victual and man their Ships at *Biddisford*, *Pool*, *Dartmouth*, and other Western Ports chiefly, and go away early to fish, having the Hands and the Ships necessary. The other is, when the Masters sail directly to the *Lana* to purchase Cargoes of Fish of the above-mentioned Fishers, or the Inhabitants off their Stages. Almost all these Inhabitants, Masters of Families in whole, or in Partnership for fishing and Fish are ready

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Proprietors, ready to traffick with these Traders, who purchase their Cargoes with Bills of Exchange at two Months Date, of the Payment of which, great Care is taken; and they seldom are protested, but they have been sometimes, to my Knowledge, and to my Loss too. The Cod that is shipp'd for *Great Britain* and *Ireland* is inconsiderable to what is sent to *Portugal*, *Spain* and *Italy*; some Fish is shipp'd for *Barbadoes* and the *Sugar Islands*.

It will be expected we should say something of the *Indians*. *Indians* of this Island; but there is little to be said of them different from the *Indians* of other Parts of *America*. I cannot imagine how these or any other *Americans* came to be call'd *Indians*, or their Countries the *West Indies*. The People of Eastern *Asia* had that Name from the River *Indus*, and Chance or Whimsy only could give it to the Inhabitants of another World, as *Columbus's* was deem'd and term'd. The *Indians*, or Natives, when the *Europeans* first wrote of them, were the chief Subject of their Writings; but now their Countries are so much frequented, their Customs and Manners, especially of the Borderers on *English*, *French* and other Colonies from *Europe*, so well known, that an Account of them has nothing in it so marvellous and rare as to content the Curiosity of the better sort of Readers: I shall therefore only insert what I said of them in my first Edition. The Natives of this Island don't correspond much with the *English*; but the *French* have had some Dealings with them from *Canada*. They say they are a tractable People; and the *English*, who have dealt with them, say the same. They paint themselves, and are clothed with Stags-Skins, all their Clothing being an Apron of it round their Waists; which is the more remarkable, because other Parts of their Bodies were as sensible of Cold as their Waists; and as to their Modesty, I am satisfied there was no Distinction amongst them in Dress, either as to Modesty or Immodesty, till the *Europeans* taught it them; and whether they got any thing by exchanging their native Simplicity and Ignorance for *European* Breeches and Petticoats, may be very well doubted. They are of small Stature, broad faced and breasted, their Joints well knit and their Limbs strong, as were, doubtless, our Forefathers the *Britons*, when they knew no more, nor cared for no more than the *Indians*. They had no Beards. This, in *New-England*, was owing to a Custom, or rather Law, that the meaner sort should thereby be distinguished from the greater. They were crafty, great Pilferers, dextrous at making Canoes and Kettles; but we are not told of what Metal. The *Indians* in the *Caribbee* Islands made a sort of Earthen

Pots that would bear the Fire; but I no-where find that the *Indians* of *North America* had the use of Iron, and much less of Copper or Brass Utensils, before the *Europeans* brought it amongst them. The ancient Writers tell us they believe in a God (I am afraid they are rather Poets than Historians) which created all things, and Men and Women, by taking a Number of Arrows and sticking them in the Ground, from whence they spring up. One of their *Segamores* being ask'd what he thought of our Religion and the Trinity (the last a very foolish Question to be put to one that had not been prepared to receive it by Revelation) answered, according to the History, which I very much suspect, *There is one God, one Son, one Mother and the Sun, which are four; yet God is above all.* A much wiser Answer than I believe the Man that questioned him could have made to a Point of less Difficulty. The *Voyagers* add, *Some of them converse visibly with the Devil, and from the Devil received Advice concerning their Wars and other Matters.* This is certainly as true as the rest concerning their Religion. The *Europeans* carried this same Devil along with them to *America*, where he was never heard of before, and whatever they think fit they make the *Indians* do with them. Their young Women, at fifteen, lie with as many Men as they please for 5 or 6 Years, then each of them chooses one for a Husband, and is afterwards very constant to him. They set their Dead in the Ground upright, with their Goods and Provisions as for a long Journey. They are great Dancers and Singers, and in their Dances the Women often throw away the little Covering they have, and frisk about naked, perhaps without committing any Part of the Offence in the Action which the *Europeans* do even in the Ideas of it.

The Historical Events of this Island, from Sir *David Kirk's* coming thither to the first *French War*, are too trivial to remember, consisting only of common Accidents in Life among Fishers and their Traffick. After the *Revolution* and the breaking out of the War, the *English* and *French* there, as well as elsewhere, fell upon one another as often as they had an Opportunity of doing it with Advantage: The *English* began first, and with three Men of War, the *St. Albans*, a third Rate of 66 Guns, the *Commadore's Ship*, attack'd *Placentia*; but were so warmly received by the *French*, that they were forced to retreat, making a very idle Excuse for it, that they did not think the Enemy had been so well prepared to receive them. The latter were much more successful in their Attempts on the *English*; for in the Year 1696, a Squadron of their Men of War, the *Pelican*, the *Diamond*, taken from the

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English, the Count de Thoulouse, the Harcourt, the Philip, the Vendange and some Fireships, came up with the Saphire Frigat, Capt. Cleasby, off Cape Spear, and gave her Chace; but she got into the Bay of Bulls, where Cleasby did all he could to fortify the Place in the little Time he had for it: The English who liv'd in the Harbour came to his Assistance, ^{The French at the Bay of Bulls.} but at the Approach of the French they all ran away, and cou'd not have done much good by staying, the Enemy being near ten to one. On the 11th of Sept. the whole French Squadron came down upon the Saphire, and fir'd with the utmost Fury. Capt. Cleasby made a brave Defence for two Hours, and brought most of his Ships Guns to bear on the side next the French; who at the same Time made a Descent, and drove the English who were there into the Woods; they then fir'd on the Saphire's Men from Shore, as well as from the Ships, and it was in vain for Cleasby to think of maintaining his Ship any longer, so he set her on Fire, and with his Officers and 35 of his Crew, followed his Countrymen into the Woods. When the Saphire was on Fire, 40 French came on board, endeavouring to extinguish it, but were all blown up into the Air, as soon as the Fire reach'd the Powder Room. A 100 more of the Saphire's Crew made the best of their way towards Ferryland, but were interrupted and taken by the Enemy. Capt. Cleasby and his Company reach'd that Harbour, where he and they did their utmost to defend that Settlement against the French, who came and attacked it; ^{At Ferryland.} they landed 600 Men, who approached within Musket Shot of the English, very resolutely, and the English fir'd upon them with equal Resolution, which oblig'd them to halt. The French return'd their Fire, and sent a Trumpet to summon them to surrender. Capt. Cleasby, seeing 'twas impossible for him to repel so many Men with so few, came to a Treaty and deliver'd up the Place, which was not tenable. ^{They take it.} Himself, his Lieutenant, and his 35 Men were made Prisoners of War, and sent to France, from whence they return'd to England by Exchange. The French destroy'd that and all the English Settlements, except St. John's, Bonavist, and Carboncer Harbours.

King William being inform'd what Damage they had done ashore, and how they interrupted their Fishery on the Coast, order'd a Squadron of Men of War to be equip'd, and commanded by Admiral Nevel, and 1500 Men were put on board under the Command of Sir John Gibson, Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth. Admiral Nevel, sail'd the following Year, 1697. and arriving at Newfoundland, the French immediately abandon'd all the Places they had taken from the English. ^{Ponti}

Ponti was at the same time on that Coast, with a Squadron of *French Men of War*, and Admiral *Nevil* fell in with him, but lost him in a Fog: It does not read well at all. This Expedition was generally thought to be in ill Hands. *Gibson* was a Soldier, but nothing else; and *Nevil* was not so diligent as was requisite, to have to do with such an active, vigilant Enemy as *Ponti*. Sir *John Gibson* held a Council of War, and the Sea-Officers assisting at it, 'twas debated whether they should pursue *Ponti*. The latter were for it, but the Land Officers against it, *Ponti* having more Ships than *Nevil*. If so, I do not think *Nevil* shou'd have been press'd to pursue him. The Marquis de *Nesmond* having joined *Ponti*, there's Reason to believe they might both together be superior to *Nevil* in Number of Ships, and we see by this, the laudable Care the *French Court* took of their Trade. The *French* appear'd off of St. *John's* with 15 Men of War, and *Nevil* had but 12 Ships of less Force in the Bay, but the *French* did not think fit to attack them in the Harbour; and upon their retreating, *Gibson* put his Soldiers ashore, where he built a regular Fort, which he call'd Fort *William*, and then reimpark'd his Men and return'd to *England*, leaving Lieutenant-Colonel *Handaside* Commander there, with a Garrison of 80 Men. The *English* have made such sorry Work of their *American Enterprizes*, that one is asham'd to report it, and if there should ever be occasion for another, it will be I hope better concerted, or better executed than any of them hath hitherto been, except only the Squadron that lately block'd up the *Spanish Plate Fleet* in their Port, the Concert and Execution being in that equally wise and happy.

Capt. now
Sir John
Norris, here.

1699.

The adjacent
Islands belong
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lish.

Tho' the Peace of *Ryswick* had put an End to the Hostilities between the *English* and *French*, yet King *William* judg'd it necessary to send another Squadron of Men of War to *Newfoundland*, to see every thing in good Order. Captain *Norris*, the Admiral now living, and serving his Country, had the Command of that Squadron, and a Commission to be Governor at Land also; and for the Encouragement of this very beneficial Trade, an Act of Parliament pass'd about the same Time, *That no Alien or Stranger whatsoever, not residing within the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, shall at any time hereafter take Boat or use any Sort of Trade or Fishing whatsoever in Newfoundland, or in any of the Islands adjacent, which excluded the French from Cape Breton-Isle as well as the rest,* till Mr. *Harley*, and Mr. *St. John*, advised the Queen to give it up to the Common Enemy, and that too for the very
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French Commerce, which as the Report says, *the Parliament rejected with great Indignation.*

Col. *Handaside* going for *England*, *Capt. William Lilburn* Capt. William Lilburn, Governor. succeeded him here, in the Command of *Fort William*, but there being Peace with *France*, few Events worthy the Reader's Curiosity happen'd in this Country; where the Fishery not being disturb'd, new Inhabitants came every Year, inso- The People doubled. much that the People doubled in 3 Years Time.

The next Year 1700, *Sir Andrew Lake* arriv'd there with another Squadron of Men of War; King *William*, notwithstanding it was a peaceable time, thinking the *Newfoundland Trade* of so much Importance, that it was worth the while to be at the yearly Charge of a Squadron to defend it. This Year *Capt. Lilburn* resign'd the Command of the Garrison in *Fort William*, to *Capt. Humphry Haven*, Capt. Humphry Haven, Governor. who did not enjoy it long, for in the ensuing Year, *Capt. John Powel* Capt. John Powel, Governor. was made Governor of the Fort; he was succeeded the next Year by *Col. Michael Richards*, Col. Michael Richards, Governor. who being a skillful Engineer, made several Improvements at the Fort, added other Works, and so strengthen'd it, that 'tis a very regular Fortification, and one of the strongest in *America*.

A new War with *France* commencing in 1702, the *French* and *English* went very early into it in these Parts of the World. *Sir John Leake*, arriving here with a Squadron of Men of War, destroy'd 3 *French* Men of War, and 30 Merchantmen, in the Bay of *St. Peter's*, and attack'd and raz'd the Fort. *Col. Richards* Col. Richards, Governor. returning to *England*, *Capt. Lloyd* was made Governor of *Fort William*. The next Year, 1705, was fatal to the *English*; the *French* entered *St. John's Town*, and laid Siege to the Fort with 1000 Men; the *English*, it is said, made a vigorous Defence for five Weeks, and then the Enemy left the Place, after having burnt most of the Houses and destroyed all the Fishing Stages. They carry'd away with them half the Inhabitants, especially all the Youth they could light on. Those they sent to *France*, came to *England* by Exchange; others, for want of being exchange'd, enter'd the *French* Service; and some were kept in Servitude at *Quebec*. After this Destruction at *St. John's Town*, the *English* that remain'd there built their Houses round the Fort, under the Command of the Cannon, for fear of another Insult from the Enemy. Within the Palisadoes drawn round this new Town, they also built a Church, whose Minister was lately *Mr. John Jackson*. But since the *English* have been in Possession of *Placentia*, all these Precautions are now of little or no use here.

Placentia, tho' no large Town, is much larger than ever *Placentia*. *St. John's* was, or was like to be. When the *French* had it, there

there were a Governor and a Lieutenant-Governor, a Major, 3 Captains, and Subaltern Officers, 3 Companies of Soldiers, Gunner, 1 Bombardier, 3 Serjeants, 10 Masons, and other Artificers, 500 fighting Men, besides 300 *Indians* and *Canadians*; but the *English* have nothing like it.

The *French* came hither no more after this Descent at *St. John's-Town*, and they have now no Settlements in this Island, but they have *Cape Breton-Isle*, and all the Coasts of this and the other adjacent Isles, for the use of their Fishery, to dry their Fishes on Stages.

*The Cession of
Placentia,
&c. an Im-
position on
the English
Ministers.*

The Cession of the *French Part of Newfoundland* to the *English* was, as in the Queen's Speech to the Parliament, an Article of the *Utrecht Peace*. Her Majesty's Words, *The French consent to deliver up Newfoundland and Placentia*; but the *Secret Committee* observe, *it must be remember'd that in the Preliminaries, sign'd in Sept. the French had reserv'd to themselves a Liberty of taking and drying Fish in Newfoundland.* A gross Imposition this on the *English Nation*. What use can the *French* have for *Newfoundland*, but to take and dry their Fish? *Canada*, the greatest Colony they have any where, is within half a Day's Sail of *Newfoundland*, *Cape Breton-Isle* almost joining to it, and the Coast of *Newfoundland*, chiefly for their Purpose to interrupt or interfere with our Fishery. They do not want *Placentia*, being so strong as they are on the adjacent Continent, and it is a small Strength or Convenience to the *English*, who have so near them the main Strength of the *French* in *America*. Fishing Harbours we had enough before, and do still make use of them, and those Harbours were secure enough in time of Peace. They have not, by the *Utrecht Peace*, got one Coast nor one Stage from the *French* Fishing, but have absolutely given up our Right to the most commodious Place for us to fish at in all that Part of the World; a Place that almost joins to *New-Scotland*, which is contiguous with *New-England*; a Place that intercepts the Communication between *Newfoundland* and the neighbouring Colonies, and covers the *French Colonies* and Fisheries, if ever there should be occasion to attack them. Upon the whole, let the Value of that Cession, *Cape Breton-Isle*, abandon'd by us to the *French*, and that of taking and drying Fish in *Newfoundland*, which in short is the *Newfoundland Trade*, be fairly weigh'd against the Advantages of our having *Placentia*, it will presently be seen that the latter is a Feather in the Scale against Gold; and let it be cast up how much the garrisoning and governing that Place, and its Appurtenances, have cost the *English* in 30 Years, without a Penny-worth of real Service in all that Time, or ever like to be, in

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Case of a Rupture with the *French*, who are no where so strong in *America*, as within almost Sight of *Placentia*, and it will be found how rightly the *French* Court judg'd for their Interest, when they rejected all Proposals made by the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, the Queen's Ambassador, for having Justice done the *English*, in the Articles of taking and drying Fish in *Newfoundland*, and the delivering up *Cape Breton-Isle* to the *French*. Both which they insisted upon keeping, and the Duke made no more Words about it. Thus was this Trade, originally and rightfully our own, establish'd by a Possession of above 100 Years, render'd in a manner precarious to the right Owners, and secur'd, with greater Advantages than ever we ourselves enjoy'd, to Intruders.

I find Col. *Moody* made Governor of *Placentia*, in 1713, and Col. *Gledhill* in 1719, of whose Management, having small Information, I can add no more to this Article.

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N E W - S C O T L A N D .

From its DISCOVERY to the present Times.

NOVA-Scotia, or New-Scotland, is the Eastern Part of the Northern Continent of *America*, bordering on *New-Hampshire*, the Eastern Part of *New-England*. It was called *Nova-Scotia*, by Sir *William Alexander*, Scotch Secretary to King *James* the First, who was created Earl of *Sterling*. 'Tis an Idle Pretence of the *French*, that one *John Verazzan*, a *Florentine*, employ'd by *Francis* the Ist, their King, discover'd not only this Coast, but all the Continent of *America*, from *Canada*, to *Carolina*; for besides that, if any, he made no more such Discovery of those Coasts, than a Man may do by sailing off of them. *Sebastian Cabot*, employ'd by King *Henry* the VIIth of *England*, had not only been in these Parts long before this pretended Discovery of *Verazzan*, but in Proof of it, had brought home with him two or three of the Natives. There's but a melancholy Account of this *Florentine*; who, 'tis said, landing in this Country, call'd *Acadia* by the *French*, was murder'd, and some say eaten by the Savages. The *English* always took *Acadia* to be part of *North-Virginia*, for all the Continent of *America*, from *Cape-Henry*, Northward, as far as was known, went by the General Name of *Virginia* at first, and divided into separate Settlements, was only, according to the Situation, call'd South, or *North-Virginia*.

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The Bounds of this Province are to the East, Cape-Breton-Island, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from 43 to 51 Deg. N. the nearest to New-Hampshire, has almost no inhabitants and desert, and of no use of it. The Discoveries and Settlements made by Cabot's Accidents, and Part of the Virginia Continent, all the Northern Continent, by Sir Samuel Argal's Expedition, in the Year 1618, made a Voyage on the Coast Northward, as far as New-England, in the Year 1618, five or six English, who intended to settle, arriv'd in that Country, the Indians inform'd him that some White Men, who had come to inhabit to the Northward of the River, had discover'd by Cabot, to belong to the Virginia Company, his Employers, made towards the Place and found a Settlement, and a Ship riding before it, which belong'd to some Frenchmen. Argal drew so close to it, that with his small Arms he beat all the Men from the Deck, so that they cou'd not use their Guns, their Ship having but one Deck. Among others, there were two Jesuits aboard, one of which being more bold than wise, endeavour'd to fire one of their Cannon, and was shot. Argal having taken the Ship landed his Men, march'd to, and summoned the Fort to surrender; the French ask'd time to consider of it, which was deny'd, upon which they got privately away, and fled into the Woods. The English enter'd it and lodg'd there that Night, and the next Day the French came in and yielded to Sir Samuel Argal, cancelling the Patents that had been granted them for their Settlement by the French King. The Kings of Europe it seems look on every Country as their own, which any of their Subjects set Foot upon in America; as if none but Europeans cou'd have Property either to Land or Seas, if they thought fit to turn the Owners out of them. Sir Samuel suffer'd such of the French as were so dispos'd to take Passage for Europe in the Fishing Ships, and took the rest with him to Virginia, according to their Choice. The French had another Settlement, at a Place they call'd Port-Royal, on a Bay on the South West Coast of Acadia; which the two Jesuits had left out of pique to their Governor, Monf. Biencourt, and with these Frenchmen separated from the others. Father

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ther *Biard*, the surviving Jesuit, out of Malice to *Biencourt*, inform'd Sir *Samuel Argal* of the Settlement at *Port-Royal*, and the ease with which he might reduce it; which, upon Experience, he found to be true, and on the Surrender of the *French*, he did no Damage to their Houses, their Barns, and Mills, such as they were, but oblig'd them to quit the Country. They had sow'd and reap'd, and those of them that did not care to return home, remov'd to the River of St. *Laurence*, where now is the Capital of *American France*. I know not whether these *Acadian French* were not the first Settlers of that now formidable Colony, formidable in Barrenness, Frost and Snow; thanks perhaps to the want of Management of the *English*, who possess the warmer, the more pleasant, and fruitful Clime. My Author says, *Argal* return'd to *Virginia*, satisfy'd with the Plunder he got in these two Settlements; if so, I suspect that a very little satisfied him.

When Sir *Ferdinando Gorges* was President of the *New-England* Company, he propos'd to Sir *William Alexander*, to procure a particular Grant for the Land to the Northward of their Patent, which was easily obtained of King *James* the Ist, and a Year after, 1622, Sir *William*, and some others whom he had got to be concern'd with him, sent a Ship with Passengers to plant and settle there. *Newfoundland* was then very well known on Account of the Fishery, and the Ship being late in her Voyage, the Master put in and wintered there. The next Year they set sail, and made the Promontory at the North Shore of *Cape-Breton* Island. They coasted it along till they came to *Cape-Sable*, in *Acadia*, where they found three good Harbours, and went ashore at one of them, which they called *Luke's-Bay*, in which was a large River that had 8 Fathom Water at ebb. This Ship sail'd up one, and according to the Accounts that were publish'd by those that were to be Sharers in the Patent, this Country, one of the most miserable that ever was inhabited even by Barbarians, is described as a kind of Paradise. As they sail'd up the River they saw on each Side flowery Meadows, and a charming Prospect of green Hills, and shady Groves; which should have been indeed high Mountains and thick Forests: The Fields were deckt with Roses red and white, and Lilies of a fragrant smell: Coasting thence along to the next Harbour, they came to a broader and deeper River, and a more lovely Prospect than before: The Soil was rich, stor'd with Fruit and Grain, Gooseberries and Strawberries grew there in abundance, and what is the most incredible of all, Rye, Barley, and Wheat; but these Voyagers did not say who planted them, for there was not a mortal Man to be seen there; however failing to the next Harbour,

A false Account of the Country by the Patentees

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Harbour, 36 Miles farther, they found the Country still the same, fruitful and beautiful: The Rivers were stor'd with Cod, and other Fish, great and small: But that signified little without the Charms of the Fields and Hills, there being more than Fish enough in the neighbouring Sea to furnish the whole World. There was Plenty of Fowl at Land, as Woodcocks, Pigeons, Blackbirds, Wild-Geese, Herons: And Timber Trees of all kinds, strong Wood, and sweet Wood. But with all these Temptations, the Passengers would not stay there: And I have said this only to shew how the Patentees went about to abuse People, with the tempting Description of the Countries granted to them in *America*, to draw People in to plant or to purchase. Whoever drew up the Memorial for the use of those that were employ'd in the *Utrecht* Peace err'd egregiously, in saying that this Colony remain'd here several Years, for it made no stay and return'd the same Year, or the beginning of next, which was 1624. And the same Writer owns that *Acadia* was deliver'd up to the *French* by King *Charles* the First's Treaty of Marriage with *Henrietta Maria* of *France*: But that Treaty being in the very next Year after, Sir *William Alexander's* Colony cou'd not have been there several Years as 'tis said in that Memorial. The Writer adds, *we got it again* 2 or 3 Years after; I know not how, nor why, having parted with it by so hopeful a Treaty as that of the Marriage aforesaid: *And the North-side of the River, call'd Canada, was given to Sir David Kirk, and the South-side, call'd by the French, Acadie, fell again to Sir William Alexander*: The Memorialist in what follows did not enough consider, how much the Character of King *Charles* the First wou'd suffer in point of Wisdom, when he added farther, *though the King, when he found the French had possess themselves of the whole Country, declared publickly he had given away only the Forts, and not the Soil: he attempted to recover it again, but fail'd*: So the Memorialist tells the *Utrecht* Plenipotentiaries, but names not the Time when, or Means how he made that Attempt; and hardly one King of *England*, between Queen *Elizabeth's* Death and the Revolution made any attempt to recover either Countries or Commerce which were taken from the English.

What the Memorialist drives at, is to prove, that not only *New-Scotland*, but *Canada* was the rightful Possession of the *English*. He affirms that King *Charles* I. included it in his Grant. See what he says: "In 1627 and 28; the North-side of the River call'd *Canada* was given to Sir *David Kirk*, who was both Proprietor and Governor; and the

Canada belongs to the English.

South-side,

“*South-side*, call’d by the *French Acadie*, fell again into the Hands of Sir *William Alexander*. In 1632 it was given away again, and the *French* kept it many Years.” But without any legal Right, unless King *Charles* could legally give away what was not his by Inheritance, Purchase, or Compact with any Purchaser, and did indeed belong to those *British* Adventurers, who were at the Charge of planting and settling there. *Oliver* minded not these Givings; but as soon as he was possess’d of the Government, he sent Major *Sedgwick* to retake it from the *French*, who pretended they had bought it of Sir *David Kirk*; and in Truth the *French* King had purchased Sir *David*’s Right to *Canada* for 5000 *l.* which was never paid. It was worth Notice, whatever Use is made of it, that the *Terra Canadensis* and the *Terra Labrador*, of which *New-Scotia* is a Part, was a *British* Acquisition, and so acknowledged by the *French*, when they purchased it of the *English*, long after *John Verazzan*’s acquiring it for *France*, by being eaten up there, as has been already mentioned. Major *Sedgwick* easily dislodg’d the few *French* that had planted in and about *Port-Royal*; and *Cromwell*, who did not use to part with any thing he thought worth keeping, would not suffer his Ambassador in *France* to give the least Ear to the pressing Solicitation of the *French* Ministers for Restitution of this Country. By the Treaty concluded between *Oliver Cromwell* and *Lewis XIV*, *Cromwell* insisted upon it, that it was the ancient Inheritance of the Crown of *England*. Ancient here refers to *Cabot*’s Landing, and taking Seizin of it in *Henry VIII*’s Reign, 160 Years before *Oliver*’s Time; but being afterwards inform’d that Monsieur *St. Estienne de la Tour*, Son and Heir to Seigneur *Claude de la Tour*, of the House of *Bouillon*, of the reform’d Religion, had bought *Nova Scotia* of the Earl of *Sterling*, and was come over to *England* to solicit the Restitution of it, *Cromwell* order’d it to be restored to him, upon making out his Title.

And here it may not be improper to take Notice, that most of the *French* who transported themselves to *America*, in the last Century, were Protestants, whether to the Continent or the *Islands*. Admiral *Coligni* had form’d a Scheme, in the Reign of *Charles IX*. to transport a numerous Colony of *Huguenots*, to *North-America*, and intended to follow them himself in Person. Great Preparations were made for the Reception of himself, and his Friends; but a treacherous Peace with the Court of *France* diverted him from the Thoughts of it at that Time, and they soon after cut his Throat, to rid themselves of him, both at home and abroad: By which

The French
in Nova Scotia.

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we observe that the *English* Puritans were not the first *European* Christians that thought of flying to the Wilderness, to escape the Rage and Cruelty of persecuting Prelates.

De la Tour, being put in Possession of his Province, Sir Thomas Temple, Governour. sold it to Sir *Thomas Temple*, who, according to the Memorialist, was Proprietor and Governor, till the Restoration: If so, Sir *Thomas* must be there in Person, and it is the more likely, for that we find he was one of the Benefactors to *Harvard College*, in *New-England*. The Memorialist adds, "soon after which, King *Charles* deliver'd it up again to the *French*, and *Canada* with it, where they both rested, Till'd up to the French. "to the unspeakable loss and detriment of the Crown, and the Plantations, till Col. *Nicholson* lately recover'd the former." This Memorialist is strangely out in the newest Part of his History; for long before *Nicholson's* being there, Sir *William Phips* had driven the *French* out of *Port-Royal*, as we shall see presently, and the *English* kept it till the Peace of *Ryswick*, when King *William* was too much perplexed by Faction at home, to insist on those Advantages abroad, which cou'd not be obtained but by the Continuance of War, in which he was shamefully cramped, and distressed by the Disaffected, Natural and Artificial. But the *French* became so troublesome to the *New-English*, when they had disciplin'd and join'd with the *Indians*, that they resolv'd upon an Expedition to unneettle them in this Neighbourhood.

Pursuant to this Resolution Sir *William Phips*, who commanded the Fleet and Forces, sail'd from *New-England* the 28th of *April* 1690, and on the 11th of *May* arriv'd before *Port-Royal*, situated at the Bottom of a little Bay or Basin, within the Bay of *Funda*, to the Eastward. It was but a poor Place, defended with single Palisadoes only, which I the rather mention, because our modern Writers of the *West-India* Colonies enlarge very much on the more than ordinary Care of the *French* to fortifie their Settlements; and this was a very important one, considering how convenient it was for annoying the *English*, or being annoy'd by them; and considering also what a flourishing Trade the *French* carry'd on in Lumber, Fishing, Furrs, and Skins; infomuch that when *Phips* came thither, there were at least 6000 Souls in *Acadia*. Sir William Phips, retakes it. *Monf. Meneval* the Governor, being so ill provided for Defence against Broadfides, made a very short one, and surrendered on Condition of a safe Conduct to *Canada*. Thus the *English* retook Possession of the Town and Country, demolish'd the little Fort, not worth the Name, sent away the *French* Inhabitants that were for removing, and took an Oath of Allegiance to King *William* and Queen *Mary*, of those

that staid there, which were about a third Part of the whole Number, most of them Protestants. An *English* Governor was plac'd over them, and those *English* that settled there afterwards. Sir *William Phips*, in his return towards *New-England*, demolish'd another little *French* Fort, at St. *John's* River, on the South-side of *Funda* Bay, almost at the Entrance of the *Bafon*. These were very cheap Conquests, but good Bargains for the *English*, if good use had been made of them.

La Hontan. Baron *La Hontan* says, "the *English* under-fold the *French*, and took such Measures, as he fear'd would in time drive the latter quite out of the Trade." The more remarkable this, because the very Language that some of our Writers turn upon the *French*, to alarm the *English*, as *La Hontan* endeavoured to alarm the *French*.

We heard little of *New-Scotland*, from Sir *William Phips's* being there, to Col. *Nicholson's*, in the second War with *France*. That Officer came before *Port-Royal*, in the Year 1710, happily before there was any Rumour in *America* or a Revolution in the *English* Ministers, in favour of *France*. The *French* Garrison here was still in an ill State of Defence, and made not a much better one than *Monf. Meneval* had done, but surrendered on the same Conditions. Col. *Nicholson* was appointed Governor, and ——— Esq; his Deputy. I hope it will not be thought I injur'd the Ministers, at the latter end of the Year 1710, by saying they were *Frenchified*, for one of the Persons prefer'd to Employment by them here and at *Newfoundland*, was ——— *Boyce*, accus'd as an Accomplice with *Charnock*, *King*, and *Keys*, in the Assassination Plot.

Port-Royal, call'd *Annapolis*. *Annapolis*, has not much better'd its Condition by changing its Name. It is yet but a small Town, with a few Houses, two Stories high, and that high enough, unless the Climate was milder, and the Inhabitants better able to furnish them. There is a pretty good Traffick for Lumber, Fish, and Furrs; the Furrs are brought to them by the Savages, who are even to this Day content to take Goods for them, which the *Europeans* can very well spare. Modern Writers having little else to say in Praise of this Place, extoll the *Bafon* on the Edge of which it stands. It is two Leagues long, and one broad, capable of receiving 1000 Sail of Ships, but the Experiment will certainly never be made: At the Entrance of the *Bafon*, there is 18 Fathom Water, on the one side, and 6 or 7 on the other, the Channel being divided by the Isle of *Cheures*, which stands in the middle. There's excellent Anchorage

chorage all over the Bafon, and at the Bottom lies a Point of Land which parts two Rivers, where the Tide riles 10 or 12 Foot, and on each fide are *pleasant Meadows*; doubtlefs the Place, describ'd by the first Adventurers thither for a Settlement, but all along from Sir *Samuel Argal's* Expedition to Major *Sedgwick's*, and fo on to later Times, Ships have often gone thither to load Lumber, and trade for Peltries. It is or might be made a good Barrier to *New-England*, which having a long Frontier towards the *Indians*, cannot be too fafe againft them, the *French* being ready to confederate with them. *New-Scotland* puts the latter at a greater Distance from them, and that will in great Meafure hinder their affifting the *Eastern Indians*, about *New-Hampshire*, in time of War.

The reducing this Place was doubtlefs a good piece of Service, not only for the Reafons juft mention'd, but becaufe, as Mr. *Dummer* writes, "*Port-Royal* was a neft of Privateers, and a *Dunkirk* to the *American* Trade, befides it was the Head Quarter from whence Parties of *French* and *Indians* iffu'd out, and fell upon the *Eastern* Parts of *New-England*," which made it of fuch Importance to the *English*, that it was very well for us the *French* had not fo good an Opinion of it, as there was Reafon to fear; for the Managers of the *Utrecht* Treaty were in too good Humour to have deny'd them Peace, had they deny'd the Ceffion of *Acadia*, tho' then in our Poffeffion. Col. *Nicholfon* going to *England* fome Time after its Reduction, was folemnly invefted with this Government, with the Title of Governor of *Nova-Scotia*, and of *Annapolis-Royal*, and Commander of all her Majesty's Stores there, and in *Newfoundland*. This Gentleman was much enamour'd with Government and founding Titles.

What relates to *New-Scotland* in the *Utrecht* Treaty is thus in the XIIth Article: *All Nova-Scotia, or Acadia, with all ancient Boundaries, as alfo the City of Port-Royal, now call'd Annapolis, and all oiber Things in thofe Parts, which depends on Lands and Iflands, together with the Dominion, Property, Poffeffion of the faid Iflands, Lands, and all Rights whatfoever, by Treaties, or by any other ways obtained, &c.* To which the *French* King graciously added the Exclufion of the Subjects of *France* from Fifhing on the Coaft of *Nova-Scotia*, and within 30 Leagues, beginning from *Cape Sable*, and ftretching along to the South-Weft. The Subjects of *Great-Britain* were in Poffeffion of *New-Scotland*, when this Treaty was fet on Foot; the *French* having the Fifhery on the Coaft of *Cape Breton* Ifland, and in the Sea to the Bay of *St. Laurence*,

the most profitable and commodious Fishing in those Parts, they value not the Coast either of *New-Scotland*, or *New-foundland*, farther than what was stipulated for them, by the *British* Plenipotentiaries, to catch and dry Fish there. We shall see in its Place, how the *French* bubbled them also in pretence of *St. Christophers*. On the Coast of *New-Scotland* lies *Canso*, a Settlement of great Consequence to the *English* Fishing Trade. We shall now see how much that Trade is oblig'd to the Wisdom of our Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, by suffering the *French* to rest peaceably in that Neighbourhood, for 5 or 6 Years. Complaints came from *Canso*, that, notwithstanding four Companies of Soldiers had been some time before sent there, for their Defence, they remain'd still in great Peril from the *French* and *French Indians*; for want of Fortifications, and by 30 of the best of those Soldiers being remov'd to *Frederick's* Fort. This put the Inhabitants into so much Apprehension, that few Fishing Boats had appear'd there that Season, so that of 25000 Quintals of Fish which were wont to be caught, there was not then above 3 or 400 Quintals, so little Confidence have the Fishers in the Protection they might have from our Settlement at *Canso*.

The Indians
in New-
Scotland.

There's no need of treating of the Savages in *Acadia*, so much being said of them in the History of *New-England*: As they have less Commerce and Converse with the *English*, than the neighbouring *Indians* have, there remain among these more of their native Barbarity and Ignorance. Those about *Annapolis* were call'd *Souriquois*, pretty near *Iroquois*, the Name given to *Indians* not in Alliance with the *French*. They were of a midling Stature, well limb'd, tawny, black-hair'd, beardless also, except the *Segamores* and Seniors, the rest being oblig'd to pluck up their Beards by the Roots, as I have seen some of our remote Peasantry do out of Choice. Their Dress was only a Covering over their Nudities; this must be in Summer Time, and with such as never saw them in Winter. In Summer they liv'd upon Fish, and upon *Indian* Corn in Winter, but did not know how to make it into Bread, till they were taught by the *Europeans*: They had no Form nor Notion of Religion, which I believe is much truer than their worshipping the very same *Devil* as betray'd *Eve*, as we read in the *New-England* Accounts of the *Indians*: their Conjurers whom they call'd *Autmoins*, were their Priests and Physicians. You'll find them the same in *New-England*, and I suppose all over *America*; in which, except the Conjuring, they are exactly imitated by the *French* Missionaries,

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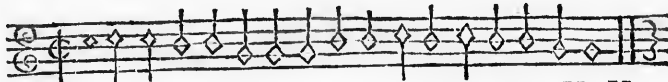
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who are all of them Doctors too as well as Priests. They had certain *Tabagia*, or Festivals, at which they us'd to sing and dance incessantly: We have met with some of their Musick and Poetry, which we believe the Curious will be pleas'd to see.



Tameja alle luya Tameja douvem Hau Hau He He.

The two last Notes *Hé Hé*, were repeated by all the Company present, -like a Grand *Chorus*: And the Author whom Mr. *Delaet* took this from, affirms he often heard the word *Alle-Luya*, a part of the sacred Canticles, in their Songs, averring it to be genuine.

Cape Breton-Island is a Subject no good *Englishman* can write or read with Pleasure. The giving of it to the *French*, by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, may prove as great a loss to the Kingdom, as the Sinking Fund amounts to, or even the Charge of the last War. This Island was always reckon'd a Part of *Nova-Scotia*, and was in express Terms inserted in King *James* the First's Patent. It lies in the South of the Gulph of *St. Laurence*, is 60 Leagues long, 10 or 12 Broad, and 140 in Circuit, a fine Compass for Harbours and fishing Stages, and within a few Minutes Sail of the Continent; 'tis almost cut in two by the Gulph: I do not say what follows seriously, but to copy others. Queen *Anne*, by her Instructions to the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, demanded the *Isle* as a Part of the *British* Dominions, to be restor'd absolutely by the *Utrecht* Peace: The Queen said in her Instructions, *she look'd upon Cape Breton to belong to her, and reckon'd that Island a Part of the ancient Territory of Nova-Scotia, which by the Treaty was restor'd to her*: But alas! 'tis well the *French* wou'd let us have what they did, since our Ministers at that time were resolv'd to part with every thing rather than not part with the War. 'Tis found they insist'd upon *St. Christophers*, and had it; but *Connoisseurs* tell us, they were more glad to give it up, than we were to have it, as will be shewn in its proper Place: Had we kept or got *Cape Breton-Island* by that Treaty, The *French* Fishing in all the neighbouring Seas had been precarious, upon the entire Cession of *Newfoundland*, which the *French* durst not contést as overforward as our *Plenipotentiaries* were to give them up every Thing; but now from *Cape Breton-Isle*, where they fish

more at their Ease, than the *English* off the *Newfoundland* Coast, they can at Pleasure disturb our Fishery, as we might have done theirs, and have destroy'd it entirely, by the entire Possession of the Land also; for *Cape Breton-Isle* commands the Entrance into *St. Laurence's Bay*, and is aptly situated for cutting off all Communication, not only between *Quebec* and all the Fishing Harbours in *Canada*, but between *Canada* and *Europe*. 'Tis easy to be explain'd if it was proper; but *Cape Breton-Isle* is lost to us.

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