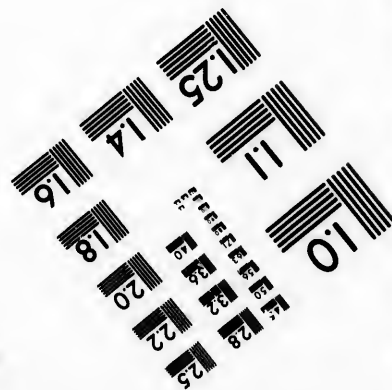
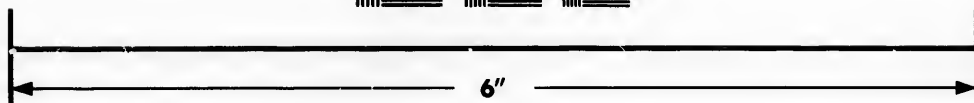
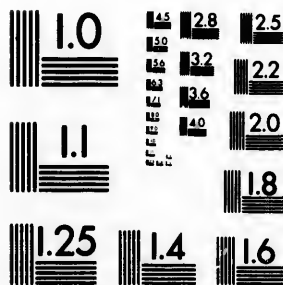


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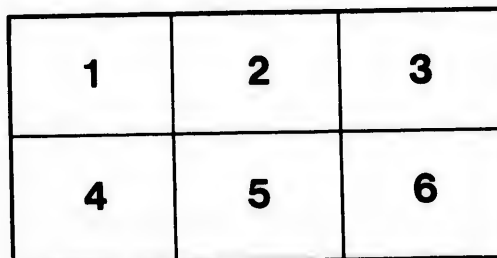
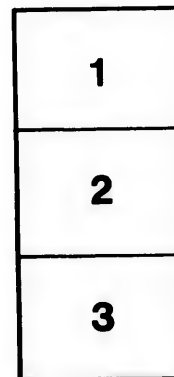
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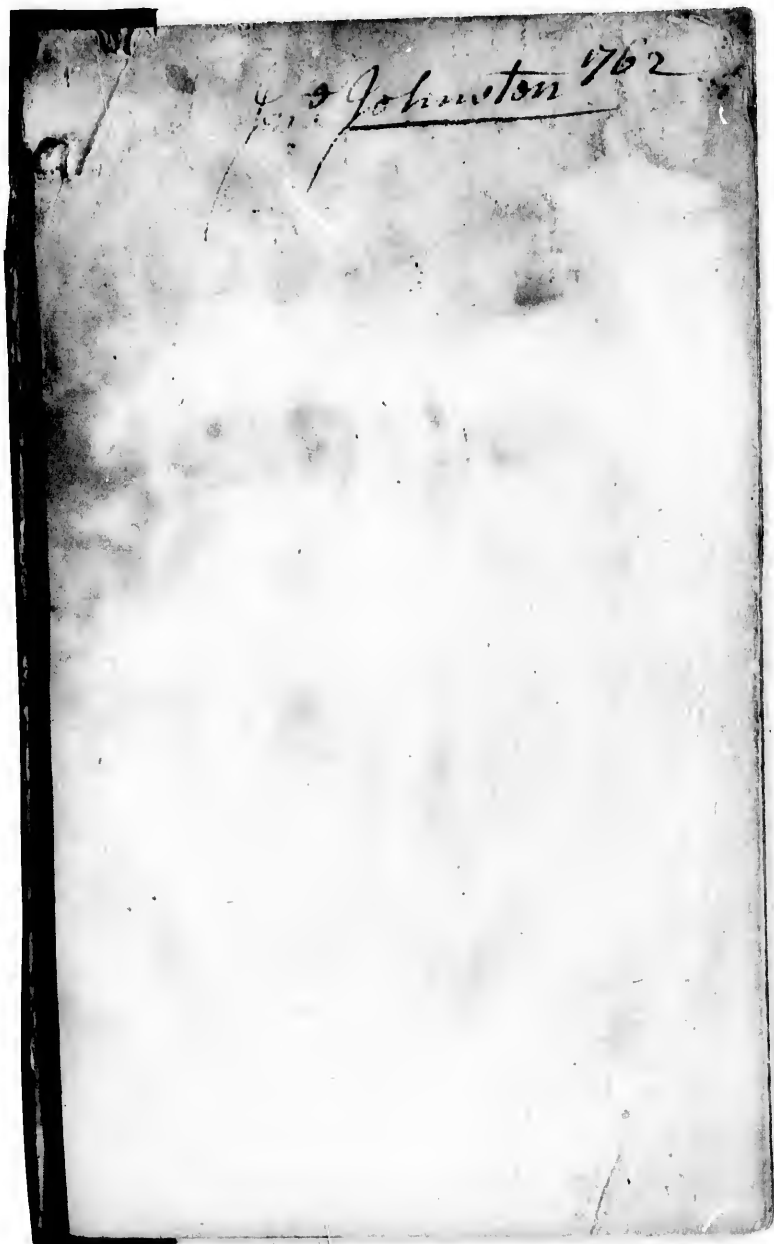
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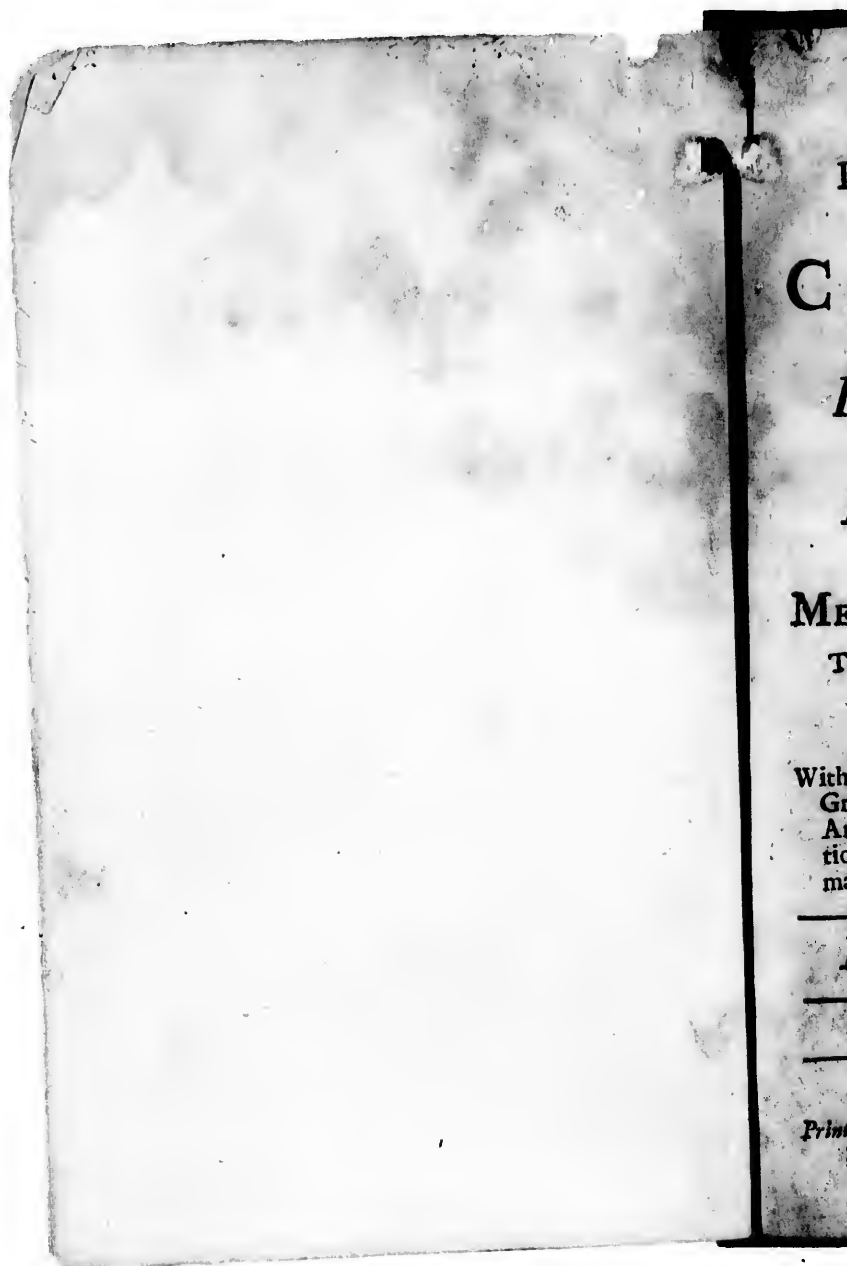
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DESCRIPTION
Of the ENGLISH PROVINCE of
CAROLANA,

By the *Spaniards* call'd
FLORIDA,

And by the *French*
La LOUISIANE

As also of the Great and Famous River
MESCHACEBE OF MISSISSIPPI,

The Five vast Navigable Lakes of Fresh
Water, and the Parts Adjacent.

TOGETHER

With an Account of the Commodities of the
Growth and Production of the said Province.
And a PREFACE containing some Considera-
tions on the Consequences of the *French*
making Settlements there.

By **DANIEL COXE, Esq;**

Non minor est Verus quam querere parca tueri.

L O N D O N;

Printed for B. COWSE, at the Rose and Crown in
St. Paul's Church-Yard. M. DCC. XXII.

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P R E F A C E.

THE ensuing Treatise is, for the most Part, compos'd out of Memoirs, which the present Proprietor of Carolana, my honour'd Father, had drawn from several English Journals and Itineraries taken by his own People, whom he had sent for Discovery of this most noble, pleasant and fertile Province and the Parts adjacent, both by Sea and Land; as well as from the Accounts of other Travellers and Indian Traders,

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The PREFACE:

ders, who had often pierc'd into and rang'd through the Heart of it, and were Persons of good Understanding and Probity, whose Relations agreeing so well together, tho' mostly Strangers to each other, it is not to be suppos'd, they could conspire to impose Fables and Falsities on the World.

THE vast Trouble and Expence (these Two great Impediments of Publick Good) the said Proprietor has undergone to effect all this, will scarcely be credited; for he not only, at his sole Charge, for several Years, establish'd and kept up a Correspondence with the Governors and Chief Indian Traders in all the English Colonies on the Continent of America, employ'd many People on Discoveries by Land to the West, North and South of this vast Extent of Ground, but likewise in the Year 1698. he equipp'd and fitted out Two Ships, provided with above Twenty great Guns, Sixteen Patereroes, abundance of Small Arms, Ammunition, Stores and Provisions of all Sorts, not only for the Use of those on Board,
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The PREFACE.

and for Discovery by Sea, but also for building a Fortification, and settling a Colony by Land; there being in both Vessels, besides Sailors and Common Men, above Thirty English and French Volunteers, some Noblemen, and all Gentlemen.

ONE of these Vessels discover'd the Mouths of the great and famous River Meschacebe, or, as term'd by the French, Mississippi, enter'd and ascended it above One Hundred Miles, and had perfected a Settlement therein, if the Captain of the other Ship had done his Duty and not deserted them. They howsoever took Possession of this Country in the King's Name, and left, in several Places, the Arms of Great-Britain affix'd on Boards and Trees for a Memorial thereof.

AND here I cannot forbear taking Notice, that this was the first Ship that ever enter'd that River from the Sea, or that perfectly discover'd or describ'd it's several Mouths, in Opposition to the Boasts and Falsties of the French,

The PREFACE.

who in their Printed Books and Accounts thereof, assume to themselves the Honour of both; Providence seeming to reserve the Glory of succeeding in so noble an Enterprize, to the Zeal and Industry of a Private Subject of England, which was Twice in vain attempted by Louis XIV. of France, the most ambitious and powerful Monarch of Europe.

BUT as the perfect Discovery of that great River, its Seven Mouths, and all the Coast of Carolana, on the Bay of Mexico, for at least 14 Degrees of Longitude, was then effected, and most of the Persons who were actually upon it, with their Journals, Drafts and Charts, return'd safe to England, the Proprietor presented a Memorial thereof to his then Majesty King William of Glorious Memory, wherewith He was so well pleas'd and satisfy'd, that in a General Council call'd for that Purpose, he order'd it to be read, and taken into Consideration; Himself, and above Twenty of the Council, who were then present,

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present, unanimously agreeing, that the
 Design of settling the said Province
 ought to be speedily encourag'd and pro-
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His said Majesty being afterwards
 more fully convinc'd, that such an Un-
 dertaking would greatly tend to the
 Benefit of the English Nation, and the
 Security of its Colonies on the Con-
 tinent of North America, often declar'd,
 that he would leap over Twenty Stum-
 bling-Blocks, rather than not effect it; and
 frequently assur'd the present Proprietor,
 that it should not only receive a Publick
 Encouragement, but that he would par-
 ticularly contribute towards it, by sending
 at his own Cost Six or Eight Hundred
 French Refugees and Vaudois, to joyn
 with those English who could be procur'd
 to begin the Settlement there.

BESIDES divers Noblemen, Gen-
 tlemen and Merchants, proffer'd the
 same. Particularly the Lord Lonsdale,
 then Lord Privy-Seal, being highly
 sensible of the great Advantages would
 redound to the English Nation thereby,
 offer'd

The P R E F A C E.

offer'd to assist the Design with Two Thousand Pounds in ready Money, or a Ship of Two Hundred Tuns, with One hundred Persons of whatsoever Trades or Employments should be thought most convenient; and to provide them with Provisions, necessary Tools and Instruments, for the Space of One Year; not making the least Capitulation for himself or them, beyond the Grant of a Competent Tract of Land for their Habitation and necessary Subsistence: But the sudden Death of that Lord, and soon after of King William, put a Period, at that Time, to this noble Undertaking.

THE present Proprietor, not long after the Death of that Monarch, did in the subsequent Reign propose the revising and promoting the aforesaid Enterprize, but the Wars ensuing, which prov'd excessive chargeable, and employ'd the whole Thoughts and Attention of the Ministry, hinder'd the encouraging thereof. Whereupon he desisted from any further Prosecution of that Affair, till a fitter Opportunity

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The PREFACE.

Opportunity should offer itself, though very sorry his Country had lost so favourable a Conjunction, when what he had propos'd might have been accomplish'd with much less Trouble and Expence, than after a Peace should be concluded; for he foresaw, and often warn'd the then Ministry, that whensoever that happen'd, the French would certainly endeavour to possess and settle that Country, for Reasons too many and tedious here to relate, as afterwards too manifestly appear'd.

HOWSOEVER as this Colony does most certainly of Right belong to the Crown of Great-Britain, if the first Discovery, Grant, Possession, and other most material Circumstances, may be allow'd to carry any Weight with them, it may be a satisfactory Entertainment, if not a real Service, to the Publick, to attempt a short Description of it in Print, and of the Lands to the Northwards, as far as, and among the Five great Lakes, the Nations of Indians inhabiting therein, and the Lakes themselves, as well as of the useful Animals

The PREFACE.

nimals, Vegetables, Mettals, Minerals, and other the Produce thereof; together with an Account of the great River Meschacebe, and the Rivers which increase it both from the East and the West; as likewise a brief Relation of the Coast of this Province, on the Bay of Mexico, and the Rivers, Harbors, and Islands belonging to it; all which, I flatter myself, are more particular and exact than any Thing the French have publish'd relating thereto. The same may be said of the annex'd Map, which no doubt is the best of its Kind extant. By both which the Reader will see, how contiguous this Province lies to our already settled Colonies, which are entirely surrounded by it, and the other Lands to the Northward, by the French call'd Canada or New France, tho' those to the Southward of the great Lakes they most unjustly claim the Property of. For they were, about the Beginning of the Reign of King James II. made over and surrender'd, by the Irocois and their Allies, to the Crown of England,

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the Right and Possession whereof we have ever since asserted and endeavour'd to secure, both by ourselves and the abovesaid Indians our Confederates, who on their Parts, on all Occasions of Difference with the French or their Indians, do for that and other Considerations, demand the good Offices and Protection of the English, who knowing it their Interest, never fail, if the Cause is just, to afford it them: As they did in the Year 1696. When the Count Frontenac Governour of Canada, with several Thousand French and Indians, attack'd the Onondages, One of the Five Nations, and Ravag'd their Country; but on the Approach of Collonel Fletcher Governour of New-York, with some Regular Forces, Militia and Indians, he was forc'd to retire, not without a considerable Loss from those Natives, who constantly attended him in his Retreat, often fell on his Rear, cut off many of his People, and all the Straglers they could meet with.

THE

The PREFACE.

THE Five Nations, when summon'd on our two last unfortunate Expeditions against Canada, readily join'd the English Troops under the Command of General Nicholson, with about a Thousand Men; And the rest of them were in Motion in different Parts; some to discover and observe the Posture of the Enemy in their own Country; Others to Scout about the Rivers and Lakes. And they have so great a Reliance on the Friendship and Protection of the English, whom they have ever found and acknowledg'd to be truly Just, Honest and Punctual, in their Treaties and Dealings with them, that during the late War, they not only permitted, but also invited them, to build a Fort in the very heart of their Country and on their Main River, the Gate of which adjoyns to and Opens into One of their Capital Towns or Fortifications, Inhabited by the Mohacks, the chief and most Warlike Nation among them. The English Garrison being a Detachment from the Independent Companies of New York

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The PREFACE.

York and Albany, live with them in the strictest Amity, and dayly enter their Castle as the Indians do Our Fort, who constantly supply the Soldiers with Venison, Wild-Fowl, Fish, and other Necessaries in their Way.

FROM these Indians of the Five Nations, the English of New-York, purchase the greatest Part of their Furr and Peltry-Trade, and in Exchange supply them with Duffels, Strowds, Blankets, Guns, Powder, Shot, and other the Manufactures of Great-Britain, at a much easter Rate than the French ever could.

THAT Nation knowing and envying the great Friendship and Commerce the English of New-York cultivate and carry on with these Indians, and being sensible of the mighty Use and Service they are of, not only to that Colony, but to all our other Colonies to the Northward, have on many Occasions endeavour'd, by all the Artifices imaginable, to draw them over to their Party and Interests, which when they

The PREFACE.

they fail'd in, They have attempted, by Force or Fraud to Extirpate or Subject them: But that cunning and Warlike People, by the Advice and Assistance of the English, have ever prevented their Designs, to whom they continue most incens'd and irreconcilable Enemies; tho' as long as the English have Peace with them, they are persuaded to continue the same.

INDEED during the Reign of King James II. They had certainly been Cut off and exterminated by the French (the English being prohibited, to give them the least Assistance) had not the happy Revolution of King William intervened, and the War with France soon succeeded.

NAY, even Collonel Dungan a Roman Catholick, made Governour of New-York by King James, was at that Time so very sensible of the Ruin intended to the Five Nations our Allies, and in Consequence to the English Plantations, that he order'd the Popish Priests, who were by Leave come into
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The PREFACE.

his Government, under pretence of making Profelytes, to depart from thence, because he found their Design was to betray our Colonies to the French, instead of making Converts of the Inhabitants.

THE French, as is related above, have many ways endeavour'd to ruin or distress the Irocois; but as they are well assur'd, Nothing will affect them so much and nearly, as to deprive them of their Fishing and Hunting, which is mostly on the Borders of, and between the Great Lakes, and without which they must Starve; therefore they have attempted to build Forts on the several narrow Passages thereof, and the Rivers which empty themselves thereinto, in order to intercept them, either in their going or returning from those Places; but the Indians have as often prevented the finishing of them, or otherwise oblig'd them to demolish or desert them.

BUT should the French be permitted to establish their projected Communication, between Cape Breton, the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence, as far as the

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The PREFACE.

the Meschacebe, and so downwards to the Bay of Mexico, which will be a mighty Addition and Increase of Territory, Strength and Power to them, It is much to be fear'd, They'l carry their Point one Time or another, and thereby distress and Subject these our Allies, the Consequence of which will not only be very shocking, but of the utmost Concern to the Safety of our Northern Plantations: For if we now, in so great Measure, stand in need of, and depend on them as our Friends, for the Security of our Frontiers, what must we expect, when that Barrier is remov'd, and they become our Enemies; and not only they, but all the Rest of our Friendly Indians to the Southward, which we may of Course depend on.

We have lately experienc'd the dismal and Tragical Consequences attending a Defection, of only one or two Paltry Nations of Indians, bordering on Carolina, and though other Pretences have been urg'd as the Cause thereof, and were perhaps in some Measure true, yet the French,

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The PREFACE.

French, since their late Settlements on the Meschacebe and the Bay of Mexico, are violently suspected to have clandestinely fomented and widen'd the Breach, which occasion'd the butchering of so many hundreds of the Inhabitants of that Colony, with the Burnings, Devastations, and almost intire Desolation thereof.

It is well known that the Frontiers of our Colonies are large, naked, and open, there being scarce any Forts or Garrisons to defend them for near Two Thousand Miles. The dwellings of the Inhabitants are scattering and at a Distance from one another, and its almost impossible according to the present Establishment and Scituation of our Affairs there, from the great Number of our Colonies independent on each other, their different Sorts of Governments, Views, and Interests, to draw any considerable Body of Forces together on an Emergency, though the Safety and Preservation, not only of any particular Colony, but of all the English Plantations on the Continent, were never so nearly concern'd. FOR

The PREFACE.

FOR, several of these Governments, pretending to or enjoying some extraordinary Privileges, which the Favour of the Crown has formerly granted them, exclusive of others, if their Assistance is demanded or implor'd by any of their distress'd Neighbours, attack'd by Enemies, perhaps in the very Heart of their Settlements, they either by affected Delays, insisting on Punctilios and Niceties, starting unreasonable Objections, and making extravagant Demands, or other frivolous Pretences, purposely elude their just and reasonable Expectations; and by an inactive Stupidity or Indolence, seem insensible of their particular and most deplorable Circumstances, as well as regardless of the General or Common Danger, because they feel not the immediate Effects of it; Not considering their own Security is precarious, since what happens to one Colony to Day, may reach another to Morrow. A Wise Man will not stand with his Arms folded, when his Neighbours House is on Fire.

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THE only Expedient I can at present think of, or shall presume to mention (with the utmost Deference to His MAJESTY and His Ministers) to help and obviate these Absurdities and Inconveniencies, and apply a Remedy to them, is, That All the Colonies appertaining to the Crown of GREAT BRITAIN on the Northern Continent of America, be United under a Legal, Regular, and firm Establishment; Over which, it's propos'd, a Lieutenant, or Supreme Governour, may be constituted, and appointed to Preside on the Spot, to whom the Governours of each Colony shall be Subordinate.

It is further humbly propos'd, That two Deputies shall be annually Elected by the Council and Assembly of each Province, who are to be in the Nature of a Great Council, or General Convention of the Estates of the Colonies; and by the Order, Consent or Approbation of the Lieutenant or Governour General, shall meet together, Consult and Advise for the Good of the
c whole,

The PREFACE.

whole, Settle and Appoint particular Quota's or Proportions of Money, Men, Provisions, &c. that each respective Government is to raise, for their mutual Defence and Safety, as well, as, if necessary, for Offence and Invasion of their Enemies; in all which Cases the Governour General or Lieutenant is to have a Negative; but not to Enact any Thing without their Concurrence, or that of the Majority of them.

THE Quota or Proportion, as above allotted and charg'd on each Colony, may, nevertheless, be levy'd and rais'd by its own Assembly, in such Manner, as They shall judge most Easy and Convenient, and the Circumstances of their Affairs will permit.

OTHER Jurisdictions, Powers and Authorities, respecting the Honour of His MAJESTY, the Interest of the Plantations, and the Liberty and Property of the Proprietors, Traders, Planters and Inhabitants in them, may be Vested in and Cognizable by the above-said

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said Governour General or Lieute-
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posal being General, and withall humi-
lity submitted to the Consideration of our
Superiours, who may Improve, Model,
or Reject it, as they in their Wisdom
shall judge proper.

A COALITION or Union of this
Nature, temper'd with and grounded on
Prudence, Moderation and Justice,
and a generous Incouragement given
to the Labour, Industry, and good
Management of all Sorts and Condi-
tions of Persons inhabiting, or, any ways,
concern'd or interest'd in the several
Colonies above mention'd, will, in all pro-
bability, lay a sure and lasting Founda-
tion of Dominion, Strength, and
Trade, sufficient not only to Secure and
Promote the Prosperity of the Planta-
tions, but to revive and greatly increase
the late Flourishing State and Condi-
tion of GREAT BRITAIN, and there-

The PREFACE.

by render it, once more, the Envy and Admiration of its Neighbours.

LET us consider the Fall of our Ancestors, and grow wise by their Misfortunes. If the Ancient Britains had been united amongst themselves, the Romans, in all probability, had never become their Masters: For as Cæsar observ'd of them, Dum Singuli pugnabant, Universi vincebantur, whilst they fought in separate Bodies, the whole Island was subdued. So if the English Colonies in America were Consolidated as one Body, and joyn'd in one Common Interest, as they are under one Gracious Sovereign, and with united Forces were ready and willing to act in Concert, and assist each other, they would be better enabled to provide for and defend themselves, against any troublesome Ambitious Neighbour, or bold Invader. For Union and Concord increase and establish Strength and Power, whilst Division and Discord have the contrary Effects.

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BUT to put a Period to this Di-
gression; It seems to me a very great
Indignity offer'd to His MAJESTY and
the Nation, that when there are Five
Hundred Thousand British Subjects
(which are above five times more than the
French have both in Canada and Loui-
siana put together) inhabiting the sever-
al Colonies on the East side of the
Continent of North America, along the
Sea Shoare, from the Gulf of St. Lau-
rence to that of Florida, all contigu-
ous to each other, who, for almost a Cen-
tury, have establish'd a Correspondence,
contracted a Friendship, and carry'd on
a flourishing Trade and Commerce with
the several Nations of Indians, lying
on their Back, to the Westward and
Northward, for Furs, Skins, &c. a
most rich and valuable Traffick, the Co-
lonies themselves abounding with Me-
tals and Minerals of Copper, Iron,
Lead, &c. producing Hemp, Flax,
Pitch, Tarr, Rosin, Turpentine,
Masts, Timber and Planks of Oak,
Fir,

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The PREFACE:

Fir, and all other sorts of Naval Stores, in great abundance, and the best of their Kind in the World; besides Wheat, Beef, Pork, Tobacco, Rice, and other necessary and profitable Commodities; with a Noble Fishery for Whales, Cod-fish, &c. along the Coast and in the Bays thereof, I say, it seems a great Indignity offer'd to His MAJESTY and the British Nation, that the French should seize on and Fortify this Province of Carolana, remote from Canada near a Thousand Miles, as well as the other Lands to the Westward, or on the Back of our Settlements (the greatest Part of which are comprehended in divers Patents granted long ago, by several of His MAJESTY's Royal Predecessors, Kings and Queens of England,) Especially since the English have Planted and Improv'd them, from the Sea Coast, almost up to the Sources of the largest Rivers, by the Consent of the Natives, whose Lands they have actually purchas'd and paid for, and whose Traffick we are hereby intirely depriv'd of.

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MOREOVER if the English suffer themselves to be thus straitly coop'd up, without stretching their Plantations further back into the Continent, what will become of their Off-spring and Descendants, the Increase of their Own and the Nations Stock, who Claim and Demand an Habitation and Inheritance near their Parents, Relations and Friends, and have a Right to be provided for in the Country where they are Born, both by the Laws of GOD and Man ; and which the Prudence and Policy of the State does likewise require, as convenient and necessary, both for extending our Territories, strengthening our Hands, and enlarging our Trade?

BESIDES, as the English are not fond of extending their Dominions on the Continent of Europe, but confine themselves to their Islands, being content with their Ancient Territories and Possessions, except what is absolutely necessary to promote and secure their Trade and Commerce, the very Vitals of the State, I cannot apprehend with what Reason or Justice

The PREFACE.

the French, or any other Nation, should encroach upon their Claims, Colonys, or Plantations in America.

THAT They have done this is plain, from the Accounts we continually receiv'd from France, for many Years past, of the several Embarkations for the Meschacbe or Louisiana, and the Encouragement given to their West-India Company, for the Planting and Raising Materials for Manufactures therein.

WE have likewise been, with just Reason, alarm'd here in Great Britain, by the many Letters, Memorials, Representations and Remonstrances, which have, from Time to Time, been transmitted, from divers of our Colonies upon the Continent of America, setting forth the Danger they are like to be expos'd to, from the Neighbourhood of the French, if they obtain full Possession of this our Province of Carolana, and the Lands to the Northward of it, as far as the Five great Lakes, which comprehends great Part of what they call la Louisiane.

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FOR through these Countries many great Rivers have their Course, proceeding from the Back of our Colonies of New York, New Jersey, Pensilvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, (their Springs being not far distant from the Heads of the Chief Rivers, that belong to and run through those Colonies) most of them Navigable without Interruption from their Fountains, till they fall into the Meschacebe. And by means of their Settlements on that and the other Inland Rivers and Lakes, from the Bay of Mexico, to the River and Bay of St. Laurence, the French are drawing a Line of Communication, and endeavouring to surround and streighten all our Colonies, from Nova Scotia to South Carolina. Thus are they working out their own Grandure and Our Destruction.

INDEED the French, who all the World acknowledge to be an Enterpizing, Great and Politick Nation, are so sensible of the Advantages of Foreign Colonies, both in reference to Empire and Trade, that they use all manner of Artifices to lull their

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The PREFACE.

their Neighbours a sleep, with Fine Speeches and plausible Pretences, whilst they cunningly endeavour to compass their Designs by degrees, tho' at the hazard of encroaching on their Friends and Allies, and depriving them of their Territories and Dominions in Time of Profound Peace, and contrary to the most Solemn Treaties.

FOR besides their seizing on, and settling the great River Melchacebe, and some part of the North Side of the Bay of Mexico, and the claim they seem clandestinely to make to another of our inhabited Southern Colonies adjoining thereunto, as I shall in the Sequel demonstrate, they in some of their Writings boast, that their Colony of Louisiana, hath no other Bounds to the North than the Arctick Pole, and that its Limits on the West and North West are not known much better, but extend to the South Sea, Japan, or where-ever they shall think fit to Fix them, if they can be perswaded to fix any at all; intending thereby to deprive the British Nation of all that vast Tract
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of Land Situate between the Gulf of Mexico and Hudsons Bay, which includes this our Province of Carolana, the aforesaid great Lakes, and the whole Country of our Five Nations, with the Fur, Peltry, and other Trade thereof. And what further Views and Designs they may entertain against the Spanish Provinces of New Mexico and New Biscay, may be easily conjectur'd, since the World has been certainly appriz'd of the Project fram'd by Monsieur Dela Salle, to Visit and Seize on the Rich Mines of St. Barbe, &c. which if he thought no difficult Task to accomplish, with about Two Hundred French, and the Assistance of the Indians adjoyning to, and in actual War with the Spaniards, how much more easily will they become Masters of them, when with the United Strength of Canada and Louisiana, both French and Natives, they shall think fit to attack them. And after such an Acquisition of the Numerous Mines of those Provinces, with the Immense Riches thereof, what may not our Colonies, on the Continent of America, apprehend from them. BE-

The PREFACE.

BESIDES Jamaica lying, as it were, lockt up, between their Settlements in the Island of Hispaniola, and those on the Bay of Mexico, will soon be in Danger of falling into their Hands; and whether the Havana itself, and the whole Island of Cuba, with the Key of Old Mexico, La vera Cruz, will long remain in the Possession of the Spaniards, is very much to be doubted. And supposing the best that can happen to us, it will be but Uliesses's Fate, to have the Favour of being destroy'd last: A very Comfortable Consideration.

WE are all sensible what Clamours were rais'd at the Concessions made to France, on the Conclusion of the late Peace at Utrecht. There's scarce a Man well vers'd in the Interest of Trade and Plantations, but blam'd the then Ministry for not insisting on the Surrender of Canada, as well as Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, for the Security of our Northern Colonies on the Continent of America, and the Traffick thereof: Nor ought they to have allow'd them the Possession of Cape Breton, if they had well consider'd or understood

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stood the Nature of the Fishery in those Seas.

THE History of former Ages, and the Experience of these latter Times have inform'd us, that the French have ever been troublesome Neighbours, where-so-ever they were seated: Historians asserting, that the natural Levity and restlessness of their Temper, their enterprizing Genius, and Ambition of extending their Dominions, and raising the Glory and Grandeur of their Monarchs, contribute in great Measure to make them so.

*WHEREFORE it's to be hop'd, that the British Nation, will be so far from continuing idle or indifferent Spectators of the unreasonable and unjust Usurpations and Encroachments of the French, on the Continent of America, that they'll let 'em know, they have enough already of Canada and Cape Breton, and that it's expected they abandon their New Acquisitions on the Meschacebe and the Bay of Mexico, that River and Country belonging of Right to the Crown of Great Britain. And I believe it will scarce be deny'd, that at
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present, whilst they are weak, and in the Infancy and Confusion of their Settlements in Louisiana, we have a much better Chance, and are in far happier Circumstances, to put in our Claim to, and dispute the Right and Possession of that and the other Land, above mention'd with them, than we shall be some Years hence, when they have augmented the Number of their Inhabitants, debauch'd the Natives to their Party, and further strengthen'd themselves, by securing, with Forts and Garrisons, the Passes of the Rivers, Lakes and Mountains, even tho' they should not have obtain'd any Advantage over the Spaniards, or enrich'd themselves with the Wealth of Mexico.

I must acknowledge, that in Case the British Nation, should be so far infatuated, as not to assert their Right to this so noble, and to them so useful and necessary a Colony, and endeavour to regain the Possession thereof, or secure, at least, so much of it, as lies on the Back of our Plantations, as far Westward as the Meschacébe, it will be much more eligible and
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for their Interest, that the Spaniards were Masters of it than the French, we not having so much Reason to apprehend the same danger, either to our Colonies, Trade or Navigation, from the First, as from the Last. Tho' I'm far from admitting the Cession of it to either of them, on any Terms whatsoever, without an absolute and apparent Necessity, which, I thank GOD, we are not yet reduc'd to, nor apprehensive of.

AND I am apt to think, that Prudence and Policy, will or ought to prompt us, to keep a Ballance of Power in America, as well as nearer Home; and that as we have, for above Thirty Years past, found it our Interest to check and put a stop to the growing Power of France, and set Bounds to their Dominions here in Europe, we shall not easily be induc'd to allow them to encroach on, and deprive us of our Colonies and Plantations in America.

THE Spaniards are said to be very uneasy at the so near Neighbourhood of the French on the Meschacebe, and are perhaps more jealous of the Consequences thereof than we are, tho' not more than we ought to be;
and

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and, it's presum'd, that on a proper Application and Incouragement, they'll joyn with us to oppose and dispossess them of their Settlements there and on the Bay of Mexico, least they render themselves sole Masters of the Navigation thereof, and with the Assistance of the Indians, make Irruptions into the very Heart of their Colonies, attack their Towns, seize their Mines, and Fortify and Maintain themselves therein.

AND perhaps I may not be in the wrong to suggest, that the Spaniards will readily divide this Country with us, and surrender all their Pretentions to whatsoever lies Eastward of the Meschacebe, except St. Augustin, on Condition the French are oblig'd to remove thence and retire elsewhere. And indeed nothing seems more proper and reasonable, than for that Great River to be the settl'd and acknowledg'd Boundary and Partition, between the Territories of Spain and Great-Britain, on the Northern Continent of America, Nature seeming to have form'd it almost purpose-ly

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The PREFACE.

ly for that End, as will be evident to those who shall give themselves the Trouble of viewing the annexed Map. And at the same Time They'll perceive how the French have worm'd themselves into a Settlement between the English and Spanish Plantations, on Pretence of a Vacancy; and with an Assurance scarce to be parrallel'd, have set Bounds to the Dominions of both.

PERHAPS I may be suspected by some People of a Design to plead for a War with France, under Pretence of asserting our Right to the abovemention'd Colony and Lands adjacent, at a Time, when, by Reason of the present unsettl'd Posture of our Affairs we are so unfit for it: But I protest a Thought of that Nature is so contrary to my Intentions, and so foreign to my Inclinations, that I heartily and sincerely wish, if consistent with our Honour, Interest and Safety, we may ever avoid one with that Nation. But then it is reasonable to expect from them a due Observance and Execution of Treaties, particularly that of Utrecht, by which,
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The PREFACE.

I am inform'd, They are excluded from enjoying any Acquisitions, They have made in America during the Late War.

I WOULD not willingly charge them directly with a Violation of that Treaty, since their Resentment against the Spaniards for a Breach of it, is so fresh in our Memories, and the War commenc'd with them, on that Account so lately terminated. Yet if its alledg'd, They have acted, with Respect to Treaties, sincerely and without Reserve on their Part, how comes it, that whilst we were Gloriously and Generously risking our Fleets by Sea in Europe, at such a distance from Home, at so vast an Expence, and even at the Instance of France itself, only to preserve the Sanction of Treaties, and do Justice to our Allies, They should clandestinely apply their Naval Force, to seize on and deprive us of our Trade and Territories in America, and Settle and Aggrandize themselves at our Expence, where they had no Right,
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and even, as is suggested, contrary to
the most solemn Engagements.

THIS is certainly a Treatment most
Unjust and Dishonourable to the Bri-
tish Nation, which I should not have
mention'd, if the Duty I owe to my Sove-
reign, and the Affection I bear to my
Country, did not forbid me at such a
Juncture, and on so Important an Occa-
sion, to be silent and unconcern'd.

IF we tamely submit to Insults and
Injuries of this Nature, without being
alarm'd, and taking the necessary Steps
towards a speedy and effectual Redress
of them, shall we not seem Infatuated
and Wanting to ourselves, be arraign'd
as Felo de se, and accounted, with good
Reason, the Bubbles of the French?
Won't a Noble and Generous Struggle,
for the rescuing and preserving Our Ho-
nour, Our Dominions and Our Trade,
better become Us, than a Base and Cow-
ardly Submission and Surrender of
them? Shall we neglect the Means our
Safety asks? Or shall we suspect that our
Good and Potent Allies, whose Interest

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and Welfare we have had so much at Heart, during the two Late Wars, for whom we have hazarded so much, and perform'd so many and so Great Things, succour'd them in their Extremities, and sav'd them from impending Ruin; and even by our Fleets and Armies, at a Vast Expence of Blood and Treasure, assisted them to Conquer and Possess whole Provinces and Kingdoms; And after all this and more, Can we imagine They'll abandon us to Insults and Injuries, and quietly acquiesce in our Misfortunes and Distress, who have so Generously Assisted them in, and Extricated them out of theirs? Nay, may we not rather suppose and expect, that in Honour and Gratitude, They'll exert themselves, and fly to our Assistance, with all imaginable Chearfulness and Alacrity, if so be at the ensuing Treaty of Peace, which is said to be near at hand, we are not afraid to Publish our Wrongs, and Demand our Rights?

ALL the Writings of the French give us to understand, how fond They have been

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and so much at late Wars, for much, and per- Great Things, extremities, and ng Ruin; and Armies, at a and Treasure, er and Possess Kingdoms; And Can we imagine sulks and Inju- in our Misfor- o have so Gene- and Extricated ay we not rather in Honour and themselves, and th all imaginable ity, if so be at Peace, which is we are not afraid and Demand our of the French give d They have been of

The PREFACE.

of this Colony for Thirty Years past, and the great Advantages They propos'd to themselves thereby. And the better to engage their late Great Monarch's Ambition of being Renown'd in Future History, in Allusion to his Name, They stil'd it La Louisiane, and the Meschacebe, the River of St. Louis; tho' at that Time, They had but one small Stockadoed Fort, above Two hundred Miles from the Northern, and Seven or Eight Hundred Miles from the Southern Bounds of this Province.

By what is before mention'd, and the several Writings, Charts, and Maps of the French, it is evident, to what a narrow Extent of Ground They have confin'd the English Plantations. And particularly in L'Isles Map, the best and most approv'd of any they have lately publish'd, besides many very Remarkables there is One, which I cannot omit taking Notice of, viz. That on the Part where They fix Carolina, now and long since inhabited by the English, They have inserted this Memorable Passage, Caroline

The P R E F A C E.

ainsi nommez en l'honneur de Charles IX, par les François qui la decouvrirent en prirent ossession et s'establirent lan 15. Caroline so nam'd in Honour of Charles the IXth, by the French, who discover'd, took Possession of, and settl'd it in the Year 15. by which the Author seems to intimate the Right of his Nation to that Province; who, if they are so Bold already, in so Publick a manner, to put in their Claim to it, may, its to be fear'd, when they think themselves strong enough, by Force assert it.

BUT howsoever these Things may happen (which I pray GOD may not in our Days) the Proprietor of Carolana will have the Comfort and Satisfaction of having discharg'd his Duty to the Publick, in affording Matter for the following Sheets, which I here offer to the View and Perusal of all true Britains, in hopes They may prove acceptable, and engage their Attention for the Publick Good.

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the Mortification to see all his honest and well meant Endeavours rejected, and the Fruits of his Labour and Substance render'd Ineffectual, and lost both to his Country, himself and Family, and this Noble Province secur'd by the French, without a Probability of Redemption, he must sit down with Patience, and bewail his own Misfortunes, and the Infatuation of his Countrymen, who, as they formerly refus'd the Honour of being the first Discoverers of America, when it was offer'd them by the great Columbus, in the Reign of King Henry the VIIth. do now slight and despise the Possession of a Country, which is One of the Finest and most Valuable in that Part of the World, and in their Power to secure, at least the greatest Part of it.

YET notwithstanding these his unsuccessful and discouraging Efforts, it will appear and continue as a Memorial to Futurity, by the Discoveries and Relations here publish'd, and the Petitions, Memorials, and Representations formerly by him presented to King WILLIAM

The PREFACE.

and succeeding Ministries relating thereunto (many of the Things he then foretold being since come to pass) that he has acted the Part both of a Friend and Prophet of his Country; and that had his Advice been taken, and Measures put in Practice, many of the Inconveniences (to say no worse) that have already happen'd, and are like still to befall the English Plantations on the Continent of America and the Trade thereof, as well as in Consequence of that of their Mother good Old England, from this Establishment of the French on the Meschacebe and the Bay of Mexico, would in all Probability, have been nipt in the Bud, and intirely prevented.

WHAT is yet to be done therein (and there is no doubt but something may be successfully attempted) must be left, with all due Submission, to the Wisdom of His MAJESTY and His Councils, who, it's presum'd, will not neglect so favourable a Conjuncture, as the ensuing Congress or Treaty of Peace, to assert and maintain the Right of the British Nation to

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PREFACE:

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The PREFACE.

this Province and the Lands adjacent,
or at least to whatsoever lies to the East-
ward of the Meschacebe, and on the
Back, and contiguous to our already settled
Plantations, whose Welfare and Prospe-
rity depends intirely on our being Masters
thereof, or on our preventing the French
from being so, which I am persuaded is
still in our Power, and may be effected.

THE Probability of a Communica-
tion by Water (except about half a Day's
Land Carriage) between the River Mes-
chacebe and the South-Sea, stretching
from America to Japan and China,
which is represented in the Fifth Chapter
of the ensuing Treatise, with the great
Advantages to be made thereof, deserves
to be well and duely consider'd.

I have only given a short and succinct
Account and Description of some of the most
useful Animals, Vegetables, Mettals,
Minerals, Precious Stones, and other
Commodities, which are Naturally, or
may with Industry be produc'd in this our
Province, with some particular Remarks
thereon. As for those which are merely rare,
and

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land serve chiefly for Speculation and Amusement, I have not so much as touch'd upon them ; neither have I made any Observations upon the Manners, Customs or Religion of the Natives, as being foreign to my present Purpose.

PERHAPS I may be look'd upon as a Visionary, who represent such Advantages may accrue to a Country not yet by us fully Possess'd or Planted ; But it will not seem so Ridiculous or Incredible to them, that consider the wonderful Progress the Spaniards made, who in a little above Thirty Years after their Discovery of the Empire of Mexico, Conquer'd that, Peru, and Part of Chile, from whence they bring such Immense Treasures unto Old Spain. Their Beginnings were Ten times more Contemptible and Improbable than what I suggest. However, tho' the Undertakings hereafter mention'd may be suspended, till these Parts are well Secur'd and Inhabited by the Subjects of Great Britain, I have discharg'd my Duty in representing to the Publick, what may be effected,
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things made, who in a
short time after their Dis-
covery of Mexico, Con-
quered a Part of Chile,
and gain'd such Immense
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think the Undertakings
will be suspended, till
we have secur'd and Inhabited
Great Britain, and
the duty in representing
may be effected,
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and how, when Opportunity shall pre-
sent.

IF such Objections had prevail'd, we
had never got that Footing on the Con-
tinent of America as now we have. And
to say nothing of other Commodities,
how vast a Revenue doth Tobacco alone
bring unto the Crown, and how Staple
and Beneficial a Merchandize for Fo-
reign Trade? Not to enlarge about the
Trade with our Islands, who by Sugar,
Cotton, Indico, and many other Com-
modities, besides their Traffick with the
Spaniards, bring a great Treasure to the
Nation. And the Circular Trade to
and from the Continent and Islands,
greatly increase our Shipping, Seamen,
and Wealth, perhaps as much as all the
Trade we have with the whole Commer-
cial World besides. To which may be
added, that nothing is of greater Impor-
tance to Great Britain, than the Con-
sumption of its Native Growths and
Manufactures, and what vast Quanti-
ties of them are sent to and expended in
our American Plantations, the Bills of
Entry

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Entry, and the Custom-House Books will inform us.

BESIDES the great quantities of Masts, Pitch, Tarr, Rosin, Turpentine, Hemp, Flax, Timber, Plank, Deal Boards, and other Naval Stores, which are brought home from thence, or, on due Encouragement, may be had and raised there, prove not only extremely Beneficial to Great Britain at present, but will be render'd much more so, on a War or Misunderstanding with any of the Northern Potentates, from whose Territories we usually Import them, and to whom we pay for the most Part, ready Money and Bullion for them, to the amount of several Hundred Thousand Pounds per Annum, which will be kept within the Kingdom, when once we are supply'd with those Commodities from our own Colonies, which with due Encouragement we soon may.

FOR Proof of which, Experience has taught us, that formerly on the passing the Act of Parliament, which encourages the making Pitch and Tarr, in our
Planta-

PREFACE.

in-House Books

Quantities of Masts,
Serpentine, Hemp,
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Plantations, the Design was soon put in Practice, and the End fully answer'd, those Commodities being in a few Years rais'd and Imported in such Quantities, as to supply the Demands and Necessities of most, if not all the Shipping of Great Britain, at much less than half the Price, they were sold for before.

By about Fourteen Years Residence on the Continent of America, and the Observations I have made of the Produce and Trade of the several Colonies therein, the most considerable of which I have often visited, I think I can easily demonstrate, that there is not one Commodity of any Consequence, which we have from Russia or the Baltick, but may be found or rais'd there, and in as great Quantities and Perfection. So that if the Nation would intirely slight the Trade and Navigation of those Countries, and apply themselves vigorously to the Traffick of our Plantations, they would soon find their Account in it, and gain by the Change Annually near, if not full, Half a Million of Money; besides rescuing

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rescuing ourselves from a sort of Dependance on the Northern Powers, whose unreasonable Caprices and Impositions, We have, to our great Discredit and Detriment, too long experienc'd.

BUT if the French should ever grow so Powerful in America, as to be able to Intercept or Engross the Trade with the Indians, or Ruin or Subject our Plantations, there's an End of this Consumption of our Home Produce and Manufactures; of all our Shipping Trade thither; of the Customs for Goods Exported there or imported thence; the Increase of our Sailors, and the Advantages of raising our own Naval Stores; besides the Loss of so Large an Extent of Dominion, and Five Hundred Thousand British Subjects therein. We may likewise be assur'd that all our Islands in the West-Indies, will soon undergo the same Fate, or be terribly distress'd, for want of their usual Supplies of Fish, Lumber and other Necessaries, they constantly stand in need of, and receive from our Plantations on the Continent,

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which neither Great Britain nor Ire-
land can assist them with, and which
They purchase with their Sugar, Rum
and Maloffes; the Vent of which will
be in great measure stopt on the Loss of
our Colonies, whereby they'll be mightily
discourag'd and impoverish'd, so as to be-
come an easy Acquisition to any Am-
bitious and Powerful Invader.

Thus GREAT BRITAIN being de-
priv'd of its Subjects, Dominions and
Trade in and to America, our Mer-
chants will be ruin'd; our Customs and
Funds will Sink; our Manufactures will
want Vent; our Lands will Fall in
Value; and instead of decreasing, our
Debts will increase, without the least
Prospect of the Nation's emerging.

I have thought fit to subjoin an Appen-
dix at the End of the Book, containing a
short Extract of the Grant from King
Charles I. to Sir Robert Heath, of
this our Province of Carolana, and the
Veanis and Bahama Islands. Together
with an Additional Clause, taken from
the Representation of the Right Honou-
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rable *the* Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations to King William, signifying the Report of the then Attorney General, Sir Thomas Trevor, now the Right Honourable the Lord Trevor, in Favour of the Title of the Present Proprietor thereunto.

I have likewise inserted an Abstract of the first Memorial presented by the said Proprietor to King William, being a Demonstration of the just Pretensions of the King of England to the abovesaid Province, and of the present Proprietary under his MAJESTY.

ALL other Proceedings respecting the said Province, both in that Prince's Time, and since his Present MAJESTY's Accession to the Throne, are purposely omitted, lest I should swell the Bulk of this Treatise too much, and transgress my own fix'd Resolution, which was to contract it into as narrow a Compass as possibly I could.

As to the Work itself I have little to say, farther, Then if the Importance of the Subject, and Design of the Author, cannot

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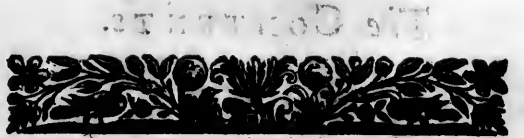
cannot affect the Attention, and attract the Esteem of the Reader, I know nothing therein considerable enough to do it.

I SHALL only add, That the Principal Motive which engag'd me to compose both the foregoing and the following Sheets, was a Desire to inform the Publick of an Affair of the greatest Consequence, and which it concerns them so much to know; and to excite some Worthy Patriots to search into, and fully examine the Present Circumstances and Condition of our Plantations, lest Ruin steals on them unawares, and they are undone before they are thought to be in Danger. Whether I may attain my End therein I know not; but of this, I am certain, That my Endeavours are truly honest and sincere, and design'd more for a Publick Good, than a Private Emolument.

I HAD almost forgot to inform the Reader, That my Reason for not describing that Part of the Province of
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THE
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CHAP. I.

A Description of the great and famous River Meschacebe or Mississippi, the Rivers increasing it both from the East and West, the Countries adjacent, and the several Nations of Indians inhabiting therein.



CAROLANA and Carolina are two distinct tho' bordering Provinces, the East of *Carolana* joyning to the West of *Carolina*. The former was granted by Patent unto Sir *Robert Heath* in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Charles I.*
B which

which said Sir Robert was the then Attorney-General, and by him convey'd unto the Earl of Arundel, from whom it came by mean Conveyances unto the present Proprietary.

This Province of *Carolina* is extended North and South from the River *St. Mattheo*, lying according to the Patent in 31 Degrees (tho' by later and more accurate Observations, it is found to lie exactly in 30 Degrees and 10 Minutes) unto the River *Passo Magno*, which is in 36 Degrees of Northern Latitude; and in Longitude from the Western or *Atlantick* Ocean unto New *Mexico* now in Possession of the *Spaniards*, which is in a direct Line above 1000 Miles, and were not inhabited by them, unto the *South-Sea*: It comprehends within its Bounds, the greatest Part of the Province of *Carolina*, whose Proprietors derive their Claim and Pretensions thereto, by Charters from King *Charles II.* about Thirty Years after the above-mention'd Grant to Sir *Robert Heath*.

The great River *Meschacebe* runs through the midst of this Country, having a Course almost directly North and South from its first Fountains, in about 50 Degrees of North Latitude, to its disimboguing into the Middle of the Gulph of *Mexico*. The Rivers that make this, which the *Spaniards* call'd *Rio-grand del Norte*, proceed about one half from the West, the other from the East, so that the whole Country may be almost

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almost entirely visited by Navigable Rivers without any Falls or Cataracts, which are usual in most of the Northern Rivers of *America*, and in all Rivers of Long-Course, even in *Carolina*, (tho' to this Country contiguous) and thence Northward to the great River of *St. Laurence* or *Cannada*, and other Rivers Northward innumerable. The excellent and convenient Situation of this Country for Inland Trade and Navigation, and for Trade with the *Spaniards* in *New Mexico*, the whole Gulph of *Mexico*, and the *South-Sea* (which I shall hereafter demonstrate) will be greatly for the Advantage, and not in the least to the Prejudice of our Home Plantation Trade; as will appear more evident by the Description of this great River *Meschacebe*, and those Rivers that enter into it, together with the vast Navigable Lakes of fresh Water adjoining thereunto.

We will for good Reasons begin our Description of it from its Entrance into the Sea, ascending up unto its Source; and from very good Journals both by Sea and Land, give an Account of the Chief Rivers that run into it from the East and West, as we find them in our Ascent, together with their Course, Length and Bigness, the Nature of the Countries, and the Names of the Nations through which they pass.

The River *Meschacebe* is so call'd by the Inhabitants of the North; *Cebe*, being the Name for a River, even as far as *Hudson's Bay*; and *Mescha*, great, which is the great River; And by the *French*, who learn'd it from them, corruptly, *Mississippi*; which Name of *Meschacebe* it doth retain among the Savages, during half its Course: Afterwards some call it *Chucagua*, others *Sassagoula*, and *Malabanchia*, as it fares with the *Danubius*, which 400 Miles before it enters the *Euxine Sea*, is stil'd the *Ister*; and the like happens to all the Rivers of Long Course in *America*, as *Oronogue*, the River of the *Amazons*, and *Rio de la Plata*. This River enters the Gulph of *Mexico* 140 Leagues from the North West Part of the *Peninsula of Florida*, keeping along the Coast in 30 Degrees North Latitude, and 120 Leagues from the most westerly Part of the said Gulph in about 29 Degrees the same Latitude; and thence the Coast extends S. and by W. to the River *Panuco*, which is under the *Tropick of Cancer* in 23½ Degrees, the utmost Part inhabited by the *Spaniards* towards the N. and N. E. on the Gulph of *Mexico*.

The Province of *Carolina*, from the Conjunction with the *Peninsula of Florida*, for 250 Leagues is situated about the 30th Degree of North Latitude, and seldom varies 10 Leagues N. or S. from the same; excepting the Entrance of the River *Meschacebe*,

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cebe, which I am now about to describe
 from the Mouth unto its first Foun-
 tains.

The River *Meschacbe* empties itself into
 the Gulph of *Mexico* by seven Channels like
 the River *Nile*, of which *Herodotus* the Fa-
 ther of History, and who liv'd long in
Egypt, affirms in his Time, three were al-
 ways Navigable, and the others only so du-
 ring the Inundations of the said River, which
 were made by Art and Labour, tho' our
 Modern Navigators allow only two; but
 our River hath Seven Navigable at all
 Times; the Three great Ones by Ships,
 the Four smaller, Two on each side (as ap-
 pears by the Chart) by Boats and Sloops,
 especially during the Time of the Waters
 rising or the Freshes, as they call them,
 which are always constant, and return in
 the Spring, and sometimes happen in the
 Summer upon the great Rains, which is not
 frequent.

The Three great Branches always Navi-
 gable by Shipping, are situated about 6
 Miles distant from each other, and unite
 all at one Place with the main River, a-
 bout 12 Miles from their Mouths.

There is not above 14 Foot on the Barr
 at Low-Water in Neep-Tides, excepting
 when the Freshes come down in the Spring
 or upon great Rains, but when you are o-
 ver the Barr, which is not in many Places
 above a Ship's length Broad, you enter im-
 mediately

mediately into deep Water, the least 5 Fathom, which increases to 10 Fathom before you come to the main River: After that it deepens gradually, to above 30, and you have no where less than 20 Fathom for a 100 Miles, and little less for 100 Leagues, and afterwards from 10 to 17 for 100 Leagues more: Then from 6 to 10, 200 Leagues further; thence to the great Cataract or Fall which is 1600 Miles from its Entrance into the Sea, from 3 Fathom to 6: Its Breadth is generally during its great Depth scarce a Mile, but as it lessens in Depth, it increases in Breadth, and is in most Places of its Course Two Miles broad, and where it makes Islands (as it does very frequently) from the Middle of its Course 2 or 3 Leagues. The Banks in most Places are no more than 5, or 6 Feet above the River, and Ships may almost in all Places lie by the side of the Shore, there being generally from 3 to 6 Fathom, and deepens gradually, as you approach the Middle of the River, which hath mostly a pretty strong Current, but there are divers Promontories, under which you may Anchor, where is good Shelter from Winds, and curious Eddy-Tides.

When you are ascended the River 4 or 5 Leagues, it is border'd on each side with high Trees of divers Sorts, from half a Mile to 2 Miles deep into the Country; very little under Woods; no Trouble in travelling

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velling, besides what proceeds from the
 Vines ramping upon the Ground. Divers
 others surround and mount up the Trees,
 almost unto their Tops, which are seldom
 less than 100 Feet from their Roots, and
 often 30, or 40 Feet more. When you
 come out of the agreeable Shade, you see
 a most beautiful level Country, only about
 6 or 8 Miles distance, there are Collins or
 gentle Ascents, for the most Part round or
 oval, crown'd with stately Trees, which
 looks more like a Work of laborious con-
 summate Art than of mere Nature; and
 this on both sides the River, so far as the
 acutest Sight can reach; in which Meadows
 the wild Bulls and Kine, besides other Beasts,
 graze, and in the Heat of the Day retire
 into these Woods for Shelter, where they
 chew the Cudd.

There is no considerable River empties
 itself into the *Meschacebe* from the Mouths,
 until you come about 12 Miles above the
Bayogola and *Mougolaches*, two Nations who
 dwell together on the West-side thereof,
 200 Miles from the Sea; then on the East
 side, there falls out of the *Meschacebe* a
 Branch, which after a Course of 160 Miles,
 empties itself into the N. E. End of the
 great Bay of *Spirito Santo*; it is not above
 40 or 50 Yards broad, and 2 or 3 Fathom
 deep at its beginning; but soon enlarges
 in Breadth and Depth by the Accession
 of divers Rivers and Rivulets, and is a

most lovely River, making pleasant Lakes, and passing, during its whole Course, thro' a Country exactly like that we have formerly describ'd: It is Navigable by the greatest Boats, Sloops, and small Ships of *English* Building; and by large Ones, if built after the *Dutch* manner with flat Bottoms.

* On the North-side of one of the above-mention'd Lakes, call'd by the *French* Lake *Pontchartrain*, they have erected a small Fort, and Storehouses, whither after unloading their large Vessels at Isle *aux Vaisseaux*, or Ships Island, they bring the Goods in Sloops or Shallops, and from thence disperse them by their Traders amongst their own Settlements and the several Nations of *Indians*, inhabiting on and about the *Meschacebe*, and the Rivers which enter it, both from the East and West.

About 50 Miles above the Place where this River is dismiss'd from the *Meschacebe*, on the other side, *viz.* the West, enters the River of the *Houmas* so nam'd from a considerable Nation, who inhabit upon it in the Country, 6 or 8 Miles from its Mouth. This is a mighty River deep and broad, and comes from the Mountains of *New Mexico*; its Course is mostly N. W. and is Navigable by large Vessels above 300 Miles, and thence by large Boats and Sloops almost unto its Fountains. By this River you may have Communication with above 40 Nati-

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whom its furthest Heads are not above an
easy Day's Journey. Upon this River and
most of its Branches, are great Herds of
wild Kine, which bear a fine Wooll, and
Abundance of Horse, both wild and tame
of the Spanish Breed, on which the Indians
Ride, with almost as much Skill as the Eu-
ropeans, tho' the Bridles, Sadles, and Stirrups
are somewhat different from ours, yet not
the less commodious.

Twelve Leagues Higher upon the Ri-
ver Meschacebe, is the River of the Naches,
which, 10 or 12 Leagues above its Mouth,
divides itself into two Branches, and forms
an Island about 30 Miles in Circumference,
very pleasant and fertile. The South Branch
is Inhabited by the Corroas, the North by
the Naches, both considerable Nations, a-
bounding in all Necessaries for Humane
Life. Some Leagues above the Division is
a pretty large Lake, where there is a great
Fishery for Pearl, large and good, taken
out of a Shell-Fish of a middle Nature be-
tween an Oyster and a Muscle.

About 12 or 14 Leagues higher on the
same, that is the West side, the Meschacebe,
makes a little Gulph about 20 Miles long
and 3 or 4 broad, upon which Inhabit
in many Towns the Populous and Civilized
Nation of the Tabensa, who also abound
in Pearls, and enjoy an Excellent Coun-
try;

try; Are very hospitable to Strangers, and tho' as most *Indian* Nations, at War with there Neighbours, yet together with the three last mentioned, and those to be hereafter named, joyfully receive and kindly entertain all with whom they have not actual Hostilities.

Fourteen or Fifteen Leagues higher on the East side of *Meschacebe*, is the Nation and River of *Yafoue* which comes two or 300 Miles out of the Country, on which dwell the Nations in order mention'd after the *Tassouees*, the *Tounicas*, *Kourouas*, *Tihou*, *Samboukia* and *Epitoupa*.

Ten or 12 Leagues higher on the West Side, is the River *Natchitock*, which has a Course of many Hundred Miles: And after it is Ascended about one hundred, there are many Springs, Pitts, and Lakes, which afford most Excellent common Salt in great Plenty, wherewith they Trade with Neighbouring Nations for other Commodities they want, and may be of great Service to the *European* Inhabitants of this Country, to preserve Flesh, and Fish for their own Use, and Exportation to Natives, *Spaniards*, and our Islands, to the great Profit of them, who have not Stock to engage in greater and more beneficial Undertakings. Upon this River inhabit not only the *Nachitocks*, *Naguateeres*, *Natsohocks*, but higher several other Nations.

Sixteen Leagues further upon the West side, enter the *Meschacebe* two Rivers, which unite about 10 Leagues above, and make an Island call'd by the Name of the *Torimans*, by whom it is inhabited.

The Southerly of these two Rivers, is that of the *Ousoutivy* upon which dwell first the *Akansas*, a great Nation, higher upon the same River the *Kansa*, *Mintou*, *Erabacha* and others.

The River to the North is nam'd *Niska*, upon which live Part of the Nation of the *Ozages*; their great Body Inhabiting a large River which bears their Name, and Empties itself into the Yellow River, as will be hereafter mention'd: And upon this River near the Mouth is the Nation *Tonginga*, who with the *Torimans* are Part of the *Akansaes*.

Ten Leagues higher is a Small River named *Cappa*, and upon it a People of the same Name, and another called *Ouesperies*, who fled, to avoid the Persecution of the *Irocois*, from a River which still bears their Name to be mention'd hereafter.

Ten Miles higher, on the same side of the *Meschacebe*, is a little River nam'd *Mat-chicebe* upon which dwell the Nations *Mat-chagamia* and *Epimingua*; over against whom is the great Nation of the *Chicazas*, whose Country extends above forty Leagues to the River of the *Cheragues*, which we shall describe

describe when we come to Discourse of the great River *Hohio*.

Ten Leagues higher on the East side is the River and Nation of *Chongue*, with some others to the East of them.

Fifteen Leagues higher, on the West side, is the River and Nation of *Sypouria*.

Thirty Leagues higher on the East side, is the opening of a River that proceeds out of a Lake 20 Miles long, which is about 10 Miles from the *Meschacebe*. Into this Lake empty themselves four large Rivers. The most Northerly, which comes from the North East, is called *Ouabachicou* or *Ouabache* upon which dwelt the Nations *Chachakingua*, *Pepepicokia*, *Hohio*, *Pianguchia*. The next South of this, is the vast River *Hohio*, which comes from the back of *New-York*, *Maryland*, and *Virginia*, and is Navigable 600 Miles. *Hohio* in the *Indian* Language signifies the fair River; And certainly it runs from its Heads through the most Beautiful fertile Countries in the Universe, and is form'd by the Confluence of 10 or 12 Rivers, and innumerable Rivulets. A Town settled upon this Lake, or the Entrance of the River *Hohio* thereinto, would have Communication with a most lovely Fruitfull Country 600 Miles Square. Formerly divers Nations dwelt on this River as the *Chawanoes*, a mighty and very populous People, who had above 50 Towns, and many other Nations who were totally destroyed,

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ed, or driven out of their Country by the
Irocois; this River being their usual Road
 when they make War upon the Nations
 who lie to the South or to the West.

South of the *Hobio* is another River which
 about 30 Leagues above the Lake is di-
 vided into two Branches; the Northerly is
 call'd *Ouespere*, the Southerly the Black Ri-
 ver, there are very few People upon ei-
 ther, they having been destroy'd or driven
 away by the aforementioned *Irocois*. The
 Heads of this River proceed from the West
 side of the vast Ridge of Mountains, which
 run on the Back of *Carolina*, *Virginia*, and
Maryland; on whose opposite or East side,
 are the Sources of the great River *Potomack*,
 which by a Mouth of some Leagues broad,
 disgorges itself into the middle of the Bay
 of *Cheapeake*, and separates the two last men-
 tion'd Provinces from each other. The
 Mountains afford a short Passage or Com-
 munication between those two Rivers, which
 the *Indians* are well acquainted with, and
 by which in Conjunction with the *French*
 of the *Meschacebe*, they may in Time insult
 and harrafs those Colonies.

The most Southerly of the abovesaid four
 Rivers, which enter into the Lake, is a Ri-
 ver some call *Kasqui*, so nam'd from a Na-
 tion Inhabiting a little above its Mouth; o-
 thers call it the *Cusates* or the River of the
Cheraquees, a mighty Nation, among whom it
 hath its chief Fountains; it comes from the
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South East, and its Heads are among the Mountains, which separate this Country from *Carolina*, and is the great Road of the Traders, from thence to the *Meschacebe*, and intermediate Places. Above 200 Miles up this River to the South East, is the great and powerful Nation of the *Chicazas*, good Friends to the *English*, whose Dominion extends thence to the *Meschacebe*: Before you come at them, is a small Fall or Cataract, the only one I have yet heard of, in any of the Rivers that enter the *Meschacebe*, either from the East or from the West. Thirty or Forty Leagues above the *Chicazas*, this River forms four delicate Islands which have each a Nation Inhabiting them, viz. *Tahogale*, *Kakigue*, *Cochali*, and *Tali*. Sixty Leagues above the Island and Nation of the *Tali*, inhabits the aforementioned Nation of the *Cheraquees*, who have at least 60 Towns, some of which are not above 60 Miles from *Carolina*. They have great Friendship with the *English* of that Province, who from thence carry on a free Trade with, and are always very kindly entertain'd by them.

Fifteen Leagues above the *Hohio*, or the River coming out of the Lake aforementioned, to the West, is the River *Honabanou*, upon which dwells a Nation of the same Name, and another call'd *Amicos*: And 10 Leagues above that, is the great Island of the *Tamaroas*, and over against it on the East side a Nation which goes by its Name, and another

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other by that of *Cahokia* who dwell on the Banks of the River *Chepuffo*.

Fifteen Leagues above which to the West is the Great Yellow River, so nam'd because it is Yellowish and so muddy, That tho' the *Meschacebe* is very clear where they meet, and so many great Rivers of Christaline water below, mix with the *Meschacebe*, yet it discolours them all even unto the Sea. When you are up this River 60 or 70 Miles, you meet with two Branches. The lesser, tho' large, proceeds from the South, and most of the Rivers that compose it falls from the Mountains, which separate this Country from *New Mexico*; notwithstanding which, there is a very easie Communication between them. This is call'd the River of the *Orages*, from a Numerous People, who have 16 or 18 Towns seated thereupon, especially near its mixing with the Yellow River. The other which is the main Branch, comes from the North West, most of whose Branches descend likewise from the Mountains of *New Mexico*, and Divers other large Provinces which are to the North of *New-Mexico*, wholly possessed by *Indians*, who are said to be very Numerous, and well polic'd: They are all at War with the *Spaniards*, from whom they have defended their Countries above 150 Years, and have rather recovered than lost Ground. They are likewise at War, as generally the *Indians* are, amongst themselves.

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selves. The most Northerly Branches of this River, are interwoven with other Branches, which have a contrary Courſe, proceeding to the Weſt, and empty themſelves into a vaſt Lake, whoſe Waters by means of another great River, diſembogue into the South-Sea. The *Indians* affirm, they ſee great Ships ſailing in that Lake, Twenty times bigger then their Canows. The Yellow is called the River of the *Maſſorites*, from a great Nation inhabiting in many Towns near its juncture with the River of the *Ozages*. There are many other Nations upon the ſame, little inferior to them in Extent of Territories or number of Towns; as the *Panimaha's*, *Pancalla's* *Pana's*, *Paneloga's*, *Matorantes*, few of them having leſs than 20 Towns, ſcarce any of which count leſs then 200 Cabans.

Forty Miles above the Yellow River, on the Eaſt ſide is the River *Checagou* or the River of the *Alinouecks*, corruptly by the *French* call'd *Illinois*, which Nation liv'd upon and about this River, having above 60 Towns, and formerly conſiſted of 20000 fighting Men, but are now almoſt totally deſtroj'd by the *Irocois*, or driven beyond the *Meſchacebe* Weſtward. This is a large Pleaſant River; And about 250 Miles above its Entrance into the *Meſchacebe*, it is divided into two Branches; the leſſer comes from North and by Eaſt, and its Head is within 4 or 5 Miles of the great Lake of the *Alinouecks*.

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the Bay of *Mexico* and *Canada*, and was formerly the usual Rout of the *French* in going to or returning from either of those Places: But since they have discover'd a nearer and easier Passage by the *Ouabache* and *Ohio*, the Sources of both which Rivers, are at a small Distance from the *Lake Erie*, or some Rivers which enter into it.

Forty Leagues higher on the West-side is a fair River, which our People were at the Mouth of, but could not learn its Name. I suppose its the same the *French* call *Moinagona*. Some make it to proceed from the *Mitchayowa* or long River, as may be discern'd in the annex'd Map; but as all our Journals are silent in that Matter, so shall I, till some more perfect Discoveries thereof afford us further Light and Certainty therein.

When you are ascended about 40 Leagues more; then on the East-side, falls into the *Meschacebe*, the River *Misconsinag*. This is much of the same Nature with that of the *Alinoaecks*, whether you consider its Breadth, Depth and Course; as also the Pleasantry, and Fertility of the Country, adjacent unto all its Branches. After you have row'd or sail'd up it 60 Miles, joyns with it, the River of the *Kikapouz*, which is also Navigable, and comes a great Way from the North-East. Eighty Miles further, almost directly East, there is a ready Communication,

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the River of *Misconing*, which hath a quite
contrary Course, running to the North-East,
and empties itself, after a Passage of 150
Miles from the Land Carriage, into the great
Bay of the *Poutouotamis*, or the *Puans*,
which joyns, on the North-West, with the
great Lake of the *Almoucks*. This River
and Bay I shall have Occasion to mention,
when I come to describe the vast Lakes, or
Seas of Fresh-Water, which are to the East
of the *Meschacbe*.

Forty Leagues higher, on the same Side,
is the fair large River *Mitchaoyva*, which is
the same the *Barron le Fontan*, calls the
long River, and gives a very particular De-
scription thereof, having navigated it almost
to its Heads. It has a Course of above 500
Miles, and the Southern Rivers, of which
it is compos'd, are near the Northern Heads
of the River of the *Messourites*, both taking
their Original from the Mountains, which di-
vide this Country, from that which leads to
the *South Sea*. Several Rivers proceed from
the other side of the Mountains, which are
easily pass'd in less than one Day, and fall in-
to the same Lake abovemention'd, which dis-
charges itself by a great River into the afore-
said Sea. As you ascend this River from the
Meschacbe, you meet with the Nations *Eokoro's*,
Essanspe, *Gnasstaries*, who have each many
Towns, and very populous. And the said
Baron acquaints us, from very good Infor-
mation,

mation, That beyond these Hills, are Two or Three Mighty Nations, under Potent Kings, abundantly more civiliz'd, numerous, and warlike, than their Neighbours, differing greatly in Customs, Buildings, and Government, from all the other Natives of this Northern Continent: That they are clothed, and build Houses, and Ships, like Europeans, having many of great Bigness, in length 120 or 130 Foot, and carry from 2, to 300 Men, which navigate the great Lake, and it is thought the adjacent Parts of the Ocean. — And *Herrera*, *Gomara*, and some other Spanish Historiographers assert, that the Spaniards saw, upon that Coast, such Ships, which they apprehended, came from Japan or China.

A little higher up is the River *Chabadaba*, above which the *Meschacebe* makes a fine Lake, 20 Miles long, and 8 or 10 broad.

Nine or 10 Miles above that Lake, on the East-side, is a large fair River call'd the River of *Tortoises*, after you have entered a little Way, which leads far into the Country to the North-East, and is navigable by the greatest Boats 40 Miles. About the same Distance further up, the *Meschacebe* is precipitated from the Rocks about 50 Foot, but is so far Navigable by considerable Ships, as also beyond, excepting another Fall 80 or 90 Miles higher, by large Vessels unto its Sources, which are in the Country of the *Sieux*, not at a very great Distance

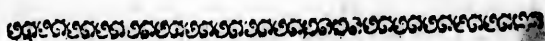
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stance from *Hudson's Bay*. There are many other smaller Rivers which fall into the *Meschacebe*, on both Sides of it, but being of little Note, and the Description of them of small Consequence, I have pass'd them over in Silence.



C H A P. H.

A Description of the Countries, People, Rivers, Bays, Harbours and Islands, to the East of the Meschacebe, which do not communicate with it.

NOW proceed to describe that Part of this Province, which is to the East of the *Meschacebe*; the Rivers, which pass through it, having no Communication therewith. From the *Peninsula* of *Florida*, where this Country begins, to the South-East, there are only two large Rivers: The First that of *Palache*, the true *Indian* Name, by the *Spaniards* call'd the River of *Spirito*

Spirito Santo or of *Apalache*, adding an *A*, after the *Arabian* manner, from which a great Part of their Language is deriv'd; as in the Provinces of *Nilco*, *Minoia*, they pronounce *Anilco*, and *Aminoia*, and so in divers others. This River enters the Gulph of *Mexico* about 100 Miles from the Cod of the Bay of *Palache*, at the North-West End of the *Peninsula* of *Florida*, in 30 Degrees of North Latitude, and some few Minutes. It is somewhat hard to find, by Reason of the Isles and *Lagunes* before it; and though a stately River, and comes far out of the Country, hath not above 2 Fathoms and a half, or 3 Fathoms Water at most on the Barr, as the People sent on Discovery found; but that being pass'd its very deep and large; and the Tide flows higher than into any other River upon all the Coast, some affirm 50 Miles, which is no wonder, the Country being a perfect Level, and the River having a double Current; one from the South, all along the *Peninsula*, from 25 Degrees to 30: The other from the West. Near it, on both Sides towards the Sea-Coast, dwell divers Nations, *Palachees*, *Chatroes*, *Sul-luggoes*, *Tommakees*, &c; who are generally call'd by one Name of *Apalatchy Indians*. This River proceeds chiefly from Rivers, which have their Origin on the South or South-West side of the great Ridge of Hills, that divides this Country from *Carolina*, and is suppos'd to have a Course of about 400 Miles.

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Miles. Upon or near the Middle of it live
 the great Nations of the *Cushetaes*, *Tallibou-*
ses and *Adgebaches*.

To the West of this, is the famous
Coza, or as ours call it the *Coussa* River,
 and the *French Mobile*, the biggest, next un-
 to *Meschacebe*, and *Hohio*, of any in this,
 or the Neighbouring Provinces. Its first
 Heads are likewise from the aforesaid *Pala-*
cheau Mountains. The most Northerly be-
 ing at *Gnaxula* Town and Province, near
 the Foot of the Mountain. Many Rivulets
 uniting, after a Course of 80 Miles, form
 a River bigger than the *Thames* at *King-*
ston, making several delicious Isles, some 3,
 or 4 Miles long, and Half a Mile broad;
 the Country is wonderful pleasant and fertile.
 The first considerable Town or Province is
Chiaha, famous for its Pearl-Fishing, there
 being thereabouts, in the River and little
 Lakes it makes, a Sort of Shell-Fish, the An-
 cients nam'd *Pinna*, between a Muscle and
 Oyster; concerning which I have discours'd
 in the Account of the Produces or Com-
 modities of this Country. From thence
 the River grows larger and deeper, by Ac-
 cession of others from the Mountains, and
 from the West, until it enters the Province
 of *Coza*, or *Coussa*, which is reckon'd one
 of the most pleasant and fruitful Parts of
 this Country, and very populous. Through
 this *Ferdinando Soto* pass'd, and resided there-
 in a considerable Time; and all the *Spanish*
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Writers of this famous Expedition, extoll them above any other Nation, for Extent of Territory, the Pleasantness, Healthfulness, Fruitfulness thereof, and the good Disposition of the Inhabitants. The faithful and judicious *Portuguese* unknown Author of that Expedition, in a few Words thus describes this Province.

It consists of Hills and Vallies between.
 “ Their Granaries were full of *Indian* Corn,
 “ and other Edibles; so populous, that their
 “ Towns and Fields, sow’d with Corn,
 “ touch’d each other; the Country is very
 “ agreeable, by Reason of many Rivulets,
 “ which make lovely Meadows. There grow
 “ naturally in the Fields, Prunes, better
 “ than we can in *Spain* produce by Cul-
 “ ture, even in our Gardens. Vines mount,
 “ in almost all Places near the Rivers, to
 “ the Tops of the Trees, There are divers
 “ other Sorts of Vines which are low, and
 “ some run upon the Ground, and by cul-
 “ tivating might be wonderfully improv’d,
 “ tho’ very good and pleasant, as they are
 “ in their natural State.”

Below these on the same River, are the *Ulibalies*, or as some, the *Olibahalies* and according to the *French* the *Allibamous*: And below them the *Tallises*, who dwell upon a fair River which enters that of *Coza* from the East, thence to the once great Province of *Tasculuza*, almost destroy’d by *Ferdinando Soto*; but the chief City *Mouvilla*, which

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s thus describes this

and Vallies between.
full of *Indian Corn*,
populous, that their
sow'd with Corn,
the Country is very
of many Rivulets,
meadows. There grow
lds, Prunes, better
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dens. Vines mount,
near the Rivers, to
es. There are divers
which are low, and
Ground, and by cul-
wonderfully improv'd,
pleasant, as they are

same River, are the
the *Olabahies* and
the *Allibamous*: And
who dwell upon a
s that of *Coza* from
once great Province
estroy'd by *Ferdinan-*
City Mourvillia, which
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the *English* call *Maubela*, and the *French* *Mo-*
bile, is yet in Being, tho' far short of its
former Grandeur. About 100 Miles from
hence, it enters the Gulph of *Mexico*, being
first increas'd, as by many small Rivers and
Rivulets, so by the fair River of the *Chat-*
tas, which is made by a Collection of sever-
al other little Streams and Rivers, and which
at length form a fine River that would seem
considerable, if it were not obscur'd by the
great River in which it is lost. This migh-
ty Nation of the *Chattas* consisting of near
3000 Fighting Men, live chiefly about the
Middle of the River, and is not far from
the *Chicaza's*, whom I mention'd to inhabit 30
or 40 Towns, in the Description of the *Cas-*
qui or *Cufates* River, and speak the same
Language. And to the East between them
and the *Cozas*, are the *Becaes* or *Abecaes*,
who have 13 Towns, and dwell upon di-
vers small Rivers, which run into the *Couf-*
sa. It is a very pleasant Country, like that
of the *Coza*, full of Hills and Vallies; their
Ground is generally more marly, or fatter
than many other Provinces, which are most-
ly of a lighter Mould. And a little more to
the South-West, between the *Becaes* and *Chat-*
tas, dwell in divers Towns, being 500 Fight-
ing Men, the *Evemalas*, upon a fair River
of their Name, which coming from the East,
mixes with the *Coussa*. This mighty River
enters the Gulph of *Mexico*, about 15 Leag.
to the West of the great Bay of *Nassau* or
the *Spirita*

Spirito Santo, or from the N. E. Cape of Mirtle Isle, which is the South Land, between which, and the Continent to the North, is the Entrance of that vast Inlet. The River runs into a Kind of a *Lagune* or Bay, which is barred 4 Miles from the Mouth of the River, suppos'd to be occasion'd, as the *Mejchacbe*, in long Proceſs of Time, by the Silt or Sediment of the Water, this being almost as muddy, coming, for the most Part, thro' a rich Clay or Marle; so that at the Barr, when it is Low-Water (and it flows little there, excepting the South Wind drive in a great Sea) there is not above 14 or 15 Foot; but the Mouth being some Miles Broad, and our People not having Leisure to examine nicely, perhaps there may be found deeper Places upon other Parts of the Barr; but so soon as you are over it, there is a most noble Harbour, very large, from 4 to 6 Fathom Depth. Near the Mouth of this River the *French* have lately made a new Settlement, call'd *Fort Louis*, which is the usual Residence of the Chief Governor of *Louisiana*, who is nevertheless subordinate to him of *Canada*. In this Fort are some Companies of Soldiers, and from thence Detachments are sent to secure the several Stations, they have amongst the *Indians* in the Inland Parts.

As the *Ullibalys* or *Allibamus*, *Chicazas*, and *Chattaes*, are the most populous and Potent Nations upon and between this River and the

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the *Meschacebe*, the *English* for several Years
 resided peaceably amongst, carry'd on a
 considerable Trade with, and were as Friends
 kindly entertain'd by them, till about the
 Year 1715. by the Intrigues and Practices
 of the *French*, they were either murder'd,
 or oblig'd to retire, and make Room for
 those new Intruders, who have since un-
 justly possess'd and fortify'd the very same
 Stations, in order to keep the Natives in
 Awe and Subjection, and to cut off the
 Communication of the *English* Traders with
 the *Indians* thereabouts, and as far as, and
 beyond the *Meschacebe*; whereby they have
 secur'd to themselves an extensive and pro-
 fitable Trade of above 500 Miles, which the
 Subjects of *Great Britain* were a few Years
 ago the Sole Masters of.

Besides the *French* Settlement abovemention'd on the Continent, they have another
 small Town and Fort in the *Ile Dauphine*,
 formerly call'd *Slaughter Island*, from a great
 Number of Mens Bones found there on its
 first Discovery, the Remains, as is said,
 of a bloody Battle fought between two Na-
 tions of *Indians*. This Island lies about 9
 Leag. South of *Fort Louis*, and 14 Leag.
 West of *Pensacola*. It is inhabited and for-
 tify'd only on Account of its Harbour, it
 being the first Place the *French* Shipping
 usually touch at in their Voyage from
France. The Distance between this River,
 and that of *Palache* or *Spirito Santo* to the
 East,

East, is about 190 Miles. The Coast between them is very deep and bold, contrary to all former Maps; for those sent upon Discovery founded several Times every Day and found it so, as by the Journals will appear.

Between those two great Rivers are divers Harbours; the Chief and indeed the best, upon all the Coast of the Gulph of Mexico, is *Pensicola*, a large Harbour, and very safe from all Winds, has 4 Fathom at the Entrance, and deepens gradually to 7 or 8. To the East of the Harbour, enters a fine River, which comes about 100 Miles out of the Country, and is made of two Rivers, which unite some Miles above. This Harbour or Bay lies 90 Leagues West from the upper Part of the *Peninsula of Florida*.
 • On the Lar-Board or West-side of the Harbour stands a poor Town containing about 40 *Palmetto* Houses, with a small stockadoed Fort of 12 or 14 Guns, but of little Moment; because all their Soldiers, and the Majority of the Inhabitants, are *Forc'does* or forc'd People, having been Malefactors in some Parts of *Mexico*, therefore are confin'd in that Place for a Number of Years, according to the Nature of their Crimes. In short they are not unlike our Felons, which are transported from the Jails in *England* to the Plantations. The *French* in the Year 1719. took this Fort with small Loss from the *Spaniards*, who in a few Months retook it again. The first of these made themselves
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Masters thereof a second Time, but whe-
ther they have deserted it, or keep it still in
their Possession I know not.

If the *French* secure this Port and Harbour,
which is not above 14 Leagues East of their
chief Settlement at *Mobile*, they may with
ease, at all Seasons, infect, with large Men of
War and Privateers, the Navigation of the
English and *Spaniards* in the Bay of *Mexico*,
by lying in Wait for and intercepting their
Fleets and private Ships, trading to and
from *Panuco*, *Vera Cruz*, *Campeche*, *Porto Bel-
li*, *Jamaica*, and the *Havana*.

Thirty Leagues to the East is *Apalatchy-
Cola*, which is also a good Harbor, and
West of *Apalatchy* River 30 Leagues.

The Bay of *Nassau* or *Spirito Santo* is made
by Four Islands, which run almost due South,
a little inclining to the West. The most
Northerly, between which and the Main is
the Entrance of the Bay, being 8 Leagues
long, our People call'd *Mirtle-Island*, from
the great Quantity of that Tree or Shrub,
which grows there, where digging they
found excellent good Water very plentifully.
This Island in some Places is very narrow.
Whether it be the same the *French* call *Ile
aux Vaisseaux*, or Ships Island, I can't tell,
but its Situation, Distance from *Ile Dauphine*,
or Slaughter Island, and its Commodiousness
for sheltring Ships from the Wind, creates a
Probability of its being so. The Bay is 15
Miles broad, from Mirtle Island to a Row
of

of Islands, which run Parallel with the Main, and another Bay or *Lagune* between them, within which They did not go. These Islands stretch Southward 50 or 60 Miles, as far as one of the smaller Mouths of the *Meschacebe*, and doubtless there must be very good Harbours, being defended from the Sea and Winds by a double Row of Islands, and having probably good Depths. Our People visited only the most Northerly, which they nam'd *Rose-Island*, a most fragrant Smell coming from it 3 Leagues off, which exceeded all Perfumes; it is about 16 Miles long, and 2 Leagues or more from the Northern or Western Main. Between this and *Mirtle-Island*, the Depths of Water were 4, 5, 6, 5, 4 Fathom. *Rose-Island* is a brave Island, and full of Wood. They found it somewhat difficult to go down the Bay between the Islands, meeting with some Shoals, where they had not much above 2 Fathom Water. They turn'd round *Mirtle-Island* into the Main-Sea, and coasted the East-side, which is very bold. Over against *Mirtle-Island* to the North, about 5 Leagues distance, on the Main-Land, is a high Point of Woods, where is the Entrance of *Little Meschacebe*, or the East Branch which I mention'd in my Description of the great River. And about 15 Leagues to the North East of this Branch of the *Meschacebe*, is the Bay of *Bilocohe*, which is, within a fair Harbour, with a small River falling into or near

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near it, call'd *Passagoula*, bordering on which
 and the aforesaid Bay, is a fine Country,
 but on the Barr there is not above 7 or 8
 Foot Water. It was on the Continent ly-
 ing, I think, on the Easterly Part of this
 Bay, that Monsieur *d' Iberville* in the Begin-
 ning of the Year 1700. built a small Sconce,
 and left therein about Forty Men well pro-
 vided with Necessaries. He afterwards re-
 turn'd twice to *France* for further Reinforce-
 ments, but on his Third Voyage back to
Bilicobi he died. The *French* being about
 that Time hotly engag'd in a War with the
English and their Confederates in *Europe*, this
 and another small Settlement, they had there-
 abouts, were deserted, for Want of timely
 and necessary Supplies.

Our Ship pass'd on the East-side of *Mirtle-*
Island, which is 24 Miles long, and Three
 other Islands, there being Openings between
 a Mile or 2 over. The Fourth and Last
 Island, is the broadest and highest, and a
 good Mark to find the *Meschacebe*. These
 Islands lie all together in a direct Line South
 and by West, East and by North, at least
 50 Miles, and have all along, 2 Leagues off,
 from 5 to 9 Fathom Water. When you
 come to the Fourth Isle you must be cau-
 tious, the Sounding being uncertain; for
 some Points of Sand stretch out into the Sea
 3 Leagues, and varies the Depths from 9
 Fathoms to 4, then 8, 9, all at once. Be-
 tween

tween this Island and the Main, is a Passage 2 Leagues broad, which leads into the great Bay from which they came. The Length of the Bay from North to South is one entire Degree. They went divers Leagues up it, and found deep Water; but afterwards it Shoaling, they came down South, and doubled the Cape, where the most Easterly of the Three great Branches of the *Meschacebe* enter'd the Sea, which, with the Two others to the West, I described before, when I gave an Account of the Mouths of that River.

Altho' the Latitude and Longitude of the Mouths of the *Meschacebe* were perfectly known, yet it is almost impossible, in the Common Way of Sailing to come at them; for if you go never so little to the South, you will be driven by a very strong Current to the South-West 2 Miles an Hour, till you come to the Bottom or West-End of the Gulph of *Mexico*; to prevent which you must make the Main of *Florida* in about 30 Degrees of Latitude. The Land is so very low you can scarcely see it, at 4 Leagues distance, where there is 45 and 50 Fathom, but 10 Leagues off, there's no Ground at 100 Fathom. *Pensicola* is the most convenient Place to fall in withall; and to be sure of that, your best Way is to make the *Tortuga* Islands, which are Seven, and but few Leagues distance to the N. W. from the Cape of *Florida*, and the little Islands which

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which lie before it, call'd *Los Martyres*. The *Tortuga* Islands lie between the Latitude of 24 Degrees, and from 35 to 50 Minutes. They are not in a Round, as commonly represented in Charts, but bear almost N. and South. If you come there in the Months of *April*, *May*, or the Beginning of *June*, you will find great Numbers of Turtle, which are then in good Plight, extraordinary good Food both fresh and salted, and a wholesome Change of Diet for Seamen; afterwards they will not well take Salt, decaying and running into a Gelly or Water, and before *July* is expir'd quite leave the Islands 'till the next Year. The Course from the *Tortuga* Islands to *Pensicola*, is N. 44 W. distance 158 Leagues, the Shore bold, bearing East and West. Nine Leagues from the Land you will have 33 Fathom Water, but if you make the River of the *Coxas* or *Conssas* which is 167 Leagues, and a very remarkable Place, being a spacious large Opening, having a small sandy Isle in the Middle, you'll find the Land stretch East and West, and within about 18 Leagues you will fall in with *Mirtle-Island*, which, with the Main, makes the Entrance into the great Bay of *Spirito Santo*; in which Isle, as I said before, is very good fresh Water. This with Five or Six other low Isles, run in a Range 14 Leagues, and S. W. from them, about 5 Leagues, are high Woods: Stand over for the South Part

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of these Woods, until you come to 4 Fathom, there cast your Anchor, and send your Boat to a low Point along the Shore to the Southward. In 5 Foot Water you will find a small Branch of the River; row up it, the Current, will carry you to the Barr, where you may take your Marks for the Entrance into it. Perhaps some Times the Waters may be so low that you cannot pass this Channel: In Case this should happen (which I suppose it seldom or never doth) then run by the Soundings of the Shore, in 5 or 6 Foot Water, and keep that Depth till you come to the Pitch of the East Cape, where you will find the Easterly Branch in 14 or 15 Foot Water; Then row up, take your Marks, return, and place two Buoys, and you may carry your Ship in to the River very safely, as you may perceive by the Draught. The same or like Caution must be us'd, for entering into either of the other Mouths, to keep near the Shore, and by anchoring stop the Tide of Ebb. There is a Bay, which our Men in the Ship, call'd *Salt Water Bay*; They who went to the Head of it, *Fresh Water Bay*; a seeming Contradiction, but thus easily reconcil'd. This Bay lies between the East and Middle great Branch of the River: The great Branches bring down so considerable a Quantity of Water, at the Ebb, with a strong Current, that then the fresh Water enters the Sea 2 or 3 Leagues, and

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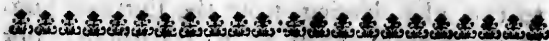
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and between them the Sea enters this Bay,
 not mixing with the Waters of the Rivers,
 which are 10 Miles distant; so that Ships,
 who anchor at the lower End of the Bay,
 find the Waters Salt; but there is a Creek,
 at the N. W. End of the Bay, which comes
 out of the Middle Branch, and a little be-
 fore it enters the Bay is divided. This
 Creek hath from 8 Foot at the shallowest
 to 9, 10 and 11 Foot Water, by which
 they enter'd, out of *Salt-Water Bay*, into
 the River.



C H A P. III.

*A Description of the Sea-Coast,
 the large Rivers, their Heads
 and Courses, beyond or to the
 West of Meschacebe.*

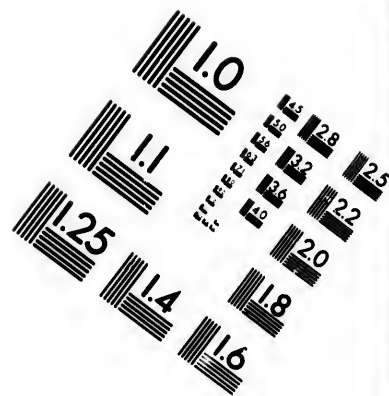
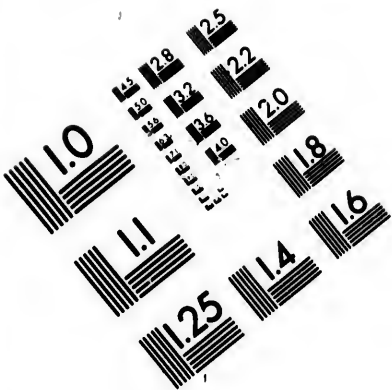
HAVING made a faithful Narrative,
 from good Journals and Itineraries by
 Sea and Land, of the great River
Meschacebe, the Rivers increasing it, the
 Countries adjacent, and Inhabitants thereof:
 As also of the Countries, People, Rivers
 and Harbors, towards the East belonging
 unto this Province, which do not communi-
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cate with it, I shall give a brief Relation of what I have learn'd, concerning the Sea and Coast thereof, beyond the *Meschacbe*, to the West, the Rivers belonging to this Province, their Heads and Courses, which enters not the *Meschacbe*.

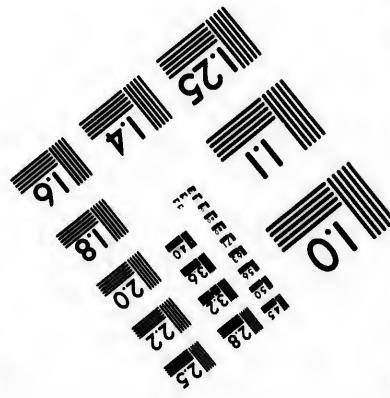
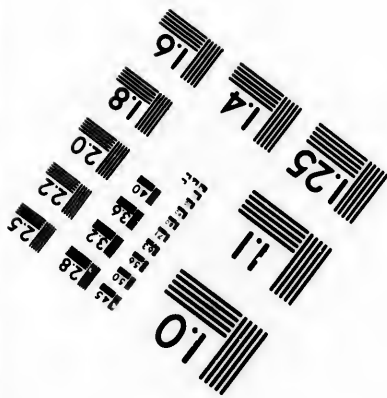
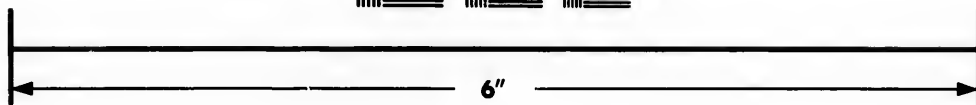
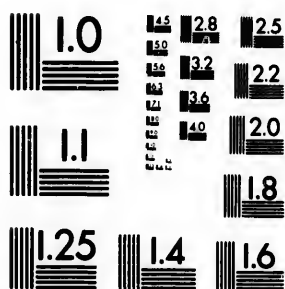
When you are pass'd the Third or West-erly Branch of the *Meschacbe*, there presents it'self a fair Bay going to the North, into which empties themselves two of the smaller Branches of the great River, as may be discern'd in the Chart. This Bay is between 20 and 30 Miles deep, and very bold to the East, having from the Entrance unto the Bottom, from 25 to 6 Fathom; but is not in those Depths, above 7 or 8 Miles broad, a Sand running from the Main 30 Miles South into the Sea, upon which there is not above 3 Fathom, which yet our Ship pass'd, going and returning. At the North East End of the Bay, the great River runs Parrellel with it for some Miles, from a Mile to a Mile and a Half distance from it, and two fair, large deep Creeks enter it, almost in the Middle, out of the West-erly great Branch of the River. Having pass'd this Shoal to the Main, the Land runs almost due East and West, having a bold Coast, for a 100 Miles until you come to a great Shoal, where there is not above 2 or 3 Fathom Water, with several Breakers. Our People sail'd 62 Leag. on the S. side of this great Shoal, always out of the sight of Land, therefore

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therefore knew not the Breadth: They kept near the Latitude of 29 Degrees, the Depths generally as follows, 7, 8, 9, 8, 7, 6 Fathom: At length they came to the Bottom of the Bay or Gulph, from whence they return'd unto the Westerly Branch of the *Mefchacebe*.

From the River *Mefchacebe* unto the Bottom of the Bay are innumerable fine small Rivers, very pleafant: Great Store of Bufaloes or wild Kine frequent them to the very Sea-side, as alfo Deer of divers Sorts, wild Turkeys, and many other large Water and Sea-Fowl; the Coast abounds with good Fish; but I cannot learn there are above Four very large Rivers, and of long Courfe.

The first and greateft is that of the *Quonotinnos*, or of the *Coenis*, a great and populous Nation, who dwell in Forty or Fifty Villages upon the Middle of this River, and others which run into it. They are about five Days Journey diftant from the Habitations of the *Spaniards* and near 200 Miles from the Sea, into which the River empties itfelf, about 80 Leagues to the West of the *Mefchacebe*; it is broad, deep, and Navigable almoft to its Heads, which chiefly proceed from the Ridge of Hills that feperate this Province from *New Mexico*: And its North West Branches, approach near the South-West Branches of the River of the *Houmas*. There dwell upon it, more to-

wards its Mouth, divers other Nations, whose Names are unknown, excepting the *Tarahas*, *Tycappans*, *Palogueffens* and *Palonnas*: All these Nations have good Horses.

About 30 Leagues further to the South of the West, is the River of the *Kirononas*, who with divers other Nations dwell thereupon. It is little less than that of the *Komatinnos*, and as that hath its Sources in the Mountains of *New Mexico*, the Course of this is likewise from the N. W. until it enters the Sea.

Between this and the aforesaid River of *Quomatinnos* or *Coenis*, lies the Bay of *St. Bernard*, call'd by *Monfieur de la Salle*, the Bay of *St. Louis*, and a River that falls into it he nam'd the River of *Vaches*. In the Year 1685, he built there a Fort (after he had purposely, as it is said, overshoot the Mouth of the River *Mafhacete*) having form'd a Design from thence to visit the Mines of *St. Barbe* in *New Biscay*, which were not much above 300 Miles distant. But one of his Vessels returning to *France*, and the other Three being lost with great Part of his Stores, Ammunition and Provisions; withal falling in his Attempt to engage the *Indians* in his Party and Interest, who, instead of Friends, prov'd his mortal Enemies, continually sculking about his infant Settlement, and destroying many of his People, he was oblig'd to desist from that Enterprize. He afterwards with Twenty chosen Men went

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by Land in search of the River *Meschacebe*, in
which Attempt he lost his Life, being bar-
barously murder'd by some of his own Fol-
lowers. This Fort was soon after taken and
destroy'd by the *Spaniards* and *Indians*, all
the *French* remaining therein, being either
kill'd or made Prisoners.

About the same Distance further S. W. is
the River of the *Biscarongs*, which is of the
same Magnitude with the former, hath the
same Course from the N. W. to the Sea,
and its Heads from the same Mountains.

The last River of Note is a River of much
the same Bigness with the two preceding,
and enters the Bay of *Mexico* at the N. W.
End, between the Degrees of 27 and 28, it
is nam'd *Aboras*.

It may not be amiss to mention another
River, which altho' it be not within the
Bounds of this Colony, may be of great Use,
when it is well establish'd, by Reason of
the Conveniency of Traffick with the *Spa-*
niards, it being near the aforesaid famous
Mines of *New Biscay*, a large Province lying
between *Mexico* and *New Mexico*. This
stately River hath its Fountains, in the most
Northerly Parts of *New Mexico* in the Lati-
tude of 38 Degrees, and being gradually
increas'd by the Conflux of many small
Waters, becomes large and Navigable, till
it approaches the 30th Degree; then it
turns to the S. E. and enters a Parcel of
high Mountains, from whence it is no fur-
ther

ther Navigable ; it is call'd by the *Spaniards*, *Rio Bravo*. They differ in their Accounts hereof; some affirming it is swallow'd up in a hideous Gulph, and passes Three Days Journey under the Earth, like their great River *Guadiana* in *Spain*, of which their famous Embassador *Gundamoro* said, when asked, Whether his Master could shew such a Bridge as that over the *Thames* at *London*, that he had a Bridge upon which many Hundred Thousand Sheep daily fed. Others write that the River doth not dive under Ground, but passes among Rocks full of streight Passages, with many Cataracts; that after it has broke its Way through, it glides very placidly cross a level Country for a 150 Miles, being both large and deep, and at length empties itself into a broad and long *Lagune*, which is Navigable, with two or three Passages into it, between the Islands that form it, and whose Entrances are at least between 3 and 4 Fathom deep. I have a Journal of Captain *Parker*, who in the Year 1688, was there with Two Ships: One very large in search of a *Spanish* Wreck, but will not trouble my Reader with the Relation of what there happen'd to them. All Accounts agree this Country is well watered, that it abounds with vast Quantities of Wild Kine, the *Spaniards* call *Cibolas*, and is fruitful, pleasant and populous.

d by the Spaniards, in their Accounts it is swallow'd up passes Three Days like their great of which their fa- re said, when ask- ould shew such a Thames at London, upon which many daily fed. Others th not dive under ong Rocks full of ny Cataracts; that Way through, it s a level Country oth large and deep, itself into a broad is Navigable, with o it, between the d whose Entrances nd 4 Fathom deep. rain Parker, who in e with Two Ships: of a Spanish Wreck, y Reader with the happen'd to them. Country is well wa- with vast Quantities ds call Cibolas, and opulous.

C H A P.

C H A P. IV.

*A Description of the five great Seas or Lakes of fresh Water, which are to the North of this Province, and the West and North West of our other Plantations, on the East Side of the River Meschacebe, with the Rivers falling into them, the Countries bordering thereon, and the several Nations of Indians who inhabit there-
in.*

Think it not inexpedient to give an Account of the great Seas or Lakes of fresh Water, which are to the North of this Country, on the East side of the Meschacebe, which though not in the Bounds

Bounds of this Province, may prove very beneficial, both to the Inhabitants of this and our Colonies of *New York*, *Pensilvania*, *Maryland*, and *Virginia*, who are not very remote from some of them, and may have an easy Access thereunto, and consequently by Navigation with those that are more remote, they having all Communication with each other, as may be presently discern'd by the Map.

The Seas or Lakes are Five. First the superior Lake beforemention'd, it being of almost Northerly, and is call'd by most of the Savages, the Lake of the *Nadowessons*, the greatest and most valiant Nation of the North, divided into several Tribes, who go by divers Names. This Lake is esteem'd at least 150 Leagues in Length, 60 Leagues in Breadth, and 500 in Circumference. The South side, which we reckon its length is all along situated in very near 40 Degrees of Latitude from the East End to the West. The North side where it is broadest, is in about 50 Deg. It is all over Navigable, hath some Isles; but one especially call'd *Minong* above 60 Miles in Compass, wherein, both *Indians* and *French* affirm, is a great Mine of very pure Copper, which from the Oar affords without any Preparation besides melting, above 3 Fifths fine Metal. It is very remarkable of this Sea, that on all the South side upon the Shore, it is not above 4 or 5 Fathom deep, and gradually increases a

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you pass over to the North, until you cannot find Bottom with 150 Fathom of Line. It is most wonderfully stored with admirable Fish, and the Land about it with Deer and Elk, or Moose, especially the North side. With this latter and some Islands, the *French* drive a considerable Trade among the Natives, for Skins and Furs; and of late Years have intercepted a great Part of the more remote *Indians*, who us'd formerly to Traffick with the *English*, in *Hudson's Bay*, at *Port Nelson* and *New Severn*. This Lake or Sea is made up of innumerable small Rivers and Rivulets, and Three large Rivers, all on the North side of the Lake, entering at the N. E. End thereof, whose Names are *Lemipissaki*, *Michipiketon* and *Nemipigon*, which last proceeds out of a Lake, of the same Name, full of Islands; at the upper End whereof, enters a River, which comes from the North, and hath its Origine from divers small Lakes and Marshes. The Lake of *Nemipigon* is above 200 Miles in Compass. The *Barron le Hontan* is certainly mistaken about the Original of this River, and makes it vastly bigger than it is; he accounts it the Head of the great River of *Canada* or *St. Laurence*, and to come out of the Lake of the *Assenipowals*; but I have been inform'd by a Person who liv'd two Years in those Parts, and had often been upon these two Lakes, that the Lake of the *Assenipowals* (for that is the true Name) which

is considerable to the N. W. and as the *Indians* often assur'd, was the biggest Lake in all this Northern Continent, had no Communication with that of *Nemipigon*. The N. W. of this Lake *Superiour* or of the *Nadouessons*, is not above 30 Leagues in a streight Line, from the Lake of *Nemipigon*; but the Communication by Land is difficult, by Reason the Earth abounds with Bogs and Marshes.

The great or superior Lake empties itself into that of *Karegnondi* or the deep Lake, it being in most Parts more profound than the Three we shall hereafter mention. Formerly it was call'd the Lake *Hounondate*, from a great Nation, who inhabited on its East side, nam'd from their bristly Hair on their Head, *Hurons*, since totally destroy'd or dispers'd into very remote Parts by the *Irocois*.

This Lake is much of the Figure of an equilateral Triangle, whose Basis is to the North. It abounds with divers Sorts of excellent Fish, great and small, especially a large Fish nam'd *Ashendo*, of the Bigness of *Newfoundland* Codd. This Fish is the *Mainna* of most of the Nations which inhabit about the Lake, being half their Subsistence. And *Europeans* of all Nations, who have eaten thereof, agree, there is not in Seas or Rivers, a better tasted, more wholesome Fish, and the Numbers are such as of Codd on the Bank of *Newfoundland*, and never to be

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lessen'd. Besides these, there is Abundance
of good Sturgeons, Salmon or Salmon
Trouts, weighing from Twenty to Fifty
Pounds, large Carps, and many other Kinds
of Fish, small and great, not inferior to any
in *Europe*. The Inhabitants almost round
this Lake are mostly destroy'd by the *Iro-*
quois, except a small Remnant of Two or
Three Nations, who have, with the Help of
the *French*, erected a strong Fort, near ano-
ther built by that Nation for a Refuge to
their Allies and Traders, when the *Iroquois*
happen to invade these, or the adjacent
Parts. This Lake hath many Islands, espe-
cially on the North side, where the great-
est Fishery is for the *Assibendo*, but none at
Mainoualin, which is 20 Leagues long and
10 broad, lying directly over against the
Continent, from which it is only 6 or 7
Leagues distant.

The North-side of the Country bordering
upon this Lake, is not so pleasant in most
Places as the South, East and West; but
to make amends, it abounds with all Sorts
of Skins and Furrs, and hath these great
Conveniencies, that by the River of the
Nepisewini, there is a Communication with
all the *French* of *Canada*, and many Nati-
ons bordering thereupon; for ascending this
River, you enter into a large Lake of the
same Name, which is made by divers small,
and one large River coming far from the
North-West. Near this Lake, passes the
great

great River of the *Ontonago's*, once a great Nation, but now almost extirpated by the aforefaid *Iroquois*, which after a Course of 100 Leag. brings you to the Island and City of *Montreal*, the next for Bigness and Strength to *Quebec*, the Capital of *Canada*, and there joins with the great River of *St. Laurence*; from the Juncture of those Two Rivers to *Quebec*, is 60 Leagues. Both Sides of the River are inhabited all the Way in Plantations very little remote from each other; besides Two or Three small Towns and Fortifications. Such another Communication there is, though much more easy, of which I shall discourse at large, when I come to describe the lovely *Peninsula* of *Erie*.

Towards the lower End of the South-West Continent, is the large and fair Bay of *Sakinam*, which is about Fifty Miles deep and 18 wide, and in the Middle of the Opening are Two Isles very advantageously situated, for sheltring Boats or other Vessels, that happen to be surpriz'd with a Storm; there being no other Harbour within divers Leagues. Into the Bottom of this Bay empties itself, after a Course of 60 Leagues, a very still quiet Stream, excepting Three small Falls, pass'd easily and without the least Danger. On this River and the Branches thereof, is one of the greatest *Beavour* Huntings in *America*. Twenty Leagues from this Bay to the South-East,

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this Lake, which is above 400 Leagues in
 Circumference, empties itself into the Lake
 Erie by a Channel, which I shall describe,
 when I have given an Account of the Lake
 of the *Illinoucks*, which is to the West of
Karegnondi, and communicates therewith,
 towards the N. W. End, by a Streight, 9
 or 10 Miles long, and 3 or 4 broad. The
 Breadth of it on the North Coast, is 40
 Leag. but it increases gradually in Breadth,
 till you come to the Bottom of the Bay.
 The North-side is in the Latitude of 46
 and 30 Minutes; the South in almost 43
 Degrees. Forty Leagues from the Entrance
 due West, it makes the great Bay of the
Poutouotamis, a Nation who inhabit a large
 Country upon, and to the South of this
 Bay, which is 8 Leagues broad, and 30
 Leagues deep, South and by West, the En-
 trance being full of Islands. And into the
 Bottom comes the fair River *Miscouaquit*, af-
 ter a Course of 200 Miles. This River is
 remarkable upon divers Accounts: First
 when you are ascended it 50 Leagues, there
 is a Carriage of a little above a League
 and a half; afterwards you meet with the
 lovely River *Mesconsing*, which carries you
 down into the *Mesbacebe*, as I before de-
 clar'd. Next upon this River especially near
 the Carriage, is a Country famous for *Bea-
 vour* Hunting like that of *Sakinam*. You
 must know, that most Parts of *North-Ame-
 rica* have *Beavours*; you shall scarce meet
 with

with a Lake, where there are not some of their Dams and Hutts. But these two Places I have mention'd, and others I shall speak of hereafter, are Countries 40 or 50 Miles long, abounding with small Rivers and Rivulets, wherewith they make their Dams or Cawsways; and consequently small Lakes, seated opportunely for Wood to build, and produces plentifully such Plants and young Trees, upon which they mostly subsist. This is chiefly possess'd by the industrious and valiant Nation of the *Outogamis*. Thirdly, This River and others entering thereinto, abound in that Corn call'd *Malomin*, which grows in the Water in marshy wet Places, as Rice in the *Indes*, *Turkey* and *Carolina*, &c: But much more like our Oats, only longer, bigger, and better, than either that, or *Indian* Corn, and is the chief Food of many Nations hereabouts and elsewhere. The Nations who dwell on this River, are *Outogamis*, *Malominis*, *Nikic*, *Onaleanicon*, *Sacky*, and the *Poutonamis* beforemention'd.

On the East-side of this Lake, about 20 Leagues from the Streight by which it enters *Karegonidi*, is a Bay call'd *Bear Bay*, and a River of the same Name, because of great Numbers of those Animals, who haunt those Parts. This River comes out of a Ridge of Hills near 100 Leagues long, beginning almost at the North End of this *Peninsula*, out of which flow abundance of small Rivers; those, whose Course is to

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the East, empty themselves into the Lake
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 of the *Alinouecks*. The Top of this Ridge
 of Hills is flat, from whence there is a de-
 licious Prospect into both Lakes, and le-
 vel as a Tarasse-Walk. There is a great
Beaver Hunting, like those I formerly men-
 tion'd, upon *Bear River*, which hath a Course
 of 40 or 50 Leagues. On the West-side of
 the Lake, before you come to the Bottom,
 is a Harbour capable of small Ships; and
 there enters into it a small River, which at 2
 Leagues distance, approaches the River *Che-*
ragou, the North Branch of the River of
 the *Allinouecks*, which is, from the main
 Branch of the said River 50 Miles. Near
 the Bottom of the Bay on the East-side, is
 the fair River of the *Miamibas* (so call'd be-
 cause upon it lives Part of a Nation bearing
 the same Name) which in its Passage comes
 within 2 Leagues of the great Easterly
 Branch of the River of the *Allinouecks*, and
 its Springs are very near the Heads of some
 Rivers which enter the *Ouabachi*. Mon-
 sieur *de la Salle* on his first Arrival in this
 River, which was about the Year 1679.
 finding it admirably well situated for Trade,
 and the Country surrounding it extremely
 pleasant and fertile, artfully gain'd the Per-
 mission of the Natives to build a Fort there-
 in, under the specious Pretence of protect-
 ing them from the Insults of the *English* and
Irocois, whom he represented as cruel and
 treache-

treacherous Enemies, continually plotting the Destruction of them, and all the *Indians* round about. In this Fort was formerly a great Magazine and Storehouse for all Sorts of *European Goods*, and hither the Traders and Savages continually resorted to purchase them. It commanded the Entrance into the Lake, and kept all the Neighbouring *Indians* in Awe and Subjection. Nations to the West of this Lake, besides the beforemention'd, are Part of the *Outogamis*, *Mascoutens* and *Kikpouz*; then the *Ainoves*, the *Cascahia*, and a little to the South-West of the Bottom of this Lake, and more to the North, the *Authontans*, and Part of the *Mascoutens*, near the River *Misconsin*. The Countries surrounding this Lake, especially towards the South, are very charming to the Eye, the Meadows, Fruit-Trees and Forests, together with the Fowls, wild Beasts, &c. affording most Things necessary for the Support and Comfort of Life, besides *Indian Corn*, with which the Natives abound; and *European Fruits*, Grains, and all other useful Vegetables, by Reason of the Goodness of the Soil, and Mildness of the Climate, would certainly thrive there, as well as in their Native Countries. But above all, the South Parts of the Countries bordering on this Lake, seem naturally dispos'd to produce admirable Vines, which being duly cultivated, excellent Wines might be made of the Fruits thereof, they growing naturally

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In vast Numbers of divers Sorts, some ram-
ping up to the Tops of the highest Trees ;
others running upon the Ground : The
Grapes are some very small, others wonder-
fully large, big as Damsons, and many of
a Middle Size, of divers Colours and Tastes ;
they are all good to eat, only some, which
otherwise promise very well, have great
Stones or Kernels and tough Skins, which
certainly would be remedied by due Cul-
ture. But of the worst doubtless good
Brandy might be made, were there Artists
and convenient Vessels for pressing, ferment-
ing and distilling.

They ramble about in great Herds, e-
specially about the Bottom of this Lake, in-
finite Quantities of Wild Kine, Some Hun-
dreds usually together, which is a great
Part of the Subsistence of the Savages who
live upon them while the Season of Hunt-
ing lasts ; for at those Times they leave
their Towns quite empty. They have a
Way of preserving their Flesh without Salt
6 or 8 Months, which both looks, and eats so
fresh, Strangers apprehended the Cattle had
not been kill'd one Week. Besides, they
use the Hair, or rather Wool, cut off their
Hides, for Garments, and Beds, and spin it
into Yarn, of which they make great Bags,
wherein they put the Flesh they kill, after
they have cured it, to bring Home to their
Houses ; for their Huntings are from the
latter End of *Autumn*, when the Cattle are
fat,

fat, to the beginning of the Spring, and of the Hides dress'd they make Shoes *Ala Savage*.

But its Time we should return to the Lake *Keregonondi*, which empties itself into the Lake *Erie*, by a Channel 30 Leagues long, and where narrowest a League broad; in the Middle whereof is a small Lake, called by the *Indians*, *O'seka*, 10 Leag. long and 7 or 8 over, being of an Oval Figure. In this Lake and Channel, are divers small Islands, exceedingly pleasant and fruitful, in which, and all the Country, on both Sides of them, are great Quantities of Beasts and Fowl, as Deer of several Kinds, wild Turkeys, Pheasants, and a large excellent Fowl, which they call *Dindo's*. The Lake *Erie* is about 250 Leagues long, and almost equally 40 broad. Eight Leagues from its Mouth are Eight or Ten Islands, most of them small; One in the Middle is 5 or 6 Miles in Circumference, and all very agreeable. Near the Mouth on the West-side, is a large Harbour for Ships, defended from most Winds, made like our Downs by a great Bank of Sand; tho' Winds seldom infest this Lake, in Respect of the others; where sometimes they Rage as in the Main Ocean, so that it may be deservedly call'd the Pacifick Lake. And if we may give Credit to the Relations of the *English* who have long frequented it, and unanimously agree herein, there is not a more pleasant Lake, or Country surrounding

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being seldom less than 10 or 12 Fathom
Water. The Land round about it is per-
fectly level; abounding with Trees, both
for Timber and Fruit, so happily plac'd that
One would be apt to apprehend it to be a
Work of great Art, and contriv'd to declare
the Grandeur and Magnificence of some
mighty Emperor, and not of Nature. Abun-
dance of small pretty Rivers, discharge them-
selves thereinto, amongst which are Four very
considerable and remarkable. One about 10
Leagues from the Entrance of the Canal, in
the Bottom of the West End of the Lake,
that hath a Course of 60 Leagues, and its
Head very near the River of the *Miamibas*,
which runs into the S. E. Side of the Lake of
the *Illinoecks*, by Means whereof there is a
short and easy Communication therewith,
which by Water is above 600 Miles.

Fifty Miles further to the South, at the
same West End of this Lake, is another Ri-
ver much of the same Bigness and Length,
and about and between these two Rivers,
every Year in the Season, are Multitudes of
the wild Kine call'd *Cibolas*.

At the S. E. End of the Lake there is a
Third River which has its Rise very near
the great *Susquehannab* River, which waters
Part of *Pensilvania*, and afterwards empties
itself into the North-End of the Bay of

Chesepack in *Maryland*. And 20 Leagues S. Westerly is another fair River which comes near 50 Leagues out of the Country; from whose Head, which issues from a Lake, is but a short Cutt to the River *Hobio*, from whence to a Branch of the aforesaid *Susquehannah* River is about 1 League.

By these two last mention'd Rivers, the *English* may have a ready and easy Communication with this and consequently with all the other Lakes. If the *French* should ever settle thereon, which for above Twenty Years they have endeavour'd, but have been, in great Measure, wonderfully frustrated by the *Iroccis* our Subjects or Allies, they might greatly molest, by themselves and their *Indians*, the Colonies of *New-York*, *Pennsylvania*, *Maryland* and *Virginia*, which, I hope by the Wisdom and Care of His Majesty and Ministry, will be speedily prevented.

At the North-East End of this Lake is another Canal 40 Miles long, and in most Places a League broad, call'd by the Natives *Niagara*, having a delicate level, beautiful, fertile Country on each Side of it; but being pass'd about two Thirds of the Way, it is straiten'd by mighty Rocks, and precipitates itself several Hundred Feet, being the greatest Catarack, that hath ever yet come unto our Knowledge, in the whole World. This lying within five or six Days Journey of *Albany* and *Schenectada*, (two remarkable Towns and Fortifications of *New-York*)

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Tork) and adjacent unto our Confederates
or Subjects the five Nations, (by the *French*
call'd *Irocois*) especially the *Sonnontouans* (by
some nam'd *Senecas*) the most populous of
the Five. I have receiv'd an Account from
divers Persons, who have with great Atten-
tion and Curiosity view'd it, suiting very
well with the Description *Hennepin* gives
thereof, who had been there several Times.
The Noise of such a Multitude of Waters
falling from so great a Height, is so ex-
traordinary, that altho' the Country is very
pleasant, level and fruitful below the Fall,
yet the *Sonnontouans* were not able to bear
it, but were forc'd to remove and settle 2
Leagues lower. I have had it from very cre-
dible People, that when the Wind sets due
South, they have heard it distinctly above
30 Miles. The River, as may be easily
imagin'd, below this Cataract, is very rapid,
for the Space of 3 or 4 Miles; then for 6
or 8, is more placid and navigable, until
it enters the Lake *Ontario*, which is 80
Leagues long, and in the Middle 25 or 30
broad, being of an Oval Figure. The Name
of this Lake in the *Irocois* Language (that
Nation bordering upon it to the South)
signifies the pleasant or beautiful Lake, as it
may be deservedly stil'd; the Country round
it being very champain, fertile, and every
2 or 3 Miles water'd with fine Rivulets: It
has on the South-side three fair Rivers;
that next the Fall coming out of the Coun-
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try of the *Sonnontovans*, the Middle one from the *Onontages*, and its Origin from a Lake, within a League of their Capital Town *Onontague*, made up of many little Rivers and Rivulets, being 40 Miles in Circumference, abounding with Fish of divers Sorts with some Salt-springs entering into it. After the River hath pass'd a Mile from the Lake, it receives another coming from the West out of the Province of the *Onioets*, who are Neighbours to the *Sonnontovans*, in whose Country the Head of this River springs. About 10 Miles lower it is increas'd by a fair deep River, which comes from the East, out of the Country of the *Oncionks*, one of the five Nations, situated between the *Onontages* and the *Mohacks*, who dwell in Three Towns on a fair River, which runs, after a Course of 100 Miles, into *Hudson's River* near *Albany*. The River of the *Onontages*, enters the Lake *Ontario* 50 Miles from the little Lake whence it derives its Origin.

Twenty Leagues to the East, is another River somewhat less, but Navigable by Sloops, and large Boats a considerable Way into the Country.

About the same Distance likewise to the East, the Lake forms a great River, which the *French* call the River of the *Iroquois*, but the Natives *Kanadari*, which for the Space of 60 Miles is very broad, full of fine Islands, and runs quietly; then is interrupt-

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ed in its Course by divers Falls successively; some very deep and long, for above 100 Miles, until it meets with the great River of the *Outonacks*, at the End of the Island and City of *Montreal*, and together with that makes the River of *Canada* or *St. Laurence*, so nam'd by the *French*, because discover'd on the Day dedicated to his Memorial.

The North-part of the Lake *Ontario* was formerly possess'd by Two Tribes of the *Irocois*, who were in Time of perfect Peace, without the least Provocation, but only to get their Country, destroy'd, enslav'd, or sent to *France*, and put into the Gallies; of which you may read at large in the Journals of the *Baron la Hontan*, an impartial and judicious Author, who saw and relates that Tragedy with much Indignation.

The Nation of the *Irocois*, as they are call'd by the *French*, for what Reason I could never learn, who inhabit the South-part of the Country are stil'd by the *Eng-lish*, the five Nations, being so many, distinct in Name, and Habitations, from each other; But leagu'd by a most strict Confederacy, like the Cantons of *Switzerland*, which they frequently in a very solemn manner renew; Especially since the *French* grew powerful in their Neighbourhood. They have always been an excellent and useful Barrier between us and them, being ready

ready, on all Occasions, upon the most slender Invitations, and the least Assistance, to molest and invade them, unto whom, they are the most irreconcilable Enemies, and I think upon good Grounds; although the *French* say the hardest Things imaginable against them; but I believe unto any impartial Judges, they will appear more blameable themselves. The Original of this Enmity proceeded from the *French*, who, about 100 Years since, settled at the Place, now their Capital, call'd *Quebeck*. The *Irocois* knowing of the *French* little Habitation (where were not above Forty Men) came according to their usual Manner, being about 200 of their prime Youth, under an esteem'd Captain to war against the *Algonquins*, then a very populous Nation; and to shew their Contempt of them, made a Fort on the South-side of the River, before they who dwelt on the North-side could gather into a Body, Their Habitations or Villages being somewhat remote from each other: But having drawn their Forces together in great Numbers, they attack'd the *Irocois*, who always valiantly repuls'd them, with great Losses to their Enemies and little unto themselves. Whereupon the *Algonkins* had recourse unto the *French*, desiring they would assist them with their Thunder and Lightning darting Engines. They readily comply'd, and did such Execution with their Guns, (which being

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ing altogether new and very surprizing or
 rather astonishing) that the *Irocois* were dis-
 comfited, not above Two or Three escaping
 to give an Account thereof to their own Coun-
 trymen, who by Tradition have propagated
 the Story to Posterity; which may, in some
 Measure, excuse the irreconcilable Enmity,
 this Nation hath conceiv'd against the *French*,
 between whom there have been formerly al-
 most constant Wars, accompanied with vari-
 ous Events; The *French* with their Allies
 endeavouring to extirpate them, who have
 hitherto bravely defended themselves; the
English for their Furrs supplying them with
 Ammunition, and during Time of War
 with the *French*, powerfully assisting them.
 They have been a very useful Barrier, and
 without their help *New-York*, and probably
 other Neighbouring Provinces, had long
 since been possess'd by the *French*, having
 been very slenderly aided from *England*.

The *French* in all their Writings concern-
 ing *Canada*, make many tragical Relations
 of, and Exclamations against the barbarous
 Cruelties of this Nation exercis'd upon them,
 and the *Indians* their Allies; but seldom tell
 us that the very same Things are practic'd
 by themselves and their *Indians* against the
Irocois, and often during Time of Peace.
 For when the *Irocois* or five Nations, as we
 call them, were abandon'd by Order of King
Charles II. towards the latter End of his
 Reign, and during the whole Reign of *K.*
James,

James, and obnoxious unto the Resentments of the French, (The English being strictly forbidden any ways to assist them) They were under a Necessity of making a very disadvantageous Peace, which how perfidiously it was broken, may be seen at large in that faithful and judicious History of the *Baron la Hontan*. And had it not been for the Revolution in England, the *Irocois* had been totally destroy'd, or subjected unto the French, which, as I hinted before in the Preface, would have been of dreadful Consequence to divers of our English Colonies, on the Continent. 'Tis true, the *Irocois* have extirpated or subjected several Nations of *Indians* round about them; but it hath been either because they were in Confederacy with their Enemies, destroy'd their Country, murder'd their People, hinder'd them in their *Beaver* Hunting (without which they could not subsist) or furnish'd their Enemies with Furrs, which occasion'd the increasing the Numbers of the French from France, and consequently threatned them with utter Ruin, when *Canada* shall be more populated from Europe. So that certainly the Measures they take for their own Preservation and Security, are more innocent, and excusable, than those have been by the French, Forty Years last past, exercis'd in Europe, whose Wars have according to a modest Calculation, occasion'd the Death of above Two Millions of their own Country People, and other Eu-

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 vously oppress'd their Neighbours; Desire
 of increasing their Wealth, enlarging their
 Territories, or advancing the Glory of their
 Great Monarch, being the chief Causes, tho'
 some other slender and easily confuted Pre-
 tentences, have sometimes been alledg'd.

But to return unto the *Irocois* whom we call
 Subjects of the Crown of *England*, they only
 stile themselves Brethren, Friends, Allies,
 being a People highly tenacious of their Li-
 berty, and very impatient of the least In-
 croachments thereon. These five Cantons
 or Nations, have sold, given, and in a
 very formal Publick manner, made over
 and convey'd to the *English* divers large
 Countries conquer'd from the *Indians*, upon
 the South-side of the great Lakes, as far as
 the *Meschabe*, and the noble, beautiful,
 fertile *Peninsula* situated between the Three
 Middle Lakes: That of the *Hurons* to the
 West, *Ontario* to the East, and *Erie* to the
 South; a Country almost as large as *Eng-*
land without *Wales*; admirably seated for
 Traffick, pleasant, healthful, and fertile, as
 any Part of *North-America*; and the Terri-
 tory to the South is of the same Nature,
 and Confines with the Borders of our Pro-
 vince of *Carolina*, which extends to all the
 North-side of the Gulph of *Mexico*.



CHAP. V.

A New and Curious Discovery and Relation of an easy Communication betwixt the River Meschacebe and the South-Sea, which separates America from China, by Means of several large Rivers and Lakes, with a Description of the Coast of the said Sea to the Streights of Uries. As also of a rich and considerable Trade to be carried on from thence to Japan, China and Tartary.

T will be one great Conveniency of this Country, if ever it comes to be settled, that there is an easy Communication therewith, and the *South-Sea*, which

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which lies between *America* and *China*, and that two Ways: By the North Branch of the great Yellow River, by the Natives call'd the River of the *Massorites*, which hath a Course of 500 Miles, Navigable to its Heads or Springs, and which proceeds from a Ridge of Hills somewhat North of *New Mexico*, passable by Horse, Foot, or Waggon in less than half a Day. On the other Side are Rivers, which run into a great Lake, that empties itself by another great Navigable River into the *South Sea*. The same may be said of the River *Meschaouay*, up which our People have been, but not so far as the *Baron le Hontan*, who pass'd on it above 300 Miles almost due West, and declares it comes from the same Ridge of Hills abovemention'd; and that divers Rivers from the other side soon make a large River, which enters into a vast Lake, on which inhabit Two or Three great Nations, much more populous and civiliz'd than other *Indians*; and out of that Lake a great River dismbogues into the *South-Sea*, which is doubtless the same with that beforemention'd, the Head of the Two Rivers being little distant from each other.

About Twelve or Fourteen Years since, I had imparted unto me a Journal from a Gentleman admirably well skill'd in Geography, especially of *America*, who had made thither divers Voyages from *New England*; and all our *English* Plantations in *America*, and

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and visited most Parts of the Gulph of *Mexico*, where he became acquainted with one Captain *Coxton* a famous Privateer, who was towards the latter End of the Reign of King *Charles II.* entertain'd in His Majesty's Service: But whether he was disobliged, or that his Genius prompted him to follow his old Trade, having with his Co-partners fitted up a Ship of Twenty-six Guns, He sailed to the *South-Sea*, with a Design to take the Ship, which comes annually from the *Manillas* or *Philippine* Islands in the *East-Indies* to *Acapulco*, the Chief Port of *Mexico*; which Ship, as he had been well inform'd, usually made that Part of the Continent, that lies between *Japan* and *America*, at a famous Port in 42 Degrees. But when he came to the Head of the Island, or *Peninsula* of *California* (it being too soon by some Months for the putting in Execution his intended Design,) romaging the Coast, he discover'd a great River in about Degrees North-Latitude, which enter'd a great Lake, near the Mouth whereof he found a very convenient Island, where he staid Two or Three Months to refit himself, happening to have a Man on board, who understood the Language of the Country. The Natives finding he was engag'd in an Expedition against the *Spaniards*, treated him very kindly, supply'd him very chearfully with whatsoever he wanted, and he contracted great Friendship with them. He

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calls them the Nation of *Thoya*. The *Spani-
 ards*, as I find in divers of their Expeditions,
 call it *Thoyago*, sometimes *Tejago*. They are
 often at War with the *Spaniards*, who have
 been always repuls'd by them. They bring
 Thirty or Forty Thousand Men in one Bo-
 dy into the Field. These and Two other
 Nations Neighbouring, and not much inferior
 unto them, are accounted the most sensible
 and civiliz'd *Indians* in *America*.

When the Season came fit for their Expe-
 dition, they sail'd West and by South, and
 happen'd to stop upon some Occasion at an
 Island call'd *Eavinda* or *Carinda*, there were
 Five in all near each other, like the *Canary*
 Islands, but lay rounder, and were one with
 another about 50 or 60 Miles in Compass.
 The Inhabitants were not shy of them, but
 supply'd them with Provisions, and brought
 them Gold to barter for such Commodities
 of ours as they lik'd, and in Three or Four
 Days they purchas'd 86 l. Weight of that
 Metal. The Natives told them they were
 sorry they had no more, they taking Care
 to provide only against a certain Time of
 the Year for Persons, who came from the
 Sun-setting at a particular Season and bar-
 ter'd divers Commodities with them for
 Gold. These Traders or Merchants must
 certainly be Inhabitants of *Japan*, which I
 gather from a large Relation in the History
 of that Island, publish'd by the *Dutch*, and
 translated into our Tongue, and makes the

Sixth Volume of *Ogleby's* Collections. They therein declare, That they sent from *Batavia* Two Ships (as they pretended) to discover a Passage from the North-East Part of *Japan*, round *Tartary* to *Europe*; Though, its very probable, they had other Views. These Ships were separated a little East of *Japan* by a Storm; the *Castrilome* proceeded, and found the Streight entering into the Gulph of *Tartary* or *Jesso*, and search'd the Coast on the West-side to 49 Degrees; the other Ship the *Bleskins* having suffer'd much by the Storm, put into the Port of *Namboe*; near the N. E. End of *Japan*, not doubting they should be kindly receiv'd, being in League, and having a Free Trade with that Empire; but while they were refitting, they were unexpectedly surpriz'd by the *Japanese*, sent to Court, and very strictly examin'd, whither they had not been at, or went not to discover the Gold Islands (as they call'd them) to the East, of which Traffick the Emperor is so jealous, that it is Capital for any to go thither except by his Permission, or to declare to others the Distance and Situation thereof; and had not the *Dutch* given uncontrollable Evidence, that they had not been, nor were they going thither, but only upon the forementioned Discovery, they had been all executed.

There are upon the Coast between *America* and *Japan* divers very large and safe Har-

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Harbours, and a very good Climate, the
 Coast stretching South-West, mostly from
 40 to Degrees of North-Latitude. The
 Seas abound with Fish, and the Land with
 Fowl and Venison. The Inhabitants are so-
 ciable and hospitable. I have a Draught
 and Journals of all the Coast from *America*,
 with those of divers Harbours, until you
 are within about 100 Leag. of the Streight
 of *Uries*, which the *Dutch* discover'd about
 Sixty or Seventy Years since, and which is
 the Entrance of the Sea or Gulph of *Tartary*,
 lying 120 Leagues North-East from *Namboe*,
 the most Northerly Haven and Promontory
 of *Japan*. This Streight, or rather, these
 Streights (there being Two made by a long
 Island) are the Inlets into a great Sea or
 Bay, into which disimbogues a vast River,
 on the West-side of it, between 49 and 50
 Degrees of North-Latitude. Navigable ma-
 ny Hundred Miles by the biggest Ships, and
 is made by the Conflux of divers great Ri-
 vers, some of which come from the South-
 West, as *Chingola*, *Hilara*, *Ola*, *Sungoro*, and
 their Fountains, near the great Wall of *Chi-*
na, and run through the Dominions of the
 Eastern *Tartars*, who are now Masters of
China. Other Rivers from the North-West,
 proceed from the Territories of the *Czar* of
Muscovy, who hath built divers large and
 well fortify'd Cities on the Main-River of
Yamouk, and several of its Branches, as *Ne-*
govim, *Nepcha*, *Albazin*, *Argun*, *Nettinskoj*, &c.

This River of *Tamour* or *Amura*, hath a Course, from its furthest Fountains, above 1200 Miles, without any Interruption by Cataracts so frequent in all the other great Rivers in *Muscovy*, as the *Oby*, *Jenisseg* or *Jenisea*, &c. By this River you may Trade with the Inhabitants of *Jedso* for Furs, who have great store, and those very rich. They inhabit all the Coast on both Sides the Mouth of the River, and a considerable Way up it. You may likewise Traffick with the *Muscovites* for the same Commodities, who sell them there for a Fourth Part of what they yeild in *Muscow* or *Archangel*; these Parts being above 4000 Miles almost due East, from *Muscow* their Capital City, a most prodigious, tedious and difficult Journey, as appears by divers large and accurate Journals, which have been many Years publish'd in Print. And by means of the Rivers which come from the South-West, you may correspond with the *Eastern Tartars*, *Chinese*, and the great rich Kingdom of *Tanguth*, all now united under one and the same Emperor, being very civiliz'd Nations, and kind to Strangers. To say nothing of the great and rich *Peninsula* of *Corea*, which is contiguous to one or two Branches of this River, was once a Province of *China*, hath the same Manners and Language, and is now Tributary to the present Emperour. This River and its Branches are in a good Clime, it never varying

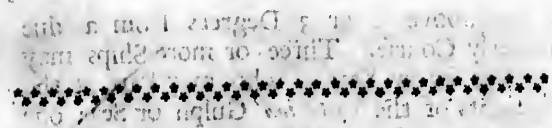
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rying above 2 or 3 Degrees from a due
Easterly Course. Three or more Ships may
be sent every Year, who may Part at the
Streights of the *Tartarian* Gulph or Sea; one
for *Yedzo* and the River; another for *Japan*,
and a Third for *North China* to the great
City *Tunxo*, the Port of *Pekin*, the Capital
of that Kingdom, from which it is not a-
bove One Days Journey by Land or Wa-
ter. And there is not a better Commodi-
ty, or of which more Profit may be made,
than of the Furrs, which are so easily pro-
cur'd, and so soon brought unto that Im-
perial City, where, in the Court and a-
mong the *Grandees*, there is a prodigious
Consumption of them, and most extrava-
gant Prices given for them, especially those
of the better Sort, tho' even the meanest
come to an extraordinary good Market.

Thus, after a thorough Search and Dis-
covery both by Sea and Land, have I gi-
ven the Reader a Topographical Descripti-
on of a Country, the timely Possession and
due Improvement whereof by the *English*
may be more beneficial to them, than all
the other Colonies they are at present pos-
sels'd of: Besides that they will thereby se-
cure forever all the rest of our Plantations
upon the Continent of *America*, which if
this Country be by them neglected, and
suffer'd to remain in the Hands of any am-
bitious, Politick and powerful Prince or Po-
tentate, may be distress'd, conquer'd or ut-
terly exterminated.

C H A P.



CHAP. VI.

An Account of the useful Animals, Vegetables, Metals, Minerals, and other rich and valuable Commodities, which are naturally produced, or may with Industry be rais'd in this Province.

IN a new Colony the first Care is to provide Food for their Subsistence. The great Duke of *Rhos* famous for Wisdom and Valour, who hath written so many celebrated Treatises, especially relating to Military Affairs, and Politicks, advances it as a Maxim, That he who will be a great Warrior, must in the first Place make Provision for the Belly; and in the late War with the *French*, our seasonable and plentiful Supplies of the Soldiers hath not a little contributed to our wonderful Successes; and

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and both strengthened and animated our Troops, to perform such Acts of Valour, as will be celebrated in Future Ages. The *Spaniards* tell a pretty, and I think instructive Story, That upon the Discovery of the immense Riches contain'd in the Mountain *Potosi* in *Peru*, two *Spaniards* resorted thither; the one bought Slaves, hir'd Servants, Overseers, and found a rich Vein of Silver Oar: The other (Land being then Common in the Neighbourhood) fed Sheep. The Mine Master wanting Wool for the cloathing of his Servants (that Place being much colder than others in the same Latitude) and Food for his Overseers (who could not be satisfied, being *Spaniards*, with the poor Fare of the *Indians* and *Negroes*) bought Flesh and Wool of the Shepherd, and after some few Years the Shepherd grew rich, and the Master-Miner poor. If the *Spaniards* had further improv'd this Notion, the *English*, *Dutch* and *French*, had not exchange'd so many of their Manufactures for Gold and Silver; so that they are the richest and poorest Nation in the Southern Part of *Europe*.

And even our own Nation hath not totally escap'd this Misfortune; for how many have I known that carried competent Estates to *North America*, neglecting Tillage, and breeding Cattle, in a few Years their Servants have been their Equals, and sometimes Superiors; such is the Force of Pru-

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dence and Industry, But as for our Country of *Carolina*, if Persons, who carry over Effects and Servants, be not sottishly foolish, or supinely negligent, they cannot fail of improving their own Fortunes, and without Injury to themselves, contribute to make others easy, and comparatively happy.

I will not say that Masters and Superintendants of any Sort or Kind, need take nothing with them, but that they will find all Things necessary and convenient to their Hands: Doubtless Common Sense will teach them, they ought to have at least Half a Years Provisions of Things necessary, until they are acquainted with the Natives, and have establish'd a Friendship and Correspondency with them: But abundance of Trouble and Expence will be sav'd in Planting this Country, which could not be well avoided in those the *English* have hitherto settled on the Continent or in their Islands. For Bread in this Country, we have a great Advantage at first coming. They may have *Indian* Corn of the Inhabitants, who have almost every where Two, and in some Places Three Crops in a Year; and I have been very credibly inform'd, that when the New comes in, they cast away a great Part of the Old to make Room in their little Granaries. Besides all along the Coast, and 2 or 300 Miles up the Country from the Sea, they have the Root *Mandihoca*, whereof *Cassavi* Bread and Flower is made, whereupon almost all *America*

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between the Tropicks doth subsist, (excepting
 what is brought them at great Expence from
Europe, or our Northern Plantations) and
 which many esteem as good a Nourishment
 as our Manchet, and six times cheaper.

Besides, this Country naturally affords a-
 nother Sort of excellent Corn, which is the
 most like Oats of any *European* Grain, but
 longer and larger; and I have been assur'd
 by many very credible Persons, who often,
 out of Curiosity had divers Ways prepar'd
 it, that it far exceeds our best Oatmeal.
 This is not sown and cultivated by the *In-
 dians*, but grows spontaneously in Marshy
 Places, in and by the Sides of Rivers, like
 Reeds or Rushes. The *Indians* when it is
 ripe take Handfulls, shake them into their
 Canows; what escapes them falling into the
 Water, without any further Trouble, pro-
 duces the next Years Crop. Rice may be
 there rais'd in as great Plenty as in *Ca-
 rolina*. For Fruits, they have not divers
 growing in *Europe*, which were once Stran-
 gers to us, and by Art and Industry in
 some Measure naturaliz'd; but they have
 others little, if at all Inferior, such as
 most excellent Limes or wild Lemons, and
 Prunes, growing in the open Fields with-
 out Culture, which they eat plentifully,
 immediately from the Trees, and keep
 dry for Winter Provision. Many, who
 have tasted both, unanimously affirm, they
 never did meet with either Sort in *Europe*
 comparable

comparable thereunto : And those dry'd will not prove a contemptible Commodity, when we contract Friendship with the Natives, who being directed by us how to gather and order them, would supply us with great Quantities, not only for our own Subsistence and Delight, but even for Exportation. Besides, the Tunas a most delicious Fruit, especially in hot Weather, and also not only agreeable to the Palate, but Salubrious, and as our *Europeans* call it, when in Maturity, their Cordial Julep.

I now come to that Tree, I mean the Vine, which a great Part of the World almost idolizes. I know, there have been great Disputes amongst the learn'd, (and positively determin'd by *Mahomet* and the *Mahometans* all over the World,) whether it had not been better for Mankind it had never existed, considering how much that noble Juice hath been abus'd, and how often it has been the Cause of numberless Calamities. For my own particular, I must own it is my Opinion, that, next to Bread which is the Staff of Life, it is one of the greatest, meerly material Comforts, we in these Northern Climates enjoy; and having been long thereunto accusom'd, when transplanted into a more Southern Country, we shall hanker after it: And if we cannot have good of our own Produce, we shall certainly have Recourse to Foreigners, and purchase it at any Rate, and thereby improve-

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rish our Infant Colony. But thanks to Al-
mighty God, who hath not only so long,
so wonderfully, favour'd the *English* Nation
in their own Island, but takes Care even of
them, who some account their Out-casts,
tho' they have the true *English* Courage,
Love to their Country, and contribute, per-
haps as much, to its Wealth and Welfare by
their Industry, as an equal Number, of
their Rank and Quality, they have left be-
hind. But, to put a Period to this Digres-
sion, Vines of divers Sorts and Kinds grow
naturally in this Country. We have alrea-
dy discover'd and distinguish'd Five or Six
Sorts very different from each other; but
in such great Plenty, that in a Thousand
Places, either upon the Continent, or in the
Islands, especially in or near the great Ri-
vers, they make your Journies shorter, by
intangling your Legs, it being natural for
them to run upon the Ground, unless they
meet with Trees, up which they creep,
loaded with Clusters of Grapes, of some
Sorts, commonly half a Yard, sometimes 2
Foot long. It is true some of these Grapes,
for want of Culture, tho' large as Damsons,
have great Stones, and a tough Skin; yet
they might be easily meliorated by *European*
Skill; tho' as they are, especially Two or
Three Sorts of the smaller Kind, are as
grateful to the Palate, as most we have in
England; but the very worst, duly manag-
ed, produces Brandy, hardly inferior to any
in

in *Europe*; so that had we Vessels to distill, and skilful Operators, we might soon abate the Price of that Liquor in *England*, and our Plantations and keep a sufficient Reserve for ourselves.

And further, when we have once obtain'd the Skill of Meliorating the Grapes, we shall also produce not only as good Wine, but also as good Raisins, as in most Countries of *Europe*; the Climate being admirably adapted thereunto; and thereby not only supply ourselves and Neighbouring Colonies, but somewhat abate the Expence of our Mother, good *Old England*, from whom we proceed, and upon whom we, and (I hope and believe) all our other Colonies, will not only acknowledge their sole Dependence, but ever desire, with the utmost of their Power, to manifest, upon all Occasions, their Love and Gratitude.

But Corn and Drink are not sufficient for *Englishmen*, who are us'd to feed upon good Beef, Mutton, Bacon, Veal and Pork: Therefore for the Encouragement of such as shall hereafter inhabit this Province, they will find good Beef, and consequently Veal, there being a Sort of Kine natural to this Country, which, though they differ a little in Shape from ours (having a Bunch upon their Shoulders, which is delicious Food) yet otherways are not in the least inferior to our Bulls and Cows, and they make them Oxen when they please; and by dry Fodder

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still Oxen like those in *England*; but, as
they are without Art and Care, they almost
equal our grass Cattle. There are also Sheep
of the *Spanish* Breed in good Numbers, whose
Flesh is as good as ours, and their Wooll
better; as also Hogs very plentiful, on the
Sea-Coast especially, and some within Land,
tho' not so numerous, Acorns, Chesnuts, and
other Maists abounding in this Country, ren-
der them more grateful Food, (as all who
have fed upon them affirm) than ours in *Eng-
land*; and fit for Exportation for the Islands.

Next to Food we are to consider a very
material Circumstance, and that is, Cattle
for Draught, and Horses for Riding, which
are carried into the Plantations, whither on
the Continent, or in the Islands. These are
already prepar'd unto your Hands, with no
great Trouble and Expence. For Horses, they
are commonly us'd among the *Indians* on
the West-side of the great River for Riding
and Burthens, as amongst us, tho' they
have not improv'd them for Draught, be-
ing totally ignorant of Coaches, Waines,
Carts or Plows, unto all which they may
soon by Care and Skill be adapted. And
the Price of a good Horse will not amount
unto above Five Shillings of our *European*
Commodities at first Cost, as I am well
assur'd by Traders, who have been offer'd
a very good one for a very ordinary Hac-
chet. And as for Oxen for Plow and Cart,
when their young Males are castrated, they
will

will be as tame and as serviceable as our Oxen; tho' amongst the *Tartars*, from whom these Kine originally came, the great Bulls, of almost twice the Strength and Bigness of ours, are by them so far tam'd, that they employ them to draw their Houses or Huts put upon Carts many Hundred Miles, as they have occasion to remove their Habitations, which is only for convenient Pasture, marching in the Winter to the South, in the Summer to the North. This Sort of Cattle are not only useful for Food and Labour, but also for their Hair, or rather Wool, which is very long, very thick, and very fine, and I think, as do many others who understand the Use of it, for Hats, Cloathing, and divers other Necessaries, with some small suitable Addition or Mixtures, is preferable to Common Wool. Their Skins may be partly imported to *England*, and partly employ'd in our own Colony for Harness, Boots, Shoes, and many other Uses.

Besides, we are near *New Mexico*, all which Country generally employ for Carriage mighty great and strong Mules, produc'd by *Asses*, or Male Asses, many of which there are of abundantly greater Bigness, Strength, and Mettle, than in *Europe*, which with the Mares of that Country would produce an excellent Breed, if it be thought advantageous to raise them.

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There are several Tracts of Land in this
 Country that would suit very well with
 Cammels, many of which are employ'd by
 the *Spaniards*, especially in *Peru* and *Terra
 Firma*, or the South-part of the Gulph of
Mexico. They have them mostly from the
Canary Islands, and some from *Africa*. They
 stand well in *America*, are very useful, and
 a very little Trouble and Charge will sub-
 sist them.

The wild Animals of this Country, besides
 the Elk or Buffalo abovemention'd, are Pan-
 thers, Bears, Wolves, Wild Cats, none of
 which are hurtful to Mankind; Deer of di-
 vers Sorts, Bever, Otter, Fox, Racoons,
 Squirrels, Martins, and Conies between ours
 and Hares in great Abundance; as likewise
 a Rat with a Bag under its Throat, where-
 in it conveys its Young when forc'd to fly.
 All these are useful for their Furrs or Skins,
 and some for Food; but I think it not
 material nor consistent with my design'd Bre-
 vity to enter into a particular Description
 of them: No more than of the following
 Birds or Wild Fowl found all over the Coun-
 try, Sea-shore, and Rivers, such as Eagles,
 Goffe Hawks, Falcons, Jer-Falcons and most
 other Birds of Prey that are in *Europe*; Great
 Companies of Turkeys, Bustards, Pheasants,
 Partridges, Pidgeons, Thrushes, Black-birds,
 Snipes, Cranes, Swans, Geese, Ducks, Teale,
 Pellicans, Parrots, and many other Sorts of
 curious Birds differing from ours.

For

For Cloathing, tho' we may reasonably suppose, that by our Correspondence with our Native Country, we may be supply'd there; with, as also with Beds, Carpets, Coverlets, &c. yet it would not be amiss, if in the Infancy of this Colony, the poorer Sort were encourag'd to manufacture the Wool of Sheep and Kine, as also Cotton, to supply their urgent Necessities. Hats may be made of the long soft Hair of the Kine mix'd, if need be, with a little of the Hair or Wool of *Beaver*, both which are in great Plenty, and easily procur'd, and nothing wanting but a few Artists to manufacture them as in *England*.

I have receiv'd Information from divers Persons, who unanimously affirm, That some of the most civiliz'd Nations in this Country, especially of the better Sort, are cloath'd with a Substance like good Course, servicable Linnen, very White. Upon Inquiry, they found it was made with the inward Bark of Trees, which grow plentifully there, and is as becoming as most of the ordinary Linnen of *Europe*; and by the Relation of the Natives no less durable. Of the same and other Barks, they make Thread, Cords and Ropes, of divers Lengths, and Magnitudes, which might be greatly improv'd by our *English* Planters.

Olives would certainly grow here as well as in *New Spain*, where they thrive, especially in those Parts contiguous to our Country

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try, and are not inferior, either for eating
 or making Oil, to those of *Spain* and *Por-
 tugal*: As also Almonds, several affirming,
 particularly, I remember, the famous *Acofta*
 writes concerning the Productions of the
West-Indies, where he long resided, that they
 far exceed those of *Spain* or any other Part
 of *Europe*: But for political Reasons, both
 they and Vines are forbidden to be us'd for
 the Production of Oil or Wine.

Currants also would probably prosper in
 this Country, the Climate being much of
 the same Nature and Latitude with the
 Islands of *Zant*, and *Cephelonia*, from whence
 we now do generally bring them; and the
 famous City of *Corinth*, from which they
 derive their Name, and from whence they
 were transplanted to the foremention'd Islands;
 the *Latin* Name being *Vva Corimbiaca*, or
 Grapes of *Corinth*, which we corruptly call
 Currants, instead of *Corinths*. These Three
 Commodities were thought so needful, that
 King *Charles II.* with the Advice of His
 Council, gave great Encouragement, in His
 Patent for *Carolina*, to the Proprietors, Plan-
 ters or any others, who should produce and
 import them to *England*; As also Capers and
 some other Commodities there mention'd.

Cotton grows wild in the Codd and in
 great Plenty, may be manag'd and improv'd
 as in our Islands, and turn to as great
 Account; and in Time perhaps manufactu-
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red either in the Country or in *Great-Britain*, which will render it a Commodity still more valuable.

Pearls are to be found in great Abundance in this Country: The *Indians* put some Value upon them, but not so much as on the colour'd Beads we bring them. On the whole Coast of this Province, for 200 Leagues, there are many vast Beds of Oysters, which breed Pearls, as has been found in divers Places: But, which is very remarkable, far from the Sea in fresh Water Rivers and Lakes, there is a Sort of Shell-Fish between a Muscle and a Pearl Oyster, wherein are found abundance of Pearls, and many of an unusual Magnitude. The *Indians*, when they take the Oysters, broil them over the Fire 'till they are fit to eat, keeping the large Pearls they find in them, which by the Heat are tarnish'd and lose their Native Lustre: But when we have taught them the right Method, doubtless it would be a very profitable Trade. There are two Places we already know within Land, in each of which there is a great Pearl Fishery: One about 120 Leagues up the River *Meschacebe*, on the West-side, in a Lake made by the River of the *Naches*, about 40 Miles from its Mouth, where they are found in great Plenty and many very large. The other on the River *Chiaba*, which runs into the *Coza* or *Cassaw* River (as

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(as our *English* calls it) and which comes
from the N. E. and after a Course of some
Hundred Miles disimbogues into the Gulph
of *Florida*, about 100 Miles to the East of
the *Meschacebe*.

The judicious and faithful Writer of the
famous Expedition of *Ferdinando Soto*, who
was therein from the Beginning unto the
End, acquaints us, That when they came
to *Cutifachia*, the chief of that Country find-
ing they valu'd Pearl, offer'd to load all their
Horses therewith, which were at least Two
Hundred. And to confirm them in the Be-
lief of what they advanc'd, carried them
unto Two of their chief Temples, where
they found vast Quantities, but took only
Fourteen Bushels for a Shew to the *Hsuana*,
and other of the *Spanish* Dominions, to en-
courage the Peopling of this Colony, not
being willing to incumber their Hories with
more, their Welfare and Success depending
much upon their Horsemen, the *Indians* be-
ing abundantly more afraid of them than
the Foot; whose Guns being useles after a
short Time for want of Powder, they only
made Use of Cross-Bows. And *Garzilassa*,
who was not with *Soto*, but writ only up-
on Memoirs he receiv'd from divers who
were present, gives a more full Account of
the prodigious Quantity of Pearls in that
Country, affirming, the *Spaniards* calculated
them to amount unto a Thousand Bushels.

And afterwards when the *Spaniards* at *Chia-ha* were gathering Oysters for their Food, they found many large Pearls, and one particularly that was priz'd at Four Hundred Ducats, not having lost the least of its Lustre, being taken out of a Raw Oyster. And that one *Terron* a *Spaniard* had above Six Pounds Weight of Pearl very large, and mostly of a beautiful Lustre, and were valu'd at Six Thousand Ducats.

It need not seem incredible, that Pearl should be taken in fresh Water Lakes and Rivers, there being many Relations of unquestionable Reputation, which declare, very good and large Pearls are found in divers Parts of *China*, and the Countries to the West and South-West of their great Wall (with which Quotations I will not enlarge this Discourse) as will appear by reading the *China Atlas* of *Martinius*, *Marcus Paulus Venetus*, and other credible Writers on Lakes and fresh Water Rivers.

Cochineal is a Commodity of great Value, very necessary as the World goes, and costs this Nation annually great Sums of Money, which may be all sav'd, there being in this Province sufficient to furnish both us, and our Neighbours, who are no less fond of it than ourselves. There have been great Enquiries, and many Disputes, about the Original of this Commodity, which is the famous Ingredient for dying in Grain, the
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Purple and Scarlet Colours, generally esteem-
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This noble Ingredient for dying, is pro-
duc'd by a Tree or Shrub call'd the Tunal
or Tuna, of which there are divers Sorts;
some bearing an excellent Fruit very plea-
sant and wholesome. It is made of certain
Insects breeding in the Fruit of this Plant,
when it is well husbanded, and are thereun-
to fastn'd, cover'd with a small fine Webb,
which doth Compass them about, and when
come to Maturity they eat through it, fall off
the Tree, and being carefully gather'd, dry'd,
and curiously put up, are sent to *Spain*, and
thence distributed to most civiliz'd Parts of
Europe, and *Asia*. *Acosta* tells us, That in
the Fleet wherein he return'd from *Mexico*,
that Province only, shipp'd 5677 Arobes,
each whereof is 25 l. Weight, and valu'd at
283750 Peices of Eight. The Cochineal is
of two Sorts, one growing Wild, which they
call *Silvester*. This, tho' it gives a good
Price, is far short of that, which is duly
cultivated in Gardens and Fields, much after
the manner the *English* do Tobacco in their
Plantations. This Province both on the East
and West-side of the *Mesabacbe*, from the
Gulph of *Mexico*, some Hundred Miles up
the Country, abounds with all Sorts of Tu-
nals, or Tuna's (as some style them) usually
found in the Province of *Mexico*, which bor-
ders upon it, and is only divided by an
imaginary Line, from the Degrees of 30 to

36. When this Country is settled, and we set upon this Manufacture, the *Indians* may be very helpful unto us, it being easy Labour, and wherein we need only employ their Women and Young People, if their Men, who are generally very lazy, decline it.

The Plant of which Indico is made, is very frequent in most of the Southern Parts of this Country, and may possibly produce better than that made in our Islands of *Jamaica*, &c. This Province being in the same Latitude with *Agra* and *Byana*, Territories in the great *Mogul's* Country, whose Indico is accounted the best of its Kind in the World, and is double the Price of ours. It is easily made, and the *Indians* may be assisting to us herein, if we think fit to undertake it. Besides if we believe that judicious natural Historian *Hernando*, there is in *Mexico*, and consequently here (being much the same Climate) a Plant or little Shrub, which produces an Indico abundantly more noble, and the Colour more lively, than that which is the Common Indico. This the *Spaniards* call *Azul*, as being like *Ultramarine*.

Ambergris or grey Amber, is often found upon this Coast from the Cape of *Florida* to *Mexico*, which is of great Value. The best (for there are divers Sorts) is of equal worth to its weight in Gold. This is agreed upon by the Learned, to be a Bitumen or Naptha, which comes from certain Springs

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or Fountains, that empty themselves into
the Sea, and is coagulated by the Salt-Wa-
ter, as Succinum, commonly call'd Amber,
from another Sort of Bitumen or Naptha,
and in Storms cast upon the Coast. The
same Ambergris is also found upon the East-
side of the Cape or *Peninsula of Florida*, the
Bahama Islands, in the *East-Indies*, and *Brasil*,
and sometimes great Lumps, even upon the
Coast of *Cornwall* and *Ireland*. And among
others, I have read of a Piece weighing
Eighty Pounds, cast upon the Coast of *Corn-
wall*, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* which
was bigger, till diminish'd by the Country-
man who found it, by greasing his Cart
Wheels, and Boots, but discover'd acciden-
tally by an intelligent Gentleman, who ri-
ding by one of his Carts, and perceiving a
very grateful Smell, enquir'd of the Man
whence it proceeded; he told him he had
found a nasty Greese on the Shore, which
he hop'd would have sav'd him the Expence
of Kitchin Stuff and Tarr for Carts, Har-
ness, and Boots, but it was of so poysonous
a Smell, that they were not able to en-
dure it. The Gentleman desiring to see the
Remainder, found it what he expected,
purchas'd it at a very easy Rate, presented
it unto the Queen, and was requited in
Places or Employments far beyond the Va-
lue of it.

There is found in great Quantities upon
the same Coast on the Shore to the East and

West of the *Mefhacebe*, especially after high South Winds, a Sort of Stone Pitch by the *Spaniards* call'd *Copec*, which they likewise find in the *South-Sea* upon the Coast of *Peru*. They mix it with Grefe to make it more liquid, and use it as Pitch for their Vessels, and affirm it to be better in hot Countries, not being apt to melt with the Heat of the Sun or Weather. And at *Trinidad* a large Island over against the great River of *Oro-nogue*, there is a Mountain of the said Substance, of which Sir *Walter Raleigh* gives an Account in his Expedition, so fatal unto him, of the Discovery of the said River; and several Navigators since have done the same. *Acosta*, the famous Author of the natural History of the *West-Indies*, affirms it to be generated of an Oil, which empties itself, he knows not how, into several Parts of the Ocean, in so great Quantities, that the Sailors, when at a Loss, know where they are by its Floating on the Sea, or the Smell thereof, which, he says, they scented at a considerable Distance. The *English* sent to discover the River *Mefhacebe*, affirm the same, and that they found it in two Places, which I have well mark'd. Moreover, that the Sea was cover'd with an Oil or Slime, as they stile it, which had a very strong Smell for many Leagues together. I suppose they had much the same Conceptions with the Countryman beforemention'd, and therefore their Curiosity did not prompt them to take it up, and examine

examine its Qualities ; tho' probably , it might be of the same Nature and Use, with that of divers Wells in the Province of *Adi- orbigan* in *Persia*, near the *Caspian* Sea, whence they fetch it many Hundred Miles on Camels, being us'd to burn it in Lamps instead of Oil, it emitting a most grateful and wholsome Odour. I might add *Sperma Cete* Whales, out of which that Substance is extracted, are sometimes kill'd by the Natives, and sometimes by Storms, as it were shipwreck'd on the Shore, but either of these seldom happening, there can be no great Dependance or Expectation from them.

Salt is of great Use, especially unto *Euro-peans*, without which they cannot well subsist, being accustom'd thereunto from their Infancy, and without which Food hath no Relish. Besides it is suppos'd, that it prevents Putrefaction, and innumerable Diseases ; and in Foreign Countries, where it hath been wanting, they have greatly suffer'd. It is moreover necessary to preserve Fish and Flesh, which without it cannot be long kept sweet. In this Country it may be easily and abundantly procur'd. We know divers Places, on both Sides of the River, where there are many Springs and Lakes, producing plentifully excellent Salt ; and also one Mine of Rock-Salt, almost clear as Cristal, and probably there may be many more of the same. By these we may not only supply ourselves with what

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is necessary for our ordinary daily Food, during the Winter or other Seasons, but also furnish our (I may call them Neighbour) Plantations in the Islands, (we not being very remote from them,) with Fish, Flesh, and Salt; when by Reason of War, or other sinister Accidents, they cannot receive due and expected Recruits from *England* or elsewhere.

Silk is a Commodity of great Use in *England* for many Manufactures, it being imported to us from *France, Italy, Sicily, Turkey,* and the *East-Indies*; and there is no Foreign Commodity, which exhausts more of our Treasure. I am not so vain as to promise, this Country can furnish *Great-Britain* with so much Silk, as is therein manufactured, which would amount to above half a Million or a Million *Sterling* annually: But if this Province is ever settled, (it abounding in most Parts with Forests of Mulberry Trees, both White and Red) and we keep a good Correspondence with the Natives, which is both our Duty and Interest, certainly a considerable Quantity of Silk may be here produced. It hath been already experimented, in *South Carolina*, by Sir *Nathaniel Johnson* and others, which would have return'd to great Account, but that they wanted Hands, Labourers being not to be hir'd but at a vast Charge. Yet if the Natives or *Negroes* were employ'd, who delight in such easy light Labours, we could have that done; for

daily Food, during the Seasons, but also from our Neighbour) (we not being supplied with Fish, Flesh, or other Commodities of War, or otherwise cannot receive from *England* or

any great Use in *England*, it being imported from *Italy, Sicily, Turkey*, there is no Fear of exhausting more of our Soil so vain as to provide to furnish *Great-Britain* is therein manufactured to above half a Million annually: But if we could (it abounding in the Soil of *Mulberry Trees*, and we keep a good Stock of Natives, which is certainly a Consequence) may be here proposed, and already experimented, as *Nathaniel Johnson* has already had return'd to them they wanted Hands, but they can be hir'd but at a dear Rate; Natives or *Negroes* will be delighted in such easy Labour, and have that done; for

for less than One Shilling, which costs them more than six. Now I appeal to all good *Englishmen*, if we can raise only a Tenth Part of the Silk expended in *Great-Britain*, &c. and perhaps half an Age hence the Fifth, whether it would not be very beneficial to our Native Country, and a little Check upon others, with whom we deal in that Commodity, by letting them know, if they are unreasonable and exorbitant in their Demands, that we may in a short Time supply ourselves, in a great Measure, from our own Plantations? I am not ignorant there are several Sorts of Silks, proper for divers distinct Uses, as of *China, Bengale*, and other Parts of the *East-Indies, Persia, Turkey, Naples*, and *Sicily*; for what Manufactures ours is most proper, I know not; but it hath given a good Price, and Experience may teach us to raise for more Uses than one. I would advise my Countrymen, when they set up this Manufacture, to imitate the *Chinese*, who sow the *Mulberry* Seeds as we do Pot-herbs, and to mow those of one Years growth for the Young *Silk Worms*, the Leaves being short and tender, fit Food for them when fresh hatched; and the Second for them when in their Infancy, as I may deservedly stile it; when grown strong they may be supply'd with Leaves from the Trees; which Method secures them from the Diseases, whereunto they are obnoxious, when fed from the Beginning,

Beginning, with great rank Leaves, saves much Trouble, and lessens the Number of Hands to attend them, which is the greatest Expence.

Hemp and Flax are not only Materials for divers Manufactures in *England*, but exceedingly useful, and indeed almost necessary in a new Colony, to supply them with Course Linnens of divers Kinds, whereof, if we made much and finer, it would be no Injury to our Mother *England*, who hath most from Foreign Parts; as also Cordage, Thread, Twine for Nets, and other Uses. The Plants which produce Hemp and Flax, are very common in this Country, and abundantly sufficient to supply not only the Necessities thereof, but likewise of the whole *British* Nation. Besides we have a Grass, as they call it Silk Grass, which makes very pretty Stuffs, such as come from the *East-Indies*, which they call *Herba Scuffs*, whereof a Garment was made for Queen *Elizabeth*, whose Ingredient came from Sir *Walter Raleigh's* Colony, by him call'd *Virginia*, Now *North-Carolina*, a Part of this Province, which, to encourage Colonies and Plantations, she was pleas'd to wear for divers Weeks.

This Country affords excellent Timber for Building Ships, as Oak, Fir, Cedar, Spruce, and divers other Sorts: And as I said before, Flax and Hemp for Cordage and Sails; as likewise Iron for Nails and Anchors. But
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without Tarr, Pitch, and Rosin, a Ship can never be well equipp'd; wherefore there are divers Places in this Country near the Sea and great Rivers, which were otherwise useles, being the most sandy barren Parts of the Country, wherein that Tree grows which produces all those Materials for Naval Architecture; the same Tree likewise produces Turpentine, which is no contemptible Commodity. This Tree being peirc'd, and a Vessel conveniently fastn'd unto or plac'd under the Aperture, the Turpentine distills plentifully into it: If cut, and a Hole made under the Tree in the Sand (for in that Soil it generally grows) the Turpentine by the Influence of the Air and Sun, without any further Trouble, becomes good Rosin. Pitch and Tarr are made by cutting the dry Trees into Scantlings, taking the Knotts of old Trees fallen, and the rest of the Wood rotted, burning, as you make here Charcoal, covering with Turf, and leaving Orifices for as much Air as will keep the Fire from extinguishing. The Moisture partly Aqueous, partly Bituminous, runs by a gentle Descent into a Pit, what swims is Tarr, which inflam'd to a certain Degree and extinguish'd is Pitch.

I suppose it will not seem a Grievance for us to build Ships in this Country to bring Home our Native Commodities, when it is allow'd in our other Plantations, and
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supposed to save us a vast Expence of Boards, Masts, Yards, &c. which were formerly brought us from *Norway* and *Sweden*, where its well known, that three Parts in four are pay'd for in ready Money, and not a Fourth in our own Native Commodities or Manufactures. Besides the Pitch, Tarr, Rosin and Turpentine, the Produce of the Trees beforemention'd, the Ashes which remain, with; a very small Accession, and little Trouble, will make Pot-Ashes, no contemptible Commodity, and which costs *England* every Year to Foreign Parts, (as I have been inform'd by competent Judges) above Fifty Thousand Pounds: But I will not insist further hereon, or manifest what great Quantities hereof may easily be made, and how much stronger, than most of that we import from *Russia*, *Livonia*, *Courland*, *Prussia*, *Sweden*, *Norway*, and other Countries; we having so many other valuable Commodities to employ our Time and Labour about.

The mention of Pot-Ashes, so much us'd by Soap-Boilers and Dyers, brings to mind several Materials for Dying. This Country affords Logwood, otherwise call'd Campeche-Wood, and many other Dying Woods, Fustick, &c. which, divers, who try'd them, affirm, are not inferior to those growing on the opposite side of the Gulph, in the *Spanish* Dominions, whence we have hitherto receiv'd them, with much Charge, Hazard
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in this Country, divers Shrubs and Plants,
whose Roots even as us'd by the *Indians*;
die the finest and most durable Colours,
Black, Yellow, Blue, and especially Red;
which if planted, and cultivated, as *Ma-*
ther Wood, and Saffron amongst us, might
probably be beneficial unto the Undertak-
ers.

Some Persons are very inquisitive, whe-
ther this Country produces Gemms: I pre-
tend not to the Knowledge of Diamonds,
Rubies and Balasses, Saphires, Emeralds, or
Chrysolites; all that have come to my
Knowledge are Amethysts, of which there
are very fine and large, and to the *West-*
Turchoises, thought to be as large and good
as any in the known World; and possibly
upon Inquiry and diligent Search, others
may be found.

We have an Account of *Lapis Lazuli*,
which is an Indication, as Mine-Masters
generally affirm, that Gold is not far off.
I never did see or hear of any *Lapis Lazuli*
extraordinary good, but had visible Streaks,
or Veins of pure Gold: But tho' it is not
ordinarily reckon'd amongst precious Stones,
yet, if good in its Kind, it is sold for its
Weight in Gold, to make that glorious
Azure call'd Ultramarine, without which no
marvellous, and durable Painting can be
made. And Monsieur *Turnesort* in his Voy-
age to the *Levant* observes, That besides
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that *Lazuli* is found in Gold-Mines, there seem to be in this Stone some Threads of Gold as it were still uncorrupted.

I had almost forgot to communicate two Commodities one for the Health, the other for the Defence of our Bodies. The former is a Shrub call'd Cassine, much us'd and celebrated by the Natives, the Leaves whereof dry'd will keep very long, of which several People have had many Years Experience. The *Indians* drink plentifully thereof, (as we do Tea in *Europe*, and the *Chineses*, from whom it is exported) more especially when they undertake long and dangerous Expeditions against their Enemies, affirming, it takes away Hunger, Thirst, Weariness, and that tormenting Passion, Fear, for Twenty-four Hours. And none amongst them are allow'd to drink it, but those, who have well deserv'd by their Military Atchievements, or otherwise obtain'd the Favour of their petty Roytelets.

The latter is Salt-Peter, which may probably be here procur'd, cheap and plentifully, there being at certain Seasons of the Year most prodigious Flights of Pidgeons, I have been assur'd by some who have seen them, above a League long, and half as broad. These come, many Flocks successively, much the same Course, roost upon the Trees in such Numbers, that they often break the Boughs, and leave prodigious Heaps of Dung behind them; from which, with good

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good Management, and very little Expence,
great Quantities of the best Salt-Peter may
be extracted.

Having given an Account of the most
valuable Animals and Vegetables this
Country produces, for Food and other
Uses, as well as Materials for Trade and
Manufacture, Some, who have heard or
read of the immense Riches in Gold and
Silver, that are annually exported from *Pe-
ru, Mexico*, and other Territories of the
Spaniards in *America* to *Spain*, and of the
incredible Quantities of Gold that have been
imported from *Brazil* into *Portugal*, for above
Thirty Years past (The Benefit of which
all the World knows we have shar'd in)
will be ready to enquire, whether the like
Mines exist in this Country? Whereunto
it may be answer'd; were there no such
Mines, yet where there is so good,
rich, fertile Land; so pure and healthful
an Air and Climate; such an Abundance
of all Things for Food and Raiment; valua-
ble Materials for Domestic and Foreign
Trade; these Advantages alone, if industri-
ously improv'd, and prudently manag'd, will
in the Event, bring in Gold and Silver
by the Ballance of Trade, as in the Case
of *England* and *Holland*; who without Mines
of Gold or Silver, are perhaps the richest
Nations, for the Quantity of Land they pos-
sess, and Number of Inhabitants, in the
whole Commercial World. And its well
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known, that we and some other industrious *Europeans* receive, in Exchange for our Commodities, the greatest Part of the Wealth, which comes in Bullion from the *West-Indies*, either to *Spain* or *Portugal*. But not to discourage any whose Genius inclines them to the Discovery and Working of Mines, I will add, Who knows, but we may have here as rich as any in the known World? Who hath searched? As *Tacitus* said of *Germany* in the Height of the *Roman Empire*; I mean the Reign of the great *Trajan*, Sixteen Hundred Years since. Yet afterwards there were found, Gold, Silver, Lead, Tin, Copper, Quick-silver, Spalten, Antimony, Vitriol, the best in the World, Blue, Green, and White; besides many other Mineral Productions, which are now wrought to the great Advantage of divers Sovereign Princes and their Subjects.

But to make a more particular Reply to such Suggestions. They may be assur'd, that Copper is in Abundance, and so fine, that it is found in Plates, Bitts and Pieces very pure without Melting, of which considerable Quantities have been gather'd on the Surface of the Earth. And they who have tried some of the Oar a firm, by common Methods, it gives above Forty per Cent. The famous *Alonso Barba*, who hath given an admirable Account of the Mines the *Spaniards* have discover'd in *America*, and the Ways of working them, assures us, that besides

besides the Mines abounding in that Metal near the Surface of the Earth, they found, digging deeper, that they prov'd the richest Silver Mines, they have hitherto discover'd. And all agree, the Gold extract'd out of Copper, is Finer, of a higher Tincture, or more Caratts, than that extract'd from Silver or any other Metal; and that without the tedious Process of burning several Times before Melting, employ'd constantly, in order to the extracting Copper, by Swedes and other European Nations.

Lead is there in great Quantities. What has already been discover'd, is more than sufficient for Common Use, and the Oar affords Sixty per Cent.

I need not perhaps mention Coal, the Country so much abounding in Wood. But because in some Cases, that may be more useful and proper than Wood, I will add, That in many Places there are known to be Mines of Pit-Coal, like that we have from Scotland, Wales, and some of our Inland Countries in England.

Iron Oar is in abundance of Places near the Surface of the Earth; and some Parts produce Iron, little inferior to Steel in Goodness, and useful in many Cases, wherein Steel is commonly employ'd, as divers attest, who have made Trials thereof.

This Country affords another profitable Commodity or Mineral, which is Quick-silver. We have Knowledge of two Mines

one on the West; the other on the East of the great River; and doubtless many more might be found if enquir'd after. The Natives make no other Use thereof, than to paint their Faces and Bodies therewith, in Time of War, and great Festivals. This we call Quick-silver, is the Mother of Quick-silver, or the Mineral out of which it is extracted, and is a Rock of a Scarlet or Purple Colour; which being broke and distill'd in Earthen Pots, the Necks whereof are put into others almost full of Water, the latter, for the greater Part of each of them in the Ground, then are plac'd in Rows, almost contiguous, cover'd with spray Wood, which burning drives the Quick-silver by Defcent out of the Mineral into the Water. Three or Four Men will tend some Thousands of these Pots. The great Trouble is in digging; all the Expence not amounting unto a Tenth Part of the Value of the Produce.

And it is generally observ'd by all, who write well on Mines, Metals, and Minerals, That tho' Silver be often found, where there is no Cinnabar or Quick-silver in its Neighbourhood, yet Cinnabar is rarely found but Silver Mines are near. This Cinnabar or Vermillion, tho' a good Commodity in itself in Europe, and among the Savages, for some pick'd chosen Pieces, is chiefly valuable for the Quick-silver it produces; especially if we ever obtain a free Trade with the *Spaniards*; and

and will be beyond all Exception for our
 and their mutual Benefit: For most of the
 Silver Oar in *America*, mix'd with Quick-sil-
 ver, produces almost double the Quantity of
 Metal, it would do only by Melting; so
 that the *Spaniards* have annually six or eight
 Thousand Quintals, or Hundred Weight,
 brought unto them from the Bottom of the
Adriatick Gulph, out of the Territories of
 the Emperor, and the *Venetians*, viz. from
Istria, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Friuli, and
Dalmatia. We can sell it them, and deliver
 it for half what that costs, which comes from
Europe, they being within six or eight Days
 sail of the Place where it is produc'd. And
 for *Mexico* we can deliver it for the Mines
 in *New Biscay*, &c. in the River of *Palmes*,
 or *Rio Bravo*, otherwise call'd the River of
Escondido: As also by the River of the *Hou-*
mas, which enters the *Meschacabe*, 100 Leag.
 from its Mouth, on the West-side, after a
 Course of above 500 Miles. It is a very
 large deep River, Navigable at least 300
 Miles by Ships; afterwards unto its Heads
 by Barks and flat-bottom'd Boats, having
 no Falls. It proceeds from that Narrow
 Ridge of low Mountains, which divides this
 Country, and the Province of *New Mexico*.
 The Hills may be pass'd not only by Men
 and Horses, but also by Waggon in less
 than half a Day. On the other side are
 small Navigable Rivers, which, after a short
 Course of 30 or 40 Miles, empty themselves
 into

into the abovesaid *Rio Bravo*, which comes from the most Northerly Part of *New Mexico*, in 38 Degrees of Latitude, and enters the Sea at the N. W. End of the Gulph of *Mexico*, in 27 Degrees of Latitude.

There is also another easy Passage, to the Northern Part of *New Mexico*, by the Yellow River, which about 60 Miles above its Mouth, is divided into Two great Branches; or rather those Two Branches form that great River, which is no less than the *Meschacabe*, where they are united. The North Branch proceeds from the North-West, and is call'd the River of the *Massorites*, from a great Nation who live thereon. The other which comes from the West and by South, is nam'd the River of the *Oxages*, a populous Nation of that Name inhabiting on its Banks; and their Heads proceed from the aforesaid Hills, which Part the Province of *New Mexico* from *Carolina*, and are easily passable; as are those foremention'd of the River of the *Homas*, which may be plainly discern'd by the Map, or Chart hereunto annex'd.

But all this is insignificant to our *Platonists*, whom nothing will satisfy besides Gold and Silver; I will therefore here declare all I know, or have receiv'd from credible Persons, and will not add a Tittle. I am well inform'd of a Place, from whence the *Indians* have brought a Metall, (not well indeed refin'd) and that divers Times, which purified,

purified, produc'd Two Parts Silver. And I have an Account from another, who was with the *Indians*, and had from them inform Masses of such like Silver, and very fine Pale Copper, though above 200 Miles from the Country, where the foremention'd was found. I have by me Letters from *New Jersey*, written many Years since, by a Person very well skill'd in the Refining of Metals, signifying, that divers Years successively, a Fellow, who was there of little Esteem, took a Fancy to ramble with the *Indians* beyond the Hills, which separate that Colony and *New York* from this Country; he always brought Home with him a Bag, as heavy as he could well carry, of Dust, or rather small Particles of divers Sorts of Metals very ponderous. When melted it appear'd a Mixture of Metals, unto which they could assign no certain Denomination; but perceiv'd by many Trials, that it contain'd Lead, Copper, and, when refin'd, above a Third Part Silver and Gold; for tho' the Gold was the least in Quantity, yet it was considerable in Value; which is easily discover'd by any tolerable Artist of a Refiner, who knows, how to separate Gold and Silver, and what Proportion the Mass contains of each. There were great Pains taken, to bring this Fellow to discover, where he had this, I may call, Treasure; it serving him to drink and eat, till he went on another Expedition;

pedition; But neither Promises nor Impor-
 tunities would prevail. Some made him
 Drunk, yet he still kept his Secret. All
 they could ever fish out of him was, that
 about 300 Leagues South-West of *Jer-*
sey, at a certain Season of the Year, there
 fell great Torrents of Water from some
 Mountains, I suppose from Rains, which be-
 ing pass'd over, the *Indians* wash'd the
 Sand or Earth some Distance below the
 Falls, and in the Bottom remain'd this
 Medley of Metals: Which brings to mind
 what happen'd lately in *Brasil*. Several *Por-*
tuguese being guilty of heinous Crimes, or
 afraid of the Resentment of powerful Ene-
 mies, retreated from their Habitations, to
 the Mountains of *St. Paul*, as they call'd
 them, lying in between 20 and 30 Degrees
 of South-Latitude, above 200 Miles from
 their nearest Plantations, and yearly increasing,
 at length form'd a Government amongst them-
 selves. Some inquisitive Person perceiving,
 in divers Places, somewhat glisten, after the
 Canals of the Torrents, produc'd by great
 Rains, at a certain Time of the Year, were
 dry, upon Trial found it (the Sand and
 Filch being wash'd away) very fine Gold.
 They having upon Consultation amass'd a
 good Quantity thereof, made their Peace
 with the King of *Portugal*, and are a pe-
 culiar Jurisdiction, paying the King his Quint
 or Fifth, which is reserv'd in all Grants
 of

of the Crown of *Spain* and *Portugal* and are constantly supply'd by the Merchants for ready Money, with whatsoever Commodities they want. And I am inform'd by divers credible Persons, who have long liv'd in *Portugal*, that from this otherwise contemptible useles Country, is brought by every *Brazil* Fleet above Twelve Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds *Sterl.* only in Gold, Who knows but what happen'd to them, may one Time or other, in like manner, happen to the Future Inhabitants of this Country, not yet cultivated, fully discover'd, or ransack'd by *Europeans*?

There are in divers Parts of this Province, Orpiment, and Sandaracha in great Quantity; and all the Writers on Metals and Minerals affirm, they not only contain Gold, but where they are found they are generally the Covering of Mines of Gold or Silver.

But suppose all that preceded is Conjecture, Imposture, or Visionary; what I now suggest deserves great Attention; and when the Country is settled, may invite the best Heads, and longest Purses, to combine, at least, to make a fair Trial of what the *Spaniards* attempted upon naked Conjectures.

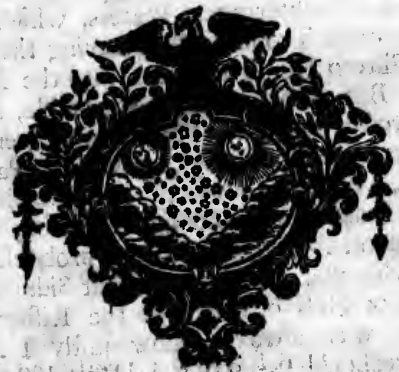
The Mines of *New Biscay*, *Gallicia* and *New Mexico*, out of which such vast Quantities of Silver is Yearly sent to *Spain*, besides

sides what is detain'd for their Domestick Utenils, wherein they are very magnificent, lie contiguous to this Country. To say nothing of Gold, whereof they have considerable Quantities, tho' not proportionable in Bulk or Value to the Silver. But there is a Ridge of Hills which run almost due North and South between their Country and ours, not 30 Miles broad, and in divers Places, for many Miles, abounding with Silver Mines, more than they can work, for want of Native *Spaniards*, and *Negroes*. And, which is very remarkable, they unanimously affirm, the further North, the Richer the Mines of Silver are. Which brings to mind what *Polibius*, *Livy*, *Pliny*, and many others of the *Greek* and *Roman* Historians, and Writers of Natural History unanimously report; That the rich Mines in *Spain*, upon which the *Carthaginians* so much depended, and which greatly enrich'd them, were in the *Asturias* and *Pyrenean* Mountains, the most Northerly Part of *Spain*, and in a much greater Northern Latitude, than the furthest Mines of *New Mexico*, near their Capital City *St. a Fee*, situate in about 36 Degrees. Not but that there are more and richer Mines more Northerly than *St. a Fee*, but they are hinder'd from working them, by Three or Four populous and well polic'd Nations, who have beat the *Spaniards* in many Rencounters, not to say Battles; and for

a Hundred Years, they have not been able, by their own Confession, to gain from them one Inch of Ground.

Pliny in particular affirms, That every Year Twenty Thousand Pounds of Gold were brought from their Mines in *Spain*: And that one Mine call'd *Bebella*, from the first Discoverer, yielded to *Hannibal*, every Day Three Hundred Pounds Weight of Silver; besides a very rich copious Mine of *Minium*, *Cinnabaris*, or *Vermillion*, the Mother of *Quicksilver*, out of which only it is extracted. He adds, That the *Romans* continued to work these Mines unto his Time, which was above Three Hundred Years; but they were not then so profitable, by Reason of Subterranean Waters, which gave them much Trouble, they having then digged Fifteen Hundred Paces into the Mountain. But what is very remarkable, and to our present Purpose, These Mines were not in the most Southerly or Middle Parts of *Spain*, but as above to the Northward. Now I desire any Intelligent Person, skilful in Mineral Affairs, to assign a probable Reason, why we, who are on that Side of the Ridge of Hills obverted to the Rising Sun, which was always (how justly I know not) reckon'd to abound in Metals and Minerals, more than those expos'd to the Setting Sun, may not hope for, and expect as many and as rich Mines, as any the *Spaniards*

ards are Masters of, on the other or West-
side of these Mountains? Especially since se-
veral of the *Spanish* Historians and Natura-
lists observe, that the Mines on the Ea-
stern side of the Mountain of *Potosi* in *Peru*,
are much more numerous and rich, than
those on the Western,



the other or West-
specially since se-
ns and Natura-
lines on the Ea-
of *Potosi* in *Peru*,
and rich, than



APPENDIX.

A N
EXTRACT
OF THE
CHARTER

Granted by
King *CHARLES I.*

To Sir *ROBERT HEATH.*

CHARLES by the Grace of *GOD, &c.*
To all to whom these Presents shall
come Greeting.



HEREAS, Our Trusty and Well-
beloved Subject and Servant, Sir
Robert Heath, Knight, Our At-
torney General, being excited
with a laudable Zeal for the pro-
pagating the Christian Faith, the Enlarge-
ment

ment of Our Empire and Dominions, and the Increase of Trade and Commerce of Our Kingdom, has humbly besought Leave of Us, by his own Industry and Charge, to transport an ample Colony of Our Subjects, &c. unto a certain Country hereafter describ'd, in the Parts of *America*, between the Degrees of 31 and 36, of *Northern* Latitude inclusively, not yet cultivated or planted, &c.

KNOW ye therefore, That We favouring the pious and laudable Purpose of Our said Attorney, of our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, have given, granted and confirm'd, and by this Our present Charter do give, grant and confirm unto the said Sir *Robert Heath* Knight, his Heirs, and Assignes, for ever, All that River or Rivulet of *St. Mattheo* on the *South* Part, and all that River or Rivulet of *Passa Magna* on the *North* Part, and all Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, lying, being, and extending between or within the said two Rivers, by the Tract there unto the Ocean on the *Eastern* and *Western* Parts, so far forth and as much as the Continent there extends itself, with every of their Appurtenances. And also all those Islands of *Veanis* and *Bahama*. And all other Islands and Isles near thereto, and lying *Southward* of and from the said Continent, all which lie within 31 and 36 Degrees of *Northern* Latitude inclusively. And all and singular Havens of Ships, Roads and Creeks of the Sea, to the said Rivers, Islands

Dominion, and
 Commerce of Our
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 Charge, to tran-
 Our Subjects, &c.
 hereafter describ'd,
 between the De-
 northern Latitude in-
 or planted, &c.
 That We favour-
 the Purpose of Our
 cial Grace, certain
 cession, have given,
 and by this Our pre-
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 der our Knight, his Heirs,
 and that River or Ri-
 vers the South Part, and
 of *Passo Magno* on
 Lands, Tenements,
 being, and ex-
 in the said two Ri-
 vers unto the Ocean on
 both Parts, so far forth
 as the River there extends
 with their Appurtenances.
 Rivers of *Veanis* and *Ba-*
 rivers and Hlets near
 the Mouth of and from the
 Rivers lie within 31 and
 Latitude inclusively.
 Rivers of Ships, Roads
 to the said Rivers,
 Islands

Islands and Lands belonging, and all
 Grounds, Lands, Woods, Lakes and Rivers
 within the Regions, Islands and Limits a-
 foresaid, situate or being, with all Kinds of
 Fishes whatsoever, Whales, Surgeons, and
 other Royal Fish and Fishings in the Sea
 and Rivers. And all Veins, Mines, Pits, as
 well open as shut, of Gold, Silver, Gems,
 precious Stones, and other Stones, Metals or
 Things whatsoever, within the said Region,
 Territory, Islands or Limits aforesaid, found
 or to be found. And all Patronages and Ad-
 vovsons of all Churches, which, by Increase
 of Christian Religion, shall hereafter happen
 to be built within the said Region, Territory,
 Island and Limits aforesaid, with all and
 singular, and with as ample Rights, Juris-
 dictions, Privileges, Prerogatives, Royalties,
 Liberties, Immunities, Royal Rights and
 Franchises whatsoever, as well by Sea as
 Land, within the said Region, Territory,
 Islands and Limits aforesaid. To have, use,
 exercise and enjoy, in as ample Manner, as
 any Bishop of *Durham* in Our Kingdom of
England, ever heretofore have, held, used or
 enjoyed, or of Right ought or could have,
 use or enjoy.

And him, the said *Sir Robert Heath*, his Heirs
 and Assigns, We do by these Presents, for
 Us, Our Heirs and Successors, make, create
 and constitute the true and absolute Lords
 and Proprietors of the said Region and Ter-
 ritory aforesaid, and of all other the Pro-
 mises,

misses, saving always the Faith and Allegiance due to Us, Our Heirs and Successors. And that the Country or Territory thus by Us granted and describ'd, may be dignify'd by Us with as large Titles and Privileges as any other of Our Dominions and Territories in that Region;

Know ye, That We of Our further Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, have thought fit to erect the same Tract of Ground, Country and Island, into a Province, and out of the Fulness of our Royal Power and Prerogative, We do for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, erect and incorporate the same into a Province, and do name it *Carolina*, or the Province of *Carolina*, and the said Islands the *Carolina* Islands, and so from henceforth will have them call'd, &c.

In Witness, &c.

Witness the King at Westminster the Thirtieth Day of October, in the Fifth Year of Our Reign.

NB. THERE are divers other Grants, Licences and Privileges, Royalties, and Immunities, in the said Charter contain'd and set forth, which, upon perusal thereof will more fully and at large appear.

THE Additional Clause from the Board of Trade.

To

To the King's most Excellent MAJESTY,

May it please Your MAJESTY,

IN Obedience to Your MAJESTY'S Com-
mands signified to us by the Right Ho-
nourable Mr. Secretary *Vernon*, upon the
Petition of Dr. *Coxe* in Relation to the
Province of *Carolana*, alias *Carolana Florida*.
We have consider'd his said Petition, and
humbly crave leave to represent unto Your
MAJESTY.

THAT Your MAJESTY'S Attorney-Gener-
al upon the Perusal of Letters Patents and
Conveyances produc'd to him by Dr. *Coxe*,
has reported to us his Opinion, That Dr.
Coxe has a good Title in Law to the said
Province of *Carolana*, extending from 31 to
36 Degrees of North Latitude inclusive, on
the Continent of *America*, and to several
adjacent Islands.

Sign'd

Stamford
Lexington
P. Meadows
William Blashmair.
John Pollexfen
Abraham Hill
George Stepney

Whitehall,
Dec. 21, 1699.

An Abstract of the first Memorial presented to King William, being a Demonstration of the just Pretensions of his MAJESTY the King of England unto the Province of Carolana, alias Florida, and of the present Proprietor under his MAJESTY,

SEBASTION Cabota in the Year 1497, by the Commission and at the Expence of King Henry VII. discover'd all the Coast of America, fronting the North or Atlantick Ocean, from the Degrees of 56 to 28 of North Latitude, Twenty Years before any other Europeans had visited that vast Continent; As appears not only from our own Historians and Cosmographers, but also from the Testimony of the most eminent amongst the Spanish, viz. Peter Martyr their great Secretary in his *Decades*; Oviedo Governor of *Hispaniola*; Herrera their celebrated Historian, and Gomara, unto whom We appeal: As also unto the famous Ramusio, a most impartial Person, Secretary to the renowned Republick of Venice, whose Works were Printed in the Year 1550; and his elegant Contemporary Paulus Jovius.

ABOUT Twenty Years after, the Southern Part of this Continent adjacent to the Gulph of Bahama, and that afterwards call'd the Gulph of Mexico, was visited first by the Spaniards commanded by Juan Ponce de Leon. Ten Years after, Vasquez Ayllon landed upon it, with a more considerable Force; and

Memorial presented
 a Demonstration
 of his MAJESTY
 unto the Province of
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 is MAJESTY,

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 and at the Expence
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 Twenty Years be-
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 Person, Secretary to
 of Venice, whose
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 porary Paulus Jovius.
 s after, the Southern
 adjacent to the Gulph
 afterwards styl'd the
 visited first by the
 Juan Ponce de Leon.
 z Ayllon landed upon
 lerable Force; and
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in the Year 1527 *Pamphilo Narvaez* with a
 greater: Next to him in the Year 1539,
Ferdinando Soto. But their enormous Cruelties
 did so enrage the Natives, that they suc-
 cessively expell'd them. And these pretend-
 ed Conquerors, cannot have a much worse
 Character, bestow'd upon them by their
 Enemies or Foreigners, than they receive
 from their own Historians, and that so ill
 as almost exceeds Credit.

The last Expedition of the *Spaniards*, un-
 to that Part of *Florida*, now *Carolina*, which
 borders upon the Gulph of *Mexico*, was in
 the Year 1558, by the Orders of *Don Luys*
de Velasco, then Vice-Roy of *Mexico*; but the
Spaniards after their Arrival falling into great
 Feuds, return'd without making any Settle-
 ment. Nor have they ever since made upon
 this vast Continent, except that of *St. Augu-*
stine, situated upon the *North Sea*, between the
 29th and 30th Degrees of *Northward* Latitude,
 above 1200 Miles distant from *Panuco*, their
 nearest Habitation to the *West*, which is 60
 Leagues from *Mexico*. * The *French* indeed
 attempted a Settlement about Fourteen
 Years since at a Place they nam'd *St.*
Louis Bay, not far from *Panuco* between
 26 and 27 Degrees *North* Latitude, but
 were soon dispers'd. † And again this Year
 under *Monfieur Iberville*, and built a Sconce
 near the *West* and least Branch of *Meschacebe*,
 leaving therein about 40 Men.

KING *Charles I.* in the Fifth Year of his Reign, granted unto Sir *Robert Heath* his Attorney-General, a Patent of all that Part of *America*, from the River *St. Mattheo*, lying and being in 30 Degrees of North Latitude, unto the River *Passo Magno* in 36 Degrees; extending in Longitude from the North or *Atlantick* Ocean, unto the *Pacifick* or *South-Sea*, not then being in the actual Possession of any Christian Prince or State. And no Part of this Grant was then or since in the actual Possession of any Christian Prince or State, excepting *St. Augustine* aforesaid; and *New Mexico*, a great Province, unto which the *English* lay no Claim.

SIR *Robert Heath* in the Thirteenth Year of King *Charles I.* convey'd the Premises unto the Lord *Massravers*, soon after, upon his Father's Decease, Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, Earl Marshal of *England*, who at great Expence planted several Parts of the said Country, and had effected much more, had he not been prevented by the War with *Scotland*, in which he was General for King *Charles*; and afterwards by the Civil Wars in *England*, and the Lunacy of his Eldest Son.

IN the Beginning of the Protectorate of *Cromwel*, One Captain *Watts* (afterwards knighted by King *Charles II.* and by him made Governor of *St. Christophers*) falling accidentally upon the Coast of *Florida*, and meeting with One *Leet* an *Englishman*, who having

Fifth Year of his
Robert Heath his
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Watts, (afterwards
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Christophers) falling
 oast of *Florida*, and
 an *Englishman*, who
 having

having divers Years before been shipwreck'd,
 and the only Man escap'd, and then in great
 Favour with the chief *Paraconssi* or Roytelet
 of that Country, by his Influence the *En-*
glish were permitted to trade, and kindly
 invited to settle there. Not long after the
 King as they styl'd him, sent One of his
 chief Subjects Embassador to *England*; and
 the *English* had divers Tracts of Land given
 them by the *Indians*, and survey'd that
 Continent (a Map whereof is still in being)
 for above Two Hundred Miles square.

AFTER this a great Number of Persons
 engag'd to contribute considerably, towards
 the settling a Colony of *English* in the said
 Province, which Original Subscription is
 now in my Possession. They nam'd divers
 Places, especially Rivers, Harbors and Isles,
 by the Names of the Captains of Ships,
 chief Traders, and other Circumstances re-
 lating to the *English* Nation, as by the said
 Map or Chart doth more fully appear.

IN the Year 1678, a considerable Num-
 ber of Persons went from *New England* up-
 on Discovery, and proceeded so far as *New*
Mexico, 130 Leagues beyond the River
Mesebacce, and at their Return render'd an
 Account to the Government of *Boston*, as
 will be attested, among many others, by
 Colonel *Dudley*, then One of the Magi-
 strates, afterwards Governor of *New Eng-*
land, and at present Deputy Governor of
 the Isle of *Wight*, under the Honourable
 the

the Lord Cutts. The War soon after breaking out between the *English* and *Indians*, many of the *Indians*, who were in that Expedition, retreated to *Canada*, from whom Monsieur *De Salle* receiv'd most of his Information, concerning that Country, by him afterwards more fully discover'd. And they serv'd him for Guides and Interpreters; as is attested by Monsieur *Le Tonty*, who accompany'd Monsieur *De Salle*: As also by Monsieur *Le Clerk*, in a Book publish'd by Order of the *French King*. For which Reason, and divers other Passages favouring inadvertently the *English* Pretensions, his Journal Printed at *Paris*, was call'd in, and that Book of One Livre Price, is not now to be purchas'd for Thirty Livres.

THE Five Nations, in the Territory of *New York*, commonly call'd *Irocois* by the *French*, who have for above Thirty Years voluntarily subjected themselves to the King of *England*, had conquer'd all that Part of the Country, from their own Habitations to and beyond *Meschicabe* (as the aforementioned Monsieur *Le Tonty* more than once acknowledges: As also Father *Le Clerk* in his History of *Canada* Printed by Order in 1691) sold, made over and surrender'd, all their Conquests and Acquisitions therein, to the Government of *New York*, which therefore of Right belongs to the *English*.

THE Present Proprietary of *Carolina* apprehending, from what Information he had receiv'd, that the Planting of this Country would be highly beneficial to the *English*, endeavour'd divers Ways to acquaint himself with the People, Soil and Products thereof; discover'd divers of its Parts; first from *Carolina*, afterwards from *Pensilvania*, by the *Susquehanah* River; and many of his People travell'd to *New Mexico*.

SOON after the said Proprietary of *Carolina*, made another Discovery more Southerly, by the great River *Ochiquiton*, and receiv'd an Account of that Country before altogether unknown, and whereunto the *French* to this Day are utter Strangers.

THE said Proprietary, about the same Time, made another Discovery more to the North-Weft, beyond the River *Meschabe*, of a very great Sea or Lake of fresh Water, several Thousand Miles in Circumference; and of a great River, at the S. W. End, issuing out into the *South-Sea*, about the Latitude of 44 Degrees; which was then communicated to the Privy-Council, and a Draft thereof left in the Plantation Office.

AND since We are assur'd, the *English* have more fully discover'd the said Lake from the *South-Sea*, and enter'd by Shipping thereinto.

THEY likewise coasted all that great Continent unto the Seas of *Tartary* and *Jap*.

was found to be going and returning a very easy quick and safe Navigation, and the People much civiliz'd; and during the Voyage, though they did not (in the Places where they call'd) stay in the whole Ten Days, yet they obtain'd, by Barter with the Natives, above Fourscore Pound Weight of pure Gold.

DIVERS other Parts of this Country were discover'd by the *English*, from several Colonies, long before the *French* had the least Knowledge thereof. Colonel *Wood* in *Virginia* inhabiting at the Falls of *James River*, above 100 Miles West of *Chesapeake Bay*, from the Year 1654 to 1664, discover'd at several Times, several Branches of the great Rivers *Ohio* and *Meschacebe*. I was possess'd about Twenty Years ago of the Journal of Mr. *Needham* employ'd by the aforesaid Colonel, and it is now in the Hands of, &c.

The *English* have not only survey'd by Land the greatest Part of *Florida* and *Carolina*, but have been as industrious and successful in their Attempts by Sea. The present Proprietary of *Carolina*, 23 Years ago, was possess'd of a Journal from the Mouth of the *Meschacebe*, where it disembogues itself into the *Mexican Gulph*, unto the Yellow or Muddy River, as they call it, which said Journal was in *English*, and seem'd to have been written many Years before; together with a very large Map or Chart, with

with the Names of divers Nations, and short Hints of the chief Products of each Country. And by Modern Journals of *English* and *French*, the most material Parts thereof are confirm'd, the Nations, in divers Places there nam'd, continuing still in the same Stations, or very little remote. From a Confidence in these Journals, the *English* were encourag'd to attempt further Discoveries by Sea and Land. And the present Proprietary hath expended therein, for his Share only, above Nine Thousand Pounds, as he can easily and readily demonstrate.

The last Year being 1698, the present Proprietary, at his own Expence, set out Two Ships from *England* well Mann'd and Victuall'd; order'd a *Barcolongo* to be bought at *Carolina*, purposely built for that Coast, and for Discovery of Shoals, Lagunes or Bays, and Rivers; As also all Materials for building and equipping another Ship in the Country. One of these Ships returning, was unhappily cast away upon the *English* Coast in a great Storm, but very providentially the Journal was sav'd, though all the Men were lost; which Journal contains an ample Account of the Country all along the Coast, which they represent as the most pleasant in the World, and abounding with all Things, not only for Necessity, but for the Comfort of Human Life. And amongst many others, there's a Draft of one of the most Capacious Harbors in the Universe, the most inviting

ving Place imaginable for building a Town and establishing a Colony, the Ad-
jacent Country being pleasant, fruitful, and
a very great Tract of Land freed from
Trees ready for Planting; an excellent
Quarry of Stone like that of ~~the~~, and
a great Oyster Bank almost touching the
very Quarry, which will supply them with
Lime, for many Ages; besides many other
Encouragements, which are comprehended
in another Memorial.

D. COXE.

F I N I S.

ERRATA

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