



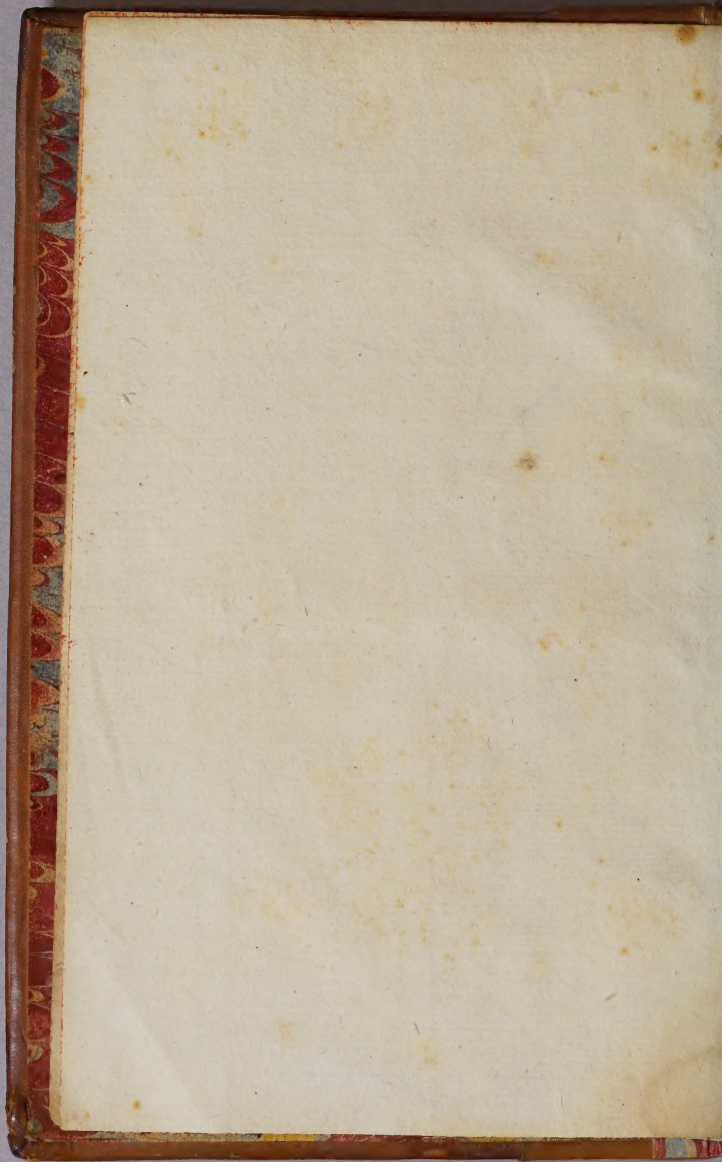
John Carter Brown.





£1.4.0

Mr. Peter Brown







L I C E N S E D
BY
Roger L'estrange,

Novemb. the
28. 1673.



AN
ACCOUNT
OF TWO
VOYAGES
TO
NEW-ENGLAND.

Wherein you have the setting out of a Ship,
with the charges ; The prices of all necessaries for
furnishing a Planter and his Family at his first com-
ing ; A Description of the Country, Natives and
Creatures, with their Merchantil and Physical use ;
The Government of the Country as it is now, pos-
sessed by the *English*, &c. A large Chronological Ta-
ble of the most remarkable passages, from the first dis-
covering of the Continent of *America*, to the year
1673.

By *John Josselyn* Gent.

Memner. distich rendred English by *Dr. Heylin*.

Heart, take thine ease,

Men hard to please

Thou haply might'st offend,

Though one speak ill

Of thee, some will

Say better ; there's an end.

London, Printed for *Giles Widdows*, at the *Green- Dragon*
in *St. Paul's-Church-yard*, 1674.

ACCOUNT
OF THE
VOYAGES
TO
NEW ENGLAND

By JOHN SMITH
Gentleman

As he was the first Discoverer
of the Bay of Virginia
and the first Discoverer
of the Bay of Massachusetts
and the first Discoverer
of the Bay of New England



46

London Printed by
W. B. for J. Sturges
at the Sign of the
Three Kings in
St. Dunstons Church
Lane

JOHN CARTER BROWN

TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE,

AND

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS

THE

President & Fellows

OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY:

The following Account of Two

VOYAGES

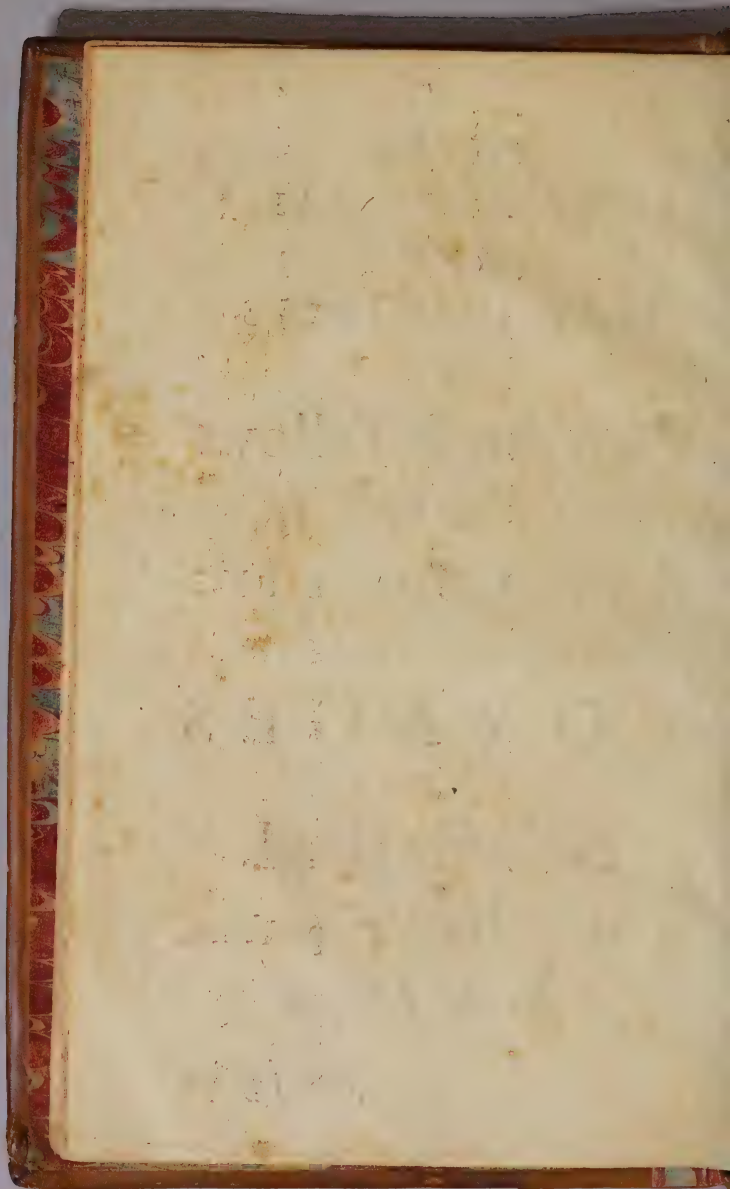
TO

New-England,

Is Most Humbly presented

By the Authour

John Josselyn.



To the Reader :

YOU are desired by the Authour to correct some literal faults, which by reason of the raggedness of the Copy have been committed.

G. Widdows.

ERRATA.

Page 4. line 10. for *Soutler*, read *Souflet* : p. 8. l. 9. for *fu'd*, r. *in'd* : p. 12. l. 28. for *pound r. pine* : p. 15. l. 11. for *Two pound r. Two shillings* : p. 16. l. 27. for *heads r. steels* : p. 88. l. 3. to the 18 is misplaced, it should come in the next page in the beginning of the 10 l. after *contribute your belief* — p. 89. l. 14. for *horus*, r. *horn* : p. 89. l. 17. for *lo*, r. *law* : p. 97. l. 9. for *this*, r. *his* : p. 98. l. 13. for *theu* r. *still* : p. 110. for *point*, r. *joynt* : p. 114. l. 9. for *it will*, r. *that will* : p. 115. l. 2. for *conveniism* r. *convenient* : p. 132. l. 7. for *with*, r. *in* : p. 153. for *Awavia*, r. *Avavia* : p. 154. l. 11. for *Longlace*, r. *Lovelace* : p. 180. l. 9. r. *true Religion* : p. 181. l. 16. for *main travelling Women*, r. *many strange women* : some stops and points to are not right, as p. 181. l. 4. the stop should be at onely, so p. 181. l. 30. the stop should be after evil eye : p. 201. l. 2. it must be at low water : p. 191. l. 1. r. 1624. p. 197. l. 13. r. *Trajaoes* : p. 262. l. 17. r. *Aconenticus* : p. 229. l. 21. for *and* r. *who* : p. 252. l. 10. r. *Thomas Dudly*, *Isaac Johnson*, *Esquires* : p. 274. l. 13. and 14. r. *Buccaneers*.



A
RELATION
OF TWO
VOYAGES
TO
New-England.

The first Voyage.



INNO Dom. 1638. April the
26th being *Thursday*, I came to
Gravesend and went aboard
the *New Supply*, alias, the *Ni-*
colas of *London*, a Ship of
good force, of 300 Tuns burden, carrying
20 Sacre and Minion, man'd with 48 Sai-
lers, the Master *Robert Taylor*, the Merchant
or undertaker *Mr. Edward Tinge*, with
164 Passengers men, women and children.

B A:

At *Gravesend* I began my Journal, from whence we departed on the 26. of *April*, about Six of the clock at night, and went down into the *Hope*.

The 27. being *Fryday*, we set sail out of the *Hope*, and about Nine of the clock at night we came to an Anchor in *Margaret-Road* in three fathom and a half water: by the way we past a States man of war, of 500 Tun, cast away a month before upon the *Goodwin*, nothing remaining visible above water but her main mast top, 16 o her men were drowned, the rest saved by Fishermen.

The 28. we twined into the Downs, where Captain *Clark* one of His Majesties Captains in the Navy, came aboard of us in the afternoon, and prest two of our Trumpeters. Here we had good store of Flounders from the Fishermen, new taken out of the Sea and living, which being readily gutted, were fry'd while they were warm; me thoughts I never tasted of a delicater Fish in all my life before.

The Third of *May* being *Ascension* day, in the afternoon we weighed out of the Downs, the wind at E. and ran down into *Dover* Road, and lay by the lee, whilst they sent the Skiffe ashore for one of the Masters mates: by the way we past *Sandwich* in the
Hope,

Hope, Sandown-Castle, Deak, So we steered a-way for *Doniessa*, from thence we steered *S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.* for the *Beachie*, about one of the clock at night the wind took us a flayes with a gust, rain, thunder and lightning, and now a Servant of one of the passengers sickned of the small pox.

The Fifth day in the afternoon we Anchored, the *Isle of Wight* *W. N. W.* 10 leagues off, *Beachie* *E. N. E.* 8 leagues off, rode in 32 fathom-water at low water, at 8 of the clock at night the land over the *Needles* bore *N. W.* 4 leagues off, we steered *W.* afore the *Start*, at noon the *Boult* was *N. W.* by *W.* about $3 \frac{1}{2}$ leagues off, we were becalmed from 7 of the clock in the morning, till 12 of the clock at noon, where we took good store of *Whitings*, and half a score *Gurnets*, this afternoon an infinite number of *Porpisces* shewed themselves above water round about the Ship, as far as we could kenn, the night proved tempestuous with much lightning and thunder.

The Sixth day being *Sunday*, at five of the clock at night the *Lizard* was *N. W.* by *W.* 6 leagues off, and the *Blackhead* which is to the westward of *Falmouth* was *N. W.* about 5 leagues off.

The Seventh day the uttermost part of *Silly* was *N. E.* 12 leagues off, and now we began to sail by the logg. B 2 The

The Eighth day, one *Boremans* man a passenger was duck'd at the main yards arm (for being drunk with his Masters strong waters which he stole) thrice, and fire given to two whole Sacree, at that instant. Two mighty Whales we now saw, the one spouted water through two great holes in her head into the Air a great height, and making a great noise with puffing and blowing, the Seamen called her a Soutler; the other was further off, about a league from the Ship, fighting with the Sword-fish, and the Flail-fish, whose stroakes with a fin that growes upon her back like a flail, upon the back of the Whale, we heard with amazement: when presently some more than half as far again we spied a spout from above, it came pouring down like a River of water; So that if they should light in any Ship, she were in danger to be presently sunk down into the Sea, and fallth with such an extreme violence all whole together as one drop, or as water out of a Vessel, and dur'd a quarter of an hour, making the Sea to boyle like a pot, and if any Vessel be near, it sucks it in. I saw many of these spouts afterwards at nearer distance. In the afternoon the Mariners struck a Porpisce, called also a *Marsovius* or Sea-hogg, with an harping Iron, and hoisted her aboard,

they cut some of it into thin pieces, and fried, it tastes like rusty Bacon, or hung Beef, if not worse; but the Liver boiled and soufed sometime in Vinegar is more grateful to the pallat. About 8 of the clock at night, a flame settled upon the main mast, it was about the bigness of a great Candle, and is called by our Seamen *St. Elmes fire*, it comes before a storm, and is commonly thought to be a Spirit; if two appear they prognosticate safety: These are known to the learned by the names of *Castor* and *Pol-lux*, to the *Italians* by *St. Nicholas* and *St. Hermes*, by the *Spaniards* called *Corpos Santos*.

The Ninth day, about two of the clock in the afternoon, we found the head of our main mast close to the cap twisted and shivered, and we presently after found the fore-top-mast crackt a little above the cap; So they wolloed them both, and about two of the clock in the morning 7 new long Boat oars brake away from our Star-board quarter with a horrid crack.

The Eleventh day, they observed and made the Ship to be in latitude 48 degrees 46 minuts, having a great Sea all night; about 6 of the clock in the morning we spake with *Mr. Rupe* in a Ship of *Dartmouth*, which came from *Marcelloes*; and now is *Silly N. E.* by *E.* 34 leagues off;

about 9 of the clock at night we sounded, and had 85 fathom water, small brownish pepperie sand, with a small piece of *Hakes* Tooth, and now we are 45 leagues off the *Lizard*, great Seas all night, and now we see to the *S. W.* six tall Ships, the wind being *S. W.*

The Twelfth day being *Whitsunday*, at prayer-time we found the Ships trine a foot by the stern, and also the partie that was sick of the small pox now dyed, whom we buried in the Sea, tying a bullet (as the manner is) to his neck, and another to his leggs, turned him out at a Port-hole, giving fire to a great Gun. In the afternoon one *Martin Juy* a stripling, servant to Captain *Thomas Cammock* was whipt naked at the Cap-stern, with a Cat with Nine tails, for filching 9 great Lemmons out of the *Chirurgcons* Cabbin, which he eat rinds and all in less than an hours time.

The Thirteenth day we took a Sharke, a great one, and hoisted him aboard with his two Companions (for there is never a Sharke, but hath a mate or two) that is the Pilot-fish or Pilgrim, which lay upon his back close to a long fin; the other fish (somewhat bigger than the Pilot) about two foot long, called a *Remora*, it hath no scales and sticks close to the Sharkes belly.

So the Whale hath the Sea-gudgeon, a small fish for his mate, marching before him, and guiding him; which I have seen likewise.

The Seamen divided the Sharke into quarters, and made more quarter about it than the Purser, when he makes five quarters of an Oxe, and after they had cooked him, he proved very rough Grain'd, not worthy of wholesome preferment; but in the afternoon we took store of *Bonitoes*, or Spanish *Dolphins*, a fish about the size of a large Mackarel, beautified with admirable variety of glittering colours in the water, and was excellent food.

The Fourteenth day we spake with a *Plimouth* man (about dinner time) bound for *New-found-land*, who having gone up west-ward sprang a leak, and now bore back for *Plimouth*. Now was *Silly* 50 leagues off, and now many of the passengers fall sick of the small Pox and Calenture.

The Sixteenth Mr. *Clarke*, who came out of the *Downs* with us, and was bound for the Isle of *Providence*, one of the summer Islands; the *Spaniards* having taken it a little before, though unknown to *Clarke*, and to Captain *Nathaniel Butler* going Governour, they now departed from us the Wind *N. W.* great Seas and stormie winds all night.

The Seventeenth day, the wind at *N. W.* about 8 of the clock we saw 5 great Ships bound for the *Channel*, which was to the Westward of us, about two leagues off, we thought them to be *Flemmings*; here we expected to have met with Pirates, but were happily deceived.

The One and twentieth day, the wind *S. by W.* great Seas and Wind su'd our courses, and tryed from 5 of the clock afternoon, till 4 in the morning, the night being very stormie and dark; we lost Mr. *Goodlad* and his Ship, who came out with us, and bound for *Boston* in *New-England*.

The Eight and twentieth day, all this while a very great grown Sea and mighty winds.

June the first day in the afternoon, very thick foggie weather, we sailed by an enchanted Island, saw a great deal of filth and rubbish floating by the Ship, heard *Cawdismawdies*, *Sea-gulls* and *Crowes*, (Birds that alwayes frequent the shoar) but could see nothing by reason of the mist: towards Sun-set, when we were past the Island, it cleared up.

The Fourteenth day of *June*, very foggie weather, we sailed by an Island of Ice (which lay on the Star-board side) three leagues in length mountain high, in form of
land,

land, with Bayes and Capes like high cliffe land, and a River pouring off it into the Sea. We saw likewise two or three Foxes, or Devils skipping upon it. These Islands of Ice are congealed in the North, and brought down in the Spring-time with the Current to the banks on this side *New-found-land*, and there stopt, where they dissolve at last to water; by that time we had sailed half way by it, we met with a *French Pickeroon*. Here it was as cold as in the middle of *January* in *England*, and so continued till we were some leagues beyond it.

The Sixteenth day we founded, and found 35 fathom water, upon the bank of *New-found-land*, we cast out our hooks for Cod-fish, thick foggie weather, the Codd being taken on a Sunday morning, the Se-ctaries aboard threw those their servants took into the Sea again, although they wanted fresh victuals, but the Sailers were not so nice, amongst many that were taken, we had some that were wasted Fish, & it is observable and very strange, that fishes bodies do grow slender with age, their Tails and Heads retaining their former bigness; Fish of all Creatures have generally the biggest heads, and the first part that begins to taint in a fish is the head.

The Nineteenth day, Captain *Thomas Cammock*

Cammock (a near kinsman of the Earl of *Warwicks*) now had another lad *Thomas Jones*, that dyed of the small pox at eight of the clock at night.

The Twentieth day, we saw a great number of Sea-bats, or Owles, called also flying fish, they are about the bigness of a Whiting, with four tinsel wings, with which they fly as long as they are wet, when pursued by other fishes. Here likewise we saw many Grandpiscas or Herring-hogs, hunting the scholes of Herrings, in the afternoon we saw a great fish called the *vehuella* or Sword fish, having a long, strong and sharp finn like a Sword-blade on the top of his head, with which he pierced our Ship, and broke it off with striving to get loose, one of our Sailers dived and brought it aboard.

The One and twentieth day, we met with two *Bristow* men bound for *New-England*, and now we are 100 and 75 leagues off *Cape-Sable*, the sandy *Cape*, for so *Sable* in French signifieth, off of which lyeth the Isle of *Sable*, which is beyond *New-found-land*, where they take the *Amphibious Creature*, the *Walrus*, *Mors*, or *Sea-Horse*.

The Two and twentieth, another passenger dyed of a Consumption. Now we passed by the Southern part of *New-found-land*, with

within sight of it; the Southern part of *New-found-land* is said to be not above 600 leagues from *England*.

The Six and twentieth day, Capt. *Thomas Cammock* went aboard of a Barke of 300 Tuns, laden with Island Wine, and but 7 men in her, and never a Gun, bound for *Richmonds Island*, set out by Mr. *Trelaney* of *Plimouth*, exceeding hot weather now.

The Eight and twentieth, one of Mr. *Edward Ting's* the undertakers men now dyed of the Phthifick.

The Nine and twentieth day, founded at night, and found 120 fathome water, the head of the Ship struck against a rock; At 4 of the clock we descried two sail bound for *New-found-land*, and so for the *Streights*, they told us of a general Earth-quake in *New-England*, of the Birth of a Monster at *Boston*, in the *Massachusetts-Bay* a mortality, and now we are two leagues off *Cape Ann*.

The Thirtieth day proved stormie, and having lost the sight of Land, we saw none untill the morning; doubtfully discovering the Coast, fearing the Lee-shore all night we bore out to Sea.

July the first day, we founded at 8 of the clock at night, and found 93 fathome water, descried land.

The Third day, we Anchored in the Bay
of

of *Massachusetts* before *Boston*. Mr. *Tinges* other man now dyed of the small pox.

The Tenth day, I went a shore upon *Noddles Island* to Mr. *Samuel Maverick* (for my passage) the only hospitable man in all the Countrey, giving entertainment to all Comers gratis.

Now before I proceed any further, it will not be Impertinent to give the intending planter some Instructions for the furnishing of himself with things necessary, and for undertaking the Transport of his Family, or any others.

To which end observe, that a Ship of 150 Tuns, with 2 Decks and a half, and 26 men, with 12 pieces of Ordnance, the charge will amount per moneth, with the Mariners, to 120 pound per moneth. It is better to let the Owners undertake for the Victualling of the Mariners, and their pay for Wages, and the Transporter only to take care of the passengers.

The common proportion of Victuals for the Sea to a Mess, being 4 men, is as followeth;

Two pieces of Beef, of 3 pound and $\frac{1}{4}$ per piece.

Four pound of Bread.

One pound $\frac{1}{2}$ of Pease.

Four Gallons of *Bear*, with *Mustard* and *Vinegar* for three flesh dayes in the week.

For four fish dayes, to each mess per day.

Two pieces of *Codd* or *Habberdine*, making three pieces of a fish.

One quarter of a pound of *Butter*.

Four pound of *Bread*.

Three quarters of a pound of *Cheese*.

Bear as before.

Oatmeal per day, for 50 men, Gallon 1. and so proportionable for more or fewer.

Thus you see the Ships provision, is *Beef* or *Porke*, *Fish*, *Butter*, *Cheese*, *Pease*, *Pottage*, *Water-gruel*, *Bisket*, and six shilling *Bear*.

For private fresh provision, you may carry with you (in case you, or any of yours should be sick at Sea) *Conserves* of *Roses*, *Clove-gilliflowers*, *Wormwood*, *Green-Ginger*, *Burnt-Wine*, *English Spirits*, *Prunes* to stew, *Raisons* of the *Sun*, *Currence*, *Sugar*, *Nutmeg*, *Mace*, *Cinnamon*, *Pepper* and *Ginger*, *White Bisket*, or *Spanish rusk*, *Eggs*, *Rice*, *juice* of *Lemmons* well put up to cure, or prevent the *Scurvy*. *Small Skillets*, *Pipkins*, *Porrengers*, and small *Frying pans*.

To prevent or take away *Sea sickness*, *Conserve* of *Wormwood* is very proper, but these following *Troches* I prefer before it.

First make paste of *Sugar* and *Gum-Dragagant* mixed together, then mix therewith

a reasonable quantitie of the powder of *Cinnamon* and *Ginger*, and if you please a little *Musk* also, and make it up into Roules of several fashions, which you may gild, of this when you are troubled in your Stomach, take and eat a quantity according to discretion.

Apparel for one man, and after the rate for more.

	l.	s.	d.
One Hatt	0	3	0
One <i>Monmouth</i> Cap	0	1	10
Three falling bands	0	1	3
Three Shirts	0	7	6
One Waistcoat	0	2	6
One suit of Frize	0	19	0
One suit of Cloth	0	15	0
One suit of Canvas	0	7	6
Three pair of <i>Irish</i> Stockins	0	5	0
Four pair of Shoos	0	8	0
One pair of Canvas Sheets	0	8	0
Seven ells of course Canvas to make a bed at Sea for two men, to be filled with straw	0	5	0
One course Rug at Sea for two men	0	6	0
<i>Sum Total.</i>		4	0

Victu-

Victuals for a whole year to be carried out of
England for one man, and so for more after
the rate.

	l.	s.	d.
Eight bushels of Meal	2	0	0
Two bushels of Pease at three shillings a bushel	0	6	0
Two bushels of Oatmeal, at four and six pence the bushel	0	9	0
One Gallon of <i>Aqua vite</i>	0	2	6
One Gallon of <i>Oyl</i>	0	3	6
Two Gallons of <i>Vinegar</i>	2	0	0

Note.

Of *Sugar* and *Spice*, 8 pound make the
stone, 13 stone and an half, i. e. 100 pound
maketh the hundred, but your best way is
to buy your *Sugar* there, for it is cheapest,
but for *Spice* you must carry it over with
you.

	l.	s.	d.
A Hoghead of <i>English</i> Beef will cost	5	0	0
A Hoghead of <i>Irish</i> Beef will cost	2	10	0
A Barrel of <i>Oatmeal</i>	0	13	0
A Hoghead of <i>Aqua vite</i> will cost	4	0	0
A Hoghead of <i>Vinegar</i>	1	0	0
A bushel of <i>Mustard-seed</i>	0	6	0

A *Kental* of fish, Cod or Habberdine i
112 pound, will cost if it be merchanrably
fish, Two or three and thirty Rials a *Kental*
if it be refuse you may have it for 10 or 11
shillings a *Kental*.

Wooden Ware.

	l. s. d.
A pair of Bellows	0 2 0
A Skoope	0 0 5
A pair of Wheels for a Cart, if you buy them in the Countrey, they will cost 3 or 4 pound	} 0 14 0
Wheelbarrow you may have there' in England they cost	} 0 6 0
A great pail in England will cost	0 0 10
A Boat called a Canow, will cost in the Countrey (with a pair of Paddles) if it be a good one	} 3 0 0
A short Oake ladder in England will cost but	} 0 0 10
A Plough	0 3 9
An Axletree	0 0 8
A Cart	0 10 0
For a casting shovel	0 0 10
For a shovel	0 0 6
For a Sack	0 2 4
For a Lanthorn	0 1 3
For Tobacco pipes short heads, and great 14 pence and 16 pence the grose.	

For

	l.	s.	d.
For clipping an hundred sheep in } England }	0	4	6
For winding the Wool ————	0	0	8
For washing them ————	0	2	0
For one Garnish of Peuter ————	2	0	0

Prizes of Iron Ware.

*Arms for one man, but if half of your
men have Armour it is sufficient,
so that all have pieces and swords.*

One Armour compleat, light ————	0	17	0
One long piece five foot, or five } and a half near Musket bore }	1	2	0
One Sword ————	0	5	0
One Bandaleer ————	0	1	6
One Belt ————	0	1	0
Twenty pound of powder ————	0	18	0
Sixty pound of shot or lead, pistol } and Goose shot }	0	5	0

*Tools for a Family of Six persons,
and so after the rate for more.*

Five broad howes at two shillings } a piece }	0	10	0
Five narrow howes at 16 pence a } piece }	0	6	8

C

Five

	l.	s.	d.
Five felling Axes at 18 pence a piece	7		6
Two steel hand-saws at 16 pence the piece	2		8
Two hand-saws at 5 shillings a piece.	10		0
One whip saw, set and filed with box	10		0
A file and wrest	0	0	10
Two Hammers 12 pence a piece	2		0
Three shovels 18 pence a piece shod	4		6
Two spades 18 pence a piece	3		0
Two Augars	1		0
Two broad Axes at 3 shillings 8 pence a piece	7		4
Six Chissels	3		0
Three Gimblets	0		6
Two Hatchets One and twenty pence a piece	3		6
Two froues to cleave pail at 18 pence a piece	3		0
Two hand-bills at 20 pence a piece	3		4
Nails of all sorts to be valued	2		0
Two pick-Axes	3		0
Three Locks, and 3 pair of Fetters	5		10
Two Currie Combs	0	0	11
For a Brand to brand Beasts with	0		6
For a Chain and lock for a Boat	2		2
For a Coulter weighing 10 pound	3		4
For a Hand-vise	2		6

For

	l.	s.	d.
For a Pitch-fork-----	0	1	4
For one hundred weight of Spikes-2	5	0	
Nails and pins 120, to the hundred			
For a share-----	0	2	11

*Household Implements for a Family
of six persons, and so for more or less
after the rate.*

One Iron Pot-----	0	7	0
For one great Copper Kettle-----	2	0	0
For a small Kettle-----	0	10	0
For a lesser Kettle-----	0	6	0
For one large Frying-pan-----	0	2	6
For a small Frying-pan-----	0	1	8
For a brass Morter-----	0	3	0
For a Spit-----	0	2	0
For one Grid-Iron-----	0	1	0
For two Skillets-----	0	5	0
Platters, dishes, & spoons of wood	0	4	0
For Sugar, Spice and fruits at Sea for six men	0	12	10

*The freight will be for one man half
a Tun.*

Having refreshed my self for a day or
two upon *Noddles-Island*, I crossed the Bay
in a small Boat to *Boston*, which then was
rather a Village, than a Town, there being

not above Twenty or thirty houses ; and presenting my respects to Mr. *Winthorpe* the Governour , and to Mr. *Cotton* the Teacher of *Boston* Church, to whom I delivered from Mr. *Francis Quarles* the poet, the Translation of the 16, 25, 51, 88, 113, and 137. Psalms into *English* Meeter, for his approbation, being civilly treated by all I had occasion to converse with, I returned in the Evening to my lodging.

The Twelfth day of *July*, after I had taken my leave of Mr. *Maverick*, and some other Gentlemen , I took Boat for the Eastern parts of the Countrey, and arrived at *Black point* in the Province of *Main*, which is 150 miles from *Boston*, the Fourteenth day, which makes my voyage 11 weeks and odd dayes.

The Countrey all along as I sailed, being no other than a meer Wilderness, here and there by the Sea-side a few scattered plantations, with as few houses.

About the Tenth of *August*, I hapned to walk into the Woods , not far from the S. -side, and falling upon a piece of ground over-grown with bushes, called there black Currence, but differing from our Garden Currence, they being ripe and hanging in lowly bunches ; I set up my piece against a stately Oake, with a resolution to fill my belly,

belly, being near half a mile from the house; of a sudden I heard a hollow thumping noise upon the Rocks approaching towards me, which made me presently to recover my piece, which I had no sooner cock'd, than a great and grim over-grown she-Wolf appears, at whom I shot, and finding her Gor-belly stuf with flesh newly taken in, I began presently to suspect that she had fallen foul upon our Goats, which were then valued (our she Goats) at Five pound a Goat; Therefore to make further discovery, I descended (it being low water) upon the Sea sands, with an intent to walk round about a neck of land where the Goats usually kept. I had not gone far before I found the footing of two Wolves, and one Goat betwixt them; whom they had driven into a hollow, betwixt two Rocks, hither I followed their footing, and perceiving by the Crowes, that there was the place of slaughter, I hung my piece upon my back, and upon all four clambered up to the top of the Rock, where I made ready my piece and shot at the dog Wolf, who was feeding upon the remainder of the Goat, which was only the fore shoulders, head and horns, the rest being devoured by the she-Wolf, even to the very hair of the Goat: and it is very observable, that when

the Wolves have kill'd a Beast, or a Hog, not a Dog-Wolf amongst them offers to eat any of it, till the she-Wolves have fill'd their paunches.

The Twenty fourth of *September*, being Munday about 4 of the clock in the afternoon, a fearful storm of wind began to rage, called a *Hurricane*. It is an impetuous wind that goes commonly about the *Compass* in the space of 24 hours, it began from the W. N. W. and continued till next morning, the greatest mischief it did us, was the wracking of our *Shallop*, and the blowing down of many tall *Trees*, in some places a mile together.

December the Tenth, happened an Eclipse of the Moon at 8 of the clock at night, it continued till after 11, as near as we could guess; in old *England* it began after midnight, and continued till 4 of the clock in the morning; if *Seamen* would make observation of the time, either of the beginning or ending of the Eclipse, or total darkness of *Sun* and *Moon* in all places where they shall happen to be, and confer their observations to some *Artist*, hereby the longitude of all places might be certainly known, which are now very uncertainly reported to us.

1639. *May*, which fell out to be extrem hot and foggie, about the middle of *May* I
kill'd

kill'd within a stones throw of our house, above four score Snakes, some of them as big as the small of my leg, black of colour, and three yards long, with a sharp horn on the tip of their tail two inches in length.

June the Six and twentieth day, very stormie, Lightning and Thunder. I heard now two of the greatest and fearfullest thunder-claps that ever were heard, I am confident. At this time we had some neighbouring Gentlemen in our house, who came to welcome me into the Countrey; where amongst variety of discourse they told me of a young Lyon (not long before) kill'd at *Piscataway* by an *Indian*, of a *Sea-Serpent* or *Snake*, that lay quailed up like a Cable upon a Rock at *Cape-Ann*: a Boat passing by with *English* aboard, and two *Indians*, they would have shot the *Serpent*, but the *Indians* dissuaded them, saying, that if he were not kill'd out-right, they would be all in danger of their lives.

One Mr. *Mittin* related of a *Triton* or *Mereman* which he saw in *Cascobay*, the Gentleman was a great Fowler, and used to goe out with a small Boat or Canow, and fetching a compass about a small Island, (there being many small Islands in the Bay) for the advantage of a shot, was encountred

with a *Triton*, who laying his hands upon the side of the Canow, had one of them chopt off with a Hatchet by Mr. *Mittin*, which was in all respects like the hand of a man, the *Triton* presently sunk, dying the water with his purple blood, and was no more seen. The next story was told by Mr. *Foxwell*, now living in the province of *Main*, who having been to the Eastward in a Shallop, as far as *Cape-Ann*-a Waggon in his return was overtaken by the night, and fearing to land upon the barbarous shore, he put off a little further to Sea; about midnight they were wakened with a loud voice from the shore, calling upon *Foxwell*, *Foxwell* come a shore, two or three times: upon the Sands they saw a great fire, and Men and Women hand in hand dancing round about it in a ring, after an hour or two they vanished, and as soon as the day appeared, *Foxwell* puts into a small *Cove*, it being about three quarters flood, and traces along the shore, where he found the footing of Men, Women and Children shod with shoes; and an infinite number of brands-ends thrown up by the water, but neither *Indian* nor *English* could he meet with on the shore, nor in the woods; these with many other stories they told me, the credit whereof I will neither impeach nor inforce, but sh ll
 fatistic

atisfie my self, and I hope the Reader here-
of, with the saying of a wise, learned and
honourable Knight, *that there are many
stranger things in the world, than are to be
seen between London and Stanes.*

September the Sixth day, one Mr. *John
Hickford* the Son of Mr. *Hickford* a Linnen-
Draper in *Cheapside*, having been sometime
in the province of *Main*, and now determi-
ned to return for *England*, sold and kill'd
his stock of Cattle and Hoggs, one great
Sow he had which he made great account
of, but being very fat, and not suspecting
that she was with pig, he caused her to be
kill'd, and they found 25 pigs within her
pelly; verifying the old proverb, *As fruitful
as a white sow.* And now we were told
of a sow in *Virginia* that brought forth six
pigs, their fore-parts Lyons, their hinder-
parts hogs. *I have read that at Bruxels,
Anno 1564. a sow brought forth six pigs, the
first whereof (for the last in generating is
alwayes in brutt beasts the first brought forth)
had the head, face, arms and legs of a man,
but the whole trunck of the body from the
neck, was of a swine, a sodomitical monster is
more like the mother than the father in the or-
gans of the vegetative soul.*

The Three and twentieth, I left *Black-
point*, and came to *Richmonds Island* about
three

three leagues to the Eastward, where Mr. *Tralanie* kept a fishing, Mr. *John Winter* grave and discreet man was his Agent, and employer of 60 men upon that design.

The Four and twentieth day being *Munday*, I went aboard the *Fellowship* of 100 and 70 Tuns a Flemish bottom, the Master *George Luxon* of *Bittisford* in *Devonshire*, several of my friends came to bid me farewell, among the rest Captain *Thomas Warrington* who drank to me a pint of kill-devil *alias* Rhum at a draught, at 6 of the clock in the morning we weighed Anchor, and set sail for the *Massachusetts-bay*.

The Seven and twentieth day being *Fryday*, we Anchored in the afternoon in the *Massachusetts-bay* before *Boston*. Next day I went aboard of Mr. *Hinderson*, Master of a ship of 500 Tuns, and Captain *Jackson* in the *Queen* of *Bohemia* a privateer, and from thence I went ashore to *Boston*, where I refreshed my self at an Ordinary. Next morning I was invited to a fishermans house, somewhat lower within the Bay, and was there by his Wife presented with a handful of small Pearl, but none of them bored nor orient. From thence I crost the Bay to *Charles-town*, where at one *Longs* Ordinary I met with Captain *Jackson* and others, walking on the back side we spied a rattle Snake

Snake a yard and half long, and as thick in the middle as the small of a mans leg, on the belly yellow, her back spotted with black, ruffet, yellow and green, placed like scales, at her tail she had a rattle which is nothing but a hollow shelly buffiness joyned, look how many years old she is, so many rattles she hath in her tail, her neck seemed to be no bigger than ones Thumb; yet she swallowed a live Chicken, as big as one they give 4 pence for in *England*, presently as we were looking on. In the afternoon I returned to our Ship, being no sooner aboard but we had the sight of an *Indian-Pinnace* sailing by us made of *Birch-bark*, sewed together with the roots of *spruse* and white *Cedar* (drawn out into threads) with a deck, and trimmed with sails top and top gallant very sumptuously.

The Thirtieth day of *September*; I went ashore upon *Noddles-Island*, where when I was come to Mr. *Mavericks* he would not let me go aboard no more, until the Ship was ready to set sail; the next day a grave and sober person described the Monster to me, that was born at *Boston* of one Mrs. *Dyer* a great Sectarie, the *Nine and twentieth* of *June*, it was (it should seem) without a head, but having horns like a Beast, and ears, scales on a rough skin like a fish
cal-

called a Thornback, legs and claws like a Hawke, and in other respects as a Woman's child.

The Second of October, about 9 of the clock in the morning, Mr. Mavericks Negro woman came to my chamber window, and in her own Countrey language and tune sang very loud and shrill, going out to her; she used a great deal of respect towards me, and willingly would have expressed her grief in *English*; but I apprehended it by her countenance and deportment, whereupon I repaired to my host, to learn of him the cause, and resolved to intreat him in her behalf, for that I understood before, that she had been a Queen in her own Countrey, and observed a very humble and dutiful garb used towards her by another Negro who was her maid. Mr. Maverick was desirous to have a breed of Negroes, and therefore seeing she would not yield by persuasions to company with a Negro young man he had in his house; he commanded him w^{ill'd} she n^{ill'd} she to go to bed to her, which was no sooner done but she kickt him out again, this she took in high disdain beyond her slavery, and this was the cause of her grief. In the afternoon I walked into the Woods on the back side of the house, and happening into a
fine

ne broad walk (which was a sledg-way) wandered till I chanc't to spy a fruit as thought like a pine Apple plated with scales, it was as big as the crown of a Womans hat; I made bold to step unto it, with an intent to have gathered it, no sooner had I toucht it, but hundreds of Wasps were about me; at last I cleared my self from them, being stung only by one upon the upper lip, glad I was that I scaped so well; But by that time I was come into the house my lip was swell'd so extreamly, that they hardly knew me but by my Garments.

The Tenth of *October*, I went aboard and we fell down to *Nantascot*, here Mr. *Davies* (Mr. *Hicks* the Apothecarie in *Fleet-reefs* Son-in-law) dyed of the Phthisick aboard on a Sunday in the afternoon. The next day Mr. *Luxon* our Master having been ashore upon the Governours Island gave me half a score very fair Pippins which he brought from thence, there being not one Apple-tree, nor Pear planted yet in any part of the Countrey, but upon that Island.

The Fifteenth day, we set sail from *Nantascot*.

The Sixteenth day Mr. *Robert Foster*, one of our passengers Preached aboard upon the

the 113 Psalm; *The Lord shall preserve thy going out, & thy coming in*; The Sectaries began to quarrel with him, especially *Mrs. Vincent Potter*, he who was afterwards questioned for a Regicide.

The Seventeenth day, towards Sun-set a Lanner settled upon our main Mast-top, when it was dark I hired one of the Sailers to fetch her down, and I brought her into *England* with much ado, being fain to feed her with hard Eggs. After this day we had very cold weather at Sea, our deck in a morning ore-spread with hoarie frost, and dangling Isickles hung upon the Ropes. *Some say the Sea is hotter in winter, than in summer; but I did not find it so.*

November the Fifth day, about three of the clock in the afternoon, the Mariners observed the rising of a little black cloud in the *N. W.* which increasing apace, made them prepare against a coming storm, the wind in short time grew to boisterous, bringing after us a huge grown Sea, at 5 of the clock it was pitchie dark.

And the bitter storm augments; the wild winds wage War from all parts; and joyn with the Seas rage.

The

The sad clouds sink in showers; you would
have thought,

That high-swoln-seas even unto Heaven had
wrought;

And Heaven to Seas descended: no star
shown;

And blind night in darkness, tempests, and her
own

And dread terrors lost; yet this dire lightning
turns

To more fear'd light; the Sea with lightning
Burns.

The Pilot knew not what to chuse or fly,
Art stood amaz'd in Ambiguity.

The storm augmenting still, the next
day about 4 of the clock afternoon we lost
our Rudder, and with that our hopes, so
necessary a part it is, that a ship without it,
is like a wild horse without a bridle; yet
Aristotle that Eagle-ey'd Philosopher could
not give a reason, why so small a thing as a
helm should rule the ship.

The

(32)

The Seventh day at night, the wind began to dye away, the next day we had leisure to repair our breaches; it continued calm till the 13 day, and all the while we saw many dead bodies of men and women floating by us.

The Four and twentieth, we arrived before *Bittiford*, having past before under *Lundee-Island*.

The



The Second

VOYAGE.

I Have heard of a certain Merchant in the west of *England*, who after many great losses, walking upon the Seabank in a calm Sun-shining day; observing the smoothness of the Sea, coming on with a chequered or dimpled wave: Ah (quoth he) thou flattering Element; many a time hast thou inticed me to throw my self and my fortunes into thy Arms; but thou hast hitherto proved treacherous; thinking to find thee a Mother of encrease, I have found thee to be the Mother of mischief and wickedness; yea the Father of prodigies; therefore, being now secure, I will trust thee no more: But mark this mans resolution a while after, *periculum maris res lucri superat*. So fared it with me; that having escaped the dangers of one Voyage, I must needs put on a resolution for a second; wherein I plowed many a churlish billow

D

witli

with little or no advantage, but rather to my loss and detriment. In the setting down, whereof I purpose not to insist in a methodical way, but according to my quality, in a plain and brief relation as I have done already; for I perceive, if I used all the Art that possibly I could, it would be difficult to please all, for all mens eyes, ears, faith, judgement, are not of a size. There be a sort of stagnant stinking spirits, who, like flies, lye sucking at the botches of carnal pleasures, and never travelled so much Sea, as is between *Heth-ferry*, and *Lyon-Key*; yet notwithstanding, (sitting in the Chair of the scornful over their whisks and draughts of intoxication) will desperately censure the relations of the greatest Travellers. It was a good *proviso* of a learned man, never to report wonders, for in so doing, of the greatest he will be sure not to be believed, but laughed at, which certainly bewraies their ignorance and want of discretion. Of Fools and Mad-men then I shall take no care, I will not invite these in the least to honour me with a glance from their supercilious eyes; but rather advise them to keep their inspection for their fine-tongu'd Romances, and playes. This homely picce, I protest ingenuously, is prepared for such only who well know how to make use of their
cha-

charitable constructions towards works of this nature, to whom I submit my self in all my faculties, and proceed in my second voyage.

Anno 1663. May the Three and twentieth, I went down to *Gravesend*, it being *Saturday* I lay ashore till *Monday* the fifth, about 11 a clock at night, I went aboard the *Society* belonging to *Boston* in the *Massachusetts* a Colony of *English* in *New-England*, of 200 and 20 Tun, carrying 16 Iron Guns most unserviceable, man'd with 33 failers, and 77 passengers, men, women and children.

The Six and twentieth day, about 6 of the clock in the morning we weighed Anchor, and fell down with the tide three or four miles below *Gravesend*.

The Seven and twentieth in the afternoon, we weighed Anchor and came into the *Hope* before *Deal-Castle*, here we were wind bound till

The 30 day, we set sail out of the *Downs*, being *Saturday* about 9 of the clock in the morning, about 4 of the clock in the afternoon we came up with *Beachy* by *W.* at *Nore*.

The One and thirtieth at 4 of the clock in the morning we came up with the *Isle of Wight*, at 4 of the clock in the afternoon

we had *Portland* N. N. W. of us, 6 leagues off, the wind being then at N. W. by N. at 5 of the clock we came to *Dartmouth*, the wind *W. S. W.*

June the first day, being *Monday* about 4 of the clock *Plimouth* was about 9 leagues off, our course *W. S. W.* the *Start* bore North distant about 6 leagues from whence our reckonings began; the wind now *E. N. E.* a fair gale.

The second day the *Lizard* bore N. N. W. in the latitude 51. 300 leagues from *Cape-Cod* in *New-England*, our course *W.* and by *S.* One of our passengers now dyed of a *Consumption*.

The Fifth day we steered *S. W.* observed and found the ship in latitude 47 degrees, and 44 minutes.

The Tenth day observed and found the ship in latitude 49 degrees, and 24 minutes.

The Five and twentieth day, about 3 of the clock in the morning we discovered land, about 6 of the clock *Flowers*, so called from abundance of flowers, and *Corvo* from a multitude of *Crowes*; two of the *Azores* or western Islands, in the *Atlantique Ocean* not above 250 leagues from *Lisbon* bore N. W. of us some 3 leagues off, we steered away *W.* by *W.* observed and found *Flowers* to be in the Southern part in latitude 39 degrees

gress 13 minuts, we descryed a Village and a small Church or Chappel seated in a pleasant valley to the Easter-side of the Island, the whole Island is rockie and mountainous about 8 miles in compass, stored with Corn, Wine and Goats, and inhabited by out-law'd *Portingals*, the Town they call *Santa Cruz*. *Corvo* is not far from this, I supposed two or three leagues, a meer mountain, and very high and steep on all sides, cloathed with tall wood on the very top, uninhabited, but the *Flowreans* here keep some number of Goats.

The Seven and twentieth day, 30 leagues to the westward of these Islands we met with a small Vessel stoln from *Jamsico*, but 10 men in her, and those of several nations, *English, French, Scotch, Dutch* almost famish'd, having been out as they told us, by reason of calms, three moneths, bound for *Holland*.

July the sixth, calm now for two or three dayes, our men went out to swim, some hoisted the *Shallop* out and took divers Turtles, there being an infinite number of them all over the Sea as far as we could ken, and a man may ken at Sea in a clear Air 20 miles, they floated upon the top of the water being a sleep, and driving gently upon them with the *Shallop*, of a sudden

D 3 they

they took hold of their hinder legs and lifted them into the boat, if they be not very nimble they awake and presently dive under water; when they were brought aboard they sob'd and wept exceedingly, continuing to do so till the next day that we killed them, by chopping off their heads, and having taken off their shells (that on their back being fairest, is called a Gally patch) we opened the body and took out three hearts in one case, and (which was more strange) we perceived motion in the hearts ten hours after they were taken out. I have observed in *England* in my youthful dayes the like in the heart of a *Pike*, and the heart of a *Frog*, which will leap and skip as nimbly as the *Frog* used to do when it was alive from whom it was taken. Likewise the heart of a *Pig* will stir after it is exenterated. Being at a friends house in *Cambridg-shire*, the Cook-maid making ready to slaughter a *Pig*, she put the hinder parts between her legs as the usual manner is, and taking the snout in her left hand with a long knife she stuck the *Pig* and cut the small end of the heart almost in two, letting it bleed as long as any bloud came forth, then throwing of it into a Kettle of boiling water, the *Pig* swom twice round about the kettle, when taking of it out to
the

the dresser she rubd it with powdered *Rozen* and stript off the hair, and as she was cutting off the hinder pettito, the *Pig* lifts up his head with open mouth, as if it would have bitten : well, the belly was cut up, and the entrails drawn out, and the heart laid upon the board, which notwithstanding the wound it received had motion in it, above four hours after ; there were several of the Family by, with my self, and we could not otherways conclude but that the *Pig* was bewitched ; but this by the way. Of the Sea Turtles there be five sorts, first the Trunck-turtle which is biggest, Secondly, the Loggerhead-turtle. Thirdly, the Hawk-bill-turtle, which with its bill will bite horribly. Fourthly, the Green-turtle which is best for food, it is affirmed that the feeding upon this Turtle for a twelve moneth, forbearing all other kind of food will cure absolutely Consumptions ; and the great pox ; They are a very delicate food, and their Eggs are very wholesome and restorative, it is an *Amphibious* Creature going ashore, the male throws the female on her back when he couples with her, which is termed cooting, their Eggs grown to perfection the female goes ashore again and making a hole in the Sand, there layes her Eggs which are numerous, I have seen a peck

of Eggs taken out of one Turtle; when they have laid they cover the hole again with sand, and return to the Sea never looking after her Eggs, which hatching in the sand and coming to some strength break out and repair to the Sea. Having fill'd our bellies with Turtles and Bonito's, called *Spanish* Dolphins excellently well cooked both of them, the wind blowing fair,

The Eighth day we spread our sails and went on our voyage, after a while we met with abundance of Sea-weeds called Gulf-weed coming out of the Bay of *Mexico*, and firr-trees floating on the Sea, observed and found the Ship to be in 39 degrees and 49 minuts.

The Fifteenth day we took a young Sharke about three foot long, which being drest and dished by a young Merchant a passenger happened to be very good fish, having very white flesh in flakes like Codd but delicately curl'd, the back-bone which is perfectly round, joynted with short joynts, the space between not above a quarter of an inch thick, separated they make fine Table-men, being wrought on both sides with curious works.

The One and twentieth thick hacie weather.

The Five and twentieth we met with a
Plimouth

Plimouth man come from *St. Malloes* in *France*, 10 weeks out, laden with cloath, fruit, and honey, bound for *Boston* in *New-England*.

The Six and twentieth we had sight of land.

The Seven and twentieth we Anchored at *Nantascot*, in the afternoon I went aboard of a *Ketch*, with some other of our passengers, in hope to get to *Boston* that night; but the Master of the *Ketch* would not consent.

The Eight and twentieth being *Tuesday*, in the morning about 5 of the clock he lent us his *Shallop* and three of his men, who brought us to the western end of the town where we landed, and having gratified the men, we repaired to an Ordinary (for so they call their Taverns there) where we were provided with a liberal cup of burnt Madera-wine, and store of plum-cake, about ten of the clock I went about my Affairs.

Before I pursue my Voyage to an end, I shall give you to understand what Countrie *New-England* is. *New-England* is that part of *America*, which together with *Virginia*, *Mary land*, and *Nova-scotia* were by the *Indians* called (by one name) *Wingacoz*, after the discovery by Sir *Walter Rawleigh*.

Rawleigh they were named *Virginia*, and so remained untill King *James* divided the Countrey into Provinces. *New-England* then is all that tract of land that lyes between the Northerly latitudes of 40 and 46, that is from *De-la-ware-Bay* to *New-found-land*, some will have it to be in latitude from 41 to 45. in King *James's* Letters Patents to the Council of *Plimouth* in *Devonshire* from 40 to 48 of the same latitude, it is judged to be an Island, surrounded on the North with the spacious River of *Cana-da*, on the South with *Mabegan* or *Hudsons* River, having their rise, as it is thought, from two great lakes not far off one another, the Sea lyes East and South from the land, and is very deep, some say that the depth of the Sea being measured with line and plummet, seldom exceeds two or three miles, except in some places near the *Swe-vian*-shores, and about *Pontus*, observed by *Pliny*. *Sir Francis Drake* threw out 7 Hogsheads of line near *Porto-bello* and found no bottom, but whether this be true or no, or that they were deceived by the Currents carrying away their lead and line, this is certainly true, that there is more Sea in the Western than the Eastern *Hemisphere*, on the shore in more places than one at spring-tides, that is at the full or new of the moon, the

The Sea riseth 18 foot perpendicular, the reason of this great flow of waters I refer to the returned, onely by the way I shall acquaint you with two reasons for the ebbing and flowing of the Sea; the one delivered in Common conference, the other in a Sermon at Boston in the *Massachusetts-Bay* by an eminent man; The first was, *that God and his spirit moving upon the waters caused the motion; the other, that the spirit of the waters gathered the waters together; as the spirit of Christ gathered Souls.*

The shore is Rockie, with high cliffs, having a multitude of considerable Harbours; many of which are capacious enough for a Navy of 500 sail, one of a thousand, the Countrie within Rockie and Mountaneous, full of tall wood, one stately Mountain there is surmounting the rest, about four score mile from the Sea: The description of it you have in my rarities of *New-England*, between the mountains are many ample rich and pregnant valleys as every eye beheld, beset on each side with variety of goodly Trees, the grass man-high unmowed, uneaten and uselesly withering; within these valleys are spacious lakes or ponds well stored with Fish and Beavers; the original of all the great Rivers in the Countrie, of which there are many with lesser streams

streams (wherein are an infinite of fish manifesting the goodness of the soil which is black, red-clay, gravel, sand, loom, and very deep in some places, as in the valley and swamps, which are low grounds and bottoms infinitely thick set with Trees and Bushes of all sorts for the most part, others having no other shrub or Tree growing, but spruce, under the shades whereof you may freely walk two or three mile together; being goodly large Trees, and convenient for masts and sail-yards. The whole Countrie produceth springs in abundance replenished with excellent waters, having all the properties ascribed to the best in the world.

Swift is't in pace, light poiz'd, to look in clear,

And quick in boiling (which esteemed were)

*Such qualities, as rightly understood
Withouten these no water could be good.*

One Spring there is, at Black-point in the Province of Main, coming out of muddy-clay that will colour a spade, as if hatcht with silver, it is purgative and cures scabs and Itch, &c.

The Mountains and Rocky Hills are richly furnished with mines of Lead Silver, Cop-

opper, Tin, and divers sorts of minerals,
 anching out even to their summits, where
 small Crannies you may meet with threds
 perfect silver; yet have the *English* no
 law to open any of them, whether out of
 ignorance or fear of bringing a forraign
 enemy upon them, or (like the dog in the
 manger) to keep their Sovereign from par-
 taking of the benefits, who certainly may
 claim an interest in them as his due, being
 evidently a gift proceeding from
 Divine bounty to him; no person *Isa. 45. 3.*
 can pretend interest in Gold, Silver, or
 Copper by the law of Nations, but the
 Sovereign Prince; but the subjects of our
 King have a right to mines discovered in
 their own Lands and inheritances; So as
 that every tenth Tun of such Ore is to be
 paid to the proprietors of such lands, and
 the rest to the state, if it be not a mine-Royal:
 If it prove to be a mine-Royal, every fifth
 Tun of all such Ore as shall hold Gold or
 Silver worth refining, is to be rendered to
 the King. *The learned Judges of our King-
 dom have long since concluded, that although
 Gold or Silver contained in the base mettals
 is a mine in the land of a Subject, be of less
 value than the baser mettal; yet if the Gold
 or Silver do countervail the charge of refining
 it, it shall be more worth than the base mettal spent*

in refining it, that then it is a mine-Roy
and as well the base mettall as the Gold
Silver in it belongs by prerogative to
Crown.

The stones in the Countrey are for
most mettall-stone, free-stone, pebble, flint
none that will run to lime, of which they
have great want, of the slate you may
make Tables easie to be split to the thick-
ness of an inch, or thicker if you please
and long enough for a dozen men to sit
Precious stones there are too, but if you
fire to know further of them, see the Rela-
ties of *New-England*; onely let me add
this observation by the way, that Cry-
set in the Sun taketh fire, and setteth
Tow or brown Paper on fire held to
There is likewise a sort of glittering sand
which is altogether as good as the glass
powder brought from the *Indies* to
up Ink on paper newly written. The
climate is reasonably temperate, hotter
Summer, and colder in Winter than we
us, agrees with our Constitutions better than
hotter Climates, these are limbeckes to our
dies, forraign heat will extract the inward
adventitious heat consume the natural, so
more heat any man receives outwardly from
heat of the Sun, so much more wants he
same inwardly, which is one reason why

they are able to receive more and larger draughts of Brandy, & the like strong spirits than in England without offence. Cold is less tolerable than heat, this a friend to nature, that an enemy. Many are of opinion that the greatest enemies of life, consisting of heat and moisture, is cold and dryness, the extremity of cold is more easie to be endured than extremity of heat, the violent sharpness of winter, than the fiery raging of Summer. To conclude, they think both bad, too much heat brings a hot Feaver, too much cold diminisheth the flesh, withers the face, hollowes the eyes, quenches natural heat, and sleeth the hair, and procureth baldness.

Astronomers have taken special knowledge of the number of 1024 of the principal apparent noted Stars of all the rest, besides the 7 Planets, and the 12 Signs, and is agreed upon that there are more Stars under the Northern-pole, than under the Southern, the number of Stars under both poles are innumerable to us; but not to the mighty Creator of Heaven and Earth, who calleth them all by their names. *Isai.*

Levate in excelsum oculos vestros & vide quis creavit hæc? quis educit in numerum militiam eorum & omnia suis nominibus vocavit? In January 1668. two Suns appeared and two Moons. The year before was published the Suns prerogative, vindicated by

Alex.

Alexander Nowel a young student at *Harvard-Colledge* in the *Massachusetts Colony* which was as followeth.

Mathematicians have that priviledge above other *Philosophers*, that their foundations are so founded upon, and proved by demonstration that reason volens nolens must approve of them, when they are once viewed by the eye of the intellectu, ipso facto it grants a probatum est; if upon those foundations he raises famous *Architectures*, which are inseparably joyned in, and joyned to their ground-works, yet are not their *Elements* of such vast extensions, as to have their dimensions adequated with the machine of the *primum mobile*, and so include the *Fabrick* of created beings; but there are spheres above the sphere of their *Activity* and *Orbs* placed above the reach of their *Instruments*, which will non-plus the most acute *inquirers*, at least in reference to an accurate *scrutiny*: hence *dissentions* about *Celestial bodies*, whether the *planets* have any natural light, has been a question, proving that they borrow their light from the *Sun*: he being the *primitive*, they *derivatives*; he the *Augmentum primum*, they *Orbs*, who thought they have light in se, yet not ex se. This assertion is not expugned by *Geocentrick* who produce *sense* and *Antiquity* to support their *suppositions*; nor oppugned by *Heliocentrick*.

who deduce their Hypothesis from reason, and
 few observations: for, quicquid in ambitu
 licujus circuli actu diffusum, comprehen-
 ditur, id in centro ejusdem continetur po-
 tentia collectum. Should I put the question
 to the vote, questionless the major part of mo-
 dern Astronomers would carry it affirmatively;
 but a testimony being Inartificialis Argumen-
 tum, I shall found my position upon a more
 Artificial Basis. As for the multiplication of
 eclipses which some fear, it's needless, for the
 extent of the Cone of the earths shadow (à
 centro terræ) being 250 Semidiameters, it
 cannot reach Mars; Venus and Mercury never
 oppose the Sun. It has been observed by the
 help of Optick Tubes, that Venus has divers
 faces, according to her diverse position to the
 Sun. Some affirm the same of Mercury,
 but he's not so liable to observation, be-
 ing seldom clear of the radiancy of the Sun.
 The superior Planets being above the Sun, turn
 the same side to the Sun, as they do to us. Ve-
 nus and Mars are more lucid in their Periheli-
 on, than in their Aphelion. The Telescope
 may convince us of this truth; Evincit enim
 crassa, opaca & diffimilium plane partium
 corpora, planetas esse. Lastly God made the
 Sun and Moon, the two greater lights (though
 not the greater lucid bodies) that the Moons light
 adventitious, follows from her invisibilitie

in a central Eclipse: hence the other planets are destitute of native light; nam à majore ad minus valet consequentia negativé.

In the year 1664. a Star or Comet appeared in New-England in December in the South-East, rising constantly about one of the clock in the morning, carrying the tail lower and lower till it came into the West, and then bare it directly before it; the Star it self was of a duskyish red, the tail of the colour of *via lactea*, or the milkie way. A fortnight after it appeared again rising higher near the *Nadir* or point over our heads, of the same form and colour, of which hear the former Scholar.

Comets (say Naturalists) proceed from natural causes, but they oft preceed preternatural effects. That they have been Antecedents to strange consequents is an universal truth, and proved by particulars, viz. That which hung over Hierusalem before its exirpation by Vespasian, that vertical to Germany, before those bloody Wars &c. So that experience Atests, and reason Assents, that they have served for sad Prologues to Tragical Epilogues. For the future, preludiums to what events they'l prove, may be proved by consequence, if they han't suffered a privation of their powerful Energie. Dr. Ward to salve Contests, distinguishes betwenn Cometaida, which are
Sub-

Sublunary exhalations, and Comets, which are heavenly bodies, coeuous with the Stars; the cause of the inequality of whose motion, is their Apoze and Periges. Concerning the height of the late Comets Orb, because of the deficiency of Instruments, here's pars deficiens. As for its motion December 10. 'twas about the middle of Virgo. Jan. 24. 26 deg. Aries. Some observe that Comets commonly follow a Conjunction of the superiour planets. Astronomers attribute much to the predominancy of that planet which rules it, which they judge by the Colour; a dull leaden colour, claims Saturn for his Lord; bright, Jupiter; Red; Mars; Golden, Sol; Yellow, Venus; variable, Mercury; pale, Luna. Also to the Aspects it receives from other planets, the sign it is in, and the house of the Heavens in which it first was. Hence some may judge a scheme of the Heavens necessary, but unless Calculated for its certain use (which is uncertain) it's adjudged by the edicious, superfluous. Some put much trust or virtue in the tail, terming it the Ignomon, &c. but that is probable of all, which has been observed of some, that it's alwayes opposite to the Sun; hence when the Sun is at the Meridian of the Antipodes it turns, &c. Which Regiomont observed of that in 1475. and Leckerman of that in 1607. Longomontanus observes of that in 1618. that its first

appearance was vertical to Germany and went Northward, so its effect began there, and made the like progress: it's rational, that as a cause, it should operate most powerfully on those in whose Zenith it is, as the meridional Altitude; nor is it irrational, that as a sign, it should presage somewhat to all those, in whose Horizon it appears; for in reason, *Relata se mutuo inferunt, hence signum infer signatum*, and the signifier implies a signified. Diverse desire to be certified of the event; but he is wise that knows it. Some presume prophetically to specificate from general truths; others desperately deny generals and all; of all whom it's a truth, Incidunt in Scyllam, &c. Noble Ticho concludes, (with whom I conclude) that it's not rational particularly to determine the sequel; for should any, it would be only in a contingent Axiom, and proceed from fancie; therefore of no necessary consequence, and would produce only opinion.

A friend of mine shewed me a small Treatise written and printed in the Massachusetts-Bay by B. D. Intituled *An Astronomical description of the late Comet, or Blazing-Star, as it appeared in New-England in the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and the beginning of the Twelfth month, 1664. printed at Cambridge by Samuel Green 1665.* An ingenious piece, but because I could not persuade my

my friend to part with it, I took out some short notes being straitned in time, which are as followes.

Comets are distinguished in respect of their figure, according to the divers aspects of the Sun, into *Barbate*, *Caudate*, and *Criate*. 1. When the stream like a beard goes before the body. 2. When the stream follows the body. 3. When the stream goes right up into the Heavens.

A Comet is said to be Vertical to any people, when the body of the Comet passeth over their heads.

The light of the Comet alters and varies according to the diverse Aspects of the Sun enlightning it.

Some took notice of it in the beginning of *November*.

In *Anno Dom. 1668. July* the Fifteenth happened an Eclipse of the moon from 9 of the clock at night, till after 11, digits 9, and 35 minutes.

In *November* following appeared a Star between the horns of the Moon in the midst.

In *Anno Dom. 1669.* about the middle of *June* at 4 of the clock in the afternoon, appeared a Rain-bow reverst, and at night about 10 of the clock we had a Lunar Rain-bow.

The *Indians* so far as I could perceive have but little knowledge of the Stars and Planets, observing the Sun and Moon only, the dividers of time into dayes and years: they being nearer to the Equinoctial-line by 10 degrees, have their dayes and nights more equally divided, being in Summer two hours shorter, in Winter two hours longer than they are in *England*. The 11 of *June* the Sun riseth at 4 and 26 minutes, and setteth at 7 & 34 minutes: in *December*, the 13 the shortest day, the Sun riseth at 7 and 35 minutes, and setteth at 4 and 27 minutes.

Mid-*March* their Spring begins, in *April* they have Rain and Thunder; So again at *Michaelmas*, about which season they have either before *Michaelmas* or after outrageous storms of Wind and Rain. It's observable that there is no part of the World, which hath not some certain times of outrageous storms. We have upon our Coast in *England* a *Michaelmas* Haw, that seldom fails: in the *West-Indies* in *August* and *September* the forcible *North-wind*, which though some call *Tuffins* or *Hurricanes* we must distinguish, for a right *Hurricane* is (as I have said before) an impetuous wind that goes about the Compass in the space of 24 hours, in such a storm the Lord *Willoughby*

of *Parham* Governour of the *Barbadoes*
 was cast away, going with a Fleet to reco-
 ver *St. Christophers* from the *French*,
Anno Dom. 1666. July. Cold weather be-
 gins with the middle of *November*, the
 winter's perpetually freezing, insomuch that
 their Rivers and salt-Bayes are frozen over
 and passable for Men, Horse, Oxen and
 Carts: *Aquore cum gelido zephyrus fert*
enia Cybo. The *North-west* wind is the
 sharpest wind in the Countrie. In *England*
 most of the cold winds and weathers come
 from the Sea, and those seats that are nearest
 the Sea-coasts in *England* are accounted
 wholesome, but not so in *New England*,
 for in the extremity of winter the *North-*
east and *South*-wind coming from the Sea
 produceth warm weather, only the *North-*
West-wind coming over land from the
 white mountains (which are alwayes (ex-
 cept in *August*) covered with snow) is the
 cause of extream cold weather, alwayes ac-
 companied with deep snowes and bitter
 frosts, the snow for the most part four and six
 foot deep, which melting on the superficies
 with the heat of the Sun, (for the most
 part shining out clearly every day) and
 freezing again in the night makes a crust
 upon the snow sufficient to bear a man walk-
 ing with snow-shoes upon it. And at this

season the *Indians* go forth on hunting of
 Deer and Moose twenty, thirty, forty miles
 up into the COUNTRY. Their Summer is hot
 and dry proper for their *Indian* Wheat
 which thrives best in a hot and dry season,
 the skie for the most part Summer and Win-
 ter very clear and serene; if they see a little
 black cloud in the *North-West*, no bigger
 than a man may cover with his Hat, they
 expect a following storm, the cloud in
 short time spreading round about the Ho-
 rizon accompanied with violent gusts of
 wind, rain, and many times lightning and
 terrible thunder. In all Countries they
 have observations how the weather will fall
 out, and these rules following are observable
 in *New-England*. If the Moon look bright
 and fair, look for fair weather, also the ap-
 pearing of one Rainbow after a storm, is a
 known sign of fair weather; if mists come
 down from the Hills, or descend from the
 Heavens, and settle in the valleys, they pro-
 mise fair hot weather; mists in the Eve-
 ning shew a fair hot day on the morrow;
 the like when mists rise from waters in the
 Evening. The obscuring of the smaller
 Stars is a certain sign of Tempests approach-
 ing; the oft changing of the wind is also a
 fore-runner of a storm; the resounding of
 the Sea from the shore, and murmuring of
 the

he winds in the woods without apparent
 wind, sheweth wind to follow : shooting of
 the Stars (as they call it) is an usual sign of
 wind from that quarter the Star came from.
 To look whether the resounding of the Sea
 upon the shore be on the *East* or *West* side
 of the dwelling, out of that quarter will
 the wind proceed the next day. The red-
 ness of the sky in the morning, is a token
 of winds, or rain or both: if the Circles
 that appear about the Sun be red and broken,
 they portend wind; if thick and dark;
 wind, snow and rain; the like may be said
 of the Circles about the moon. If two rain-
 bows appear, they are a sign of rain; If
 the Sun or Moon look pale, look for rain;
 if a dark cloud be at Sun rising, in which
 the Sun soon after is hid, it will dissolve it,
 and rain will follow; *nebula ascendens indi-*
cat imbres, nebula descendens serenitatem. If
 the Sun seem greater in the *East*, than in
 the *West* about Sun-setting, and that there
 appears a black cloud, you may expect rain
 that night, or the day following.

Serò rubens Cælum cras indicat esse serene-
num,

Sed si manè rubet venturos indicat Im-
bres.

To conclude; if the white hills look clear and conspicuous, it is a sign of fair weather; if black and cloudy, of rain; if yellow, it is a certain sign of snow shortly to ensue.

In *Anno Dom. 1667. March*, appeared a sign in the Heavens in the form of a Sphear, pointing directly to the *West*: and in the year following on the third day of *April* being *Friday*, there was a terrible Earthquake, before that a very great one in 1638. and another in 58 and in 166²/₇. *January* 26, 27, & 28. (which was the year before I came thither) there were Earthquakes 6 or 7 times in the space of three dayes. Earthquakes are frequent in the Countrey; some suppose that the white mountains were first raised by Earthquakes, they are hollow as may be guessed by the resounding of the rain upon the level on the top. The *Indians* told us of a River whose course was not only stopt by an Earthquake in 1668. (as near as I can remember) but the whole River swallowed up. And I have heard it reported from credible persons, that (whilst I was there in the Countrey) there happened a terrible Earthquake amongst the *French*, rending a huge Rock asunder even to the center, wherein was a vast hollow of an immeasurable depth, out of which came many infernal Spirits. I shall con-

include this discourse of Earthquakes, with that which came from the Pen of ouroyal Martyr King *Charles the First*; *Arm at Sea wants not its terrour, but an earthquake, shaking the very foundation of all, the World bath nothing more of horrou.* And now I come to the plants of the COUNTRY.

The plants in *New England* for the variety, number, beauty, and vertues, may stand in Competition with the plants of any COUNTRY in Europe. *Johnson* hath added *Gerard's Herbal* 300. and *Parkinson* mentioneth many more; had they been in *New England* they might have found 1000. at least never heard of nor seen by any Englishman before: 'Tis true, the COUNTRY hath no *Bonerets*, or *Tartarlambs*, no glittering coloured *Tuleps*; but here you have the *American Mary-Gold*, the *Earth-nut*, the *Starling*, a princely Flower, the beautiful *Waved Pirpla*, the honied *Colibry*, &c. they are generally of (somewhat) a more masculine vertue, than any of the same species in *England*, but not in so terrible a degree, as to be mischievous or ineffectual to our English bodies. It is affirm'd by some that no forraign Drugg or Simple can be so proper to Englishmen as their own, for the quantity of *Opium* which *Turks* do safely take will kill four Englishmen, and that which will
 Salve

*salve their wounds within a day, will not re-
 cure an Englishman in thre.* To which I
 answer that it is custom that brings the
Turks to the familiar use of *Opium*. You
 may have heard of a *Taylor* in *Kent*, who
 being afflicted with want of sleep ventured
 upon *Opium*, taking at first a grain, and in-
 creasing of it till it came to an ounce,
 which quantitie he took as familiarly as a
Turk, without any harm, more than that
 he could not sleep without it. The *English*
 in *New-England* take white *Hellebore*, which
 operates as fairly with them, as with the
Indians, who steeping of it in water some-
 time, give it to young lads gathered toge-
 ther a purpose to drink, if it come up they
 force them to drink again their vomit,
 (which they save in a Birchen-dish) till it
 staves with them, & he that gets the victory
 of it is made Captain of the other lads for
 that year. There is a plant likewise, called
 for want of a name *Clownes wound wort* by
 the *English*, though it be not the same, that
 will heal a green wound in 24 hours, if a
 wise man have the ordering of it. Thus
 much for the general, I shall now begin to
 discover unto you the plants more particu-
 larly, and I shall first begin with Trees,
 and of them, first with such as are called
 in Scripture Trees of God, that is great
 Trees,

rees, that grow of themselves without
 planting. Pſal. 104. 16, 17. *Satiantur arbo-*
res Jehovæ, cedri libani quas plantavit; (ubi
vicula nidificent) abietes domicilia ciconia.
 The Herons take great delight to sit basking
 upon the tops of these Trees. And I shall
 not be over large in any, having written of
 them in my Treatise of the rarities of
New-England, to which I refer you.

The *Oake* I have given you an account of,
 and the kinds; I shall add the ordering of
 the *Oake* for Wainſcot. When they have
 cut it down and clear'd it from the branch-
 es, they pitch the body of the Tree in a
 muddy place in a River, with the head
 downward for some time, afterwards they
 draw it out, and when it is seasoned suffici-
 ently, they saw it into boards for Wainſcot,
 and it will branch out into curious works.

There is an admirable rare Creature in
 shape like a *Buck*, with Horns, of a gummy
 substance, which I have often found in the
 fall of the leaf upon the ground amongst
 the withered leaves; a living Creature I can-
 not call it; having only the sign of a mouth
 and eyes: seldom or never shall you meet
 with any of them whole, but the head and
 horns, or the hinder parts, broken off from
 the rest; the *Indians* call them *Tree-Bucks*,
 and have a superstitious saying (for I believe
 they

they never see any of them living) that they can see a Tree-Buck walking upon the branches of an Oake when they go out in morning to hunt, they shall have good luck that day. What they are good for I know not, but certainly there is some more than ordinary vertue in them. It is true that nothing in nature is superfluous, and we have the Scripture to back it, that God created nothing in vain. The like Creatures they have at the Barbadoes which they call Negroe heads, found in the Sands, about two inches long, with forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, chin and part of the neck, they are alwayes found loose in the Sands without any root, it is as black as Jet, but whence it comes they know not. I have read likewise, that in the Canaries or Fortuna'e-Islands, there is found a certain Creature, which Boys bring home from the mountains as oft as they would, and named them Tudesquels, or little Germans: for they were dry'd dead Carcases, almost three footed, which any boy did easily carry in one of the palms of his hand, and they were of an humaneshape; but the whole dead Carcase was clearly like unto Parchment, and their bones were flexible, as it were gristles: against the Sun, also, their bowels and intestines were seen. Surely (saith my Author) the destroyed race of the Pigmies was there. There is also

So many times found upon the leaves of
 the Oake a Creature like a Frog, being as
 thin as a leaf, and transparent, as yellow as
 gold, with little fiery red eyes, the *English*
 call them Tree-frogs or Tree-toads (but
 Tree-toads I shall have occasion to speak
 in another place) they are said to be vene-
 rous, but may be safely used, being ad-
 vantageable to stop womens over-flowing cour-
 tures hung about their necks in a Taffetic

3.
 Captain Smith writes that in New-Eng-
 land there grows a certain berry called
Wormes, worth 10 shillings a pound, and had
 formerly sold for 30 or 40 shillings a
 pound, which may yearly be gathered in good
 quantity. I have sought for this berry, he
 looks of, as a man should seek for a needle
 in a bottle of Hay, but could never light
 on it, unless that kind of *Solomon-seal*
 called by the *English* Treacle-berry be it.
 And our famous Herbalist writes that they
 grow upon a little Tree called *Scarlet-Oake*, the
 berries have one sharp prickle at the end of it;
 and beareth small Acorns: But the grain or
 seed grows out of the woody branches, like
 the excrescence of the substance of the Oake-
 shell, and of the bigness of Pease, at first
 green, when ripe of an Ash-colour, which in-
 creaseth little Maggots, which when it begins

to have wings are put into a bag and bowled
up and down till dead, and then made up into
lumps, the Maggot as most do deem is Cutchine-
nele; So that Chermes is Cutchinele: the ber-
ries dye scarlet. Mr. George Sands in his
Travels saith (much to the same purpose) that
scarlet dye growes like a blister on the leaf of
the Holy Oake, a little shrub, yet producing
Acorns, being gathered they rub out of it
certain red dust, that converteth after a while
into worms, which they kill with Wine, when
they begin to quicken. See farther concerning
Treacle-berries and Cutchinele in the rarities
of New-England.

The Pine-Tree challengeth the next
place, and that sort which is called Board-
pine is the principal, it is a stately large Tree,
very tall, and sometimes two or three fadoms
about: of the body the *English* make large
Canoes of 20 foot long, and two foot and
a half over, hollowing of them with an
Adze, and shaping of the outside like a Boat.
Some conceive that the wood called Gopher
in Scripture, of which *Noah* made the
Ark, was no other than Pine, *Gen.* 6. 14.
The bark thereof is good for Ulcers in ten-
der persons that refuse sharp medicines.
The inner bark of young board-pine cut
small and stampd and boiled in a Gallon of
water is a very soveraign medicine for burn
or

or scald, washing the sore with some of
 the decoction, and then laying on the bark
 stamp very soft: or for frozen limbs, to
 take out the fire and to heal them, take the
 bark of Board-pine-Tree, cut it small and
 stamp it and boil it in a gallon of water to
 Gelly, wash the sore with the liquor, stamp
 the bark again till it be very soft and bind
 it on. The Turpentine is excellent to heal
 wounds and cuts, and hath all the proper-
 ties of *Venice Turpentine*, the *Rosen* is as
 good as *Frankincense*, and the powder of
 the dried leaves generateth flesh; the di-
 stilled water of the green Cones taketh
 away wrinkles in the face being laid on
 with Cloths.

The Firr-tree is a large Tree too, but sel-
 dom so big as the Pine, the bark is smooth,
 with knobs or blisters, in which lyeth clear
 liquid Turpentine very good to be put into
 ulcers and oyntments, the leaves or Cones
 boiled in Beer are good for the Scurvie; the
 young buds are excellent to put into Epi-
 themes for Warts and Corns, the *Rosen* is
 altogether as good as *Frankincense*; out of
 this Tree the Poleakers draw Pitch and
 Tarr; the manner I shall give you, for that
 may (with many other things contained
 in this Treatise) be beneficial to my Coun-
 trymen, either there already seated, or that
 may

may happen to go thither hereafter. Out of the fittest wood changed into Torch-wood, which is a disease in that Tree they draw Tarr, first a place must be paved with stone or the like, a little higher in the middle, about which there must be made gutters, into which the liquor falls; then out from them other gutters are to be drawn, by which it may be received, then is it put into barrels. The place thus prepared, the cloven wood must be set upright, then must it be covered with a great number of firr and pitch bowes; and on every part all about with much lome and fods of earth, and great heed must be taken, lest there be any cleft or chink remaining, only a hole left in the top of the furnace, through which the fire may be put in, and the flame and smoak to pass out: when the fire burneth, the Pitch or Tarr runneth forth first thin, and then thicker; of which when it is boiled is made Pitch: the powder of dried Pitch is used to generate flesh in wounds and sores. The knots of this Tree and fat-pine are used by the *English* instead of Candles, and it will burn a long time, but it makes the people pale.

The Spruce-tree I have given you an account of in my *New-England rarities*. In the North-east of *Scotland* upon the banks
of

of *Lough-argick*, there hath been formerly
 of these Trees 28 handfull about at the
 foot, and their bodies mounted to 90 foot
 of height, bearing at the length 20 inches
 diameter. At *Pascataway* there is now a
 spruce-tree brought down to the water-
 side by our Mass-men of an incredible big-
 ness, and so long that no Skipper durst ever
 adventure to ship it, but there it lies
 and Rots.

The Hemlock-tree is a kind of spruce or
 pine; the bark boiled and stamp't till it be
 very soft is excellent for to heal wounds,
 and so is the Turpentine thereof, and the
 Turpentine that issueth from the Cones of
 the Larch-tree, (which comes nearest of
 any to the right Turpentine) is singularly
 good to heal wounds, and to draw out the
 malice (or Thorn, as *Helmont* phrases is)
 any Ach, rubbing the place therewith,
 and strowing upon it the powder of *Sage-*
leaves.

The white Cedar is a stately Tree, and is
 taken by some to be *Tamarisk*, this Tree
 the *English* saw into boards to floor their
 rooms, for which purpose it is excellent;
 long lasting, and wears very smooth and
 white; likewise they make shingles to cover
 their houses with instead of tyle, it will ne-
 ver warp. This Tree, the Oak and the

Larch-tree are best for building. Groundsel
 made of Larch-tree will never rot, and the
 longer it lyes the harder it growes, that you
 may almost drive a nail into a bar of Iron as
 easily as into that. Oh, that my Countrey
 men might obtain that blessing with their
 buildings, which *Esay* prophesied to the
Jewes in the 65 Chapter and 22 verse
*Non edificabunt & alius inhabitabit; non
 plantabunt & alius comedet: sed ut sunt
 dies Arboris; dies erunt populi mei, & opus
 manuum suarum deserent electi mei.*

The Sassafras-tree is no great Tree, I
 have met with some as big as my middle,
 the rind is tawny and upon that a thin col-
 our of Ashes, the inner part is white, of
 an excellent smell like Fennel, of a sweet
 tast with some bitternefs; the leaves are
 like Fig-leaves of a dark green. A decocti-
 on of the Roots and bark thereof sweetned
 with Sugar, and drunk in the morning
 fasting will open the body and procure a
 stool or two, it is good for the Scurvie taken
 some time together, and laying upon the
 legs the green leaves of white *Hellebore*.
 They give it to Cows that have newly cal-
 ved to make them cast their Cleanings.
 This Tree growes not beyond *Black-point*
 Eastward: it is observed, that there is no
 province but produces Trees and plants not
 growing in other Regions.

Non omnis fert omnia tellus.

The Walnut which is divers, some bearing square nuts, others like ours, but smaller: there is likewise black Walnut of precious use for Tables, Cabinets and the like. The Walnut-tree is the toughest wood in the Country, and therefore made use of for Scoops and Bowes, there being no Yew here growing; In *England* they made their Bowes usually of Witch, Hazel, Ash, Yew, the best of outlandish Elm, but the *Indians* make theirs of Walnut.

The Line-tree with long nuts, the other kind I could never find: the wood of this tree, Laurel, Rhamnus, Holly and Ivy are accounted for woods that cause fire by attrition; Laurel and Ivy are not growing in *New-England*: the *Indians* will rub two hard sticks of any sort of wood, and kindle a fire with them presently.

The Maple-tree, on the boughs of this tree I have often found a jellied substance like *Jewes-Ears*, which I found upon tryal to be as good for sore throats &c.

The Birch-tree is of two kinds, ordinary Birch, and black Birch, many of these trees are stript of their bark by the *Indians*, who make of it their Canows, Kettles,

and Birchen-dishes : there is an excrescence growing out of the body of the Tree called spunk, or dead mens Caps, it growes at the Roots of Ash, or Beech, or Elm ; but the best is that which growes upon the black Birch, this boiled and beaten, and then dried in an Oven maketh excellent Touch-wood, and Balls to play with.

Alder, of which wood there is abundance in the wet swamps : the bark thereof with the yolke of an Egg is good for a straine ; an *Indian* bruising of his knee, chew'd the bark of Alder fasting and laid it to, which quickly helped him. The wives of our West-Country English make a drink with the seeds of Alder, giving it to their Children troubled with the *Alloes*. I have talk'd with many of them, but could never apprehend what disease it should be they fo name, these Trees are called by some Sul-linges.

The *Indians* tell of a Tree that growes far up in the land, that is as big as an Oake, that will cure the falling-sickness infallibly, what part thereof they use, Bark, Wood, leaves or fruit, I could never learn ; they promised often to bring of it to me, but did not. I have seen a stately Tree growing here and there in valleys, not like to any Trees in Europe, having a smooth bark of

dark brown colour, the leaves like great Maple, in *England* called Sycamor, but larger, it may be this is the Tree they brag of.

Thus much concerning Trees, now I shall present to your view the Shrubs; and first of the Sumach Shrub, which as I have told you in *New-Englands* rarities, differeth from all the kinds set down in our *English* Herbals; the root dyeth wool or cloth reddish, the decoction of the leaves in wine drunk, is good for all Fluxes of the belly in man or woman, the whites, &c. For galled places stamp the leaves with honey, and apply it, nothing so soon healeth a wound in the head as Sumach stampd and applyed once in three dayes, the powder strewed in stayeth the bleeding of wounds: The seed of Sumach pounded and mixt with honey, healeth the Hemorrhoids, the gum put into a hollow tooth asswageth the pain, the bark or berries in the fall of the leaf, is as good as galls to make Ink of.

Elder in *New-England* is shrubbie, & dies once in two years: there is a sort of dwarf-Elder that growes by the Sea-side that hath a red pith, the berries of both are smaller than *English*-Elder, not round but corner'd, neither of them smell so strong as ours.

Juniper growes for the most part by the Sea-side, it bears abundance of skie-coloured

red berries fed upon by Partridges, and hath a woodie root, which induceth me to believe that the plant mention'd in Job 30. 4. *Qui decerpebant herbas e' falsilagine cum stirpibus: etiam radices Juniperorum cibo erant illis*, was our Indian plant *Cassava*. They write that *Juniper-coals* preserve fire longest of any, keeping fire a whole year without supply, yet the *Indian* never burns of it.

Sweet fern, see the rarities of *New-England*, the tops and nucaments of sweet fern boiled in water or milk and drunk helpeth all manner of Fluxes, being boiled in water it makes an excellent liquor for Inck.

Current-bushes are of two kinds red and black, the black currents which are larger than the red smell like cats piss, yet are reasonable pleasant in eating.

The Gooseberry-bush, the berry of which is called Grosers or thorn Grapes, grow all over the Countrie, the berry is but small, of a red or purple colour when ripe.

There is a small shrub which is very common, growing sometimes to the height of Elder, bearing a berry like in shape to the fruit of the white thorn, of a pale yellow colour at first, then red, when it is ripe of a deep purple, of a delicate Aromatical taste, somewhat stiptick: to conclude, al-
ways

ayes observe this rule in taking or refusing unknown fruit: if you find them ten of the fowl or beast, you may boldly venture to eat of them, otherwise do not touch them.

Maze, otherwise called *Turkie-wheat*, or other *Indian-wheat*, because it came first from thence; the leaves boiled and drunk relieveth pain in the back; of the stalkes when they are green you may make Beverage, as they do with *Calamels*, or *Sugar-mes*. The raw Corn chewed ripens felons

Cats hairs, or you may lay Sump to it: the *Indians* before it be thorow ripe eat of parched. Certainly the parched Corn that *Abigail* brought to *David* was of this kind of grain, 1 Sam. 25. 18. The *Jewes* manner was (as it is delivered to us by a learned *Divine*) first to parch their Corn, then they fryed it, and lastly they boiled it to a paste, and then tempered it with water, Cheese-curd, Honey and Eggs, this they carried drye with them to the Camp, and so wet the Cakes with Wine or milk; such was the pulse too of *Africa*.

French-beans, or rather *American-beans*, the Herbalists call them kidney beans from their shape and effects, for they strengthen the kidneys; they are variegated much, some being bigger a great deal than others; some white,

white, black, red, yellow, blew, spotted besides your *Bonivis* and *Calavances* and the kidney-bean, that is proper to *Ronoake*, but these are brought into the Countrey, the other are natural to the climate. So the *Mexico* pompion which is flat and deepe camphered, the flesh laid to, asswageth pain of the eyes. The water-mellon is proper to the Countrey, the flesh of it is of flesh colour, a rare cooler of Feavers, and excellent against the stone. *Ponium spinosum* and *palma Christi* too growes not here unless planted, brought from *Peru*; the latter is thought to be the plant, that shade *Jonah the Prophet*, *Jonas 4. 6. Paraverat enim Jehova Deus ricinum qui ascenderet super Jonam, ut esset umbra super caput ejus ereptura cum à malo ipsius; letabaturque Jonas à ricino illo letitia magna.* *Ricinum*, that is *palma Christi*, called also *cucurbita*, and theretofore translated a Gourd.

Tobacco, or *Tabacca* so called from *Tabaco* or *Tabago*, one of the *Caribbe-Islands* about 50 *English miles* from *Trinidad*. The right name, according to *Monardus*, is *piciente*, as others will *petum*, *nicotian* from *Nicotia* a *Portingal*, to whom it was presented for a raritie in *Anno Dom. 1559.* by one that brought it from *Florida*. Great content there is about the time when it was first brought

brought into *England*, some will have *Sir*
John Hawkins the first, others *Sir Francis*
Drake's Mariners; others again say that
 the *Mr. Lane* employed by *Sir Walter Raw-*
leigh brought it first into *England*; all con-
 clude that *Sir Walter Rawleigh* brought it
 first in use. It is observed that no one kind
 of forraign Commodity yeldeth greater ad-
 vantage to the publick than *Tobacco*, it is ge-
 nerally made the complement of our entertain-
 ment, and hath made more slaves than *Maho-*
met. There is three sorts of it Marchan-
 table, the first horse *Tobacco*, having a
 broad long leaf piked at the end; the se-
 cond round pointed *Tobacco*; third sweet
 scented *Tobacco*. These are made up into
 pipe, leaf or ball; there is little of it
 planted in *New-England*, neither have they
 learned the right way of curing of it. It
 is sowed in *April* upon a bed of rich mould
 freed, they make a bed about three yards
 long, or more according to the ground they
 intend to plant, and a yard and a half over,
 this they tread down hard, then they sow
 their seed upon it as thick as may be, and
 sift fine earth upon it, then tread it down
 again as hard as possible they can, when it
 hath gotten four or six leaves, they remove
 it into the planting ground; when it begins
 to bud towards flowering, they crop off the
 top,

top, for the Flower drawes away the strength of the leaf. For the rest I refer you to the Planter, being not willing to discover the mysteries. The *Indians* in *New England* use a small round leaved *Tobacco*, called by them, or the *Fishermen Poke*. It is odious to the *English*. The vertues of *Tobacco* are these; it helps digestion, the *Gout*, the *Tooth-ach* prevents infection by scents, it heats the cold and cools them that sweat, feedeth the hungry, spent spirits restoreth, purgeth the stomach, killeth nits and lice, the juice of the green leaf healeth green wounds although poisoned, the Syrup for many diseases, the smoak for the *Phthisick*, cough of the lungs, distillations of *Rheume*, and all diseases of a cold and moist cause, good for all bodies cold and moist taken upon an empty stomach, taken upon a full stomach it precipitates digestion, immoderately taken it dryeth the body, enflameth the blood, hurteth the brain, workens the eyes and the sinews.

White Hellebore is used for the *Scurvie* by the *English*. A friend of mine gave them first a purge, then conserve of *Bearberries*, then fumed their legs with vinegar, sprinkled upon a piece of mill-stone made hot, and applied to the sores *white Hellebore* leaves; drink made of *Orpine* and *sorrel* were given likewise with it, and *Scurvie*

curvie-grafs. To kill lice, boil the roots of *Hellebore* in milk, and anoint the hair of the head therewith or other places.

Mandrake, is a very rare plant, the *Indians* know it not, it is found in the woods about *Pascataway*, they do in plain terms think, therefore *Reubens-Flowers* that he brought home were not *Mandrakes*, Gen. 30. 4, 15, 16. They are rendered in the *Latine* amabiles flores, the same word say our *Divines* is used in *Canticles*, 7. 4. Amabiles os flores edentes odorem, & secundum titia nostra omnes pretiosos fructus, recens simulac veteres, dilecte mi, repono tibi. that the right translation is, *Reuben brought me amiable and sweet smelling Flowers; this* the *Canticles* (say they) expounding the *her.*

Calamus Aromaticus, or the sweet smelling reed, it Flowers in *July*; see *New-Englands rarities*.

Sarsaparilla or roughbind-weed (as some scribe it) the leaves and whole bind set with thorns, of this there is store growing on the banks of Ponds. See the rarities

New-England. The leaves of the *Sarsaparilla* there described pounded with *Hogs ease* and boiled to an unguent, is excellent in the curing of wounds.

Live for ever, it is a kind of *Cud-weed*,
Flou-

flourisheth all summer long till cold weather comes in, it growes now plentifully in our *English* Gardens, it is good for coughs of the lungs, and to cleanse the breast take as you do Tobacco; and for pain in the head the decoction, or the juice strained and drunk in Beer, Wine, or Aqua vita killeth worms. The Fishermen when they want Tobacco take this herb being cut and dried.

Lysimachus or Loose-strife: there are several kinds, but the most noted is the yellow *Lysimachus* of *Virginia*, the root is longish and white, as thick as ones thumb, the stalks of an overworn colour, and a little hairy, the middle vein of the leaf whitish, the Flower yellow and like Primroses, and therefore called Tree-primrose, growes upon seedie vessels, &c. The first year it growes not up to a stalke, but sends up many large leaves handsomely lying one upon another, Rose fashion; Flowers in *June* the seed is ripe in *August*, this as I have said is taken by the *English* for Scabious.

St. John's wort, it preserveth Cheek made up in it, at Sea.

Spurge or Wolfes milch there are several sorts.

Avens, or herb-bennet; you have an account of it in *New-Englands* rarities; but on this

ing more I shall add, that you may plainly perceive a more masculine quality in the plants growing in *New-England*. A neighbour of mine in Hay-time, having over-eaten himself, and melted his greafe, with living to outmowe another man, fell dangerously sick, not being able to turn himselfe out of his bed, his stomach gon, and his heart fainting ever and anon; to whom I administered the decoction of *Avens-Roots* and *Waves* in water and wine, sweetning it with a Symplicium of Clove-Gilliflowers, in one weeke he recovered him, so that he was able to perform his daily work, being a poor labourer or husbandman as we call them.

The *Red-Lilly* growes all over the Countrey amongst the bushes. Mr. *Johnson* upon *Perard* takes the Tulip to be the Lilly of the field mentioned by our Saviour, Matth.

28, 29. *Ac de vestitu quid solliciti estis? scite quomodo lilia agrorum augeantur: non fatigantur, neque nent, sed dico vobis, ne solomonem quidem cum universa gloria sic inditum fuisse ut unum ex istis.* Solomon in

his *Royalty* was not like one of them. His reasons are, first from the shape, like a lilly; the second, because those places where our Saviour was conversant they grow wild in the fields. Third, the infinite variety of the colours.

lours. The fourth and last reason, the wondrous beautie and mixture of these Flowers.

Water-lillys; the black roots dried and pulverized, are wondrous effectual in the stopping of all manner of fluxes of the belly, drunk with wine or water.

Herba-paris, one berry, herb true love, or four-leaved night-shade, the leaves are good to be laid upon hot tumours.

Umbilicus veneris, or *New-England* daise, it is good for hot humours, *Erisipelas*, *St. Antonie's fire*, all inflammations.

Glass-wort, a little quantity of this plant you may take for the Dropsie, but be very careful that you take not too much, for it worketh impetuoussly.

Water-plantane, called in *New-England* water Suck-leaves, and Scurvie-leaves, you must lay them whole to the leggs to draw out water between the skin and the flesh.

Rosa-solis, Sun-dew, moor-grass; this plant I have seen more of, than ever I saw in my whole life before in *England*, a man may gather upon some marish-grounds an incredible quantity in a short time; towards the middle of *June* it is in its season, for then its spear is shot out to its length, on which they take hold and pull the whole plant up by the roots from the moss with ease.

Amber-greese I take to be a *Mushroom*,
 one of the rarities of *New-England*. *Monar-*
as writeth that *Amber-greese* riseth out of a
 certain clammy and bituminous earth under
 the Seas, and by the Sea-side, the billows casting
 a part of it a land, and fish devour the rest;
 some say it is the seed of a *Whale*, others,
 that it springeth from fountains as pitch doth,
 which fishes swallow down; the air congealeth
 it. And sometimes it is found in the cre-
 vices and corners of *Rocks*.

Fuss-balls, *Mullipuffes* called by the *Fish-*
men *Wolves-farts*, are to be found plenti-
 fully, and those bigger by much than any I
 have seen in *England*.

Coraline there is infinite store of it cast
 upon the shore, and another plant that is
 more spinie, of a Red colour, and as hard as
corral. *Coraline* laid to the gout caseth the
 pain.

Sea-Oake or *wreach*, or *Sea-weed*, the
 black pouches of *Oar-weed* dryed and pul-
 verized, and drunk with *White-wine*, is
 an excellent remedy for the stone.

I will finish this part of my relation con-
 cerning plants, with an admirable plant
 for the curing and taking away of *Corns*,
 which many times sore troubleth the *Tra-*
veler: it is not above a handful high; the
 little branches are woodie, the leaves like

the leaves of Box, but broader and much thicker, hard, and of a deep grass-green colour; this bruised or champed in the mouth and laid upon the Corn will take it away clean in one night. And observe all *Indian* Trees and plants, their Roots are but of small depth, and so they must be set.

Of Beasts of the earth there be scarce 120 several kinds, and not much more of the Fowls of the Air, is the opinion of some Naturalists; there are not many kinds of Beasts in *New-England*, they may be divided into Beasts of the Chase of the stinking foot, as *Roes, Foxes, Jackals, Wolves, Wild cats, Raccoons, Porcupines, Squunks, Musquashes, Squirrels, Sables, and Mairrises* and Beasts of the Chase of the sweet foot *Buck, Red Dear, Rain-Deer, Elke, Marouffe Maccarib, Bear, Beaver, Otter, Marten, Hare*.

The *Roe* a kind of Deer, and the fleetest Beast upon earth is here to be found, and is good venison, but not over fat.

The *Fox*, the male is called a dog-fox, the female a bitch-fox, they go a clicketing the beginning of the spring, and bring forth their Cubs in *May* and *June*. There are two or three kinds of them; one a great yellow *Fox*, another grey, who will climb up into Trees; the black *Fox* is of much esteem. *Foxes* and *Wolves* are usually hunted

in *England* from *Holy-Rood* day; till the *Annunciation*. In *New-England* they make best sport in the depth of winter: they lay a sledg-load of Cods-heads on the other side of a paled fence when the moon shines, and about nine or ten of the clock the *Foxes* come to it, sometimes two or three, or half a dozen, and more; these they shoot, and by that time they have cased them, there will be as many; So they continue shooting and killing of *Foxes* as long as the moon shineth: I have known half a score kill'd in one night. Their pisses are bonie like a loggs, their fat liquified and put into the ears caseth the pain, their tails or bushes are very fair ones and of good use, but their skins are so thin (yet thick set with deep furr) that they will hardly hold the dressing.

Faccals there be abundance, which is a Creature much like a *Fox*, but smaller, they are very frequent in *Palestina*, or the *Holy-land*.

The *Wolf* seeketh his mate and goes a clicketing at the same season with *Foxes*, and bring forth their whelps as they do, but their kennels are under thick bushes by great Trees in remote places by the swamps, he is to be hunted as the *Fox* from *Holy-rood* day till the *Annunciation*. But there

they have a quicker way to destroy them. See *New Englands rarities*. They commonly go in routs, a rout of *Wolves* is 12 or more, sometimes by couples. In 1664. we found a *Wolf* asleep in a small dry swamp under an Oake, a great mastiff which we had with us seized upon him, and held him till we had put a rope about his neck, by which we brought him home, and tying of him to a stake we bated him with smaller Doggs, and had excellent sport; but his hinder legg being broken, they knockt out his brains. Sometime before this we had an excellent course after a single *Wolf* upon the hard sands by the Sea-side at low water for a mile or two, at last we lost our doggs, it being (as the *Lancashire* people phrase it) twilight, that is almost dark, and went beyond them, for a mastiff-bitch had seized upon the *Wolf* being gotten into the Sea, and there held him till one went in and led him out, the bitch keeping her hold till they had tyed his leggs, and so carried him home like a Calf upon a staff between two men; being brought into the house they unbound him and set him upon his leggs, he not offering in the least to bite, or so much as to shew his teeth, but clapping his stern betwixt his leggs, and leering towards the door would willingly have had his liberty

ty, but they served him as they did the other, knockt his brains out, for our doggs were not then in a condition to bate him; their eyes shine by night as a Lanthorn: the Fangs of a *Wolf* hung about childrens necks keep them from frightening, and are very good to rub their gums with when they are breeding of Teeth, the gall of a *Wolf* is soveraign for swelling of the sinews; the Giants or dung of a *Wolf* drunk with white-wine helpeth the *Collick*.

The *Wild-cat*, *Lusern* or *Inceret*, or Ounce as some call it, is not inferiour to Lamb, their greafe is very soveraign for lameness upon taking cold.

The *Raccoon* or *Rattoon* is of two sorts, gray *Rattoons*, and black *Rattoons*, their greafe is soveraign for wounds with bruises, laches, streins, bruises; and to anoint after broken bones and dislocations.

The *Squack* is almost as big as a *Raccoon*, perfect black and white or pye-bald, with a bush-tail like a *Fox*, an offensive Carion; the Urine of this Creature is of so strong a scent, that if it light upon any thing, there is no abiding of it, it will make a man smell, though he were of *Alexanders* complexion; and so sharp that if he do but whisk his bush which he pisseth upon in the face of a dogg hunting of him, and that

any of it light in his eyes it will make him almost mad with the smart thereof.

The *Musquashet* is a small Beast that lives in shallow ponds, where they build them houses of earth and sticks in shape like mole-hills, and feed upon *Calamus Aromaticus*: in May they scent very strong of Muske; their furr is of no great esteem; their stones wrapt up in Cotten-wool will continue a long time, and are good to lay amongst cloths to give them a grateful smell.

The *Squirrel*, of which there are three sorts, the mouse-squirrel, the gray squirrel, and the flying squirrel, called by the *Indian Assapanick*. The mouse-squirrel is hardly so big as a Rat, streak'd on both sides with black and red streaks, they are mischievous vermine destroying abundance of Corn both in the field and in the house, where they will gnaw holes into Chests, and tear clothes both linnen and wollen, and are notable nut-gatherers in *August*; when hael and filbert nuts are ripe you may see upon every Nut-tree as many mouse-squirrels as leaves; So that their nuts are gone in a trice, which they convey to their Drays or Nests. The gray squirrel is pretty large, almost as big as a Conie, and are very good meat: in some parts of the Countrie there are many of them. The flying squirrel is so called, because

ause (his skin being loose and large) he
 spreads it on both sides like wings when he
 moveth from one Tree to another at great
 distance. I cannot call it flying nor leaping,
 or it is both.

The *Marrise* is a Creature whose head
 and fore-parts is shaped somewhat like a
 Lyons, not altogether so big as a house-cat,
 they are innumerable up in the Countrey,
 and are esteemed good furr.

The *Sable* is much of the size of a *Marrise*
 perfect black, but what store there is of
 them I cannot tell, I never saw but two of
 them in Eight years space.

The *Martin* is as ours are in *England*,
 but blacker, they breed in holes which they
 make in the earth like Conies, and are in-
 numerable, their skins or furr are in much
 request.

The *Buck*, *Stag*, and *Rain-Deer* are
 Creatures that will live in the coldest cli-
 mates, here they are innumerable, bringing
 forth three *Fawns* or *Calves* at a time, which
 they hide a mile asunder to prevent their
 destruction by the *Wolves*, wild-*Cats*, *Bears*,
 and *Mequans* : when they are in season they
 will be very fat ; there are but few slain by
 the *English*. The *Indians* who shoot them,
 and take of them with toys, bring them in

with their suet, and the bones that grow upon *Stags-Hearts*.

What would you say, if I should tell you that in *Green-land* there are *Does* that have as large horns as *Bucks*, their brow Antlers growing downwards beyond their *Muscles* and broad at the end wherewith they scrape away the snow to the grass, it being impossible for them otherways to live in those cold Countries; the head of one of these *Does* was sometime since nailed upon a signpost in *Charter-house-lane*, and these following verses written upon a board underneath it.

*Like a Bucks-head I stand in open view,
And yet am none; nay, wonder not, 'tis true;
The living Beast that these fair horns did owe
Well known to many, was a Green-land Doe,
The proverb old is here fulfill'd in me,
That every like is not the same you see.*

The *Moose* or *Elke* is a Creature, or rather if you will a Monster of superfluity; a full grown *Moose* is many times bigger than an *English Oxe*, their horns as I have said elsewhere, very big (and brancht out into palms) the tips wherof are sometimes found to be two fathom asunder, (a fathom is

six feet from the tip of one finger to the
 of the other, that is four cubits,) and in
 eight from the toe of the fore-foot, to the
 ch of the shoulder twelve foot, both
 which hath been taken by some of my *scep-*
ue Readers to be monstrous lyes. If
 you consider the breadth that the beast car-
 eth, and the magnitude of the horns, you
 will be easily induced to contribute your be-
 f. And for their height since I came into
 England I have read Dr. *Scroderus* his Chy-
 cal dispensatory translated into *English*
 Dr. *Rowland*, where he writes that when
 lived in Finland under Gustavus Horns, he
 an Elke that was killed and presented to
 Gustavus his Mother, seventeen spans high.
 you now Sirs of the Gibing crue, if
 you have any skill in mensuration, tell me
 what difference there is between Seventeen
 spans and twelve foot. There are certain
 transcendentia in every Creature, which are
 the indelible Characters of God, and
 which discover God; There's a prudential
 for you, as *John Rhodes* the Fisherman used
 to say to his mate, *Kitt Lux*. But to go on
 with the *Mosses*, they are accounted a kind of
 deer, and have three *Calves* at a time,
 which they hide a mile asunder too, as other
 deer do, their skins make excellent Coats
 for Martial men, their sinews which are as
 big

big as a mans finger are of perdurable toughness and much used by the *Indian* the bone that growes upon their heart is an excellent Cordial, their blood is as thick as an *Asses* or *Bulls* who have the thickest blood of all others, a man the thinnest. To what age they live I know not, certainly a long time in their proper climate. Some particular living Creatures cannot live in every particular place or region, especially without the same joy and felicity as it did where it was first bred, for the certain agreement of nature that is between the place and the thing bred in that place: As appeareth by Elephants which being translated and brought out of the Second or Third Climate, though they may live, yet will they never increase or bring forth young. So for plants, Birds, &c. Of both these Creatures, some few there have been brought into *England*, but did not long continue. Sir R. Baker in his Chronicle tells us of an Elephant in *Henry* the Thirds Raign, which he saith was the first that was ever seen there, which as it seems is an error, unless he restrain it to the *Norman's* time. For Mr. Speed writeth that *Claudius Drusus* Emperour of *Rome* brought in the first in his Army; the bones of which digg'd up since are taken for Gyants bones. As for the *Moose* the first that was seen in *England*

in King *Charles* the First Raig; thus
 h for these magnals amongst the Crea-
 s of God to be wondered at, the next
 t to be mentioned is

The *Maurouse*, which is somewhat like
oose, but his horns are but small, and
 self about the size of a *Stag*, these are
 Deer that the flat-footed *Wolves* hunt

The *Maccarib* is a Creature not found
 ever I heard yet, but upon *Cape-Sable*
 to the *French* plantations.

The *Bear* when he goes to mate is a ter-
 e Creature, they bring forth their Cubs
March, hunted with doggs they take a
 e where they shoot them, when he is
 he is excellent Venison, which is in
en time, and in winter, but then there is
 e dares to attempt to kill him but the
ian. He makes his Denn amongst thick
 nes, thrusting in here and there store of
 s, which being covered with snow and
 ting in the day time with heat of the
 , in the night is frozen into a thick
 t of Ice; the mouth of his Den is very
 row, here they lye single, never two in
 en all winter. The *Indian* as soon as he
 s them, creeps in upon all four, seiz s
 h his left hand upon the neck of the
 oing *Bear*, drags him to the mouth of
 the

the Den, where with a club or small hatchet
 in his right hand he knocks out his brains
 before he can open his eyes to see his enemy.
 my. But sometimes they are too quick for
 the *Indians*, as one amongst them call
 a black *Robin* lighting upon a male *Bear*
 a piece of his buttock torn off before he
 could fetch his blow: their grease is v
 sovereign. One *Mr. Purchase* cured his
 self of the *Sciatica* with *Bears-greese*, ke
 ing some of it continually in his groin. It
 good too for swell'd Cheeks upon cold,
 Rupture of the hands in winter, for lit
 taken suddenly with *Sciatica*, *Gout*, or
 ther diseases that cannot stand upright
 go, bed-rid; it must be well chafed in, a
 the same cloth laid on still; it prevents
 shedding of the hair occasioned by the co
 ness of winters weather; and the yard
 a *Bear* which as a *Doggs* or *Foxes* is born
 is good for to expell Gravel out of the kid
 neys and bladder, as I was there told
 one *Mr. Abraham Philater* a *Jersey-man*.

The *Beaver* or *Pound-dog* is an Amph
 ibious Creature, lives upon the land as w
 as in the water. I suppose they feed up
 fish, but am sure that the Bark of Trees
 also their food; there is an old proverb
 saying, *sic me jubes quotidie, ut fiber salicem*
 you love me as the *Beaver* doth the willow

eateth the Bark and killeth the Tree
 y will be tame, witness the *Beaver* that
 long since was kept at *Boston* in the
Machusets-Bay, and would run up and
 in the streets, returning home without a
 Their skins are highly valued, and their
 is are good for the palsie, trembling,
 numbness of the hands, boiling of
 in Oyl of *Spike*, and anointing the
 vs in the neck. If you take of *Castori-*
 two drams, of womans hair one dram,
 with a little Rozen of the *Pine-Tree*,
 e it up into pills as big as Filberts and
 ame a woman in a fit of the mother
 one at a time laid upon coals under
 nostrils, it will recover her out of her
 The grease of a *Beaver* is good for the
 ves, Convulsions, Epilepsies, Apo-
 ies &c. The tail as I have said in ano-
 Treatise, is very fat and of a mascu-
 vertue, as good as *Eringo's* or *Satyri-*
 ts.

The *Otter* or *River-Dog* is Amphibious
 he hunteth for his kind in the spring,
 bringeth forth his whelps as the *Beaver*
 n, they are generally black, and very nu-
 ous, they are hunted in *England* from
 overide untill *Midsummer*, but in *New-*
 land they take them when they can. The
 of an *Otter* is worth Ten Shillings,
 and

and the Gloves made thereof are the best fortification for the hands against wet weather that can be thought of, the furr is excellent for muffs, and is almost as dear as *Beaver*, the greafe of an *Otter* will make fish turn up their bellies, and is of rare use for many things.

The *Hare*, I have no more to write of them than that they kindle in hollow *Trees*. What else concerns him, or any of the fore-mentioned Creatures you have in *New-Englands* rarities, to which I refer you.

The *Porcupine* likewise I have treated of, only this I forgot to acquaint you with that they lay Eggs, and are good meat.

The last kind of Beasts are they that are begot by equivocal generation, as *Mules* and several others, that when the Beasts were brought by the Almighty Creator to *Adam* who gave them names, were not then *rerum natura*. Of these there are not many known in *New-England*. I know but one, and that is the *Indian* dog begotten betwixt a *Wolf* and a *Fox*, or between a *Fox* and a *Wolf*, which they made use of for taming of them, and bringing of them to hunt with, but since the *English* came amongst them they have gotten store of such dogs, which they bring up and keep in as much subjection as they do their webbs.

Of Birds there are not many more than
 o kinds as our Naturalists have conjectu-
 d, but I think they are deceived; they are
 vided into land-birds and water-birds,
 e land-birds again into birds of prey,
 ds for meat, singing-birds and others.

The *Pilbannaw* is the King of Birds
 prey in *New-England*, some take him
 be a kind of *Eagle*, others for the *Indian-
 uck* the biggest Bird that is, except the
trich. One Mr. *Hilton* living at *Pascata-
 ty*, had the hap to kill one of them: being
 the Sea-side he perceived a great shadow
 er his head, the Sun shining out clear,
 sting up his eyes he saw a monstrous Bird
 aring aloft in the air, and of a sudden all
 e *Ducks* and *Geese*, (there being then a
 eat many) dived under water, nothing
 them appearing but their heads. Mr.
Hilton having made readie his piece, shot
 d brought her down to the ground, how
 disposed of her I know not, but had
 taken her alive & sent her over into *Eng-
 nd*, neither *Bartholomew* nor *Sturbridge-
 air* could have produced such another
 ht.

Hawkes there are of several kinds, as
shawkes, *Falcons*, *Laniers*, *Sparrow-
 wokes*, and a little black *hawke* highly pri-
 d by the *Indians* who wear them on their
 heads,

heads, and is accounted of worth sufficient to ransom a *Sagamour*: they are so strangely courageous and hardie, that nothing flyes in the Air that they will not bind with. I have seen them tower so high, that they have been so small that scarcely could they be taken by the eye. *Hawkes* grease is very good for sore eyes.

The *Osprey* I have treated of. There is a small Ash-colour Bird that is shaped like a *Hawke* with talons and beak that falleth upon *Crowes*, mounting up into the Air to enter them, and will beat them till they make them cry.

The *Vulture* or *Geire*, which is spoken of in *Levit. 11. 14.* and called a *Gripe*, their skins are good to line doublets with, and the bones of their head hung about the neck helpeth the head-ach.

The *Gripes*; see *New Englands rarities*, and for the *Turkie-buzzard*.

The *Owl* the most flagging Bird that of which there are three sorts, a great grey *Owl* with ears, a little grey *Owl*, and a white *Owl*, which is no bigger than a *Thrush*. *Plinie* writes that the brains of an *Owl* swageth the pain & inflammation in the lobe of the ear. And that Eggs of an *Owl* put into the liquor that a tospot useth to drink with, will make him loath drunk. no

Is ever after. But now peradventure some
 will say, what doth this man mean to bring
 Owls to Athens? verily Sirs I presume to say,
 and I brought over of the little white Owls
 they would have been acceptable, they are
 good mousers, and pretty Birds to look
 on : the Athenians, no question are bet-
 ter employed than to take notice of my
 Owls, poor ragged Birds they are and want
 those glistering golden feathers that Dra-
 cō's Owl is adorned with, yet they are
 somewhat of that nature ; if an Athenian
 chance in this season of divertisement to
 cast an eye upon them I shall be glad, but
 more glad if he vouchsafe to prune and
 correct their feathers, which I confess are
 composed for want of Art ; plain Birds
 they are, and fit for none but plain men to
 manage. Sirs do not mistake me, there's
 no man living honours an Athenian more
 than I do, especially where I perceive great
 abilities concommiting with goodness of na-
 ture : A good nature (saith Mr. Perkins)
 is the Character of God, and God is the
 Father of learning, knowledge, and every
 good gift, and hath condescended to be-
 come a School-master to us poor mortals,
 furnishing of us with Philosophy, Historie,
 Divinity by his holy Scriptures, which if
 we diligently learn and practise, we shall in

H

time

time be brought into his Heavenly Academy, where we shall have fulness and perfection of knowledge eternally. But there are a Generation of men and women in this prophane age that despise Gods learning and his Ushers to the *Athenians*, choosing to wallow in the pleasures of sin for a season. I shall conclude this excursion, with that which a Poet writ sometime since, and then return to the trimming of my *Owl*.

*Say thou pour'st them Wheat,
And they would Acorns eat ;
'Twere simple fury in thee then to wast
Thy self, on them that have no tast ;
No, give them drass their fill,
Husks, Grains and swill ;
They that love Lees and leave the lustie Wine,
Envy them not, their palats with the Swine.*

The Raven is here numerous and Crowes, but Rooks, Danes, Popinjaes, Megpies there be none. It is observed that the female of all Birds of prey and Ravin is ever bigger than the male, more venturous, hardy, and watchful : but such Birds as do not live by prey and Ravin, the male is more large than the female. So much for Birds of prey, the next are Birds for the dish, and the first of these is,

The

The *Turkie*, which is in *New-England* a very large Bird, they breed twice or thrice in a year, if you would preserve the young Chickens alive, you must give them no water, for if they come to have their fill of water they will drop away strangely, and you will never be able to rear any of them: they are excellent meat, especially a *Turkie-Capon* beyond that, for which Eight shillings was given, their Eggs are very wholesome and restore decayed nature exceedingly. But the *French* say they breed the *Le-prosie*; the *Indeffes* make Coats of *Turkie*-leathers woven for their Children.

The *Partridge* is larger than ours, white flesh, but very dry, they are indeed a sort of *Partridges* called *Groofes*.

The *Pidgeon*, of which there are millions of millions, I have seen a flight of *Pidgeons* in the spring, and at *Michaelmas* when they return back to the Southward for four or five miles, that to my thinking had neither beginning nor ending, length nor breadth, and so thick that I could see no Sun, they fly from Nest to Nest, and Tree to Tree by their Nests many miles together in *Pine-trees*. But of late they are much diminished, the *English* taking them with Nets. I have bought at *Boston* a dozen of *Pidgeons* ready pull'd and garbidge for three pence

Ring-Doves they say are there too, but could never see any.

The Snow-Bird is like a *Chaf-Fin* go in flocks and are good meat.

The singing Birds are *Thrushes* with red breasts, which will be very fat and are good meat, so are the *Threffels*, *Filladies* are small singing Birds, *Ninmurders* little yellow Birds. *New-England* Nightingales painted with orient colours, black, white, blue, yellow, green and scarlet, and sing sweetly. *Wood-larks*, *Wrens*, *Swallows*, who will fly upon Trees, and *Starlings* black as *Raven* with scarlet pinions; other sorts of Birds there are, as the *Troculus*, *Wag-tail*, or *Dist* water, which is here of a brown colour. *Titmouse* two or three sorts, the *Dunneck* or *hedge-Sparrow* who is stark naked in his winter nest. The golden or yellow hammer a Bird about the bigness of a *Thrush* that is all over as red as blood, *Wood-Peckers* come in two or three sorts, gloriously set out with a variety of glittering colours. The *Colibry* *Viemalin*, or rising or waking Bird, an Emblem of the Resurrection; and the wonder of little Birds.

The water-fowl are these that follow *Hookers* or wild-*Swans*, *Cranes*, *Geese* of three sorts, grey, white, and the brant *Goose* the first and last are best meat, the white are
leat

an and tough and live a long time ;
 whereupon the proverb, Older than a white
 oose ; of the skins of the necks of grey
 eeese with their Bills the *Indians* makes
 Mantles and Coverlets sowing them together
 and they shew prettily. There be four sorts
 of *Ducks*, a black *Duck*, a brown *Duck* like
 our wild *Ducks*, a grey *Duck*, and a great
 black and white *Duck*, these frequent Rivers
 and Ponds ; but of *Ducks* there be many
 more sorts, as *Hounds*, old *Wives*, *Murres*,
Doies, *Shell-drakes*, *Shoulers* or *Shoflers*,
Widgeons, *Simps*, *Teal*, Blew wing'd, and
 green wing'd, *Divers* or *Didapers*, or *Dip-*
hicks, *Fenduck*, *Duckers* or *Moorhens*, *Coots*,
Lochards, a water-fowl like a *Duck*, *Plunge-*
ns, a kind of water-fowl with a long red-
 ish Bill, *Puets*, *Plovers*, *Smetbes*, *Wilmotes*,
 kind of *Teal*, *Godwits*, *Humilities*, *Knates*,
Red-Shankes, *Wobbles*, *Loones*, *Gulls*, white
Gulls, or *Sea-Cobbs*, *Caudemandies*, *Hérons*,
Grey Bitterns, *Ox-eyes*, *Birds* called *Oxen* and
Teen, *Petterels*, *Kings fishers*, which breed
 in the spring in holes in the Sea-banks, being
 napt to propagate in Summer, by reason of
 the driness of their bodies, which becomes
 more moist when their pores are closed by
 cold. Most of these Fowls and Birds are
 eatable. There are little Birds that frequent
 the Sea-shore in flocks called *Sanderlins*,
 they

they are about the bigness of a *Sparrow*, and in the fall of the leaf will be all fat when I was first in the Countrie the *English* cut them into small pieces to put into their Puddings instead of suet, I have known twelve score and above kill'd at two shots. I have not done yet, we must not forget the *Cormorant*, *Shape* or *Sharke*; though I cannot commend them to our curious palats, the *Indians* will eat them when they are fley'd, they take them prettily, they roost in the night upon some Rock that lyes out in the Sea, thither the *Indian* goes in his *Birch-Canow* when the Moon shines clear, and when he is come almost to it, he lets his *Canow* drive on of it self, when he is come under the Rock he shoves his Boat along till he come just under the *Cormorants* watchman, the rest being asleep, and so soundly do sleep that they will snore like so many *Piggs*; the *Indian* thrusts up his hand of a sudden, grasping the watchman so hard round about his neck that he cannot cry out; as soon as he hath him in his *Canow* he wrings off his head, and making his *Canow* fast, he clambreth to the top of the Rock, where walking soft'y he takes them up as he pleaseth, still wringing off their heads; when he hath slain as many as his *Canow* can carry, he gives a shout which

ich awakens the surviving *Cormorants*,
 o are gone in an instant.

The next Creatures that you are to take
 ice of, are they that live in the Element
 water. *Pliny* reckons them to be of
 kinds, but certainly if it be true that
 re is no Beast upon Earth, which hath
 his like in the Sea, and which (perhaps)
 ot in some part parallel'd in the plants of
 Earth; we may by a diligent search find
 many more: of the same opinion is the
 t, who saith that it is

rm'd by some that what on Earth we find,
 Sea can parallell in shape and kind.

Divine *Dubertus* goes further.

Divine wits of elder dayes, from whom
 deep invention of rare works hath com'^d,
 k you not pattern of our chiefest Toolcs
 of the lap of *Thetis*, Lakes, and Pools?
 ich partly in the Waves, part on the edges
 craggy Rocks, among their ragged sedges,
 ag forth abundance of Pins, Spincers, spokes,
 es, piercers, needles, mallets, pipes & yoaks,
 s, sails & swords, saws, wedges, razors,
 rammers,
 mes, cornets, knives, wheels, vices, horns
 and hammers.

Psalm 104. 25, 26. *In ipso mari magis
& spatiofo, illic reptilia sunt atque innumera
animantia parva cum magnis. Illic nautes
ambulant; balena quam formasti ludens
in eo.*

And as the females amongst Beasts and
Birds of prey for form and beautie surpass
the males, so do they especially amongst
fishes; and those I intend to treat of, I shall
divide into salt-water fish, and fresh-water
fish.

The Sea that *Piscina mirabilis* affords
us the greatest number, of which I shall
begin first with the Whale a regal fish, and
all fishes of extraordinary size are accounted,
of these there are (as I have said in another
place) seven kinds, the Ambergreese
Whale the chiefest. *Anno Dom. 1668* the
17 of July there was one of them thrown
up on the shore between *Winter-harbour* and
Cape-porpus, about eight mile from the place
where I lived, that was five and fifty foot
long. They are Creatures of a vast magni-
tude and strength. The Royal Psalmist
in the 148 psalm, and the 7 verse, makes
mention of them. *Laudate Jehovam terrestria
Cete (Dracones as some translate it) & omnia
in abyssi.* And Moses in his history of Job
Job 41. 1. *An extrahas balenam hamo, &c.*
Whereby

hereby the subtilty of the Devil is shewed, also, the greatness and brutishness of the evil by the Elephant, in the 10 verse of the going Chapter. In the book of Jonas prophecies we read of a great fish, Jonah 1. 17. *erarat autem Jehova piscem magnum, qui obberet Jonam.* But whether this were a whale or not is questioned by some. In the ad (saith Mr. Parkinson the Herbalist) one only sort of Whale-fish is found that which is called *Sperma Cæti*, it lyes in a hole in the rein, as it were a Well, taken out and prest at the oyl may come out, the substance is that is use for *Sperma Cæti*, and hath little or no smell, the oyl smells strong. See the rarities of New-England.

The *Sea-hare* is as big as *Grampus* or *Wrin-bog*, and as white as a sheet; There hath been of them in *Black-point-Harbour*, some way up the river, but we could never see any of them, several have shot slugs at them, but lost their labour.

The *Sturgeon* is a Regal fish too, I have seen of them that have been sixteen foot in length: of their sounds they make *Isirglass*, which melted in the mouth is excellent to kill letters.

Sharkes there are infinite store, who tear the Fishermens nets to their great loss and derance; they are of two sorts, one flat headed,

headed, the other long snouted, the pretious
stone in their heads (soveraign for
stone in a man) so much coveted by
travelling Chirurgeon is nought else but
the brains of the flat-headed *Sharke*. With
these we may joyn the Dog-fish or Thon
hound, who hath two long sharp prickles
on his back.

The *Sea-horse* or *Morse* is a kind
monster-fish numerous about the Isle
Sables, i. e. The sandy Isle. An Amphibious
Creature kill'd for their Teeth and Oyle
never brings forth more than two at
birth; as also doth the *Soil* and *Manate*
Cow-fish, which is supposed to be the *Sea*
monster spoken of by *Jeremy*, *Lament.* 4-
Etiā phocæ præbent mammam, lactant catulū
suos; So the *Latins* render it, *phoca* a *Sea*
Calf or *Soil*.

The small *Sword-fish* is very good meat
the *Sea-bat* or *Sea-owl* a kind of flying fish

Negroes or *Sea-Devils* a very ugly fish
having a black scale, there are three sorts of
them, one a hideous fish, another about
two foot long; of these I have seen store in
Black-point Harbour in the water, but never
attempted to take any of them.

Squids a soft fish somewhat like a cudgel
their horns like a *Snails*, which sometimes
are found to be of an incredible length.

this

fish is much used for bait to catch a *Hacke*, *Polluck*, and the like Sea-fish.

The *Dolphin*, *Bonito*, or *Dozado*, the ashes of their teeth mixed with honey, is good to swage the pain of breeding teeth in children.

The *Sea-bream*, *Dorado*, or *Amber-fish*, follow ships as doth the *Dolphin*, and is good meat.

The *Mackarel*, of which there is choice plenty all summer long, in the spring are ordinarily 18 inches long, afterwards there is none taken but what are smaller.

The *Liver-fish* like a *Whiting*.

The *Herrin* which are numerous, they are of them all summer long. In Anno 1670. they were driven into *Black-Harbour* by other great fish that preyed on them so near the shore, that they cast themselves (it being high water) on dry land in such infinite numbers that they might have gone up half way the leggs of them for near a quarter of a mile. To qualifie a pickled *Herrin* by washing of him in milk.

The *Alewife* is like a *herrin*, but has a white bellie therefore called an *Alewife*, come in the end of *April* into fresh

Ri-

Rivers and Ponds; there hath been taken two hours time by two men without Weyre at all, saving a few stones to stop passage of the River, above ten thousand. The *Italian* hath a proverb, that he that hath seen one miracle will easily believe another; but this relation far from a miracle will perantter meet, instead of a benefit with an Adulterate construction from those that are somewhat akin to *St. Peters* moovers, such as deny the last judgement. I have known in *England* 9 score and 9 *Pikes* and *Pickarel* taken with three Angles between the hours of three and ten in the morning, in the River *Ouse* in the Isle *Ely*, three-quarters of a yard long above half of them; they make red *Alewinn* after the same manner as they do *herrings* and are as good.

The *Basse* is a salt water fish too, but most an end taken in Rivers where they spawn, there hath been 3000 *Basse* taken in a set, one writes that the fat in the bones of a *Basse* head is his braines which is a lying.

The *Salmon* likewise is a Sea-fish, but the *Basse* comes into Rivers to spawn, a *Salmon* the first year is a *Salmon-smelt*; The second a *Mort*; The third a *Spraid*; The fourth a *Sour*; The fifth a *Sorrel*; The sixth

get tail; and the seventh year a *Salmon*
 are another sort of *Salmon* frequent
 ofe parts called white *Salmons*.

Apeling is a small fish like a smelt.

The *Turtle* or *Tortoise* is of two sorts
Turtles and land-*Turtles*: of *Sea-Turtles*
 are five sorts, of land-*Turtles* three
 , one of which is a right land-turtle that
 om or never goes into the water, the o-
 two being the River-*Turtle*, and the
 d-*Turtle* : there are many of these in the
 ke *Chyson* in the *Holy land*. The ashes
 a *Sea-Turtle* mixt with oyl or *Bears-*
 se causeth hair to grow : the shell of a
 d-*Turtle* burnt and the ashes dissolved in
 e and oyl to an unguent healeth chaps
 sores of the feet: the flesh burnt and the
 s mixt with wine and oyl healeth sore
 : the ashes of the burnt shell and the
 tes of eggs compounded together hea-
 chaps in womens nipples; and the
 d pulverized with it prevents the falling
 he hair, and will heal the Hemorrhoids,
 washing of them with white-wine,
 then strewing on the powder.

Lobster, which some say is at first a *whelk*,
 ave seen a *Lobster* that weighed twenty
 nd, they cast their shell-coats in the
 ng, and so do *Crabs*; having underneath
 ain red skin which growes thicker and
 hard

hard in short time. The *Indians* feed upon this fish, some they roast, and some they dry as they do *Lampres* and *Oysters* which are delicate breakfast meat so order the *Oysters* are long shell'd, I have had them nine inches long from the point to toe, containing an *Oyster* like those Latines called *Tridacuan* that were to cut into three pieces before they could get them into their mouths, very fat and sweet.

The *Muscle* is of two sorts, *Sea-muscle* in which they find Pearl and river-*muscle*. *Sea-muscles* dryed and pulverized and laid upon the sores of the *Piles* and *hemorrhoids* with oyl will perfectly cure them.

The *Whore* is a shell-fish, the shells called *whores-eggs*, being fine round shells, in shape like a *Mexico* pompion, but bigger than a good large *Hens-egg*; they are wrought down the sides with little knobs and holes very prettily, but are thin and brittle.

The *Perrinig* is a shell-fish that lyeth upon the Sands flat and round as a shovel-board piece and very little thicker; these at a little hole in the middle of the shell thrust out a cap of hair, but upon the least motion of any danger it drawes it in again.

Trouts there be good store in every brook, ordinarily two and twenty inches long

3, their greafe is good for the *Piles* and

The *Eal* is of two sorts, salt-water *Eals* fresh-water *Eals*; these again are distinguished into yellow bellied *Eals* and silver bellied *Eals*; I never eat better *Eals* in no part of the world that I have been in, than here. They that have no mind or leasure to take them, may buy of an *Indian* half a dozen silver bellied *Eals* as big as those we usually give 8 pence or 12 pence a piece for in *London*, for three pence or a groat. There are several wayes of cooking them, some have them roasted, others baked, and many have them fryed; but they please me best when they are boiled, a comon way it is to boil them in half water, wine with the bottom of a manchet, a pot of Parsley, and a little winter savoury when they are boiled they take them out break the bread in the broth, and put therein three or four spoonfuls of yest, and a little of sweet butter, this they pour to the *Eals* laid upon sippets and so serve it. I fancie my way better which is this, when the *Eals* are fley'd and washt I fill their sides with Nutmeg grated and Cloves bruised, and sew them up with a needle and thread, then I stick a Clove here and there in their sides about an inch asunder, making

making holes for them with a bodkin, then done I wind them up in a wreath and put them into a kettle with half water and half white wine-vinegar, so much as will rise four fingers above the *Eals*; in midst of the *Eals* I put the bottom of a penny white loaf, and a fagot of these herbs following Parsley one handful, a little sweet Marjoram Peniroyal and Savory, a branch of Rosemary, bind them up with a thred, and when they are boiled enough take out the *Eals* and pull out the threds that their bellies were sowed up with, turn out the Nutmeg and Cloves, put the *Eals* in a dish with butter and vinegar upon a chafing-dish with coals to keep warm, then put into the broth three or four spoonfuls of good Ale-yeast with the juice of half a Lemmon; but before you put in your yeast beat it in a mortar with some of the broth, then break the crust of bread very small and mingle it with together with the broth, pour it into a deep dish and garnish it with the other half of the Lemmon, and so serve them up to the Table in two dishes.

The *Frost fish* is little bigger than a *Gudgeon* and are taken in fresh brooks; when the waters are frozen they make a hole in the Ice about half a yard or yard wide, to which the fish repair in great numbers, where with

All nets bound to a hoop about the big-
of a furkin-hoop with a staff fastned to
they lade them out of the hole. I have
done with the fish yet, being willing to
you know all of them that are to be
and catch'd in the Sea and fresh waters
New-England, and because I will not tire
r patience overmuch, having no occasi-
to enlarge my discourse, I shall only
e them and so conclude.

Core	Cunner	Maid
icore	Sea-Darts	Monk-fish
acha	or Javelins	Sea-mullet
aconiba	Flail-fish	Nun-fish
p-fish	Flounder	Perch
-head	or Flawke	Polluck
-fish	Flying-fish	Periwinkle
-fish	Several kinds	Pike
y-fish	Sea-Flea	Pilat-fish
k	Grandpisse	Plaice
n	Hake	Porpisse
r-Cod	Haddock	Prawne
Cod	Horse-foot	Purple-fish
rs	Hallibut	Porgee
s of	Hen-fish	Remora
bs	Lampre	Sea-Raven
Cucum-	Limpin	Sail-fish
	Lumpe	Scallop

<i>Scate</i>	<i>Smelt</i>	<i>Turbot</i>
<i>Stingray</i>	<i>Shrimps</i>	<i>The Ulati</i>
<i>Sculpin</i>	<i>Sprates</i>	<i>or Saw-fish</i>
<i>Shadd</i>	<i>Star-fish</i>	<i>Sea-Urchin</i>
<i>Spurlin</i>	<i>Sword-fish</i>	<i>Sea-Unick</i>
<i>Sheash-fish</i>	<i>Thornback</i>	

The fish are swum by, and the Serpents are creeping on, terrible creatures, carry stings in their tails. It will smart worse than a Satyr's whip, though it were as big as a Shepperds the mad Gentleman at *Mil Mowbrayes Constantinus Lasculus*.

The chief or Captain of these is the Rattle-snake described already in my Journal, in some places of the Countrey there are none as at *Plimouth, New-town, Nah* and some other places, they will live on the side of the River, and but swimming on and coming into the woods dye immediately.

The fat of a Rattle-snake is very Soberaign for frozen limbs, bruises, lameness, falls, Aches, Sprains. The heart of a Rattle-snake dried and pulverized and drunk with wine or beer is an approved remedy against the biting and venome of a Rattle-snake. Some body will give me thanks for this
ver

ing these secrets and the rest; *Non omnia conveniunt.*

The Snake of which there are infinite numbers of various colours, some black, others painted with red, yellow and white, the again of a grass-green colour powdered all over as it were with silver dust or scovie-glass. But there is one sort that exceeds all the rest, and that is the Checkered snake, having as many colours with the checkquers shadowing one another, there are in a Rainbow. There are two sorts of snakes, the land-snake and the water-snake; the water-snake will be as big at the belly as the Calf of a mans leg; never heard of any mischief that snakes do, they kill them sometimes for their skins and bones to make hatbands off, their skins likewise worn as a Garter is an excellent remedie against the cramp. I have heard of the skins that they cast in woods some quantity, they cast not their very skins, but only the superfluous thin skin is upon the very skin, for the very skin is fasted to the flesh, so Lobsters and Crabs, the Earth-worm, these are very rare as small as a horse hair, but there is one that lyes in the earth and eateth the earth that is somewhat like a Maggot of a pale colour with a red head, and is about

the bigness of ones finger and an inch or inch and half long. There is also a dunnish Worm or Bug of the bigness of Oaten-straw, and an inch long, that in the spring lye at the Root of Corn and Garden plants all day, and in the night creep out and devour them; these in some years do destroy abundance of *Indian* Corn and Garden plants, and they have but one way to be rid of them, which the *English* have learned of the *Indians*; And because it is somewhat strange, I shall tell you how it is, they go out into a field or garden with a Birch dish, and spudding the earth about the root for they lye not deep, they gather their dish full which may contain about a quart or three pints, then they carrie the dish to the Sea-side when it is ebbing-water and set it swimming, the water carrieth the dish into the Sea and within a day or two if you go into your field you may look your eyes out sooner than find any of them.

Sow-bugs or *Millipedes* there be good store, but none of that sort that are black and turn round as a pea when they are touched; neither are there any *Beetles* nor *Maple-bugs*, but a stinking black and red Bug called a *Cacarooch* or *Cockroach*, and a little black Bug like a *Lady-cow* that breeds in skins and furs and will eat them to the

r spoil. Likewise there be infinite num-
of *Tikes* hanging upon the bushes in
mer time that will cleave to a mans
ments and creep into his Breeches eating
nselves in a short time into the very flesh
man. I have seen the stockings of those
have gone through the woods cover-
with them. Besides these there is a
, but whether it be a Native to the
entric or a stranger I cannot say: Some
of opinion that they are brought in by
Merchant with Spanish goods, they in-
our beds most, all day they hide them-
es, but when night comes they will
p to the sleeping wretch and bite him
se than a flea, which raiseth a swelling
o that will itch intolerably, if you
ch it waxeth bigger and growes to a
; and if you chance to break one of
Bugs it will stink odiously: they call
a *Chinches* or *Wood-lice*, they are fat, red
in shape like a *Tike* and no bigger.
re are also Palmer-worms which is a
d of Catterpillar, these some years will
our the leaves of Trees leaving them as
ed almost as in winter, they do much
n in the *English* Orchards. Of *Snails*
e are but few, and those very little ones,
lye at the Roots of long grass in moist
es, and are no where else to be found.

Spiders and Spinners there be many, the la-
very big and of several colours.

The Pismire or Ant must not be forgot-
ten, accounted the least Creature, and by
Salomon commended for its wisdom, *Prov*
30. 24, 25. *Quatuor ista parva sunt humilia
tamen sunt sapientia, apprime sapientia: for-
mica populus infirmus, que comparant aesta-
cium suum, &c.* There are two sorts, red
Ants and black Ants, both of them are ma-
ny times found winged; not long since
they were poured upon the Sands out of
the clouds in a storm betwixt *Black-point*
and *Saco*, where the passenger might have
walkt up to the Ankles in them.

The Grasshopper is innumerable and big-
ger by much than ours in *England*, having
Tinsel-wings, with help whereof they will
flye and skip a great way. Next to these in
number are your Crickets, a man can walk
nowhere in the summer but he shall tread
upon them; The *Italian* who hath them
cryed up and down the streets (*Grille de
cantelo*) and buyeth them to put into his
Gardens, if he were in *New-England*
would gladly be rid of them, they make
such a din in an Evening. I could never
discover the Organ of their voice, they
have a little clift in their Crown which
opens, and at the same instant they shake
their wings. Th

The Est or Swift in *New-England* is a
 beautiful Creature to look upon, be-
 larger than ours, and painted with glo-
 as colours; but I lik'd him never the
 ter for it.

Frogs too there are in ponds and upon
 land, they chirp like Birds in the
 ing, and latter end of summer croak like
 ads. It is admirable to consider the
 erating of these Creatures, first they lay
 ir gelly on the water in ponds and still
 ters, which comes in time to be full of
 ck spots as broad as the head of a Ten-
 ny nail, and round, these separate them-
 res from the gleir, and after a while
 ust out a tail, then their head comes forth,
 er their head springs out their fore-legs,
 then their hinder-legs, then their tail
 ps off, and growes to have a head and
 r legs too, the first proves a frog, the lat-
 a water nuet. The Herbalist useth to

by way of admiration, *qualibet herba de-
 &c.* So God is seen in the production of
 se small Creatures which are a part of
 Creation; *Laudate Jehovah caelites,
 date eum in excelsis, &c. Laudent nomen
 bove quae ipso precipiente illico creata sunt
 . ipsa bestiae & omnes jumenta, reptilia &
 s alata, Psal. 148.*

The Toad is of two sorts, one that is

speckled with white, and another of a dark earthy colour; there is of them that will climb up into Trees and sit croaking there; but whether it be of a third sort, one of the other, or both, I am not able to affirm; but this I can testify that there are Toads of the dark coloured kind that are as big as a great loaf. Which report will not swell into the belief of my sceptical Sirs; nor that there is a Hell, being like Salomon's fool, Prov. 26. 22. *Sed si contumderes stultum in mortario cum mola pistilla non recederet ab eo stultitia ejus.*

Now before I proceed any further, I must (to prevent misconstructions) tell you that these following Creatures, though they be not properly accounted Serpents, yet they are venomous and pestilent Creatures. As, first the Rat, but he hath been brought in since the *English* came thither, but the Mouse is a Native, of which there are several kinds not material to be described; the Bat or flitter mouse is bigger and in abundance than any in *England* and swarms, which brings me to the insects or cut-wasped Creatures again, as first the honey-Bee, which are carried over by the *English* and thrive there exceedingly, in time they may be produced from Bullocks when the wild Beasts are destroyed. But the wasp is com-

mon

on, and they have a sort of wild humble-
 bee that breed in little holes in the earth.
 About twenty years since there lived an
 old planter at *Black-point*, who on a Sunshine
 day about one of the clock lying upon a
 grass bank not far from his house, charged
 his Son, a lad of 12 years of age to awa-
 ke him when he had slept two hours,
 The old man falls asleep and lying upon his
 back gaped with his mouth wide enough
 for a Hawke to shit into it; after a little
 while the lad sitting by spied a humble-
 bee creeping out of his Fathers mouth,
 which taking wing flew quite out of sight,
 An hour as the lad ghest being come to
 awaken his Father he jogg'd him and cal-
 led aloud Father, Father, it is two a clock,
 but all would not rouse him, at last he sees
 a humble-Bee returning, who lighted up-
 on the sleepers lip and walked down as the
 bee conceived into his belly, and presently
 awaked.

The Countrey is strangely incommoda-
 ted with flies, which the *English* call
 musketaes, they are like our gnats, they
 sting so fiercely in summer as to make
 the faces of the *English* swell'd and scab-
 by as if the small pox for the first year.
 Likewise there is a small black fly no bigger
 than a flea, so numerous up in the Countrey,
 that

that a man cannot draw his breath, but he will suck of them in: they continue about Thirty dayes say some, but I see three moneths, and are not only a pestilentment but a plague to the Countrey. There is another sort of fly called a Gurnippe that are like our horse-flies, and will bite desperately, making the blood to spurt out in great quantity; these trouble our *English* Cattle very much, raising swellings as big as an egg in their hides. The Butterfly is of several sorts and larger than ours: So are their Dragon-flies. Glow-worms have here wings, there are multitudes of them insomuch that in the dark evening when I first went into the Countrey I thought the whole Heavens had been on fire, seeing so many sparkles flying in the air: about *Mount-Carmel*, and the valley of *Acree* in the *Holy-land* there be abundance of them.

These are taken for *Cantharides*. *Cantharides* are green flies by day, in the night they pass about like a flying Glow-worm with fire in their tails.

I have finished now my relation of plants, &c. I have taken some pains in recollecting of them to memory, and setting of them down for their benefit from whom I may expect thanks; but I believe my re-
war

d will be according to *Ben Johnsons* verbs, Whistle to a Jade and he will pay with a fart, Claw a churl by the britch he will shit in your fist.

The people that inhabited this Countrey judged to be of the *Tartars* called *Saids* that border upon *Moscovia*, and are ded into Tribes; those to the East and North-east are called *Churchers* and *Tarens*, and *Monbegans*. To the South are the *Pequets* and *Narragansets*. Westward *Concitics* and *Mowhacks*. To the Northward *Virginians* which consist of *Mattachusets*, *Spanaps* and *Tarrentines*. The *Pocanskets* to the Westward of *Plimouth*. Not long before the *English* came into the Countrey, opened a great mortality amongst them, especially where the *English* afterwards went, the East and Northern parts were smitten with the Contagion; first by plague, afterwards when the *English* came by the small pox, the three Kingdoms *Sagamorships* of the *Mattachusets* were very populous, having under them seven Kingdoms or petti-*Sagamorships*, but by plague were brought from 30000 to 1000. There are not many now to the Eastward, the *Pequets* were destroyed by the *English*: the *Mowhacks* are about five hundred: Their speech a dialect of the *Tartars*.

ians, (as also is the *Turkish* tongue) There
 difference between Tongues and Language
 the division of speech at *Babel* is most p
 perly called Languages, the rest Tongues.

As for their persons they are tall a
 handsome timber'd people, out-wristed
 pale and lean *Tartarian* visag'd, bla
 eyed which is accounted the strongest f
 sight, and generally black hair'd, bo
 smooth and curl'd wearing of it long. N
 beards, or very rarely, their Teeth are ve
 white, short and even, they account the
 the most necessary and best parts of mar
 And as the *Austrians* are known by the
 great lips, the *Bavarians* by their pokes u
 der their chins, the *Jews* by their gogg
 eyes, so the *Indians* by their flat noses, y
 are they not so much deprest as they are t
 the Southward.

The *Indesses* that are young, are some
 them very comely, having good features
 their faces plump and round, and generall
 plump of their Bodies, as are the men like
 wise, and as soft and smooth as a mole-skin
 of reasonable good complexions, but tha
 they dye themselves tawnic, many pretti
 Brownetto's and spider finger'd L fses ma
 be seen amongst them. The *Vetula's* or old
 women are lean and uglye, all of them ar
 of a modest demeanor, considering their
 Sa

age breeding; and indeed do shame
English rusticks whose rudeness in many
 things exceedeth theirs.

Of disposition very inconstant, crafty,
 voracious, quick of apprehension, and very
 envious, soon angry, and so malicious
 that they seldom forget an injury, and bar-
 barously cruel, witness their direful reven-
 ges upon one another. Prone to injurious
 violence and slaughter, by reason of their
 heads dried up with overmuch fire, very
 ferocious proceeding from choller and
 melancholy, a salt and sharp humour;
 very fingurative or theevish, and bold im-
 fortunate beggars, both Men and Women
 full of Misoxenie or hatred to strangers,
 a quality appropriated to the old Brittaines,
 of them Cannibals, eaters of humane
 flesh. And so were formerly the Heathen-
 Brittaines, who used to feed upon the Buttocks
 of Boyes and Womens Paps; it seems it is
 natural to Savage people so to do. I have
 read in Relations of the *Indians* amongst
 the *Spaniards* that they would not eat a
Spaniard till they had kept him two or three
 weeks to wax tender, because their flesh was
 hard. At *Martins* vinyard, an Island that
 lies South to *Plimouth* in the way to *Virgi-*
nia, certain *Indians* (whilst I was in the
 Countrey) seised upon a Boat that put in-

to a *By-Cove*, kill'd the men and eat th
up in a short time before they were di
vered.

Their houses which they call *Wigwags* are built with Poles pitcht into the grou of a round form for most part, sometie square, they bind down the tops of th poles, leaving a hole for smoak to go out the rest they cover with the bark of Tre and line the inside of their *Wigwags* w mats made of Rushes painted with sever colours, one good post they set up in the middle that reaches to the hole in the top with a staff a cross before it at a convenient height, they knock in a pin on which they hang their Kettle, beneath that they set a broad stone for a back which keepeth the post from burning; round by the walls they spread their mats and skins where the men sleep whilst their women dress their victuals they have commonly two doors, one opening to the South, the other to the North and according as the wind fits, they close up one door with bark and hang a *Deerskin* or the like before the other. Towns they have none, being alwayes removing from one place to another for convenience of food, sometimes to those places where one sort of fish is most plentiful, otherwhiles where others are. I have seen ha

hundred of their *Wigwams* together in a
 piece of ground and they shew prettily,
 within a day or two, or a week they have
 all dispersed. They live for the most
 part by the Sea-side, especially in the spring
 and summer quarters, in winter they are
 driven up into the Countrey to hunt *Deer* and
Beaver, the younger webbs going with
 them. Tame Cattle they have none, ex-
 cepting Lices, and Doggs of a wild breed
 which they bring up to hunt with.

Wives they have two or three, according
 to the ability of their bodies and strength
 of their concupiscence, who have the easiest
 hours of any women in the world; they
 go out when their time is come alone,
 carrying a board with them two foot long,
 a foot and half broad, bor'd full of
 holes on each side, having a foot beneath
 a Jack that we pull Boots off with, on
 top of the board a broad strap of lea-
 ther which they put over their fore-head,
 the board hanging at their back; when they
 come to a Bush or a Tree that they fancy
 they lay them down and are delivered in a
 minute, not so much as groaning for it, they
 wrap the child up in a young *Beaver-skin*
 with his heels close to his britch, leaving a
 hole if it be a Boy for his Cock to
 come out at; and lace him down to the
 board

board upon his back, his knees resting upon the foot beneath, then putting the strap leather upon their fore-head with the insides hanging at their back home they trudge. What other ceremonies they use more the dying of them with a liquor of boiled *Heck-Bark*, and their throwing of them in the water if they suspect the Child to be gotten by any other Nation, to see if he will swim, if he swim they acknowledge him for their own, their names they give them when they are men grown, and count much to be called after our *English* manner *Robin, Harry, Phillip* and the like, very indulgent they are to their Children, and their children sometimes to their Parents but if they live so long that they become a burden to them, they will either starve them or bury them alive, as it was supposed an *Indian* did his Mother at *Casco* in 1666.

Their Apparel before the *English* came amongst them, was the skins of wild Beasts with the hair on, Buskins of *Deers* skins or *Moose* dressed and drawn with lines in several works, the lines being coloured with yellow, blew or red, Pumps too they had made of tough skins without soles. In winter when the snow will bear them, they fasten to their feet their snow shoes which are made like a large Racket we play

nnis with, lacing them with *Deers-guts*
 and the like, under their belly they wear a
 square piece of leather and the like upon
 their posteriors, both fastened to a string
 tied about them to hide their secrets; on
 their heads they ware nothing: But since
 they have had to do with the English they
 purchase of them a sort of Cloth called
 wadding cloth of which they make Mantles,
 coats with short sleeves, and caps for their
 heads which the women use, but the men
 continue their old fashion going bare-headed
 , excepting some old men amongst them:
 they are very proud as appeareth by their
 painting themselves out with white and blew
 patches of their own making, and painting
 their faces with the above mentioned
 colours, they weave sometimes curious Coats
 with *Turkie* feathers for their Children.
 Their Diet is Fish and Fowl, Bear, Wild-
 , Rattoon and Deer; dry'd Oysters,
 Oysters roasted or dryed in the smoak,
ampres and dry'd *Moose-tongues*, which
 they esteem a dish for a *Sagamor*; hard eggs
 boiled and made small and dryed to thicken
 their broth with, salt they have not the use
 nor bread, their *Indian Corn* and Kid-
 beans they boil, and sometimes eat their
 corn parcht or roasted in the ear against the
 fire; they feed likewise upon earth-nuts;

or ground-nuts, roots of water-Lillie, Chest-nuts, and divers sorts of Berry. They beat their Corn to powder and put it up into bags, which they make use of when stormie weather or the like will not suffer them to look out for their food. *Pompeians* and *water-Mellons* too they have good stomachs they have prodigious stomachs, devour a cruel deal, meer *voragoes*, never give over eating as long as they have it, between meals spending their time in sleep till the next kettlefull is boiled, when all is gone they satisfie themselves with a small quantity of the meal, making it serve as the principal bit amongst the old *Britains*, which is taken to the mounenance of a Bean which satisfie both thirst and hunger. If they have none of this, as sometimes it falleth out (being a very careless people not providing against the storms of want and tempests, necessarily) they make use of Sir *Francis Drake's* remedy for hunger, go to sleep.

They live long, even to an hundred years of age, if they be not cut off by their Children, war, and the plague, which together with the small pox hath taken away abundance of them. *Pliny* reckens up but few Diseases in and about man, latter writers Six thousand, 236 belonging to the eyes. There are not so many Diseases raised

ing amongst them as our *Europeans*. The great pox is proper to them, by reason (as some do deem) that they are *Man-eaters*, which Disease was brought amongst our *Europeans* first by the *Spaniards* that went with *Christopher Columbus* who brought it to *Naples* with their *Indian-women*, with whom the *Italians* and *French* conversed Anno Dom. 1493. *Paracelsus* saith it happened in the year 1478 and 1480. But all agree that it was not known in *Europe* before *Columbus* his voyage to *America*. It hath continued amongst us above two hundred and three score years. There are Diseases that are proper to certain climates, as the Leprosie to *Ægypt*, swelling of the throat or *Mentegra* to *Asia*, the sweating sickness to the Inhabitants of the North; to the *Portugals* the Phthifick; to *Savoy* theumps; So to the *West-Indies* the Pox; but this doth not exclude other Diseases: In *New-England* the *Indians* are afflicted with pestilent Feavers, Plague, Black-pox, Consumption of the Lungs, Falling-sickness, Kings-evil; and a Disease called by the *Spaniard* the Plague in the back, with the *Empyema*; their Physicians are the *Pow-wows* or *Indian* Priests who cure sometimes by charms and medicine, but in a general infection they seldom come amongst them;

therefore they use their own remed
 which is sweating, &c. Their manne
 when they have plague or small pox amo
 them to cover their *Wigwams* with Bark
 close that no Air can enter in, lining th
 (as I said before) within, and makin
 great fire they remain there with a stev
 heat till they are in a top sweat, and
 run out into the Sea or River, and pref
 ly after they are come into their Hut
 gain they either recover or give up
 Ghost; they dye patiently both men
 women, not knowing of a Hell to
 them, nor a Conscience to terrifie th
 In times of general Mortality they om
 Ceremonies of burying, exposing
 dead Carcases to the Beasts of prey. B
 other times they dig a Pit and set the c
 fed therein upon his breech upright,
 throwing in the earth, cover it with
 sods and bind them down with st
 driving in two stakes at each end;
 mournings are somewhat like the how
 of the *Irish*, seldom at the grave but in
Wigwam where the party dyed, bla
 the Devil for his hard heartedness, and
 eluding with rude prayers to him to
 them no further.

They acknowledge a God who they
Squantam, but worship him they do

ause (they say) he will do them no
 n. But *Abbascho* or *Cheepie* many
 es smites them with incurable Diseases,
 es them with his Apparitions and pan-
 Terrours, by reason whereof they live
 a wretched consternation worshipping
 Devil for fear. One black *Robin* an
ian sitting down in the Corn field be-
 ging to the house where I resided, ran
 of his *Wigwam* frighted with the appa-
 on of two infernal spirits in the shape
Mohawkes. Another time two *Indi-*
 and an *Indest*, came running into our
 ase crying out they should all dye, *Cheepie*
 gone over the field gliding in the Air
 h a long rope hanging from one of his
 s: we askt them what he was like, they
 all wone *Englishman*, clothed with hat
 d coat, shooes and stockings, &c. They
 re a remarkable observation of a flame
 t appears before the death of an *Indian*
English upon their *Wigwams* in the dead
 the night: The first time that I did see
 I was call'd out by some of them about
 elve of the clock, it being a very dark
 ght, I perceived it plainly mounting into
 Air over our Church, which was built
 on a plain little more than half a quarter
 a mile from our dwelling house, on the
 irthside of the Church: look on

what side of a house it appears, from that Coast respectively you shall hear of a Coarse within two or three days.

They worship the Devil (as I said) their Priests are called *Powaws* and are little better than Witches, for they have familiar conference with him, who makes them invulnerable, that is shot-free and stick-free. Craftie Rogues, abusing the rest at their pleasure, having power over them by reason of their Diabolical Art in curing of Diteases, which is performed with rude Ceremonies; they place the sick upon the ground sitting, and dance in an Antick manner round about him, beating their naked breasts with a strong hand, and making hideous faces, sometimes calling upon the Devil for his help, mingling their prayers with horrid and barbarous charms; if the sick recover, they send rich gifts, their Bows and Arrows, *Wompompers*, *Mohacks*, *Beaver skins*, or other rich Furs to the Eastward, where there is a vast Rock not far from the shore, having a hole in it of an unsearchable profundity, into which they throw them.

Their Theologie is not much, but unquestionless they acknowledge a God and a Devil, and some small light they have of the Souls immortality; for ask them why they

they go when they dye, they will tell
 pointing with their finger to Heaven
 and the white mountains, and do hint
Noah's Floud, as may be conceived by
 story they have received from Father to
 time out of mind, that a great while
 on their Countrey was drowned, and all
 People and other Creatures in it, only
Powaw and his *Webb* foreseeing the
 flood fled to the white mountains carrying
 ware along with them and so escaped;
 after a while the *Powaw* sent the *Hare* away,
 so not returning emboldned thereby
 he descended, and lived many years after,
 and had many Children, from whom the
 Countrey was filled again with *Indians*.
 Some of them tell another story of the
over, saying that he was their Father.

Their learning is very little or none,
 what they are as may be guessed by their
 small speeches, sometimes an hour long,
 the last word of a line riming with the last
 word of the following line, and the whole
 with *Constare ex pedibus*. Musical too they be,
 having many pretty odd barbarous tunes
 which they make use of vocally at marria-
 ges and feasting; but Instruments they
 had none before the *English* came amongst
 them, since they have imitated them and
 will make out Kitts and string them as near-

ly, and as Artificially as the best Fiddle maker amongst us; and will play our plain lessons, very exactly: the only Fidler that was in the Province of *Meyn*, when I was there, was an *Indian* called *Scozway*, whom the Fishermen and planters who they had a mind to be merry made use of

Arithmetick they skill not, reckoning ten upon their fingers, and if more doubting of it by holding their fingers up, their age they reckon by Moons, and their actions by sleeps, as, if they go a journie, or are to do any other business they will say, three sleeps me walk, or two or three sleeps me do such a thing, that is in two or three days. Astronomic too they have no knowledge of, seldom or never taking observation of the Stars, Eclipses, or Comets that I could perceive; but they will Prognosticate shrewdly what weather will fall out. They are generally excellent *Zenagogues* or guides through their Country.

Their exercises are hunting and fishing, in both they will take abundance of pains. When the snow will bear them, the young and lustie *Indians*, (leaving their papoules and old people at home) go forth to hunt *Moose*, *Deere*, *Bear* and *Beaver*, Thirty or forty miles up into the Countrey; when they light upon a *Moose* they run him down,

wl.h

which is sometimes in half a day, some-
 times a whole day, but never give him over
 they have tyred him, the snow being
 usually four foot deep, and the Beast very
 weak he sinks every step, and as he runs
 sometimes bears down Arms of Trees that
 stand in his way, with his horns, as big
 as a mans thigh; other whiles, if any of
 his dogs (which are but small) come
 near, yerking out his heels (for he strikes
 like a horse) if a small Tree be in the way
 he breaks it quite asunder with one stroak,
 and then they get up to him on each side and
 pierce him with their Lances, which
 formerly were no other but a staff of a
 yard and half pointed with a Fishes bone
 made sharp at the end, but since they put
 pieces of sword-blades which they pur-
 chase of the *French*, and having a strap of
 leather fastned to the but end of the staff
 they bring down to the midst of it,
 they dart it into his sides, *hæret latere lethali-
 tudis*, the poor Creature groans, and
 lies on heavily, for a space, then sinks and
 falls down like a ruined building, making
 the Earth to quake; then presently in
 come the Victors, who having cut the throat
 of the slain take off his skin, their young
 dogs by this time are walking towards
 him with heavie bags and kettles at their
 backs,

backs, who laying down their burdens fa
to work upon the Carkafs, take out t
heart, and from that the bone, cut off t
left foot behind, draw out the sinews, an
cut out his tongue &c. and as much
the Venifon as will ferve to fatiare the hu
gry mawes of the Company : mean whi
the men pitch upon a place near foun
spring, and with their fnow shoos shovel t
fnow away to the bare Earth in a circle
making round about a wall of fnow; in t
midft they make their *Vulcan* or fire near
a great Tree, upon the fnaqs whereof th
hang their keutles fil'd with the Venifon
whilst that boils, the men after they ha
refrefht themselves with a pipe of Tobac
dispose themselves to fleep. The wom
tend the Cookerie, fome of them fcrap
filime and fat from the skin, cleanf
finews, and fretch them and the like, wh
the venifon is boiled the men awake, an
opening of their bags take out as muc
Indian meal as will ferve their turns for t
prefent; they eat their broth with fpoon
and their fafh they divide into gobbets, ea
ing now and then with it as much meal
they can hold betwixt three fingers, the
drink they fetch from the fpring, and we
not acquainted with other, untill the *Fren*
and *Engliff* traded with that cursed liqu
call

d *Rum*, *Rum-bullion*, or kill-Devil, which is stronger than spirit of Wine, and drawn from the dross of Sugar and Sugar-Canes, this they love dearly, and will with all they have to their bare skins drink it, being perpetually drunk with it, as if it is to be had, it hath killed many of them, especially old women who have died when dead drunk. Thus instead of bringing of them to the knowledge of Christianitie, we have taught them to commit the beastly and crying sins of our Nation, for a little profit. When the *Indians* have stuffed their paunches, if it be fair weather, and about midday they venture forth into the field, but if it be foul and far spent, they take themselves to their field-bed at the foot of the Star, expecting the opening of the Eastern window, which if it promise fair weather, they truss up their fardles, and are gone for another *Moose*, this course they continue for six weeks or two moneths, making use of *Webbs* their *Mules* to carry their luggage, they do not trouble themselves with the horns of *Moose* or other *Deer*, unless it be for an *English* plantation; because they are heavy & cumbersome. If the *English* could cure them to bring them in, they would be worth the pains and charge, being sold in *England* after the rate of forty or fifty pounds

pounds a Tun; the red heads of Deer are the fairest and fullest of marrow, and lightest; the black heads are heavie and have less marrow; the white are the worst, and the worst nourished. When the *Indians* are gone there gathers to the Carcass of the *Moose* thousands of *Mattresses*, of which there are but few or none near the Sea-coasts to be seen, these devour the remainder in a quarter of the time that they were hunting of it.

Their fishing followes in the Spring, Summer and fall of the leaf. First for *Lobsters*, *Clams*, *Flouke*, *Lumps* or *Podles*, and *Almives*; afterwards for *Bass*, *Cod*, *Rock*, *Blew fish*, *Salmon*, and *Lampres*, &c.

The *Lobsters* they take in large Bayes when it is low water, the wind still, going out in their *Birchen-Canows* with a staff two or three yards long, made small and sharpen'd at one end, and nick'd with deep nicks to take hold. When they spye the *Lobster* crawling upon the Sand in two fathom water, more or less, they stick him toward the head and bring him up. I have known thirty *Lobsters* taken by an *Indian* lad in an hour and a half, thus they take *Flouke* and *Lumps*; *Clams* they dig out of the *Clam banks* upon the flats and in creeks when it is low water, where they are bedded some time

mes a yard deep one upon another, the
 eds a quarter of a mile in length, and less,
 ic *Alewives* they take with Nets like a
 arfenet put upon a round hoop'd stick
 ith a handle in fresh ponds where they
 ome to spawn. The *Bass* and *Blew-fish* they
 ke in harbours, and at the mouth of
 rrr'd Rivers being in their *Canows*, striking
 hem with a fisgig, a kind of dart or staff,
 o the lower end whereof they fasten a
 arp jagged bone (since they make them
 f Iron) with a string fastened to it, as soon
 s the fish is struck they pull away the staff,
 aving the bony head in the fishes body and
 asten the other end of the string to the
 anow: Thus they will hale after them to
 ore half a dozen or half a score great
 shes: this way they take *Sturgeon*; and in
 ark evenings when they are upon the fish-
 ng ground near a Bar of Sand (where the
Sturgeon feeds upon small fishes (like *Eals*)
 hat are called Lances sucking them out of
 he Sands where they lye hid, with their
 hollow Trunks, for other mouth they have
 none) the *Indian* lights a piece of dry *Birch-
 Bark* which breaks out into a flame & holds
 t over the side of his *Canow*, the *Sturgeon*
 ceing this glaring light mounts to the Sur-
 ace of the water where he is slain and
 taken with a fisgig. *Salmons* and *Lampres*
 are

are catch'd at the falls of Rivers. All Rivers of note in the Countrey have or three desperate falls distant one from another for some miles, for it being a high ground from the Sea and mountainous within land, the Rivers having their Origin from great lakes, and halting to the Sea in their passage meeting with Rocks and Rocks are not so easily worn away, as the earthie mould beneath the Rock, makes the fall of the water in some Rivers as high as a house: you would think it strange to see yea admire if you saw the bold *Barbarians* in their light *Canows* rush down the falls and headlong stream with desperate speed but with excellent dexterity, guiding their *Canow* that seldom or never it shoots up water or overturas, if it do they can fly naturally, striking their paws under the throat like a dog, and not spreading their Arms as we do; they turn their *Canow* gain and go into it in the water.

Their Merchandize are their beads which are their money, of these there are two sorts, blew Beads and white Beads, first is their Gold, the last their Silver, they work out of certain shells so cunningly that neither *Jew* nor *Devil* can counterfeit, they drill them and string them, and make many curious works with them to do

orn the persons of their *Sagamours* and
 incipal men and young women, as Belts,
 rddles, Tablets, Borders for their womens
 ir, Bracelets, Necklaces, and links to
 ng in their ears. Prince *Phillip* a little
 fore I came for *England* coming to *Boston*
 d a Coat on and Buskins fet thick with
 ele Beads in pleasant wild works and a
 oad Belt of the same, his Accoutrements
 ere valued at Twenty pounds. The *Eng-*
 Merchant giveth them ten shillings a
 hom for their white, and as much more
 near upon for their blew Beads. Delicate
 eet dishes too they make of *Birch-Bark*
 ved with threads drawn from *Spruse* or
 hite *Cedar-Roots*, and garnished on the
 t-side with flourisht works, and on the
 ms with glistering quills taken from the
Porcupine, and dyed, some black, others red,
 e white are natural, these they make of
 sizes from a dram cup to a dish contain-
 g a pottle, likewise Buckets to carry wa-
 or the like, large Boxes too of the same
 aterials, dishes, spoons and trays wrought
 y smooth and neatly out of the knots of
 ood, baskets, bags, and matts woven with
Marke, bark of the *Line-Tree* and *Rushes*
 several kinds, dyed as before, some black,
 w, red, yellow, bags of *Porcupine*-quills
 ven and dyed also; Coats woven of
 Turkie

Turkie-feathers for their Children, Tobacco pipes of stone with Imagery upon them, Kettles of *Birchen-bark* which they had before they traded with the *French* Copper Kettles, by all which you may plainly see that necessity was at first the mother of all inventions. The women are the workers of most of these, and are not here and there one excellent needle worker and will milk a Cow neatly, their richest trade are Furs of divers sorts, Black *Beaver*, *Otter*, *Bear*, *Sables*, *Matrices*, *Wild-Cat*, *Rattoons*, *Martins*, *Musquitos*, *Moose-skins*.

Ships they have none, but do presently imitate ours in their *Birchen-pinnaces*, these *Canows* are made of *Birch*, they shape them with flat Ribbs of white *Cedar*, and cover them with large sheets of *Birch-bark*, fastening them through with strong thread of *Spruce-Roots* or white *Cedar*, and pitch them with a mixture of *Turpentine* and the *Resin* that is dryed with the Air on the outside of the Bark of *Fir-Trees*. These they carry half a dozen or three or four together and a considerable freight, in these they will swim to Sea twenty, nay forty miles, keep from the shore a league or two, sometimes to shorten their voyage when they are to double a Cape they will put to shore,

of them taking up the *Canow* carry it
 's the Cape or neck of land to the other
 and to Sea again; they will indure an
 edible great Sea, mounting upon the
 rking billowes like a piece of Corke;
 they require skilful hands to guide
 m in rough weather, none but the *Indi-*
 scarce dare to undertake it, such like
 sels the Ancient *Brittains* used, as *Lucan*
 tes.

num cana salix, madefacto vimine, par-
am
itur in puppim, caesoque induta juuenco,
oris patiens tumidum super emicat am-
em.

Venetus stagnante Pado, fusoque Britan-
is
igat oceano —

n Sicoris to his own banks restor'd
left the field, of twigs, and willow board
made small Boats, cover'd with Bullocks
hide,

which they reacht the Rivers further side.

sail the Veneti if Padus flow,

Brittains sail on their calm ocean so:

the Ægyptians sail with woven Boats

paper rushes in their Nilus Floats.

L

Theis

Their Government is monarchical, the Patruelus or they that descend from the eldest proceeding from his loyns, is the Roytelet of the Tribe, and if he has Daughters, his Son dying without a Son the Government descends to his Daughter's Son: after the same manner, their lands descend. *Cheeradaback* was the chief *Sachem* or *Roytelet* of the *Massachusets*, when the *English* first set down there. *Massasoit*, the great *Sachem* of the *Plimouth Indians*, his dwelling was at a place called *Sowans*, about four miles distant from *New-Plimouth*. *Sassacus* was the chief *Sachem* of the *Pequot* and *Mientoniack* of the *Narragansets*. The chief *Roytelet* amongst the *Mohawks* now living, is a *Dutchmans* Bastard, and the *Roytelet* now of the *Pocanakers*, that is the *Plimouth-Indians*, is *Prince Philip* alias *Matacon*, the Grandson of *Massasoit*. Amongst the *Eastern Indians*, *Summersant* formerly was a famous *Sachem*. The now living *Sachems* of note are *Sabaccaman*, *Terrumki* and *Robinhood*.

Their Wars are with Neighbouring Tribes, but the *Mohawks* are enemies to all the other *Indians*, their weapons of Defence and Offence are Bowes and Arrowes. of late he is a poor *Indian* that is not ma
ste

of two Guns, which they purchase of
French, and powder and shot, they are
 erally excellent marks men; their other
 pons are *Tamahawks* which are staves
 o foot and a half long with a knob at
 end as round as a bowl, and as big as
 we call the Jack or Mistrifs. Lances too
 y have made (as I have said before)
 h broken sword blades, likewise they
 e Hatchets and knives; but these are
 pons of a latter date. They colour their
 s red all over, supposing that it makes
 n the more terrible, they are lusty Soul-
 s to see to and very strong, meer *Hercules*
licuses, their fights are by Ambushments
 Surprises, coming upon one another
 wares. They will march a hundred
 es through thick woods and swamps to
Mowhawks Countrey, and the *Mow-*
ks into their Countrey, meeting some-
 es in the woods, or when they come in-
 n *Enemies* Countrey build a rude fort
 n *Pallizadoes*, having loop-holes out of
 ch they shoot their Arrowes, and fire
 r Guns, pelting at one another a week or
 uth together; If any of them step out
 he Fort they are in danger to be taken
 oners by the one side or the other; that
 that gets the victory excoriats the hair-
 o of the principal slain *Enemies* which

they bear away in Triumph, their prisoners they bring home, the old men and women they knock in the head, the young women they keep, and the men of war they torture to death, as the Eastern *Indians* did to *Mowhawk* whilst I was there, they bound him to a Tree and make a great fire before him, then with sharp knives they cut off the first joints of his fingers and toes, then they clap upon them hot Embers to sear the veins; so they cut him a piece of joint after joint, still applying hot Embers to the place to staunch the blood, making the poor wretch to sing all the while: when Arms and Legs are gone, they flay off the skin from their Heads, and presently put on a Cap of burning Embers, then they open his breast and take out his heart, which while it is still living in a manner they give to their *Squaws*, who are every one to have a bite of it. These Barbarous Customs were usual amongst them more frequently before the *English* came; but since by the great mercy of the Almighty they are in a way to be Civilized and converted to Christianity, there being three Churches of *Indians* gathered together by the pains of Mr. *Josiah Eliot* and his Son, who Preaches to them in their Native language, and hath rendered the Bible in that Language for the benefit

Indians. These go clothed like the *Eng-*
lish, live in framed houses, have stocks of
 Oxen and Cattle about them, which when
 they are fat they bring to the *English* Mar-
 ets, the Hogs that they rear are counted
 the best in *New-England*. Some of their
 Sons have been brought up Scholars in
Harvard Colledge, and I was told that there
 were but two Fellowes in that Colledge, and
 one of them was an *Indian*; some few of
 these Christian *Indians* have of late Apo-
 stasized and fallen back to their old Super-
 stition and course of life.

Thus much shall suffice concerning *New-*
England, as it was when the *Indians* solely
 possessed it. I will now proceed to give you
 an account of it, as it is under the manage-
 ment of the *English*; but methinks I hear
 some sceptick Readers muttering out of their
 little mouths, what will accrew to us by
 this rambling *Logodiarce*? you do but bring
 us into *Egypt*, a Countrey abounding
 with Corn. Thus by these *Famacides* who
 are so minutely curious, I am dejected from
 my hope, whilst they challenge the freedom
 of *David's* Ruffins, Our Tongues are our
 own, whos shall controll us. I have done
 what I can to please you, I have piped and
 you will not dance. I have told you as
 strange things as ever you or your Fathers

have heard. The Italian saith *Cbi vide miraculo facilmente ne crede un altro*, he that hath seen one miracle will easilie believe another, *miranda canunt sed non credent poeta*. Oh I see the pad, you never heard nor saw the like, therefore you do not believe me; well Sirs I shall not strain your belief any further, the following Relation I hope will be more tolerable, yet I could (if it were possible) insert as wonderful things as are written in my pen hath yet gone over, and may, but it must be upon condition you will not put me to the proof of it. *Nemo tenetur ad impossibilia*, no man is obliged to do more than is in his power, is a rule in law. To be short; if you cannot with the Bee gather the honey, with the Spider suck out the poyson as Sir *John Davis* hath it.

*The Bee and Spider by a divers power
Suck honey and poyson from the self-same
flower*

I am confident you will get but little poyson here, no 'tis the poyson of *Aspidochelone* under your tongue that swells you: truly, do take you rather to be Spider catcher than Spiders, such as will not laudably imploy themselves, nor suffer others; you may well say *non amo hominem, sed non po-*
su

dicere quare, unless it be because I am
 Veronessa, no Romancer. To conclude ;
 with your mother wit, you can mend
 matter, take pen in hand and fall to
 work, do your Country some service as I
 have done according to my Talent. Hence-
 forth you are to expect no more Relations
 from me. I am now return'd into my
 native Country, and by the providence of
 Almighty, and the bounty of my Royal
 councillors am disposed to a holy quiet of
 study and meditation for the good of my
 Country; and being blessed with a transmuta-
 tion or change of mind, and weaned from
 the world, may take up for my word, *non
 mortale quod opto*. If what I have done is
 thought uprears for the approvment of
 those to whom it is intended, I shall be more
 than meanly contented.

New-England was first discovered by
 Christopher Cabota and his Son Sebastian in Anno
 1514. A further discovery afterwards
 was made by the honourable Sir Walter
 Raleigh Knight in Anno 1584. when as Vir-
 ginia was discovered, which together with
 Maryland, *New-England*, *Nova Scotia* was
 given by one common name to the Indians,
Angandicoa, and by Sir Walter Raleigh
 in honour of our Virgin Queen, in whose
 name he took possession of it, *Virginia*. In

King *James* his Reign it was divided into Provinces as is before named. In 1602. the north parts were further discovered by *Capt. Bartholomew Gosnold*. The first *English* that planted there, set down not far from *Narragansets-Bay*, and called their Colony *Plimouth*, since old *Plimouth*, *An. Dom.* 1602. *Sir John Popham* Lord chief Justice authorized by his Majesty, King *James*, sent a Colony of *English* to *Sagadebock*, *An.* 1604. *Newfound-land* was discovered by one *Andrew Thorn* an *English* man in *Anno* 1521. *Sir Humphrey Gilbert* a west Country Knight took possession of it in the Queen's name, *Anno* 1582. The two first Colonies in *New-England* failing, there was a fresh supply of *English* who set down in other parts of the Country, and have continued in a flourishing condition to this day.

The whole Country now is divided into Colonies, and for your better understanding observe, a Colony is a sort of people that come to inhabit a place before not inhabited, or *Colonus quasi*, because they should be Tillers of the Earth. From hence by usual figure the Country where they set down, is called a Colony or Plantation.

The first of these that I shall relate is though last in possession of the *English*, now our most Southerly Colony, and next

djoyning to *Mary-land*, scil. the *Manadaes* or *Manabanent* lying upon the great River *Mohogan*, which was first discovered by Mr. *Judson*, and sold presently by him to the *Dutch* without Authority from his Sovereign the King of *England*, Anno 1608. The *Dutch* in 1614 began to plant there, and call'd it *New-Netherlands*, but Sir *Samuel Argal* Governour of *Virginia* routed them, the *Dutch* after this got leave of King *James* to put in there for fresh water in their passage to *Brasile*, and did not offer to plant until a good while after the *English* were settled in the Countrey. In Anno 1664 his Majesty *Charles* the Second sent over four worthy Gentlemen Commissioners to reduce the Colonies into their bounds, who had before incroached upon one another, who marching with Three hundred red-coats to *Manadaes* or *Manbataes* took from the *Dutch* their chief town then called *New-Amsterdam*, now *New York*; the Twenty ninth of *August* turn'd out their Governour with a silver leg, and all but those that were willing to acknowledge subjection to the King of *England*, suffering them to enjoy their houses and estates as before. Thirteen days after Sir *Robert Carr* took the Fort and Town of *Auravia* now called *Albany*; and twelve days after that, the Fort and Town
of

of *Awsapha*, then *De-la-ware* Castle, man^d with *Dutch* and *Sweeds*. So now the *Engli* are masters of three handsome Towns, three strong Forts and a Castle, not losing one man. The first Governour of these parts for the King of *England* was Colonel *Nicols*, a noble Gentleman, and one of his Majesties Commissioners, who coming for *England* in *Anno Dom.* 1668 as I take it, surrendered the Government to Colonel *Longlace*.

The Countrey here is blest with the richest soil in all *New-England*, I have heard it reported from men of Judgement and Integrity, that one Bushel of *European-Wheat* hath yielded a hundred in one year. Their other Commodities are Furs, and the like.

New-York is situated at the mouth of the great River *Mohegan*, and is built with *Dutch* Brick *all-moderna*, the meanest house therein being valued at One hundred pounds, to the Landward it is compassed with a Wall of good thickness; at the entrance of the River is an Island well fortified, and hath command of any Ship that shall attempt to pass without their leave.

Albany is situated upon the same River on the West-side, and is due North from *New-York* somewhat above Fifty miles.

Along

Along the Sea-side Eastward are many English-Towns, as first *Westchester*, a Sea-town about Twenty miles from *New-York*; the Eastward of this is *Greenwich*, another Sea-Town much about the same distance; then *Chichester*, *Fairfield*, *Stratford*, *Milford*, all Sea-Towns twenty and thirty mile distant from one another, twenty miles Eastward of *Milford* is *Newhaven* the Metropolis of the Colony begun in 1637. One *r. Eaton* being there Governour: it is near the shoals of *Cape Cod*, and is one of the four united Colonies.

The next Sea-Town Eastward of *Newhaven* is called *Guilford* about ten mile, and think belonging to that Colony.

From *Guilford* to *Connecticut-River*, is far upon twenty miles, the fresh River *Connecticut* bears the name of another Colony begun in the year 1636 and is also one of the four united Colonies. Upon this River are situated 13 Towns, within two, three four miles off. one another. At the mouth of the River, on the West-side is the *Lordy*, and *Brooks fort*, called *Saybrook-fort*. Beyond this Northward is the Town of *Windsor*, then *Northampton*, then *Pipers-Case*. On the Eastside of the River, *Hartford*, about it low land well stored with shadow and very fertile. *Wethersfield* is also

also situated upon *Connecticut River* at *Springfield*; but this Town although hee is seated, is in the jurisdiction of the *Mattachusetts*, and hath been infamous by reason of the Witches therein. *Hadley* lyes to the Northward of *Springfield*. *New-London* which they take to be in the jurisdiction of this Colony is situated to the Eastward of *Connecticut-River* by a small River, and is not far from the Sea. From *Connecticut-River* long *Island* stretcheth it self to *Mobegan* or *Mohegan* one hundred and twenty miles, but it is but narrow and about sixteen miles from the main; the considerablest Town upon it is *Southampton* built on the Southside of the Island towards the Eastern end: opposite to this on the Northern side is *Feversham*, Westward is *Ashford*, *Huntingdon*, &c. The Island is well stored with Sheep and other Cattle, and Corn, and is reasonable populous. Between this Island and the mouth of *Connecticut-River* lye three small Islands *Shelter-Island*, *Fishers-Island*, and the Isle of *Wigbi*. Over against *New-London* full South lye *Block-Island*.

The next place of note on the Main is *Narragansets-Bay*, within which Bay is *Rhode-Island* a Harbour for the *Shunamitish Brethren*, as the Saints Errant, the Quaker who are rather to be esteemed Vagabonds than Religious persons, &c.

At the further end of the Bay by the mouth of *Narragansets-River*, on the south-side thereof was old *Plimouth* plantation Anno 1602. Twenty mile out to Sea, south of *Rhode-Island*, lyeth *Martins* vineyard in the way to *Virginia*, this Island is governed by a discreet Gentleman Mr. *Mayer* by name. To the Eastward of *Martins*'s vineyard lyeth *Nantucket-Island*, and further Eastward *Elizabeths-Island*, these lands are twenty or thirty mile asunder, and now we are come to *Cape-Cod*.

Cape-Cod was so called at the first by Captain *Gosnold* and his Company Anno 1602, because they took much of that fish there; and afterward was called *Cape-Mas* by Captain *Smith*: the point of the Cape is called *Point-Cave* and *Tuckers Terror*, and by the *French* and *Dutch* *Mallacar*, by reason of the perillous shoals. The first place betaken notice of on the South-side of the Cape is *West-Harbour*, the first Sea-town *Sandwich* formerly called *Duxbury* in the Jurisdiction of *New-Plimouth*. Doubling the Cape we come into the great Bay, on the West whereof is *New-Plimouth-Bay*, on the Southwest-end of this Bay is situated *New Plimouth*, the first *English-Colony* that took firm possession in this Countrey, which was in 1620, and the first Town built there.

therein, whose longitude is 315 degrees, latitude 41 degrees and 37 minutes, it was built nine years before any other Town from the beginning of it to 1669 is just forty years, in which time there hath been an increasing of forty Churches in this Colony (but many more in the rest,) and Towns in all *New-England* one hundred and twenty, for the most part along the Sea-Coasts, (as being wholsomest) for somewhat more than two hundred miles onely on *Connecticut-River* (as I have said) is thirteen Towns not far off one another.

The other Towns of note in this Colony are *Green-Harbour* to the Eastward of *Plymouth* towards the point of the *Cape*, & therefore somewhat unaccessible by land, here excellent Timber for shipping; then *Marblehead*, *Yarmouth*, *Rehoboth*, *Bridgewater*, *Wareham*, *Taunton*, *Eastham*, by the Indians called *Namsset*.

The first Town Northeast from *Green-Harbour* is *Sittuate* in the jurisdiction of the *Mattachusetts-Colony*, more Northward *Sittuate* is *Conchusset* and *Hull* a little Bay lying open to the Sea, from thence we came to *Merton-point* over against which is *Pullin-point*. Upon *Merton-point* (which is on the Larboard-side) is a Town called *Nantasket* which is two Leagues from *Boston*, where
Ship

ips commonly cast Anchor. *Pullin-point* to called, because the Boats are by the sing or Roads haled against the Tide which is very strong, it is the usual Channel Boats to pass into *Mattachusets-Bay*.

There is an Island on the South-side of passage containing eight Acres of ground. Upon a rising hill within this Island mounted a Castle commanding the entrance, no stately Edifice, nor strong; built with Brick and Stone, kept by a Captain, under whom is a master-Gunner and others. The Bay is large, made by many Islands, the chief *Deere-Island*, which is within a short shot of *Pullin-point*, great store of where were wont to swim thither from the north; then *Bird-Island*, *Glass-Island*, *Slate-Island*, the Governours Garden, where the Apple-Trees in the Countrey were planted, and a vinyard; then *Round-Island*, *Noddles-Island* not far from *Charlestown*: most of these Islands lye on the north-side of the Bay.

The next Town to *Nantascot* on the north-side of the Bay is *Wissagusset* a small village, about three miles from *Mount-ston*, about this Town the soil is very fertile.

Within sight of this is *Mount-wolleston* or *ry-mount*, called *Massachusets-fields*, where

where *Chicatabat* the greatest *Sagamore* the Countrey lived before the plague: here the Town of *Braintree* is seated, no Boat nor Ship can come near to it, here is an Iron mill: to the West of this Town is the *Naponset-River*.

Six miles beyond *Braintree* lyeth *Dorchester*, a frontire Town pleasantly seated and of large extent into the main land, well watered with two small Rivers, the body and wings filled somewhat thick with houses to the number of two hundred and more, beautified with fair Orchards and Gardens, having also plenty of Corn land, and store of Cattle, counted the greatest Town heretofore in *New-England*, but now gives way to *Boston*, it hath a Harbour to the North for Ships.

A mile from *Dorchester* is the Town of *Roxbury*, a fair and handsome Countrey Town, the streets large, the Inhabitants rich, replenished with Orchards and Gardens, well watered with springs and small freshets, a brook runs through it called *Smelt-River*, a quarter of a mile to the North-side of the Town runs stony River: it is seated in the bottom of a shallow Bay, but hath no harbour for shipping. Boats come to it, and hath store of Land and Cattle.

Two miles Northeast from *Roxbury*, and
For

forty miles from *New-Plimouth*, in the latitude of 42 or 43 degrees and 10 minutes, the bottom of *Massachusetts-Bay* is *Boston* whose longitude is 315 degrees, or as others will 322 degrees and 30 seconds.) So led from a Town in *Lincolnshire*, which the *Saxons* time bare the name of *St. Colph*, and is the Metropolis of this County, or rather of the whole Country, situated upon a *Peninsula*, about four miles in compass, almost square, and invincibly defended with the Sea, saving one small *Isthmus* which gives access to other Towns by land on the South-side. The Town hath two hills of equal height on the frontire part thereof next the Sea, the one well fortified on the superficies with some Artillery mounted, commanding any Ship as she sails into the Harbour within the still Bay; the other hill hath a very strong battery built of whole timber and fill'd with earth, at the descent of the hill in the extreamest part thereof, betwixt these two strong Arms, lyes a large Cove or Bay, on which the chiefeft part of the Town is built, to the Northwest is a high mountain that out-tops all, with its side little rising hills on the summit called *Beacon-mount*, this is furnished with a Beacon and great Guns, from hence you may overlook

look all the Islands in the Bay, and describe such Ships as are upon the Coast: the houses are for the most part raised on the Sea-banks and wharfed out with great industry and cost, many of them standing upon piles, close together on each side the streets as in *London*, and furnished with many fair shops, their materials are Brick, Stone, Lime, handsomely contrived, with three meeting Houses or Churches, and a Town-house built upon pillars where the Merchants may confer, in the Chambers above they keep their monethly Court. Their streets are many and large, paved with pebble stone, and the South-side adorned with Gardens and Orchards. The Town is rich and very populous, much frequented by strangers, here is the dwelling of the Governour. On the North-west and North-east two constant Fairs are kept for day Traffick thereunto. On the South there is a small, but pleasant Common where the *Gentlemen* plants a little before Sun-set walk with the *Marmalet-Madams*, as we do in *Morefield* &c. till the nine a clock Bell rings them home to their respective habitations, where presently the Constables walk their rounds to see good orders kept, and to take up loose people. Two miles from the town

at a place called *Muddy-River*, the Inhabitants have Farms, to which belong rich arable grounds and meadows where they keep their Cattle in the Summer, and bring them to *Boston* in the Winter; the Harbour before the Town is filled with Ships and other Vessels for most part of the year.

Hingham is a Town situated upon the Sea-coasts, South-east of *Charles-River*: here is great store of Timber, deal-boards, masts for Ships, white-Cedar, and fish is here to be had.

Dedham an inland-town ten miles from *Boston* in the County of *Suffolk*, well watered with many pleasant streams, and abounding with garden fruit; the Inhabitants are Husbandmen, somewhat more than one hundred families, having store of Cattle and Corn.

The Town of *Weymouth* lyes open to the Sea, on the East Rocks and Swamps, to the South-ward good store of Deer, arable land and meadows.

On the North-side of *Boston* flows *Charles-River*, which is about six fathom deep, many small Islands lye to the Bayward, and hills on either side the River, a very good harbour, here may forty Ships ride, the passage from *Boston* to *Charles-Town* is by a Ferry worth forty or fifty pounds a

year, and is a quarter of a mile over. The River *Mistick* runs through the right side of the Town, and by its near approach to *Charles-River* in one place makes a very narrow neck, where stands most part of the Town, the market place not far from the waterside is surrounded with houses, forth of which issue two streets orderly built and beautified with Orchards and Gardens, their meeting-house stands on the North-side of the market, having a little hill behind it; there belongs to this Town one thousand and two hundred Acres of arable, four hundred head of Cattle, and as many Sheep, these also provide themselves Farms in the Country.

Up higher in *Charles-River* west-ward is a broad Bay two miles over, into which runs *Stony River* and *Muddy-River*.

Towards the South-west in the middle of the Bay is a great Oyster-bank, toward the North-west is a Creek; upon the shore is situated the village of *Medford*, it is a mile and half from *Charles-town*.

At the bottom of the Bay the River begins to be narrower, half a quarter of a mile broad; by the North-side of the River is *New town*, three miles from *Charles-town*, a league and half by water, it was first in-

ended for a City, the neatest and best com-
 acted Town, having many fair structures
 and handfom contrived Streets; the Inha-
 bitants rich, they have many hundred Acres
 of land paled with one common fence a
 mile and half long, and store of Cattle; it
 is now called *Cambridge* where is a Colledg
 for Students of late; it stretcheth from
Charles-River to the Southern part of
Serrimach-River.

Half a mile thence on the same side of
 the River is *Water-town* built upon one of
 the branches of *Charles-River*, very fruitfull
 and of large extent, watered with many
 pleasant springs and small Rivulets, the
 inhabitants live scatteringly. Within half a
 mile is a great pond divided between the
 two Towns, a mile and half from the
 town is a fall of fresh waters which con-
 verge themselves into the Ocean through
Charles-River, a little below the fall of
 waters they have a wair to catch fish, where-
 in they take store of *Basse*, *Shades*, *Alwives*,
Roost fish and *Smelts*, in two tides they have
 often one hundred thousand of these
 fishes. They have store of Cattle and Sheep,
 and near upon two thousand Acres of a-
 ble land, Ships of small burden may
 come up to these Towns.

We will now return to *Charles-town* again, where the River *Mistick* runs on the North-side of the Town (that is the right side as before said) where on the Northwest side of the River is the Town of *Mistick*, three miles from *Charles-town*, a league and half by water, a scattered village; at the head of this River are great and spacious ponds, full of *Alewives* in the Spring-time, the notedst place for this sort of fish. On the West of this River is Merchant *Craddock's* plantation, where he impaled a park.

Upon the same River and on the North-side is the Town of *Malden*.

The next Town is *Winnisimet* a mile from *Charles-town*, the River only parting them, this is the last Town in the still bay of *Massachusetts*.

Without *Pullin-point*, six miles North-east from *Winnisimet* is *Cawgust*, or *Sagust*, or *Sangut* now called *Linn*, situated at the bottom of a Bay near a River, which upon the breaking up of winter with a furious Torrent vents it self into the Sea, the Town consists of more than one hundred dwelling-houses, their Church being built on a level undefended from the Northwest wind is made with steps descending in-

to the Earth, their streets are straight and
 thin of houses, the people most hus-
 bandmen. At the end of the *Sandy beach*
 a neck of land called *Nabant*, it is six
 miles in circumference. Black *William* an
Indian Duke out of his generosity gave this
 to the *English*. At the mouth of the River
 is a great Creek into a great marsh called
Smney marsh, which is four miles long,
 and a mile broad, this Town hath the benefit
 of minerals of divers kinds, Iron, Lead,
 and an Iron mill, store of Cattle, Arable land
 and meadow.

To the North-ward of *Linn* is *Marvil*
Marble-head, a small Harbour, the shore
 rocky, upon which the Town is built, con-
 sisting of a few scattered houses; here they
 are stages for fishermen, Orchards and
 Gardens, half a mile within land good pa-
 stures and Arable land.

Four miles North of *Marble-head* is si-
 tuated *New-Salem* (whose longitude is 315
 degrees, and latitude 42 degrees 35 mi-
 nutes) upon a plain, having a River on the
 South, and another on the North, it hath
 two Harbours, Winter Harbour and Sum-
 mer Harbour which lyeth within *Darbie's*
 Bay, they have store of Meadow and
 Arable, in this Town are some very rich
 Merchants.

Upon the Northern Cape of the *Massachusetts*, that is *Cape-Aun* a place of fishing is situated, the Town of *Glocester* when the *Massachusetts* Colony first set down, but *Salem* was the first Town built in that Colony, here is a Harbour for Ships.

To the North-ward of *Cape-Aun* *Wonasquam*, a dangerous place to sail by in stormie weather, by reason of the many Rocks and foaming breakers.

The next Town that presents it self to view is *Ipswich* situated by a fair River whose first rise is from a Lake or Pond twenty mile up; betaking its course through a hideous *Swamp* for many miles, a Harbour for *Bears*, it issueth forth into a large Bay (where they fish for *Whales*) due East over against the Islands of *Sholes* a great place of fishing, the mouth of that River is barr'd it is a good haven-town, their meeting house or Church is beautifully built, store of Orchards and Gardens, land for husbandry and Cattle.

Wenham is an inland Town very well watered, lying between *Salem* and *Ipswich* consisteth most of men of judgment and experience *in re rustica*, well stored with Cattle. At the first rise of *Ipswich* River in the highest part of the land near the head
 10911 6 24 1000 springs

ings of many considerable Rivers ; *Sba-*
n one of the most considerable branches
Merrimach River, and also at the rise of
Ipswich River, and ponds full of pleasant
 fings, is situated *Wooburn* an inland-
 town four miles square beginning at the
 end of *Charles-town* bounds.

Six miles from *Ipswich* North-east is
Woburn, most of the Inhabitants have been
 others.

Nine miles from *Salem* to the North is
Agowamine, the best and spaciousest place
 for a plantation, being twenty leagues to
 the Northward of *New-Plimouth*.

Beyond *Agowamin* is situated *Hampton*
 near the Sea-coasts not far from *Merrimach*-
 river, this Town is like a *Flower-deluce*,
 having two streets of houses wheeling off
 from the main body thereof, they have
 great store of salt Marshes and Cattle, the
 land is fertile, but full of Swamps and
 rocks.

Eight miles beyond *Agowamin* runneth
 the delightful River *Merrimach* or *Monu-*
ach, it is navigable for twenty miles, and
 well stored with fish, upon the banks grow
 chiefly Oaks, excellent Ship timber, not in-
 ferior to our *English*.

On the South-side of *Merrimach*-River
 twelve

twelve miles from *Ipswich*, and near upon the wide venting streams thereof is situated *Newberrie*, the houses are scattering well stored with meadow, upland, and Arable, and about four hundred head of Cattle.

Over against *Newberrie* lyes the Town of *Salisbury*, where a constant Ferry is kept the River being here half a mile broad, the Town scatteringly built.

Hard upon the River of *Shashin* when *Merrimach* receives this and the other branch into its body, is seated *Andover*, situated with land and Cattle.

Beyond this Town by the branch of *Merrimach*-River called *Shashin*, lyeth *Haverhill*, a Town of large extent about ten miles in length, the inhabitants Husbandmen, this Town is not far from *Salisbury*.

Over against *Haverhill* lyeth the Town of *Malden*, which I have already mentioned.

In a low level upon a fresh River a branch of *Merrimach* is seated *Concord*, the first inland Town in *Massachusetts* patent, well stored with fish, *Salmon*, *Dace*, *Allewife*, *Shade*, &c. abundance of fresh marsh and Cattle, this place is subject to bitter storms.

The

The next Town is *Sudbury* built upon same River where *Concord* is, but further to this Town likewise belongs great of fresh marshes, and Arable land, they have many Cattle, it lyeth low, by on whereof it is much indammaged in flouds.

In the Centre of the Countrey by a great d side, and not far from *Woeburn*, is sit- ed *Reading*, it hath two mills, a saw- and a Corr-mill, and is well stockt with Cattle.

The Colony is divided into four Coun- the first is *Suffolk*, to which belongs *Chester*, *Roxbury*, *Weymouth*, *Hingham*, *Ham*, *Braintree*, *Sittuate*, *Hull*, *Nantascot*, *Agusset*. The second County is *Mid- ex*, to this belongs *Charles-town*, *Water- z*, *Cambridge*, *Concord*, *Sudbury*, *Woeburn*, *ding*, *Malden*, *Mistick*, *Medsford*, *Winnifi-* and *Marble-head*. To the third Cour- which is *Essex*, belongs *New-Salem*, *n*, *Ipswich*, *New-Berry*, *Rowley*, *Glocester*, *tham* and *Andover*. The fourth County *Northfolk*, to this belongs *Salisbury*, *upton* and *Haverhill*.

In the year of our Lord 1628, Mr. *John* *icet* with a number of *English* people down by *Cape-Ann* at that place called

afterwards *Gloster* ; but their abiding-place was at *Salem*, where they built a Town in 1639. and there they gathered their first Church, consisting but of Seventy persons; but afterwards increased to forty thousand Churches in joynt Communion with one another, and in those Churches were about Seven thousand, seven hundred and fifty Souls, Mr. *Endicot* was chosen their first Governour.

The Twelfth of July Anno Dom. 1637
John Wenthorp Esq, and the assistants, agreed with the Patent for the *Massachusetts* the passage of the people that came along with him in ten Vessels came to 9500 pound: the Swine, Goats, Sheep, Negroes, Horses cost to transport 12000 pound, besides the price they cost them; getting together for the people till they could clear the ground of wood amounted to 4500 pound: Nails, Glass, and other Iron work for their meeting and dwelling houses 13000 pound; Arms, Powder, Bullet, and Match, together with their Artillery 2200 pound, the whole sum amounts unto One hundred ninety two thousand pounds. They set down first upon *Neddle - Island*, afterwards they began to build upon the main. In 1637 there were not many houses in the Town of

n, amongst which were two houses of
 ertainment called Ordinaries, into which
 stranger went, he was presently follow-
 by one appointed to that Office, who
 ld thrust himself into his company un-
 ted, and if he called for more drink
 the Officer thought in his judgment he
 d soberly bear away, he would presently
 rtermand it, and appoint the proporti-
 beyond which he could not get one
 p.

The Patent was granted to Sir Henry
 ve ll. Sir John Young Knight, Thomas
 thecoat, John Humphrey, John Endicott
 Simon Whitecomb, and to their Heirs,
 gns, and Associates for ever. These took
 them other Associates, as Sir Richard
 onstall, Isaac Johnson, Samuel Aldersey,
 Ven, Matth. Craddock, George Harwood,
 ease Nowell, Rich. Perry, Rich. Belling-
 Nathaniel Wright, Samuel Vassell, Theo-
 us Eaton, Thomas Goffe, Thomas Adams,
 Brown, Samuel Brown, Thomas Hutchins,
 l Vassell, Will. Pinchon and George Foxcroft.
 th. Craddock was ordained and constitu-
 Governour by Patent, and Thomas
 Fe Deputy Governour of the said Com-
 y, the rest Assitants.

That part of New-England granted to
 these

these fore-mentioned Gentlemen lyeth
 extendeth between a great River called
Monumach, alias *Merrimach*, and the
 frequented *Charles-River*, being in the
 tom of a Bay called *Massachusetts*,
Mattachusetts, alias *Massachusetts-bay*; and
 those lands within the space of three
English miles, on the South part of the
Charles-River, or any or every part, and
 the lands within three miles to the So
 ward part of the *Massachusetts-bay*, and
 those lands which lye within the spac
 three *English* miles to the North-wa
 the River *Merrimach*, or to the No
 ward of any and every part thereof,
 all lands whatsoever within the limits af
 said, North and South, in latitude, and
 breadth and length and longitude of
 within all the main land there, from
Atlantick and *Western-Sea* and Ocean
 the East-part, to the South-Sea on the W
 part, and all lands and grounds, place
 places, soils, woods and wood-grove
 Havens, Ports, Rivers, Waters, fishings
 Hereditaments whatsoever lying within
 aforesaid lands and limits, and every p
 and parcel thereof, and also all Islands lyi
 in *America* aforesaid in the said Seas, or
 ther of them on the Western or East

(175.)

parts or parts of the said tracts of lands,
all mines and minerals as well Royal
Gold, Silver, as others &c. With power
rule and govern both Sea and land,
den of the East manner of *Greenwich*
Com. Kent, in free and common soc-
e, yielding and paying to the King the
h part of the Oar of Gold and Silver
ich shall be found at any time.

This Colony is a body Corporated and
trick in fact by the name of the Gover-
r and Company of the *Mattachussetts*-
in *New-England*.

That there shall be one Governour, and
puty-Governour, and Eighteen Assistants
the same Company from time to
c.

That the Governour and Deputy-Gover-
r, Assistants and all other Officers to be
sen from amongst the freemen, the last
Wednesday in *Easter-term* yearly in the ge-
al Court.

The Governour to take his Corporal
th to be true and faithful to the Govern-
nt, and to give the same Oath to the c-
r Officers.

To

To hold a Court once a month, and a seven to be a sufficient Court.

And that there shall be four general Courts kept in Term time, and one general and solemn Assembly to make Laws and Ordinances; So they be not contrary and repugnant to the Laws and Statutes of the Realm of *England*. Their form of Government and what their Laws concern you may see in the ensuing Table.

The

1 their person

- 1 Magistrates. } Governour
- } Affistants. } 1 Counsellors.
- } 2 Judges } 1 of the whole Countrey.
- } } 2 of each Town.
- 2 People. } 1 of the whole Countrey, } 1 for their protection.
- } 2 of each Town, concerning. } 2 for their provision.
- } } 1 their lands.
- } } 2 their Treasure.

2 or causes.

- 1 Civil & they concern } 1 The publick State, or 2 Particular persons.
- } } 1 in their personal Inheritances, and proprieties
- Whether between the members of their own Commonwealth & they are. } 1 either of Trespasses or 2 of Capital Crimes. } 2 In their mutuall commerce, whether in way
- } } 1 Of buying and selling.
- } } 2 Lending and borrowing.
- 2 Criminal. } } }

- 2 Between Burgeses and the people, and forraign Nations, whether in case } 1 That we do them wrong.
- } 2 That they do us wrong.

Anno Dom. 1646. they drew up a booke of their Laws for the well ordering of the Commonwealth, as they not long since termed it.

The military part of their Commonwealth is governed by one Major-General and three Serjeant Majors; to the Major-General belongeth particularly the Town of *Boston*, to the three Serjeant Majors long the four Counties, but with full commission to the Major-General. The first Serjeant Major chosen for the County of *Suffolk* was Major *Gibbons*. For the County of *Middlesex* Major *Sedgwick*. For the County of *Essex* and *Northfolk* Major *Denison*.

Every Town sends two Burgeses to the great and solemn general Court.

For being drunk, they either whip or impose a fine of Five shillings; so for swearing and cursing, or boring through the tongue with a hot Iron.

For kissing a woman in the street, though in way of civil salute, whipping or a fine.

For Single fornication whipping or fine.

For Adultery, put to death, and so for Witchcraft.

An *English* woman suffering an *Indian* have carnal knowledge of her, had the *Indian* cut out exactly in red cloth sewed up

pon her right Arm, and enjoyned to wear
twelve moneths.

Scolds they gag and fet them at their
doors for certain hours, for all comers
and goers by to gaze at.

Stealing is punished with restoring four
fold, if able; if not, they are sold for some
years, and so are poor debtors.

If you desire a further inspection to
their Laws, I must refer you to them being
in print, too many for to be inserted into
this Relation.

The Governments of their Churches are
independent and Presbyterial, every Church
for so they call their particular Congrega-
tions) have one Pastor, one Teacher,
ruling Elders and Deacons.

They that are members of their Church
have the Sacraments administred to
them, the rest that are out of the pale as
they phrase it, are denyed it. Many hun-
dred Souls there be amongst them grown
up to men & womens estate that were never
christened.

They judge every man and woman to
pay Five shillings per day, who comes not
to their Assemblies, and impose fines of
forty shillings and fifty shillings on such as
meet together to worship God.

Quakers they whip, banish, and hang if they return again.

Anabaptists they imprison, fine and weary out.

The Government both Civil and Ecclesiastical is in the hands of the thorow-paced Independents and rigid Presbyterians.

The grosse *Goddons*, or great masters, as also some of their Merchants are damnably rich; generally all of their judgement, inexplicably covetous and proud, they receive your gifts but as an homage or tribute due to their transcendency, which is a fault their Clergie are also guilty of, whose living is upon the bounty of their hearers. On Sundays in the afternoon when Sermon is ended the people in the Galleries come down and march two a breast up one Ile and down the other, until they come before the desk, for Pulpit they have none: before the desk is a long pue where the Elders and Deacons sit, one of them with a money box in his hand, into which the people as they pass put their offering, some a shilling, some two shillings, half a Crown, five shillings according to their ability and good will, after this they conclude with a Psalm; but this by the way.

The chiefest objects of discipline, Religion,

and morality they want, some are of a
insie-woolſie disposition, of several profes-
 ions in Religion, all like *Æthiopians* white
 at the Teeth, only full of ludification and
 injurious dealing, and cruelty the extreameſt
 of all vices. The chiefest cause of *Noah's*
 flood, Prov. 27. 26. *Agni erant ad veſtitum*
um, is a frequent Text among them, no
 trading for a stranger with them, but with
Gracian faith, which is not to part with
 our ware without ready money, for they
 are generally in their payments recusant
 and slow, great Syndies, or cenſors, or con-
 trollers of other mens manners, and ſavagely
 ſtious amongſt themſelves.

There are main travelling women too,
 in *Salomon's* ſence) more the pittie, when
 a woman hath loſt her Chafity, ſhe hath no
 more to loſe.

But miſtake me not to general ſpeeches,
 there are but the guilty take exceptions; there
 are many ſincere and religious people
 amongſt them, deſcryed by their charity and
 civility (the true Characters of Chriſtia-
 nity) by their *Zenodochie* or hoſpitality,
 by their hearty ſubmiſſion to their So-
 vereign the King of *England*, by their dili-
 gent and honeſt labour in their callings,
 amongſt theſe we may account the Royaliſts,
 who are lookt upon with an evil eye and
 a ſcurrilous tongue,

tongue, boulded or punished if they chanc
to lash out, the tame *Indian* (for so the
call those that are born in the Countrey
are pretty honest too, and may in goo
time be known for honest Kings men.

They have store of Children, and ar
well accommodated with Servants; man
hands make light work, many hands mak
a full freight, but many mouths eat up all
as some old planters have experimented; o
these some are *English*, others *Negroes*: o
the *English* there are can eat till they swea
and work till they freeze; & of the female
that are like *Mrs. Winters* paddocks, ver
tender fingerd in cold weather.

There are none that beg in the Countrey
but there be Witches too many, bottle-be
lied Witches amongst the *Quakers*, an
others that produce many strange apparition
if you will believe report, of a *Shallop*
Sea man'd with women, of a Ship and
great red Horse standing by the main-mast
the Ship being in a small *Cove* to the East
ward vanished of a suddain. Of a Witch
that appeared aboard of a Ship twent
leagues to Sea to a Mariner who took u
the Carpenters broad Axe and cleftr h
head with it, the Witch dying of the wound
at home, with such like bugbears and *Te*
riculamentæ.

It is published in print, that there are not much less than Ten hundred thousand *English, Scotch and Irish* in *New-England*.

Most of their first Magistrates are dead, not above two left in the *Massachusetts*, but one at *Plimouth*; one at *Connecticut*, and one at *New-haven*, they having done their generation work are laid asleep in their beds to rest till the day of doom, there and then receive their reward according as they have done be it good or evil. Things of great indurance we see come to ruine, and after, as great Floods and Seas dried up; high hills and mountains sunk into hollow bottoms: marvel not then that man is mortal, since his nature is unconstant and transitory.

The Diseases that the *English* are afflicted with, are the same that they have in *England*, with some proper to *New-England*, griping of the belly (accompanied with Feaver and Ague) which turns to the bloody-flux, a common disease in the Country, which together with the small pox hath carried away abundance of their children, for this the common medicines amongst the poorer sort are Pills of Cotton swallowed, or Sugar and Sallet-oyl boiled thick and made into Pills, Alloes pulverized

and taken in the pap of an Apple. I help many of them with a sweating medicine only.

Also they are troubled with a disease in the mouth or throat which hath proved mortal to some in a very short time, Quinsies and Impostumations of the Almonds, with great distempers of cold. Some of our *New-England* writers affirm that the *English* are never or very rarely heard to sneeze or cough, as ordinarily they do in *England* which is not true. For a cough or stich upon cold, Wormwood, Sage, Marygolde and Crabs-claws boiled in posset-drink and drunk off very warm, is a soveraign medicine.

Pleurisies and Empyemas are frequent there, both cured after one and the same way; but the last is a desperate disease and kills many. For the Pleurisie I have given *Coriander*-seed prepared, *Carduus*-seed, and *Harts-horn* pulverized with good success, the dose one dram in a cup of Wine.

The Stone terribly afflicts many, and the Gout, and Sciatica, for which take Onions roasted, peeled and stampt, then boil them with neats-foot oyl and Rhum to a plaister, and apply it to the hip.

Head-aches are frequent, Palsies, Dropsies, Worms, Noli-me-tangeres, Cancers
pcti

Stilent Feavers. Scurvies, the body corrupted with Sea-diet, Beef and Pork tainted, Butter and Cheese corrupted, fish rotten, a long voyage, coming into the search; sharpness of a purer climate, causeth Itch and sickness amongst them.

Men and Women keep their complexions, but lose their Teeth: the Women are most sensibly Tooth-shaken; whether through the coldness of the climate, or by sweetmeats of which they have store, I am not able to affirm, for the Toothach I have cured with the following medicine very available, Brimstone and Gunpowder compounded with butter, rub the mandible with it, the outside being first warm'd.

For falling off of the hair occasioned by the coldness of the climate, and to make it grow again, take of the strong water called Rhum wash or bath your head therewith, it is an admirable remedie.

For kibed heels, to heal them take the lowest part of Rozen, pulverize it and rub it in the palm of your hand with the blow of a Candle to a salve, and lay of it on the sore.

For frozen limbs, a plaister framed with Sap, Bay-salt, and Molasses is sure, or Cow-lung boiled in milk and applyed.

For Warts and Corns, bathe them with Sea-water.

There

There was in the Countrey not long since living two men that voided worms severall times their length. Likewise a young maid that was troubled with a sore prickling at her heart, still as she lean'd her body she slept down with her foot to the one side the other; this maid during her distemper voided worms of the length of a finger hairy with black heads; it so fell out that the maid dyed; her friends desirous to discover the cause of the distemper of her heart, had her open'd, and found two crooked bones growing upon the top of her heart, which as she bowed her body to the right or left side would job their points in one and the same place, till they had worn a hole quite through. At *Cape-Parpus* lived an honest poor planter of middle-age, a strong of body, but so extremely troubled with two lumps (or wens as I conjecture) within him, on each side one, that he could not rest for them day nor night, being of great weight, and swagging to the one side or the other, according to the motion or posture of his body; at last he dyed in *April* 1668 as I think, or thereabouts. Some Chirurgeons there were that proffered to open him, but his wife would not assent to it, and so his disease was hidden in his Grave.

It is the opinion of many men, that the sickness of the *Negroes* proceeded from the curse upon *Cham's* posterity, others again will have it to be the property of the climate where they live. I pass by other philosophical reasons and skill, only render you my experimental knowledge: having a *Barbarie-moor* under cure, whose finger I rickt with the bone of a fish) was Inflamated, after I had lanc'd it and let out the Corruption the skin began to rise with hard flesh under it; this I wore away, and having made a sound bottom I incised it, and then laid on my skinning knife, then I perceived that the *Moor* had the skin more than *Englishmen*; the skin that is basted to the flesh is bloody and of the same Azure colour with the veins, but deeper than the colour of our *Europeans* skins. Over this is an other skin of a tawny colour, and upon that *Epidermis* or *Cuticula* the flower of the skin (which is that which takes cast) and this is tawny also, the colour of the blew skin mingling with the tawny makes them appear black. I do not presumptorily affirm this to be the cause, but submit to better judgment. More rarities of this nature I could make known to you, but I hasten to an end; only a word or two of our *English* Creatures, and then to Sea again. I

I have given you an Account of ſu
plants as proſper there, and of ſuch as
not ; but ſo briefly, that I conceive it nec
ſary to afford you ſome what more
them. *Plantain* I told you ſprang up in t
Countrey after the *English* came, but it
but one ſort, and that is broad-leav
plantain.

Gilliflowers thrive exceedingly there a
are very large, the Collibuy or hummin
Bird is much pleaſed with them. O
English dames make Syrup of them witho
fire, they ſteep them in Wine till it be of
deep colour, and then they put to it ſpi
of *Vitriol*, it will keep as long as the
ther.

Eglantine or ſweet' Bryer is beſt ſow
with *Juniper-berries*, two or three to o
Eglantine-berry put into a hole made wit
a tick, the next year ſeparate and remov
them to your banks, in three years tim
they will make a hedge as high as a ma
which you may keep thick and handſom
with cutting.

Our *English Clover-graſs* ſowen thrive
very well.

Radishes I have ſeen there as big as
mans Arm.

Flax and *Hemp* flouriſh gallantly.

Our *Wheat* i. e. ſummer *Wheat* man
time

is changeth into Rye, and is subject to
 lasted, some say with a vapour breaking
 of the earth, others, with a wind
 th-east or North-west, at such time as it
 creth, others again say it is with light-

. I have observed, that when a land
Wheat hath been smitten with a blast at
 Corner, it hath infected the rest in a
 xs time, it begins at the stem (which
 be spotted and goes upwards to the ear
 ing it fruitless: in 1669 the pond that
 between *Water-town* and *Cambridge*,
 its fish dead upon the shore, forc't by
 neral-vapour as was conjectured.

ur fruit-Trees prosper abundantly,
 e-trees, *Pear-trees*, *Quince-trees*, *Cherry-*
 , *Plum-trees*, *Barberry-trees*. I have
 ved with admiration, that the Kernels
 or the Succors-planted produce as fair
 od fruit, without grafting, as the Tree
 whence they werè taken: the Countrey
 lenished with fair and large Orchards.
 as affirmed by one Mr. *Woolcut* (a ma-
 ate in *Connecticut* Colony) at the Cap-
 Messe (of which I was) aboard the
 I came home in, that he made Five
 red Hogheads of *Syder* out of his
 Orchard in one year. *Syder* is very
 iful in the Countrey, ordinarily sold
 Ten shillings a Hoghead. At the Tap-
 houses

houses in *Boston* I have had an Ale-
 spic'd and sweetned with Sugar for a gro
 but I shall insert a more delicate mixtur
 it. Take of *Maligo-Raisons*, stamp th
 and put milk to them, and put them in
Hippocras-bag and let it drain out of it
 put a quantity of this with a spoonful
 two of Syrup of *Clove-Gilliflowers* in
 every bottle, when you bottle your *Sya*
 and your *Planter* will have a liquor that
 exceeds *passada*, the Nectar of the Co
 trey.

The *Quinces*, *Cherries*, *Damsons*, set
 Dames a work, *Marmalad* and prefer
Damsons is to be met with in every hou
 It was not long before I left the Count
 that I made *Cherry-wine*, and so may othe
 for there are good store of them both
 and black.

Their fruit-trees are subject to two c
 cases, the *Meazels*, which is when they
 burned and scorched with the Sun, a
 lowfiness, when the wood-peckers job h
 in their bark: the way to cure them wh
 they are lowfie is to bore a hole into
 main root with an Augur, and pour i
 quantity of Brandie or Rhum, and th
 stop it up with a pin made of the fa
 Tree.

The first Neat carried thither was
 Ne

in-Plimouth Anno 162 these thrive and
crease exceedingly, but grow less in body
an those they are bred of yearly.

Horses there are numerous, and here and
ere a good one, they let them run all the
ar abroad, and in the winter seldom pro-
ce any fother for them, (except it be
gistrates, great Masters and Troopers
rises) which brings them very low in flesh
l the spring, and so crest fallen, that their
fts never rise again. Here I first met with
at excretence called *Hippomanes*, which
some is said to grow on the forehead of
foal new cast, and that the Mare bites it
as soon as foaled; but this is but a
ole. A neighbour at *Black-point* having
Mare with foal tyed her up in his Barn,
next day she foaled, and the man stand-
; by spied a thing like a foals tongue to
op out of the foals mouth, which he
k up and presented me with it, telling
withall, that he had heard many won-
ful things reported of it, and that it was
k poyson. I accepted of it gladly and
ught it home with me, when it was dry
lookt like Glew, but of a dark brown
our; to omit all other uses for it, this I
assure you that a piece of it soakt in
arm water or cold, will take spots out of
llen Clothes being rub'd thereon.

Goats

Goats were the first small Cattle they had in the Countrey, he was counted no body that had not a Trip or Flock of *Goats*: hee-*Goats* gelt at *Michaelmas* and turn'd out to feed will be fat in a moneths time, & is a good meat as a weather. I was taught by a *Barbary Negro* a medicine which before I proceed any further I will impart unto you and that was for a swelling under the throat. Take *Goats* hair and clay and boil them in fair water to a poulitis, and apply it very warm.

Sheep now they have good store, they and *Goats* bring forth two, sometimes three *Lambs* and *Kids* at a time.

Hoggs are here innumerable, every planter hath a Heard, when they feed upon shell fish and the like, as they do that are kept near the Sea and by the fishers stages, they taste fishie and rank; but fed with white Oak-Acorns, or *Indian-Corn* and Pease they is not better Pork in the whole world: besides they sometimes have the *Meazels* which is known when their hinder legs are shorter than ordinary.

Catts and *Dogs* are as common as in *England*, but our *Dogs* in time degenerate yet they have gallant *Dogs* both for fowl & wild Beasts all over the Countrey: the *Indians* store themselves with them, being much better

etter for their turns, than their breed of wild dogs, which are (as I conceive) like the *Tasso-canes* or mountain dogs in Italy.

Of *English* Poultry too there is good store, they have commonly three broods in year; the hens by that time they are three years old have spurs like the Cock, but not together so big, but as long, they use to grow often, which is so rare a thing in other countries, that they have a proverb *Gallina inuit* a Hen crows. And in *England* it is counted ominous; therefore our Farmers saves as soon as they hear a Hen crowing off her neck, and so they serve their wretched Hens, because they should not break their Eggs with their spurs when they sit. the year 1637. which was when I went my first Voyage to *New-England* a good woman brought aboard with her a lusty Cock and Hen that had horns like spurs growing out on each side of their Combs, that she spoiled the breed, killing of them at home, to feed upon, for she loved a fresh bit.

In *Anno* 164 $\frac{7}{8}$. Certain *Indians* coming to my house clad in *Deere-skin* coats, desired to lodge all night in our kitchen, it being a very rainie season, some of them lay down in the middle of the Room, and others under the Table, in the morning they
 Q went

went away before any of the people were up; the poultry had their breakfast usually in cold weather in the kitchen, and because they should not hinder the passing of the people too and again, it was thrown under the Table; in the afternoon they began to hang the wing, in the night the sickest dropp'd dead from the perch, and the next day most of them dyed; we could not of a sudden guess at the cause, but thought the *Indian* had either bewitched, or poysoned them; it came at last into my head, seeing their Crops very full, or rather much swell'd, to open them, where I found as much *Deers* hair as Corn, they that pickt up none of the hair lived and did well.

In the year 1667. *October* the 7th amongst our poultry we had one white game Cock of the *French* kind, a bird of high price when he was three years old he droop'd and his spirit was quite gone; one of our *Negro* maids finding him in the yard dead brought him into the house and acquainted me with it. I caus'd her to draw him when his guts were all drawn out she put in her hand again and felt a lump in his body as big as a half-peny loaf, strongly fastned to his back, and much ado she had to pull it out; I found it to be a tuff bag, containing stuff like liver, and very heavie, at one end

f the bag, another little bag filled with a
 atty matter, his gizzard, liver, and heart
 vassed. The Pipe or Roupe is a common
 disease amongst their poultry infecting one
 another with it. I conceive it cometh of
 cold moisture of the brain, they will be
 very sleepe with it, the best cure for it is
 Charlick, and smoaking of them with dried
 Tysope.

In September following my Arrivage in the
Massachusetts about the twelfth hour of the
 eight day, I shipt my self and goods in a
 bark bound to the East-ward, meeting as
 we sailed out the Dutch Governour of *New-
 Netherlands*, who was received and enter-
 tained at *Boston* by the Governour and Magi-
 strates with great solemnity. About nine of
 the clock at night we came to *Salem* and lay
 aboard all night.

The Ninth day we went ashore to view
 the Town which is a mile long, and lay that
 night at a Merchants house.

The Tenth day we came from *Salem* about
 twelve of the clock back to *Marble-head*:
 here we went ashore and recreated our selves
 with Musick and a cup of Sack and saw the
 Town, about ten at night we returned to
 our Bark and lay aboard.

The Eleventh being Saturday, and the
 wind contrary, we came to *Charles-town*,

again about twelve of the clock we took store of *Mackarel*.

The Thirteenth being Monday, we went aboard again about nine of the clock in the morning and out to Sea, about Sun going down we took store of *Mackarel*. The wind was scanty all along, and in the night time we durst not bear much sail, because of the Rocks and foaming breakers that lay in our way.

The Fourteenth day we came up with *Pascataway*, or *Pascatique*, where there is a large River and a fair harbour, within here is seated a Colony, properly belonging to the Heirs of Captain *Mason* sometime since of *London*; but taken into the Colony of *Massachusetts*, by what right I will not here discuss.

The chiefest places of note are the Bay or Harbour North from *Boston*, on the West-side of the Harbour are built many fair houses, and so in another part called *Strawberry-bank*.

By the Harbour is an Island which of late days is filled with buildings; besides there are two Towns more seated up higher upon the River, the one called *Dover*; the River-banks are clothed with stately Timber, and here are two miles meadow land and arable enough; the other town is called *Excester*.

At the River *Pascataway* begins the Province of *Main*: having pleased our selves with the sight of *Pascataway* at a distance we sailed on, and came to *Black-point*.

The Fifteenth day, about eight of the clock at night, where the next day I was shrewdly pinched with a great frost, but having two or three bottles of excellent *Passada*, and good cheer bestowed upon me made a shift to bear it out, and now we are in the Province of *Main*.

The Province of *Main*, (or the Countrey of the *Troquoës*) heretofore called *Laconia* or *New-Sommersetshire*, is a Colony belonging to the Grandson of Sir *Ferdinando Gorges* of *Ashton Phillips* in the County of *Sommerset*, the said Sir *Ferdinando Gorges* did expend in planting several parts of *New-England* above Twenty thousand pounds *sterling*, and when he was between three and four score years of age did personally engage in our Royal Martyrs service; and particularly in the *Seige of Bristow*, and was blundered and imprisoned several times, by reason whereof he was discountenanced by the pretended Commissioners for forraign plantations, and his Province incroached upon by the *Massachusetts* Colony, who assumed the Government thereof. His Majesty that now Reigneth sent over his Commissioners

missioners to reduce them within the
 bounds, and to put Mr. *Gorges* again in
 possession. But there falling out a conte
 about it, the Commissioners settled it in t
 Kings name (until the business should be d
 termined before his Majestie) and ga
 Commissions to the Judge of their Court
 and the Justices to Govern and Act accord
 ing to the Laws of *England*, & by such Lav
 of their own as were not repugnant
 them: But as soon as the Commissioners we
 returned for *England*, the *Massachusetts* ent
 the province in a hostile manner with
 Troop of Horse and Foot and turn'd th
 Judge and his Assistants off the Bench, In
 prisoned the Major or Commander of th
 Militia, threatned the Judge, and some
 thers that were faithful to Mr. *Gorges* int
 rests. I could discover many other fo
 proceedings, but for some reasons whic
 might be given, I conceive it not conven
 ent to make report thereof to vulgar ears;
quæ supra nos nihil ad nos. Onely this I cou
 wish, that there might be some considerat
 on of the great losses, charge and labour
 which hath been sustained by the Judge, an
 some others for above thirty years in uphol
 ing the rights of Mr. *Gorge* and his Sacre
 Majesties Dominion against a many stubbor
 and elusive people.

Anno Dom. 1623. Mr. Robert Gorge, Sir Ferdinando Gorges brother had for his good service granted him by Patent from the Council of *Plimouth* all that part of the land commonly called *Massachusick*, situated on the North-side of the Bay of *Massachusetts*.

Not long after this Sir Ferdinando Gorges had granted to him by Patent from the Council of *Merrimack* River to the great River *Sagadebock*, then called *Laconis*.

In 1635. Capt. William Gorge, Sir Ferdinando's Nephew, was sent over Governour of the Province of *Main*, then called *New-Hampshire*.

Sir Ferdinando Gorge received a Charter from King Charles the first the third April in the Fifttenth of his Raign, granting to him all that part and portion of *New-England*, lying and being between the River of *Pascataway*, that is, beginning at the entrance of *Pascataway-harbour*, and so to pass up the same into the River of *New-hawanoë* or *Neqhechewanek*, and through the same unto the farthest head thereof foresaid, North-eastward along the Sea-coasts, for Sixty miles to *Sagadehoc*-River to *Kenebeck*, even as far as the head thereof, and up into the main land North-westward for the space of one hundred and twenty

Q 4

miles.

miles. To these Territories are adjoynd the North half-Isle of *Sboles*, with several other Islands, it lyeth between 44 degrees and 45 of Northerly latitude. The River *Canada* on the North-east the Sea coast South, amongst many large Royalties, Jurisdiction and Immunities was also granted to the said Sir *Ferdinando Gorge*, the same Royalties, priviledges and franchises as are, or of right ought to be enjoyed by the Bishop of *Durham* in the County Palatine of *Durham* the planters to pay for every hundred Acres of land yearly, two shillings six pence, that is such land as is given to them and their Heirs for ever.

The Officers by Patent are a Deputy Governour, a Chancellor, a Treasurer, a Marshal for Souldiers, an Admiraltie for Sea affairs, and a Judge of the Admiraltie, a Master of Ordinance, a Secretary, &c.

Towns there are not many in this province. *Kittery* situated not far from *Pascataway* is the most populous.

Next to that Eastward is seated by a River near the Sea *Gorgiana*, a Majoraltie and the Metropolitan of the province.

Further to the Eastward is the Town of *Wells*.

Cape-Portus Eastward of that, where there is a Town by the Sea side of the same name.

e houses scatteringly built, all these Towns
ve store of salt and fresh marsh with
able land, and are well stockt with
ttle.

About eight or nine mile to the East-
ard of *Cape-Porpus*, is *Winter harbour*, a
ted place for Fishers, here they have many
ges.

Saco adjoyns to this, and both make one
ttering Town of large extent, well stored
th Cattle, arable land and marshes, and a
w-mill.

Six mile to the Eastward of *Saco* & forty
le from *Gorgiana* is seated the Town of
Black-point, consisting of about fifty dwell-
g houses, and a Magazine or *Doganne*,
tteringly built, they have store of neat
d horses, of sheep near upon Seven or
ght hundred, much arable and marsh salt
d fresh, and a Corn-mill.

To the Southward of the *point* (upon
hich are stages for fishermen) lye two
all Islands beyond the *point*, North-east-
ard runs the River *Spurwinch*.

Four miles from *Black-point*, one mile
om *Spurwinch* River Eastward lyeth *Rich-
ans-Island*, whose longitude is 317 degrees
seconds, and latitude 43 degrees and 34
nutes, it is three mile in circumference,
d hath a passable and gravelly ford on the
North-

North-side, between the main and the Sea at low-water, here are found excellent Whetstones, and here likewise are stages for fishermen.

Nine mile Eastward of *Black point* lye scatteringly the Town of *Casco* upon a large Bay, stored with Cattle, Sheep, Swine, abundance of marsh and Arable land, a Corn mill or two, with stages for fishermen.

Further East-ward is the Town of *Kennebeck* seated upon the River.

Further yet East-ward is *Sagadehoc*, where there are many houses scattering, all along stages for fishermen, these too are stored with Cattle and Corn lands.

The mountains and hills that are to be taken notice of, are first *Acomentiens* hills between *Kettery* and *Gorgiana*, the high hills of *Offpey* to the West-ward of *Saco* River, where the princely *Pilbanaw* Ayries, the white mountains, to the North-ward of *Black point*, the highest *Terrasse* in *New England*. you have the description of it in my Treatise of the rarities of *New-England*.

A Neighbour of mine rashly wandering out after some stray'd Cattle, lost his way and coming as we conceived by his Relation near to the head spring of some of the branches of *Black point* River or *Saco* River

ght into a Tract of land for God knowes
 ow many miles full of delfes and dingles,
 d dangerous precipices, Rocks and inex-
 icable difficulties which did justly daunt,
 a quite deter him from endeavouring to
 fs any further : many such like places are
 be met with in *New-England*.

The ponds or lakes in this province are
 ry large and many, out of which the great
 vers have their original ; we read of the
Balsena that is thirty miles about, here
 e that come very near to it, stored with all
 ts of fresh water fish ; and if you will
 lieve report, in one of them huge fishes
 e Whales are to be seen, and some of
 em have fair Islands in them. Twelve mile
 om *Casco-bay*, and passable for men and
 rses, is a lake called by the *Indians*
bug, on the brink thereof at one end is the
 nous Rock shap'd like a *Moose-Deere* or
 lk, Diaphanous, and called the *Moose-Rock*.
 ere are found stones like Crystal, and
pis Specularis or *Muscovia* glafs both white
 d purple.

On the East-side of *Black-point* River
 on a plain, close to the Sea-bank is a
 nd two mile in compass, fish it produceth,
 t those very small and black, and a num-
 of Frogs and Snakes, and much fre-
 quent-

quented by wild-fowl, *Ducks*, *Teal*,
wild-Swims, and *Geese*, especially *G*
 and fall when they pass along to the *S*
 ward, and return again to the North-
 where they breed.

The principal Rivers in the province
Main, are *Pascataway-River*, *York-River*, *F*
bunck-River, near to this River clay
 were cast up by a mineral vapour, this
 ver is by the Town of *Wells*. Then *S*
 River on the East-side of the Town, the
 Rockie all along on both sides, where
 echoes from several places: seven mile
 the River is a great fall where abundance
Salmon, and *Lamprons* are taken at
 fall; a great way up, the River runs
 the Rock, *in rupibus descendendo efficit*
 he cutteth out Rivers among the Ro
 saith *Job*, of the Almighty, *Job* 28
 A little above the fall is a saw-mill. The
Black-point-River divided into many bran
 es; this as most of the Rivers in *New-
 land*, is bar'd with a bank of Sand, where
Indians take *Sturgeon* and *Basse*. *Spur-wi*
 River is next, which by his near appro
 to *Black-point-river* maketh that nee
 land almost an Island. Further East-ward
Kenebeck-river fifty leagues off of *N*
Plimouth East-ward, and *Pechipscut* fam

multitudes of mighty large *Sturgeon*.
 The last river of the province East-ward is
 the great river *Sagadebeck* where Sir *John*
Woods Colony seated themselves.

The chief harbours are *Cape-porpus*, *Win-*
chester harbour, in which are some small Islands,
Black-point, *Richmans-Island*, *Casco bay* the
 West in the province full of Islands.

From *Sagadebeck* to *Nova Scotia* is called
 the Duke of *Yorkes* province, here *Pemma-*
, *Montinicus*, *Mobegan*, *Capeanawbagen*,
 &c. Capt. *Smith* fisht for *Whales*; *Musca-*
id, all fill'd with dwelling houses and
 lands for fishermen, and have plenty of Cat-
 turable land and marshes.

Nova Scotia was sold by the Lord *Star-*
buck to the *French*, and is now wholly in their
 possession.

Now we are come to *New-found-land*,
 which is over against the gulf of *St. Law-*
rence, an Island near as spacious as *Ireland*,
 lyeth distant from the Continent as far
 as *England* is from the nearest part of
Africa, and near half the way between *Ire-*
land and *Virginia*, its longitude is 334 de-
 grees 20 seconds, and North latitude 46
 degrees 30 minutes, or as others will 53
 degrees. The longitude of places are uncer-
 tainly reported, but in latitudes most agree.

Lon-

Longitude is the distance of the meridian of a place from the meridian which passeth over Isles of AZORES, where the beginning of longitude is said to be. The meridian is a great circle dividing the Equinoctial at right Angles into two equal parts, passing also through both the Poles, and the Zenith, to which circle the Sun coming twice every 24 hours, maketh the middle of the day, and the middle of the night. Every place hath a several meridian, but they all meet in the poles of the world. Latitude is counted from the Equinoctial to the end of 30 degrees on each side thereof. The Equinoctial is a great circle imagined in the Heavens, also dividing the heavens into two equal parts, and lying just in the middle betwixt the two poles, being in compass from West to East, 360 degrees, every degree thereof on the terrestrial Globe valuing 20 English miles, or 60 miles.

Into the Bay of St. Lawrence the River St. Lawrence or Canada disimbogues it self a River far exceeding any River in the old world, thirty or forty mile over at the mouth, and in the Channel one hundred fathom deep; it runs on the back-side of New England and Virginia: the French (it is said) have gone up six weeks voyage in it, and have not yet discovered the spring-head: the longitude is 334 degrees

seconds, in 50 degrees 21 minutes North latitude. This may satisfie a deist Reader, and I hope yield no offence any. I shall onely speak a word or two of people in the province of *Main* and *Dukes* province, and so conclude.

The people in the province of *Main* may be divided into Magistrates, Husbandmen, Planters, and fishermen; of the Magistrates some be Royalists, the rest perverse Politicks, the like are the planters and fishers, which some be planters and fishers both, others meer fishers.

Handicrafts-men there are but few, the Tinsmith or Cooper, Smiths and Carpenters are best welcome amongst them, shopkeepers there are none, being supplied by *Massachusetts* Merchants with all things they stand in need of, keeping here and there Magazines stored with *English* goods, they set excessive prices on them, if they do not gain *Cent per Cent*, they cry out they are losers, hence *English* shoes sold for Eight and Nine shillings a pair, steeled stockins of Three shillings six pence a pair, for Seven and Eight shillings a pair, *Woolen* stockings that is sold in *England* for one or two shillings and twenty pence an ell, for four shillings a yard, Serges of two shillings or three shillings a yard, for Six and Seven shil-

shillings a yard, and so all sorts of Commodities both for planters and fishermen, Cables, Cordage, Anchors, Lines, Hooks, Nets, Canvas for Sails, &c. Bisket twenty five shillings a hundred, Salt at an excessive rate, pickled-herrin for winter bait Four a five pound a barrel (with which they spe not so well as the waggish lad at *Cape-porpo* who baited his hooks with the drow *Negro's* buttocks) so for Pork and Beef.

The planters are or should be restless pain takers, providing for their Cattle planting and sowing of Corn, fencing the grounds, cutting and bringing home fuel, cleaving of claw-board and pipe-stave, fishing for fresh water fish and fowling take up most of their time, if not all; the diligent hand maketh rich, but if they be of droanish disposition as some are, they become wretchedly poor and miserable, scarce able to free themselves and family from importunate famine, especially in the winter want of bread.

They have a custom of taking Tobacco sleeping at noon, sitting long at meals sometimes four times in a day, and now and then drinking a dram of the bottle extraordinarily: the smoaking of Tobacco, if moderately used refresheth the weary much, and doth sleep.

Traveller five hours doth crave
 sleep, a Student seven will have,
 & nine sleeps every Idle knave.

The Physitian allows but three draughts
 meal, the first for need, the second for
 cure, and the third for sleep; but little
 served by them, unless they have no other
 or to drink but water. In some places
 the springs are frozen up, or at least
 way to their springs made unpassable
 reason of the snow and the like, they
 their meat in *Aqua Celestis*, i. e. melt-
 now, at other times it is very well cookt;
 they feed upon (generally) as good
 Beef, Pork, Mutton, Fowl and fish as
 is in the whole world besides.

Their Servants which are for the most
 English, when they are out of their
 , will not work under half a Crown a
 although it be for to make hay, and for
 do not see how they can, by reason of
 dearth of clothing. If they hire them
 the year, they pay them Fourteen or Fif-
 pound, yea Twenty pound at the years
 in Corn, Cattle and fish: some of these
 are excellent fowlers, bringing in as many
 will maintain their masters house; be-
 the profit that accreus by their feathers.

R

They

They use (when it is to be had) a great round shot, called *Barstable* shot, (which is best for fowl) made of a lead blacker than our common lead, to six pound of shot they allow one pound of powder, Cannon powder is esteemed best.

The fishermen take yearly upon the coast many hundred kentals of Cod, hake, haddock, polluck &c. which they split, salt and dry at their stages, making three voyages a year. When they share their fish (which at the end of every voyage) they separate the best from the worst, the first they call Merchantable fish, being sound, full grown fish and well made up, which is known when it is clear like a Lanthorn horn and without spots; the second sort they call refuse fish, that is such as is salt burnt, spotted, rotten, and carelessly ordered: these they put off to the *Massachusetts* Merchants; the merchantable for thirty and two and thirty ryals a kental, (a kental is an hundred and twelve pound weight) the refuse for Nine shillings and Ten shillings a kental, the Merchant sends the merchantable fish to *Lisbonne, Bilbo, Burdeaux, Marfiles, Talloo Rochel, Roan,* and other Cities of France to the *Canaries* with claw-board and pipe staves which is there and at the *Charibs* prime Commodity: the refuse fish they put

at the *Charib-Islands, Barbadoes, Jamaica,*
 who feed their *Negroes* with it.

To every Shallop belong four fishermen,
 after or Steersman, a Midship man, and
 a Foremast-man, and a shore man who
 takes it out of the salt, and dries it upon
 wooden planks pitched upon stakes breast high and
 sells their Cookery; these often get in one
 day Eight or Nine pound a man for their
 labour, but it doth some of them little good,
 the Merchant to increase his gains by
 selling off his Commodity in the midst of
 his voyages, and at the end thereof comes
 with a walking Tavern, a Bark laden
 with the Legitimate blood of the rich grape,
 which they bring from *Phial, Madera, Ca-*
tes, with *Brandy, Rhum,* the *Barbadoes*
ging-water, and *Tobacco,* coming ashore he
 sends them a Taster or two, which so charms
 them, that for no persuasions that their im-
 mers can use will they go out to Sea, al-
 though fair and seasonable weather, for two
 or three days, nay sometimes a whole week
 they are wearied with drinking, taking
 up two or three Hogshheads of *Wine* and
 rum to drink off when the Merchant is
 gone. If a man of quality chance to come
 there they are royltering and gulling in
 it with a dear felicity, he must be socia-
 l and *Roly-poly* with them, taking off
 R 2 their

their liberal cups as freely, or else be got
 which is best for him, for when *Wine*
 their guts is at full Tide, they quarrel
 fight and do one another mischief, which
 the conclusion of their drunken compota
 ons. When the day of payment com
 they may justly complain of their costly
 of drunkenness, for their shares will do
 more than pay the reckoning; if they fa
 a Kental or two to buy shooes and stockin
 shirts and wastcoats with, 'tis well, oth
 wayes they must enter into the Mercha
 books for such things as they stand in ne
 off, becoming thereby the Merchants slaves
 when it riseth to a big sum are constrain
 to mortgage their plantation if they ha
 any, the Merchant when the time is expir
 is sure to seize upon their plantation a
 stock of Cattle, turning them out of hou
 and home, poor Creatures, to look out f
 a new habitation in some remote pla
 where they begin the world again. T
 lavish planters have the same fate, partaki
 with them in the like bad husbandry,
 these the Merchant buys Beef, Pork, Pea
 Wheat and *Indian* Corn, and sells it aga
 many times to the fishermen. Of the fan
 nature are the people in the Dukes provin
 who not long before I left the Countr
 petitioned the Governour and Magistrates

Massachusetts to take them into their
 Government, Birds of a feather will rally
 ether.

Anno Dom. 1671. The year being now
 all spent, and the Government of the
 Province turned topsyturvy, being heartily
 weary and expecting the approach of winter.
 I took my leave of my friends at *Black-*
Point. And on the 28 of *August* being Mon-
 day I shipt my self and my goods aboard of
 a Gallie bound for *Boston*: towards Sun set,
 the wind being contrary, we put into *Gib-*
sons Island, a small Island in *Winter-har-*
bour about two leagues from *Black-point*
 westward, here we stayed till the 30. day
 being Wednesday, about nine of the clock
 we set sail, and towards Sun-set came up
 to *Gorgiana*, the 31 day being Thursday
 we put into *Cape-Ann*-harbour about Sun-

September the 1 being Saturday in the
 morning before day we set sail and came to
 anchor about three of the clock in the after-
 noon, where I found the Inhabitants ex-
 tremely afflicted with griping of the guts,
 Feaver, and Ague, and bloody Flux.

The Eight day of *October* being Wednes-
 day, I boarded the new-Supply of *Boston*
 a Gun-Tun, a Ship of better sail than detence,
 the Guns being small, and for salutation
 by the Master Capt. *Fairweather*, her
 R 3 sailers

sailers 16. and as many passengers. Toward night I returned to *Boston* again, the next day being Thanksgiving day, on Friday the Tenth day we weighed Anchor and fell down to *Hull*.

The 12 and 13 day about 20 leagues from *Cape-Sable* a bitter storm took us, beginning at seven of the clock at night which put us in terrible fear of being driven upon the *Cape*, or the Island of *Sable* where many a tall ship hath been wrackt.

November the One and twenty about twelve of the clock afternoon we saw within kenning before us thick clouds, which put us in hope of land, the *Bozon* brings out a purse, into which the passengers put their good will, then presently he nails it to the main-mast, up go the boyes to the main-mast-top sitting there like so many *Crows* when after a while one of them cries of land, which was glad tidings to the weary passengers, the boyes descend, and the purse being taken from the mast was distributed amongst them, the lad that first descried land having a double share: about three of the clock *Scilly* was three leagues off.

The Four and twentieth day we came to *Deal*, from thence the 25. to *Lee*, the 26. being Sunday we steered the Tide to *Gravesend*, about two of the clock

oon. The 27 we came up with *Wollich*
 ere I landed and refresht my self for that
 at, next day I footed it four or five
 es to *Bexley* in *Kent* to visit a near kinf-
 o, the next day proved rainie, the 30 day
 ng Fryday my kinsman accommodated
 with a Horse and his man to *Greenwich*,
 ere I took a pair of Oars and went aboard
 Ship then lying before *Radcliff*, here I
 that night. Next day being Saturday,
 the first of *December* I cleared my goods,
 the bridge and landed at the *Temple*
 at seven of the clock at night, which
 ces my voyage homeward 7 weeks and
 days, and from my first setting out
 n *London* to my returning to *London*
 n Eight years Six moneths and odd
 s.

Now by the merciful providence of the
 mighty, having perform'd Two voyages
 the North-east parts of the Western-
 eld, I am safely arrived in my Native
 antrey; having in part made good the
 uch proverb, Travail where thou canst,
 dye where thou oughtest, that is, in thine
 n Country.

F I N I S.



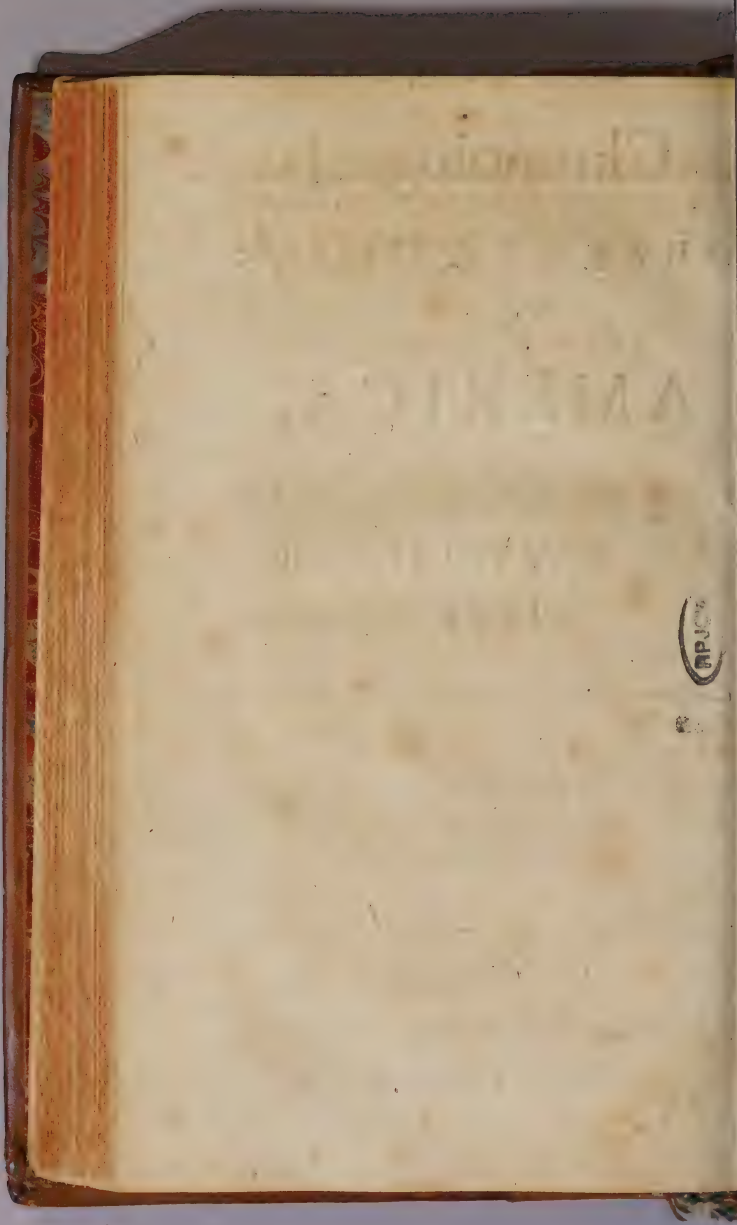
Chronological
OBSERVATIONS
OF
AMERICA,

From the year of the World
to the year of Christ,
1673.



L O N D O N :

Printed for *Giles Widdowes*, at the *Green-
Dragon* in *St. Paul's-Church-yard*, 1674.



APJOK



The Preface.



THE Terrestrial world is by our learned Geographers divided into four parts, Europe, Asia, Africa and America so named from Americus

*Vespucius the Florentine, Seven years after Columbus; although Columbus and Cabota deserved rather the honour of being Godfathers to it: notwithstanding by this name it is now known to us, but was utterly unknown to the Ancient Europeans before their times, I will not say to the Africans and Asians, for Plato in his *Timeus* relateth of a great Island, called *Atlantis*, and Philo the Jew in his book *De mundo*, that it was over-flown with water, by reason of a mighty Earthquake; The like happened*

The Preface.

opened to it 600 years before *Plato*: thus was the *Atlantick* Ocean, caused to be a Sea, if you will believe the same *Philosopher*, who flourished 366 years before the Birth of our Saviour.

America is bounded on the South with the streight of *Magellan*, where there are many Islands distinguished by an interstwing Bay; the west with the *pacifique* Sea, or *mare-del-zur*, which Sea runs towards the North, separating it from the East parts of *Asia*; on the East with the *Atlantick*, or our western Ocean called *mare-del-Nort*; and on the North with the Sea that separateth it from *Groveland*, thorow which Seas the supposed passage to *China* lyeth; these North parts, as yet are but barely discovered by our voyagers.

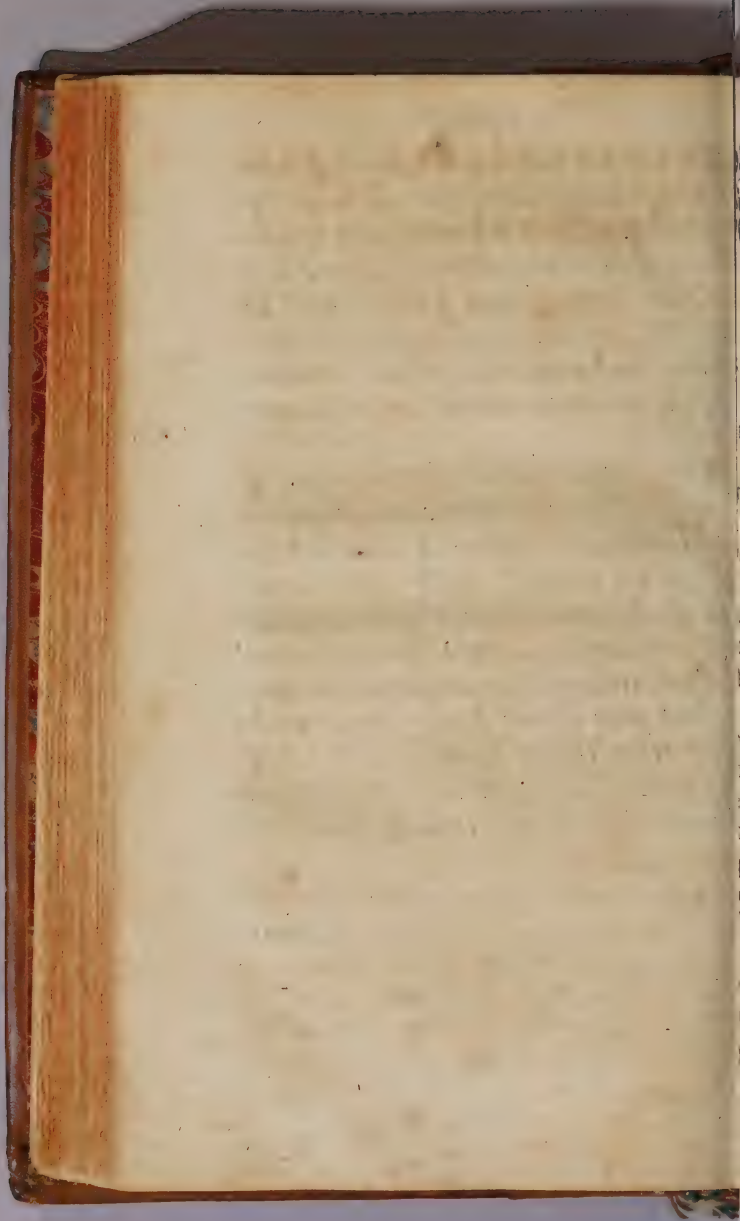
The length of this new world between the streights of *Anian* and *Magellan* is 2400 German miles, in breadth between *Cabo de fortuna* near the *Anian* streights is 1300 German miles. About 18 leagues from *Nombre*
de

The Preface.

the dios, on the South-Sea lyeth Panama
a City having three fair Monasteries
(as it is) where the narrowest part of the
Countray is, it is much less than Asia,
and far bigger than Europe, and as
the rest of the world divided into
Islands and Continent, the Continent
is supposed to contain about 1152400000
Acres.

The Native people I have spoken of
are ready: The discoverers and Planters
of Colonies, especially in the North-
west parts; together with a continua-
tion of the proceedings of the English
in New-England, from the first year
of their settling there to purpose, to this
present year of our Lord 1673. with
many other things by the way inserted
and worth the observing I present un-
der your view in this ensuing Table.

Anno





Anno Mundi, 3720.

Britain known to the *Græcians* as appeared by *Polybius* the *Greek* Historian 265 years before the Birth of our Saviour, & after in *Athenæus* a *Greek* Author of good account 170 before Christ, relateth that *Hiero* was sent for a mast for a great Ship that he had built to *Britain*.

3740.

Hanno the *Carthaginian* flourished, who was the first that discovered the great Island *Atlantis*, or *America*.

3873.

Britain unknown to the *Romans* was first discovered to them by *Julius Cæsar*, 54 years before the Birth of Christ, who took it to be part of the Continent of *France*, and got nothing but the sight of that part called afterwards *England*, which is the north of *Britain*.

Anno Domini, 86.

Britain discovered to be an Island, and conquered by *Julius Agricola* 136. years after *Julius Cæsar*'s entrance into it.

99. The

99.
The Emperour *Trajan* flourished and stretched the Confines of the *Roman* Empire, unto the remotest Dominions of the *East-Indies*, who never before that time had heard of a *Roman*.

745.
Boniface Bishop of *Mens* a City in *Germany*, was accused before Pope *Zachary* in the time of *Ethelred* King of the *East-Angles* for Heresie, &c. in that he averred there were Antipodes. St. *Augustine* and *Lactantius* opinion was that there were none.

827.
Egbert the *Saxon* Monarch changed the name of the people in *England*, and called them *English-men*.

844.
The *Turks* or *Scythians* came from thence in the time of *Ethelwolf* King of the *West-Saxons*. If the *Ottoman*-line should fail, the *Chrim Tartar* is to succeed, being both of one Family.

959.
Edgar surnamed the Peaceable, the 30th Monarch of the *English*, caused the Wolves to be destroyed by imposing a Tribute upon the Princes of *Wales*; and *Fage* Prince of *North-Wales* paid him yearly 300 Wolves, which

which continued three years space, in the fourth year there was not a Wolf to be found, and so the Tribute ceased.

1160.

In the Emperours *Frederick Barbarossa's* time, certain *West-Indians* came into *Germany*.

1170.

Madoc the Son of *Owen Gwineth* Prince of *North-Wales* his voyage to the *West-Indies*, he planted a Colony in the Western part of the Countrey, in our *Henry the Second's* Raign.

1300.

Flavio of *Malphi* in *Naples* invented the Compass in our *Edward* the firsts time.

1330.

The *Canaries* discovered by an *English* ship.

1337.

In *Edward* the third's time a *Comet* appeared, continuing 30 days.

1344.

Machan an *English-man* accidentally discovered *Madera-Island*.

1350.

Estotiland discovered by fishermen of *Greenland*, in *Edward* the third's Raign.

1360.

The *Franciscan-Fryer* *Nieholas de Linno*,
S who

who is said to discover the Pole by his
black Art, went thither in the Reign of
Edward the Third.

1372.

Sir John Mandivel, the Great Travelle
dyed at Leige a City in the Netherland
Provinces in Edward the Third's Raigh.

1380.

Nicholas and Antonio Zeni, two Noble
Gentlemen of Venice were driven by Tem-
pest upon the Island of Estoiland or Gron-
land, in our Edward the Third's Raigh.

1417.

The Canaries Conquered by Betan-Cour-
a-Eechobman.

1420.

The Island of Madera discovered in our
Henry the Fifth's time.

1428.

The Island Puerto Santo, or Holy-port dis-
tant from Madera 40 miles, discovered by
Portingal Mariners on All-hallowes-day, and
therefore called Holy-port, it is in compass
130 miles; in Henry the Sixth's Raigh.

1440.

The Island of Cape de verd discovered.

1452.

The Marine parts of Guinea discovered
by the Portingals in Henry the Sixth's Raigh.

1478.

1478.

Ferdinando first Monarch of all Spain.

1485.

Henry the Seventh began to Raign.

1486.

The Kingdom of Angola and Congo, with Islands of St. George, St. James and St. Iens discovered.

1488.

Christopher Columbus a Genouese offered the discovery of the West-Indies to Henry the eighth.

1492.

Christopher Columbus sent to discover the West-Indies by Ferdinando King of Arragon, Isabella Queen of Castile, who descended from Edward the Third King of England.

The Caribby-Islands the Antilles or Canibor Camerean-Islands now discovered by Christopher Columbus, and took possession of Cuba and Hispaniola for the King of Spain.

1493.

Alexander the Sixt Pope of Rome a Spaniard, took upon him to divide the world by his Bull, betwixt the Portugall and the Spaniard, bearing date the fourth of May, according to the one the East, and to the other the West-Indies.

St. *Jean Porto Rico* discovered by *Christopher Columbus*, *Cuba* and *Jamaica* discovered by him, this was his second voyage.

1495.

Sebastian Cabota the first that attempted to discover the North-west passage at the charge of *Henry the Seventh*.

1497.

Christopher Columbus his third voyage to the *West-Indies*, and now he discovered the Countreys of *Paria* and *Cumana*, with the Islands of *Cubagua* and *Margarita*.

John Cabota and his Son *Sebastian Cabota* sent by *Henry the Seventh*, to discover the *West-Indies*, which they performed from the *Gape of Florida* to the 67 degree and a half of Northerly latitude, being said by some to be the first that discovered *Florida*, *Virginia* and *New-found-land*.

Vasques de Gama his voyage to *Africa*.

1500.

Christopher Columbus his fourth and last voyage to the *West-Indies*.

Jasper Corterriaglis a *Portugal*, his voyage to discover the North-West passage, he discovered *Greenland*, or *Terra Corterriaglis*, *Terra di Laborodoro*.

1501.

Americus Vesputius a *Florentine* employed by the King of *Castile* and *Portingal*, to discover

COV

(231)

over the *West-Indies*, named from him
seven year after *Columbus*, *America*.

1506.

Christopher Columbus dyed.

1508.

Henry the Seventh dyed *August the Two*
nd twentieth.

Henry the Eighth King of *England*.

1514.

Sebastian Cabota, the Son of *John* made
farther discovery of all the North-east
parts from *Cape Florida* to *New-found-land*,
and *Terra Laborador*.

1516.

The voyage of *Sir Thomas Pert* Vice-Ad-
miral of *England*, and *Sebastian Cabota*, the
nephew of *Henry the Eighth* to *Brasil*, *St.*
Tomingo, and *St. Juane de puerto rico*.

1520.

Ferdinando Magellano a noble *Portingal*
went forth to sail about the world, but was
in 1521 unfortunately slain.

1522.

The *Bermuduz-Isle* 400 in number, be-
ing 500 miles distant from *Virginia*, and
500 miles from the City of *London* in the
latitude 32 degrees and 30 minutes, disco-
vered now accidentally by *John Bermuduz*
Spaniard.

S 3

1523.

(232)

1523.

Stephen Gomez his voyage to discover the North-west passage, some will have it in Twenty five.

1527.

New-found land discovered by one *Andrew Iborn*, the Southern part but 600 leagues from *England*.

John de Pence for the *Spaniard* took possession of *Florida*.

1528.

Nevis or *Mevis* planted now according to some writers.

1534.

California questioned, whether Island or Continent, first discovered by the *Spaniards*.

Nova Francia lying between the 40. and 50 degree of the *Arctic-poles* *Altitude* discovered by *Faques Carthier* in his first voyage, the first Colony planted in *Canada*.

1536.

The *Puritan-Church* policy began now in *Geneva*.

1542.

Monsieur du Barvals voyage to *Nova Francia*, sent to inhabite those parts.

1548.

Henry the Eighth dyed.

Edward the Sixth King of *England* began to Raign.

Sebastia

Sebastian Cabota made grand Pilot of
England by *Edward the Sixth*.

1550.

The sweating sickness in *England*.

1553.

Edward the Sixth dyed.

Mary Queen of England began to Raign.
Sir Hugh Willoughby, and all his men in
10 Ships in his first attempt to discover
the North-east passage, were in *October* frozen
death in the Haven called *Arzima* in *Lap-
land*.

1558.

Queen Mary dyed.

Elizabeth Queen of England began to
Raign *November the Seventeenth*.

1560.

Salvaterra a Spaniard his voyage to the
North-west passage.

1562.

Sir John Hawkin's first voyage to the
West-Indies.

The first expedition of the *French* into
Virginia, undertaken by *John Ribald*.

1565.

Tobacco first brought into *England* by *Sir
John Hawkins*, but it was first brought into
by *Sir Walter Rawleigh* many years after.

1566.

The *Puritans* began to appear in *Eng-
land*.

1569.

Ambony Jenkinson the first of the English that sailed through the *Caspian-Sea*.

1572.

Private Presbyteries now first erected in *England*.

Sir Francis Drake's first voyage to the *West-Indies*.

1573.

The *Hollanders* seek for aid from *Queen Elizabeth*.

1576.

Sir Martin Frobisher the first in *Queen Elizabeth's* days that sought for the North west passage, or the straight, or passage to *China*, and *meta incognita*, in three several voyages, others will have it in 1577.

1577.

November the 17 *Sir Francis Drake* began his voyage about the world with five Ships and 164 men setting sail from *Plimouth* putting off *Cape de verde*. The beginning of *February*, he saw no Land till the fifth of *April*, being past the line 30 degrees of latitude, and in the 36 degree entered the *River Plates* whence he fell with the straight of *Magellan* the 21 of *August*, which with three of his Ships he passed, having cast off the other two as impediments to him, and the *Marigold* tossed from her General after passage

assage was no more seen. The other com-
 manded by Capt. *Winter* shaken off also by
 tempest, returned thorow the Streights and
 recovered *England*, only the *Pelican*, where-
 of himself was Admiral, held on her
 course to *Chile*, *Coquimbo*, *Cinnama*, *Palma*,
Yma, upon the west of *America*, where he
 passed the line 1579 the first day of *March*,
 and so forth until he came to the latitude
 47. Thinking by those North Seas to have
 found passage to *England*, but fogs, frosts
 and cold winds forced him to turn his course
 south-west from thence, and came to An-
 chor 38 degrees from the line, where the
 King of that Countrey presented him his
 Jet-work Crown of many coloured fea-
 pers, and therewith resigned his Scepter of
 Government unto his Dominion, which
 Countrey Sir *Francis Drake* took possession
 of in the Queens name, and named it *Nova*
Albion, which is thought to be part of the
 land of *California*.

Sir *Martin Frobisher's* second voyage.

1578.

Sir *Humphrey Gilbert* a *Devonshire* Knight
 attempted to discover *Virginia*, but without
 success.

Sir *Martin Frobisher's* third voyage to
Teta incognita. *Freezeland* now called *West-*
England, 25 leagues in length, in the lati-
 tude of 57. Sir

(236)

Sir Francis Drake now passed the Streight of Magellan in the Ship called the *Pellican*.

1579.

Sir Francis Drake discovered *Nova Albion* in the South-Sea.

Others will have Sir Martin Frobisher's first voyage to discover the North-west passage to be this year.

1580.

From *Nova Albion* he fell with *Ternate* one of the Isles of *Molucco*, being courteously entertained of the King; and from thence he came unto the Isles of *Calebes*, to *Java Major*, to *Cape buona speranza*, and fell with the coasts of *Guinea*, where crossing again the line, he came to the height of the *Azores*, and thence to *England* upon the third of *November* 1580. after three years lacking twelve days, and was Knighted, and his Ship laid up at *Deptford* as a monument of his fame.

1581.

The Provinces of *Holland* again seek for aid to the Queen of *England*.

1582.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert took possession of *New found-land* or *Terra Nova*, in the harbour of *St. John*, for and in the name of Queen

een *Elizabeth*, it lyeth over against the
 If of *St. Lawrence*, and is between 46
 d 53 degrees of the North-poles Altitude.

1583.

Sir *Walter Rawleigh* in *Ireland*.

Sir *Humphrey Gilbert* attempted a planta-
 tion in some remote parts in *New-England*.
 He perished in his return from *New-
 England*.

1584.

The woful year of subscription so called
 the Brethren, or Disciplinarians.

Sir *Walter Rawleigh* obtained of *Queen
 Elizabeth* a Patent for the discovery and
 opening of unknown Countries, not actu-
 ally possessed by any Christian Prince. Da-
 ted *March 25.* in the six and twentieth of
 her Raign,

April the 27 following, he set forth two
 shippes under the Command of Mr. *Philip
 Medas* and Mr. *Arthur Barlow*, who arri-
 ved on that part of *America*, which that
 Queen named *Virginia*, and thereof
 in her Majesties name took possession
 the Thirteenth.

1585.

Cautionary Towns and Forts in the
 New-Countries delivered unto *Queen Elizabeth*'s
 hands.

Sir *Richard Greenville* was sent by Sir
Wal.

Walter Rawleigh April the Ninth, with a Fleet of 7 sail to *Virginia*, and was stiled General of *Virginia*. He landed in the Isle of *St. John de porto Rico* May the Twelfth and there fortified themselves and built a Pinnasse, &c. In *Virginia* they left 100 men under the Government of Mr. *Ralph Lane* and others.

Sir *Francis Drake's* voyage to the *West Indies*, wherein were taken the Cities of *Jago*, *St. Domingo*, *Cartagena*, and the Town of *St. Augustine* in *Florida*.

Now (say some) *Tobacco* was first brought into *England* by Mr. *Ralph Lane* out of *Virginia*.

Others will have *Tobacco* to be first brought into *England* from *Peru*, by *Francis Drake's* Mariners.

Capt. John Davies first voyage to discover the North-west passage, encouraged by Sir *Francis Walsingham*, principal Secretary.

1586.

Mr. *Thomas Candish* of *Trimely*, in the County of *Suffolk* Esq. began his voyage in the ship called the *Desire*, and two ships more to the South-Sea through the Strait of *Migellan* (and from thence round about the circumference of the whole earth burnt and ransack'd in the entrance of *Chi*

ru and *New-Spain*, near the great Island
California in the South-Sea; and returned
Plimouth with a pretious booty 1588.
 September the Eighth, being the Third since
Magellan, that circuited the earth, our *Eng-*
lish voyagers were never out-stript by any.

The Natives in *Virginia* conspired against
 the English.

The same year Sir *Richard Greenville* Ge-
 neral of *Virginia* arrived there with three
 ships, bringing relief from Sir *Walter Raw-*
leigh to the Colony.

Mr. *John Davies* second voyage to disco-
 ver the North-west passage.

1587.

Sir *Walter Rawleigh* sent another Colony
 of 150 persons under the Government of
 Mr. *John White*.

Mr. *John Davies* third voyage to discover
 the North-west passage.

Sir *Francis Drake*, with four ships took
 from the Spaniards one million, 189200
 Ducats in one voyage.

1588.

Queen *Elizabeth* opposed her Authority
 against the Brethrens books and writings.

Sir *Francis Drake* Vice-Admiral of the
English Fleet, the Lord-Admiral bestowed
 the order of Knight-hood upon Mr. *John*
Harr-

Hawkins, Martin Forbisher and others, *July*
the Five and twentieth.

The *Spanish Armado* defeated, consisting
of 130 ships, wherein were 19290 Souldiers
2080 chained Rowers, 2630 great Ordnance,
Commanded by *Perezius Guzman Duke*
of *Medina Sedonia*, and under him *Johannes*
Martinus Recaldus a great Scaman; The
Fleet coming on like a half-moon, the horns
of the front extending one from the other
about 7 miles asunder, it was preparing 15
years, and was blackt to make it seem more
terrible.

1589.

The *Portingal* voyage under the conduct
of *Sir Francis Drake*.

Mr. Thomas Candish now finished his voy-
age about the world, as some will have it.

1590.

Now *Tobacco* first used in *England*, as
some will have it.

1591.

The first *Englishman* that ever was in the
Bermuduze or *Summer-Islands*, was one
Henry May.

The voyage of *Capt. Newport* to the
West-Indies, where upon the coast of *Hi-*
spaniola, he took and burnt three Towns,
and Nineteen sail of ships and Frigats.

Mr. Thomas Candish last voyage, in which
he dyed.

1593.

1593.

Sir *Martin Frobisher* Commander of the English Fleet slain in the quarrel of *H. King Navarr.*

The last voyage of Sir *Francis Drake*, and *John Hawkins* to the *West-Indies* with ships of the Queens, and twelve other ships and Barks containing 2400 men and women, in which voyage they both dyed, and Sir *Francis Drake's* Coffin was thrown overboard near *Porto bello.*

1594.

Sir *Robert Duddeleys* voyage to *Trinidad*, the coast of *Paria.*

Mr. *James Lancasters* voyage to *Fernamburg* the port Town of *Olinda* in *Brazil*, in which voyage he took 29 ships and Frigates seized the said port Town, and there sold the *Cargazon* or freight of a rich *Indian Carack*, which together with great quantity of *Sugars* and *Cottons* he brought from thence; lading therewith seven sail of tall ships and barks.

1595.

The voyage of Sir *Amias Preston*, & Capt. *George Sammers* to the *West-Indies*, where they took sackt, spoiled and abandoned the Island of *Puerto Santo*, the Island of *Cock* near *Marga-*

Margarita, the Fort and Town of *Coro*, the stately City of *St. Jago de leon*, and the Town of *Cumana* ransomed, and *Jamaica* entered.

Sir *Walter Rawleigh's* voyage now *Guiana*, discovered by him. In which voyage he took *St. Joseph* a Town upon *Trinidado*.

The *Sabbatarian* doctrine published to the Brethren.

8596.

The voyage to *Cadez*, Sir *Walter Rawleigh* Rere-Admiral.

The voyage of Sir *Anthony Sberley* intended for the Island of *St. Tomè*, but performed to *St. Jago*, *Dominga*, *Margarita*, along the coast of *Terra Firma* to the Island *Jamaica*, situated between 17 and 18 degrees of the North-poles elevation (which he conquered, but held it not long) from thence to the bay of *Hondurus*, 30 leagues up *Rio dolce*, and homeward by *New-found-land*.

1597.

The voyage to the *Azores*, Sir *Walter Rawleigh* Capt. of the *Queens Guard* Rere-Admiral.

Porto Rico, taken by the Earl of *Cumberland*.

1599.

The Grand *Canary* taken by the Dutch Commander *Vanderdoes*.

1600.

The Colonies in *Virginia* supplied by
black purse.

1602.

Queen *Elizabeth* dyed March the Four
and twentieth.

King *James* began to Reign.

The North parts of *Virginia*, i. e. *New-
England* further discovered by Capt. *Bartho-
lomew Gosnold*, some will have him to be the
discoverer.

Capt. *George Weymouth's* voyage to dis-
cover the North-west passage.

Divers of our *English* in the North of
England entered into a Covenant of wor-
shipping of God.

1603.

King *James* came into *England*, the fifth
April.

Monsieur *Champlains* voyage to *Canada*.

November the seventeenth Sir *Walter
Raleigh* Arraigned and Condemned.

1604.

Monsieur *du Point* and *du Monts* voyage
Canada.

1605.

Monsieur *du Point* and *du Monts* remove
French habitation to *Port-Royal*.

James Halle's voyage to *Groenland*, and
find out the North-west passage.

T

1606.

1606.

The province of *Main* possessed by the English by publick Authority King *James* Sir *John Popham*, &c.

A Colony first sent to *New-England* by Sir *John Popham* chief Justice of the Common pleas.

James-town founded in *Virginia*.

James Halls second voyage, to find out the North-west passage.

Mr. *John Knight* his North-west voyage lost his ship sunk by the Ice.

A Colony sent to *Virginia*, called by the Indians *Wingandacoa*, the first that took firm possession there.

1607.

Plimouth Plantation in *New-England* attempted.

S. Georges Fort built at the mouth of the River *Sagadahoc*, under the Presidency of Capt. *George Popham* and Capt. *Ralph Gilbert*, who built the Fort.

James Halls third voyage to find out the North-west passage.

Hudsons first voyage to find out the North-west passage.

1608.

Virginia planted.

A Colony sent to *New-found-land*.

Cap

Capt. *John Smith* fished now for *Whales*
at *Monbiggen*.

Hudsons second voyage to the North-
west met a *Mermaid* in the Sea. That there be
such Creatures see *Plinie*, *Albertus Magnus*,
Aristotle, *Elian*, *Theodorus Gaza*, *Alexander*
of *Alexandria*, *Gorgius Trapozensus*, *Jul-*
caliger, *Stows Annals* in Anno Dom. 1204.
at *Oxford* in *Suffolk* a *Mareman* taken.

1609.

Sir Thomas Gales and *Sir George Summers*
going to *Virginia*, suffered shipwrack upon
the *Bermudos-Islands* where they continued
till 1610.

Hudsons third voyage to *New-found-land*
discovered *Mohegan-River* in *New-England*.

The *Dutch* set down by *Mohegan-River*.

1610.

Capt. *Whitburns* voyage to discover the
North-west passage, saw a *Mermaid* in the
harbour of *St. Johns* at *New-found-land* by
the *River* side.

Hudsons last and fatal voyage to discover
the North-west passage, where he was frozen
to death.

Dales-gift founded in *Virginia*.

Sundry of the *English* nation removed
out of the North of *England* into the *Ne-*
berlands, and gathered a Church at *Leyden*,
where they continued until the year 1620.

T 2

1611.

1611.

Sir Thomas Dale Governour of Virginia.
The famous Arch-Pirate Peter Easton.

1612.

Bermudus first planted, and Mr. R. Moore sent over Governour, the first that planted a Colony in the Bermudus.

James Halls fourth voyage to discover the North west passage, was slain by the Savages.

Capt. Buttons voyage to discover the North-west passage.

1613.

Port-Royal destroyed by Sir Samuel Argoll Governour of Virginia.

Mr. John Rolfe a Gentleman of good behaviour fell in love with Pocahontas, the only Daughter of Powhatan a King in Virginia and married her, she was Christened and called the Lady Rebecca, and dyed at Gravesend Anno Dom. 1617. Sir Lewis Stukely brought up her Son Thomas Rolfe.

1614.

Bermudus planted further.

Powhatons Daughter in Virginia Christened Rebecca.

Capt. Gibbins voyage to find out the North-west passage.

New-Netherlands began to be planted up-
or

on *Mobegan-River*, Sir *Samuel Argol* routed them.

1615.

Sir *Richard Hawkins* voyage into those parts of *New-England*.

1616.

Capt. *Gibbins* second voyage to find out the North-west passage.

A new supply sent by Capt. *Daniel Tucker* to the *Bermudas*

Pocahontas and Mr. *Rolf* her Husband went for *England* with Sir *Thomas Dale*, and arrived at *Plimouth* the 12 of *June*.

1617.

Sir *Walter Rawleighs* last and unfortunate voyage to *Guiana*, where he took *St. Thome* the only Town of *Guiana* possessed by the *Spaniards*.

1618.

The Comet or blazing-star whose motion was by some observed to be from East to West.

1619.

Sir *Walter Rawleigh* beheaded in the Parliament yard.

Bermudas-Islands divided into Tribes and Cantreds, to each tribe a Burrough.

1620.

The *English* in *Virginia* divided into several Burroughs.

1620.

Letters Patents obtained from King *James* for the Northern part of *Virginia* i. e. *New-England*.

In *July* tundry of the *English* set sail from *Holland* for *Southampton*.

August the fift, they set sail from *Southampton* for *America*, and arrived the Eleventh of *November* at *Cape-Cod*, where they entered into a body politick, and chose one *Mr. John Carver* their Governour, calling the place where they settled *New-Plimouth*: in *January* and *February* following was a mortality among the *English*, which swept away half the Company.

Mrs. Susanna White delivered of a Son at *new-Plimouth*, Christened *Peregrine*; he was the first of the *English* that was born in *new-England*, and was afterwards the Lieutenant of the Military Company of *Marshfield* in *Plimouth* Colony.

New-Plimouth built, the first Town in *new-England*.

Squanto an *Indian* in *new-England*, carried into *England* by *Mr. Hunt* a Master of a Ship, but brought home again by *Mr. Dorrmer* a Gentleman employed by *Sir Ferdinando Gorges* for discovery.

1621.

1621.

April, Mr. John Carver Governour of *new-Plimouth* dyed, and Mr. William Brand-
rd was chosen Governour.

The Natives in *Virginia* murdered about
40 English.

1622.

The Fort at *new-Plimouth* built : a great
crougth this Summer, from *May* the Taird,
ll the middle of *July* there was no Rain.

Mr. Thomas Weston Merchant sent over
7 lusty men who settled themselves in a
part of the *Massachusets-bay*, now called
Peymouth.

The order of the Knights of *Novascotia*
rdained by King James Hereditarie, they
wear an *Orange* tawny Ribbin.

Sir Ferdinando Gorges Patent for the pro-
vince of *Main* in *New-England*.

The Dutch tortured the English at *Am-
stern*, 1623.

Westons plantation wholly ruined by their
disorders.

Mr. Robert Gorge, Sir Ferdinando Gorges
brother arrived in *Plimouth*, and began a
plantation of the *Massachusets bay*, having
Commission from the Council of *New Eng-
land* to be general Governour of the Coun-
try, carrying over one Mr. Morrel a Mini-
ster,

ster, but being discouraged, he returned
England.

A fire at *Plimouth*, which did considerable damage, several of the Inhabitants through discontent and casualties removed into *Virginia*.

Three thousand *English* now upon the *Bermudas* ten Forts, and in those ten Forts 50 pieces of Ordnance.

1624.

The number of Magistrates increased five now at *New-Plimouth*.

The first neat Cattle carried over into *New-England* to *New-Plimouth* was three Heifers and a Bull.

1625.

St. Christophers-Island planted now by the *English* 25 leagues in compass, a great many little Rivers, in 17 degrees and 25 minutes.

King *James* dyed in 1625, and King *Charles* the first began his *Raign March* the seven and twentieth.

1627.

The first distribution of Lands among the Inhabitants of *New-Plimouth*.

A Colony of *English* planted upon the Island of *Barbados*, which in a short time increased to 20000, besides *Negroes*.

1628.

Mr. *John Endicot* arrived in *New-England*.

and with some number of people, and set down first by *Cape-Ann*, at a place called afterwards *Gloster*, but their abiding place was at *Salem*, where they built the first Town in the *Massachusetts* Patent.

The *Indians* at the *Massachusetts*, were at that time by sickness decreased from 30000 to 300.

Nevis or *Mevis* planted now by the *English* 3 or 4000 upon it.

Mr. Morton of *Merrimount* taken prisoner by the *Massachusetts*, and sent into *England*.

1629.

Three ships arrived at *Salem* bringing a great number of passengers from *England*; infectious diseases amongst them.

Mr. Endicot chosen Governour.

Mr. Higginson, *Mr. Skelton* and *Mr. Wright* Ministers arrived, upon the fifth of *August* was the first Church in the *Massachusetts* Colony gathered at *Salem*, from which year to this present year is 45 years, in the compass of these years in this Colony, there hath been gathered forty Churches, and 120 Towns built in all the Colonies of *New-England*.

The Church of *new-Plimouth*'s, was planted in *New-England* eight years before others.

The book of *Common-prayer* pleaded for

for, and practised in *Massachusetts Colony* by two of the Patentees, but was at last prohibited by the Authority there.

1630.

The Tenth of *July*, *John Winthrop* Esq and the Assistants arrived in *New-England* with the Patent for the *Massachusetts*, they landed on the North-side of *Charles River*: with him went over *Mr. Thomas Dudley*, *Mr. Isaac Johnson* Esquires; *Mr. John Wilson*, *Mr. George Philips*, *Mr. Maverick* (the Father of *Mr. Samuel Maverick*, one of his Majesties Commissioners) *Mr. Wareham* Ministers.

The passage of the people in the *Eagle* and nine other Vessels to *New England* cost to 9500 pounds. The Swine, Goats, Sheep, Neat and Horses cost to transport 12000 pounds, besides the price they cost. The *Eagle* was called the *Arabella* in honour of the *Lady Arabella*, wife to *Isaac Johnson* Esq; they set down first upon *Noddies Island*, the *Lady Arabella* abode at *Salem*.

Mr. Isaac Johnson a Magistrate of the *Massachusetts*, and his Lady dyed soon after their arrival.

John Winthrop Esq; chosen Governour for the remainder of the year, *Mr. Thomas Dudley* deputy Governour, *Mr. Simon Brewster* Secretary.

Charl.

(253)

Charles-town, the first town built.

Mr. *Higginson* Teacher of *Salem Church*
ed.

1630.

A very sharp winter in *New-England*.

1631.

Capt. *John Smith* Governour of *Virginia*,
1st Admiral of *New-England* now dyed in
London.

John Winthrop Esq; chosen Governour
of the *Massachusetts*. Mr. *Thomas Dudley*
Deputy Governour.

Sir *Richard Saltingstall* went for *New-England*,
set down at *Water-town*.

Five Churches gathered this year, the
first at *Boston* Mr. *John Wilson* Pastor, the
second at *Water-town* by Mr. *Philips*, the
third at *Dorchester* by Mr. *Maverick* and Mr.
Treham, the fourth at *Roxbury* by Mr. *Eliot*,
the fifth at *Linn* by Mr. *Stephen Batcheler*
his first Teacher.

Dr. *Wilson* gave 1000 pound to *New-England*,
with which they stored themselves
with great Guns.

1632.

John Winthrop chosen Governour, Mr.
Thomas Dudley Deputy Governour.

Sir *Christopher Gardiner* descended of the
house of *Gardiner* Bishop of *Winchester*,
died at *Jerusalem* of the S. puicher,
arri-

arrived in *New-England* with a com-
young woman his Concubine, settled hi-
self in the Bay of *Massachusetts*, was rig-
used by the Magistrates, and by the Ma-
strates of *New-Plimouth* to which place
retired.

A terrible cold winter in *New-England*
1633.

Mr. *Edward Winslow* chosen Governour
of *New-Plimouth*.

The number of Magistrates at *New-Plimouth* increase to seven.

An infectious fever amongst the Inha-
tants of *New-Plimouth*, whereof ma-
dyed.

Mr. *John Winthrop* chosen Governour
the *Massachusetts* Colony, Mr. *Thomas Dudley*
Deputy Governour.

Mr. *Thomas Hooker*, Mr. *Hains* and Mr. *John Cotton*
Ministers arrived in *New-England*
in one ship, and Mr. *Stone* and Mr. *Willis*
Collier a liberal Benefactor to the Colony
New-Plimouth.

Mr. *John Cotton* chosen Teacher of the
first Church at *Boston*.

A Church at *Cambridge* gathered by Mr.
Thomas Hooker their first Pastor.

Great swarms of strange flies up &
down the Countrey, which was a preface
of the following mortality.

1634.

Mr. *Thomas Prince* chosen Governour of
v-Plimouth.

Mr. *Thomas Dudley* chosen Governour of
Massachusetts Colony, and Mr. *Roger*
Blow Deputy-Governour.

The Countrey now was really placed in
 osture of War, to be in readines at all
 es.

In the Spring a great sickness among the
 ians, by the small pox.

The *Pequets* War with the *Narragansets.*

Mr. *Skelson* Pastor to the Church at *Salem*
 d.

Mr. *John Norton*, and Mr. *Thomas Shep-*
d arrive in *New-England.*

A Church gathered at *Ipswich*, the first
 for Mr. *Nathaniel Ward.*

A Church gathered at *Newberry.*

Capt. *Stone* turn'd Pirate, at the *Dutch*
 ntation.

The cruel Massacre of Capt. *Stone* and
 ot. *Norton* at *Connecticut-River*, by the
 uet *Indians.*

1635.

Mr. *John Haines* chosen Governour of
Massachusetts Colony, Mr. *Richard Belling-*
 e Deputy Governour.

Mr. *Zachary Sims* arrived in *New-Eng-*
 t, and Mr. *Richard Bellingham.* This

This year Eleven Ministers arrived *New-England*.

Mr. Norton Teacher at Ipswich, Mr. Richard Mather Teacher at Dorchester.

Sir Henry Vain Junior, arrived in *New-England*, Mr. Richard Saltingstal, Sir Richard Saltingstal's Son, Mr. Roger Harlackenden, and Hugh Peters.

Hugh Peters chosen Pastor of Salem.

A Church at Hartford in the Colony *Connecticut* now gathered.

Mr. William Bradford chosen Governour *New-Plimouth*.

Capt. William Gorges, Sir Ferdinando Gorges Nephew sent over Governour of the province of *Main*, then called *new Sommersetsshire*.

Saturday the 15 of August, an Hurricane or mighty storm of wind and rain, which did much hurt in *New-England*.

1636.

Sir Henry Vane Junior, Governour of the *Massachusetts* Colony, John Winthrop Esq. Deputy Governour, Mr. Roger Harlackenden leader of their military Forces.

Mr. Edward Winslow a *Worcestershire* man born, chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth* Colony.

Connecticut Colony planted.

Mr. John Oldham murdered in his Bark by the *Indians* of *Block-Island*.

A Church gathered at *Hingham*, Mr. *Hubbard* arrived now in *New-England* as a teacher at *Hingham*.

Mr. *Flint*, Mr. *Carter*, Mr. *Walton*, Mr. *Milners* arrived now in *New-England*.

Mr. *Fenwick*, Mr. *Partrick*, Mr. *Nathaniel Rogers*, and Mr. *Samuel White*, arrived now in *New-England*.

A General Court held at *Boston* against Mrs. *Hutchinson* the *American Jezebel*, August the 30. where the opinions and errors of Mrs. *Hutchinson* and her Associates were condemned.

A Council held at *New-town* about the same business October the second, and at *Boston* again.

1637.

Mr. *William Bradford* chosen Governour of *New-Plimouth* Colony.

Mr. *John Wentworth* chosen Governour of *Massachusetts* Colony, Mr. *Thomas Dudley* chosen Deputy Governour.

New-haven Colony began now, Mr. *Eaton* chosen Governour, *John Davenport* Pastor.

Mr. *Hopkins* arrived now in *New-England*.

A second Church gathered at *Dedham*, Mr. *John Allen* Pastor.

The *Pequets* wars, in which war the *English* slew and took prisoners about 700 *Indians*,

ans, amongst which 13 of their *Sachems* to the great terror of the Natives, they sent the male children of the *Pequets* to the *Bermudas*.

This year the *Antinomian* and *Familistica* errors were broached in the Country, especially at *Boston*.

A Synod called, which condemned these errors.

A General Court held at *New-town* against Mrs. *Hutchinson* and the rest.

Mrs. *Hutchinson* and others banished by the Magistrates of the *Massachusetts* Colony.

A hideous monster born at *Boston* of one Mrs. *Mary Dyer*.

Sir *Henry Vane* and the Lord *Lee* returned for *England*.

The Ministers that went for *New-England* chiefly in the ten first years, ninety four, of which returned for *England* twenty seven, dyed in the Country thirty six, yet alive in the Country thirty one.

The number of ships that transported passengers to *New-England*, in these times was 298 supposed: men, women and children as near as can be guessed 21200.

The *Spaniards* took the Island of *Providence*, one of the *Summer-Islands* from the English.

1638.

Mr. *Thomas Prince* chosen Governour of
the *Plimouth* Colony.

Mr. *John Winthrop* chosen Governour of
the *Massachusetts* Colony, Mr. *Thomas Dudley*
deputy Governour.

A Church now gathered at *Waymouth*,
Mr. *Gennor* Pastor, Mr. *Newman* succeeded
Mr. *Thomas Thacher*.

Three *English* men put to death at *Pli-*
mouth for robbing and murdering an *Indian*
at *Providence*.

June the second a great and terrible earth-
quake throughout the Country.

Samuel Gorton of *Warwick shire*, a pesti-
lent seducer, and blasphemous Atheist,
the Author of the Sects of *Gortinians*, ban-
ished *Plimouth* plantation, whipt and ban-
ished from *Road-Island*, banisht the *Massa-*
chusetts Colony.

Now they set up a Printing-press at *Boston*
the *Massachusetts*.

This year came over Mr. *William Thomp-*
son, Mr. *Edmund Brown*, Mr. *David Frisk*.

Mr. *John Harvard*, the founder of *Har-*
vard Colledge at *Cambridge* in the *Massachu-*
setts Colony, deceased, gave 700 pound to
the erecting of it.

1639.

Mr. William Bradford chosen Governour of new-Plimouth Colony.

Mr. John Winthrop chosen Governour of the Massachusetts Colony, Mr. Thomas Dudley Deputy Governour.

Mr. Higginson Teacher at Salem Church Skelton pastor, and an exhorting Elder. This was the first Church gathered in the Massachusetts Colony, and it increased to 4 Churches in joynt Communion with one another, and in these Churches were about 7750 souls.

Mr. Herbert Pelham now arrived in New-England.

A Church gathered at Hampton, Mr. Daulton pastor, and Mr. Batcheler Teacher.

Another Church gathered at Salisbury.

October the Eleventh and Twelfth, the Spanish Navy was set upon by the Holland in the Downs, they were in all 60 sail, the Spaniards were beaten.

A very sharp winter in New-England.

1640.

Mr. William Bradford chosen Governour of new-Plimouth Colony.

Mr. Thomas Dudley chosen Governour of the Massachusetts Colony, and Mr. Richard Bellingham Deputy Governour.

Civ

Civil Wars began in *England*.

Mr. Huet Minister arrived in *New-England*, Mr. Peck and Mr. Saxton.

A Church gathered at *Braintree*, Mr. *Wheelright* pastor.

Mr. *Henry Dunster* arrived in *New-England*.

1641.

Mr. *William Bradford* chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth* Colony.

Mr. *Richard Bellingham* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* Colony, Mr. *John Endicot* Deputy.

A Church gathered at *Glocester* in the *Massachusetts* Colony.

A sharp winter in *New-England*, the harbours and salt bayes frozen over so as passage for Men, Horses, Oxen and Carts five weeks.

1642.

Mr. *William Bradford* chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth* Colony.

Mr. *John Winthrop* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* Colony, *John Endicot* Esq; Deputy Governour.

This Spring Cowes and Cattle fell from 2 pound a Cow, to six, seven and eight pound a Cow of a sudden.

A Church now gathered at *Woburn* in the *Massachusetts* Colony.

Thirteen able Ministers now at this time
in *new-Plimouth* Jurisdiction.

Harvard-Colledge founded with a public
Library.

Ministers bred in *New-England*, and
(excepting about 10) in *Harvard-Colledge*
one hundred thirty two; of which dyed
in the Countrey Ten, now living eighty one,
removed to *England* forty one. *June Warwick*
Parliament Admiral.

1643.

Mr. *William Bradford* chosen Governour
of the *new-Plimouth* Colony.

Mr. *John Winthrop* chosen Governour
the *Massachusetts* Colony, Mr. *John Endicott*
Deputy Governour.

May 19. the first Combination of the
four united Colonies, viz. *Plimouth*, *Massachusetts*,
Connecticut, and *new-haven*.

1644.

Mr. *Edward Winslow* chosen Governour
of *new-Plimouth* Colony.

John Endicott Esq; chosen Governour
the *Massachusetts* Colony, *John Winthrop*
Esq; Deputy Governour.

A Church gathered at *Haveril*. Mr. *Rogers*
Harlackendin dyed about this time.

A Church gathered at *Reading* in *New*
England.

A Church gathered at *Wenham*, both
the *Massachusetts* Colony. T

(263)

The Town of *Eastham* erected now by
some in *Plimouth*.

1645.

Mr. *William Bradford* chosen Governour
of *new-Plimouth* Colony.

Mr. *Thomas Dudley* chosen Governour of
the *Massachusetts* Colony, and Mr. *John Win-*
thorp Deputy Governour, Mr. *John Endicot*
major General.

A Church gathered at *Springfield*.

1646.

Mr. *William Bradford* chosen Governour
of *new-Plimouth* Colony.

Mr. *John Winthorp* chosen Governour of
the *Massachusetts* Mr. *Thomas Dudley* Deputy
and Mr. *John Endicot* major General.

Two Suns appeared towards the latter
end of the year.

This year they drew up a body of Laws
for the well ordering of their Common-
wealth (as they termed it) printed in
1648.

Three men of War arrived in *new-Pli-*
mouth harbour under the Command of
Capt. *Thomas Cromwell*, richly laden, a muti-
ny amongst the Sea-men, whereby one man
was killed.

The second Synod at *Cambridge* touching
the duty and power of magistrates in mat-
ters of Religion.

Se-

Secondly, the nature and power of Synods.

Mr. *John Eliot* first preached to the *Indians* in their Native language, the principal Instruments of converting the *Indians*, Mr. *John Eliot* Senior, Mr. *John Eliot* Junior, Mr. *Thomas Mayhew*, Mr. *Pierston*, Mr. *Brown*, Mr. *James*, and Mr. *Cotton*.

1647.

Mr. *William Bradford* chosen Governour of new-*Plimouth* Colony.

Mr. *John Winthrop* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* Colony, Mr. *Thomas Dudley* Deputy Governour, and Mr. *John Endicot* Major General.

Now Mr. *Thomas Hooker* pastor of the Church at *Hertford* dyed.

The *Tartars* over-run *China*.

1648.

Mr. *William Bradford* chosen Governour of new *Plimouth* Colony.

John Winthrop chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* colony, Mr. *Thomas Dudley* Deputy Governour, Mr. *John Endicot* major General.

A Church gathered at *Andover*.

A Church gathered at *Malden* Mr. *Sarjant* pastor.

A second Church gathered at *Boston*.

A third Synod at *Cambridge* publishing the platform of Discipline.

Jan.

(265)

Jan. 30. King Charles the first murder'd.

Charles the Second began his Raign.

Their Laws in the Massachusetts colony printed.

1649.

John Winthrop Esq; Governour of the Massachusetts colony March the 26 deceased.

Mr. William Bradford chosen Governour new Plimouth.

Mr. John Endicot chosen Governour of the Massachusetts colony.

Mr. Thomas Dudley Deputy Governour, Mr. Gibbons major General.

An innumerable Company of Caterpillars in some parts of New-England destroyed the fruits of the Earth.

August the 25 Mr. Thomas Shepherd Pastor of Cambridge Church dyed.

Mr. Phillips also dyed this year.

1650.

Mr. William Bradford chosen Governour new Plimouth colony.

Mr. Thomas Dudley chosen Governour of the Massachusetts colony, Mr. John Endicot Deputy Governour, Mr. Gibbons major General.

A great mortality amongst children this year in New-England.

U 4

1651.

1651.

Mr. *William Bradford* chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth* colony.

Mr. *John Endicot* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* colony, Mr. *Thomas Dudley* Deputy Governour, Mr. *Gibbons* major General.

The City *Bilbo* totally cover'd with waters for 15 days, 16 foot above the tops of the highest houses, the loss was very much to the whole Kingdom, there being the stock of dryed fish and dryed Goat the general dyet of *Spain*.

Barbados surrendred to the Parliament its longitude 322, latitude 13 degrees, 10 or 18 miles in compass.

Hugh Peters and Mr. *Wells*, and *John Barker* returned into *England*.

1652.

Mr. *William Bradford* chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth* colony.

Mr. *John Endicot* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* colony. Mr. *Thomas Dudley* Deputy Governour, Mr. *Gibbons* major General.

John Cotton Teacher of *Boston* Church dyed, a Comet was seen at the time of his sickness hanging over *New-England*, which went out soon after his death.

The

(267)

The Spirits that took Children in *England*,
said to be set a work first by the Parliament,
and *Hugh Peters* as chief Agent, Actor or
Procurer.

1653:

Oliver Cromwell Usurped the Title of
Protector December the Sixteenth.

Mr. William Bradford chosen Governour
of *new-Plimouth* colony.

Mr. Thomas Dudley chosen Governour of
the *Massachusetts* colony, *Mr. John Endicot*
Deputy Governour, *Mr. Gibbons* major Ge-
neral.

Mr. Thomas Dudley Governour of the
Massachusetts colony dyed, aged about 77
years at his house at *Roxebury*, July 31.

A great fire at *Boylon* in *New-England*.

1654.

Mr. William Bradford chosen Governour
of *new-Plimouth* colony:

Mr. Bellingham Governour, *Endicot*
Deputy:

Major General *Gibbons* dyed this year:

1655.

Mr. William Bradford chosen Governour
of *new-Plimouth* colony. *Mr. John Endicot*
Governour of the *Massachusetts*, *Bellingham*
Deputy:

Jamaica taken by the English:

1656.

(268)

1656.

General Mountagne taketh Spanish prizes.
Mr. William Bradford chosen Governour
of new-Plimouth colony, Mr. John Endicot
Governour of the Massachusetts, Mr. Francis
Willowby Deputy.

1657.

Mr. Thomas Prince chosen Governour of
new-Plimouth colony.

Mr. William Bradford now dyed. Mr.
John Endicot Governour, Bellingham Deputy.

Mr. Theophilus Eaton Governour of New-
baven colony dyed.

Fifth monarchy-men rebell.

The Quakers arrive at new-Plimouth:

1658.

Oliver Cromwell dyed September the third.

Richard Cromwell set up.

Mr. Thomas Prince chosen Governour of
new-Plimouth colony.

Mr. John Endicot chosen Governour of
the Massachusetts, Bellingham Deputy.

A great Earth-quake in New-England.

Mr. Ralph Partrick minister at Ruxbury
now deceased.

John Philips of Marshfield slain by thun-
der and lightning.

1659.

Mr. Thomas Prince chosen Governour of
new Plimouth colony.

Mr. John

Mr. *John Endicot* chosen Governour of
the *Massachusetts* colony.

The Quakers opinions vented up and
down the Countrey.

Mr. *Henry Dunster* first President of *Har-
vard* Colledge deceased.

Richard Cromwel ended *May* the seventh.

The Rump Parliament *December* the six-
teenth put down.

William Robinson, *Marmaduke Stevenson*,
and *Mary Dyer* Quakers of *Rhode Island* con-
demned to suffer death by Mr. *John Endicot*
Governour of the *Massachusetts* colony,
which accordingly was executed within a
day or two, the prisoners being guarded by
Capt. *James Oliver* with 200 Souldiers to
the place of Execution, where the two men
were hanged and the woman reprieved at
the Gallows and banished.

1660.

Mr. *Thomas Prince* chosen Governour of
the *Plymouth* colony.

John Endicot chosen Governour of the
Massachusetts colony, Mr. *Bellingham* Deputy.

James Pierce slain by lightning at *New-
Haven*.

May the 29 King *Charles* the Second re-
turned into *England*.

June the 20 a damnable cheat like to have
been put upon *England* by a Brief for *New-
Eng-*

England, which as it appeared was produced before the King came in, but not printed (by Mr. Leach in Shoe-lane) till Jan. pretending that 18 Turki-men of War the 24 of January 1660. landed at a Town called Kingsword (alluding to Charles the first) three miles from Boston, kill'd 40, took Mr. Sims minister prisoner, wounded him, kill'd his wife and three of his little children, carried him away with 57 more, burnt the Town, carried them to Argier, their loss amounting to 12000 pound, the Turk commanding 8000 pound ransom to be paid within 7 moneths. Signed by Thomas Mather, Edward Calamy, William Jenkinson, William Vincent, George Wild, Joseph Carter, John Menord, William Cooper, Thomas Mather Ministers.

Hugh Peters put to death the 16 October.

Thomas Verner a Wine-Cooper hang'd drawn and quartered Jan. 19.

1661.

The fifth Monarchy-men rise at London

Mr. Thomas Prince chosen Governour of the new-Plimouth colony.

Mr. John Endicott chosen Governour of the Massachusetts colony, Mr. Bellingham Deputy.

Major Atherton now dyed in New-England.

1661.

1662.

Sir Henry Vane beheaded, June the 14.

Mr. Thomas Prince chosen Governour of
w-Plimouth colony.

Mr. John Endicot chosen Governour of
e Massachusetts colony.

January 26 and the 28 Earthquakes in
ew-England, 6 or 7 times in the space of
three days.

1662.
1663.

John Baker unduely called Capt. Baker,
ang'd at Tiburn, December the 11 of
ebruary.

1663.

Mr. Thomas Prince chosen Governour of
w-Plimouth colony.

Mr. John Endicot chosen Governour of
e Massachusetts colony.

Mr. Willowby Deputy Governour and Mr.
Thomas Leveret major General.

April the fifth Mr. John Norton Teacher
of the first Church in Boston dyed suddenly.

Mr. Samuel Newman Teacher at Rehoboth
New-England now dyed.

Mr. Samuel Stone Teacher of Hartford
Church in New-England, now dyed also.

Several Earth-quakes this year in New-
England.

Mr. Charles

Charles Chancie bachelor of Divinity
and President of *Harvard-Colledge* in *New*
England.

1664.

Mr. Thomas Prince chosen Governour
new-Plimouth colony.

Mr. John Endicot chosen Governour
the *Massachusetts* colony, *Mr. Francis Willow*
Deputy Governour, *Mr. Thomas Lever*
Major General.

May the 20 the Kings Commissioners ar-
rived in *New England*, viz. *Sir Robe*
Carr, Colonel *Nicols*, Colonel *Cartwright*
and *Mr. Samuel Maverich*, with whom came
one *Mr. Archdale* as Agent for *Mr. Ferdina*
do Gorges, who brought to the colony in the
province of *Main*, *Mr. F. Gorges* order from
his Majesty *Charles* the Second, under his
manual, and his Majesties Letters to the
Massachusetts concerning the same, to be re-
stored unto the quiet possession and enjoy-
ment of the said province in *New-England*
and the Government thereof, the which
during the civil Wars in *England* the *Mass-*
achusetts colony had usurpt, and (by help of
a *Jacobs* staff) most shamefully encroached
upon *Mr. Gorges* rights and priviledges.

The 29 of *August*, the *Manadaes*, called
Novede Belzique, or *New Netherlands*, their
chief Town *New-Amsterdam*, now called
New

New-York, Surrendered up unto Sir Robert Carr and Colonel Nichols his Majesties Commissioners; thirteen days after in September the Fort and Town of *Arania* now called *Albany*; twelve days after that, the Fort and Town of *Awsapha*; then *de la Vare* Castle man'd with Dutch and Sweeds, the three first Forts and Towns being built upon the River *Mobegan*, otherwise called *Judsons River*.

The whole Bible Translated into the *Indian-Tongue*, by Mr. *John Eliot* Senior, was now printed at *Cambridge* in *New-England*.

December a great and dreadful Comet, or blazing-star appeared in the South-east in *New-England* for the space of three moneths, which was accompanied with many sad effects, great mildews blasting in the County the next Summer.

1665.

Mr. *Thomas Prince* chosen Governour of *New-Plimouth* colony.

Mr. *John Endicot* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* colony, Mr. *Francis Willowby* Deputy Governour, Mr. *Leveret* Major General.

Two Comets or blazing-stars appeared in moneths time in *England*, December 1664. and in *March* following.

Mr. *John Endicot* Governour of the *Massachusetts*.

Sachusetts colony deceased, *March* the three and twentieth.

Capt. Davenport kill'd with lightning as he lay on his bed at the *Castle* by *Boston* in *New-England*, and several wounded.

Wheat exceedingly blasted and mildewed in *New-England*.

A thousand foot sent this year by the *French King* to *Canada*.

Colonel Cartwright in his voyage from *England* was taken by the *Dutch*.

The *Isle of Providence* taken by the *English* *Buchaners*, *Puerto Rico* taken and plundered by the *English* *Buchaners* and abandoned.

1666.

Mr. Thomas Prince chosen *Governour* of the *Massachusetts* colony.

Mr. Richard Bellingham chosen *Governour* of the *Massachusetts* colony, *Mr. Francis Willowby* *Deputy Governour*, *Mr. Levere* *major General*.

S^s. Christophers taken by the *French*.

July the *Lord Willowby* of *Parbam* call'd away in a *Hurricane* about the *Caribby Islands*.

The small pox at *Boston* in the *Massachusetts* colony.

Three kill'd in a moment by a blow of *Thunder* at *Marshfield* in *New-Plimouth* colony.

colony, and four at *Pascataway* colony, and
ivers burnt with lightning, a great whirl-
wind at the same time.

This year also *New-England*, had cast
away and taken Thirty one Vessels, and
ome in 1667.

The mildews and blasting of Corn still
ontinued. OLD
1667.

Mr. *Thomas Prince* chosen Governour of
New-Plimouth colony.

Mr. *Richard Bellingham* chosen Governour
of the *Massachusetts* colony, Mr. *Fr. Willow-*
Deputy Governour, and Mr. *Leveret*
Major General.

Sir *Robert Carr* dyed next day after his
rival at *Bristow* in *England* June the first.

Several vollies of shot heard discharged
the Air at *Nantaseat* two miles from
Boston in the *Massachusetts* colony.

Mr. *John Davenport* chosen pastor of the
Independent Church at *Boston*.

In *March* there appeared a sign in the
heavens in the form of a Spear, pointing
directly to the *West*.

Sir *John Harman* defeated the *French*
fleet at the *Caribbes*.

Mr. *John Wilson* Pastor of *Boston* Church
in the *Massachusetts* colony 37 years now
dyed,

dyed, aged 79, he was Pastor of the Church three years before Mr. Cotton, twenty years with him, ten years with Mr. Norton, and four years after him.

1668.

Mr. Thomas Prince chosen Governour of New-Plimouth colony.

Mr. Richard Bellingham chosen Governour of the Massachusetts colony, Mr. F. Willowby Deputy Governour, and Mr. L. Veres major General.

Mr. Samuel Shepherd Pastor of Row Church dyed.

April the 27 Mr. Henry Flist Teacher of Braintry dyed.

July the Ninth Mr. Jonathan Mitchell Pastor of the Church at Cambridge dyed he was born at Halifax in Yorkshire England, and was brought up in Harvard Colledge at Cambridge in New-England.

July the Fifteenth, nine of the clock at night an Eclipse of the moon, till after Eleven darkned nine digits and thirty five minutes.

July the Seventeenth a g at Sperma Whale Fifty five foot long, thrown up in Winter-harbour by Casco in the Province of Main.

April the Third, Fryday an Earthquake in New-England.

1669.

Mr. *Thomas Prince* chosen Governour of *Plimouth* colony.

Mr. *Richard Bellingham* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* colony, Mr. *Fr. Willowby* Deputy Governour, Mr. *Leveret* major General.

Mr. *Oxenbridge* chosen Pastor of the Independent Church at *Boston*.

The wonderful burning of the mountain *Atna*, or *Gibella* in *Cicilia* March.

1670.

Mr. *Thomas Prince* chosen Governour of *New-Plimouth* colony.

Mr. *Richard Bellingham* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* colony, Mr. *Fr. Willowby* Deputy Governour, Mr. *Leveret* major General.

Mr. *Fr. Willowby* Deputy Governour now dyed.

At a place called *Kenebunch*, which is in the Province of *Muin*, not far from the River-side, a piece of clay ground was thrown up by a mineral vapour (as was supposed) over the tops of high oaks that grew between it and the River, into the River, stopping the course thereof, and leaving a hole Forty yards square, wherein

were Thousands of clay bullets as big as musquet bullets, and pieces of clay in shape like the barrel of a musquet. The like accident fell out at *Casco*, One and twenty miles from it to the Eastward, much about the same time; And fish in some ponds in the Countrey thrown up dead upon the banks, supposed likewise to be kill'd with mineral vapours.

A wonderful number of Herrins cast up on shore at high water in *Black-point-Harbour* in the province of *Main*, so that they might have gone half way the leg in them for a mile together.

Mr. *Thatcher* chosen Pastor of the Protestant Church at *Boston*.

1671.

Mr. *Thomas Prince* Governour of new *Plymouth* colony.

Mr. *Richard Bellingham* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* colony, Mr. *Leveret* Deputy, and major General.

Elder *Pen* now dyed at *Boston*, the *English* troubled much with griping of the guts and bloody Flux, of which several dyed.

October the Two and twentieth a Ship called the *flying Falcon* of *Amsterdam*, arrived at *Dover*, having been out since the first of *January* 1669. and been in the South-Seas

(279)

Seas in the latitude of 50 degrees, having sailed 12900 Dutch leagues, the master told us he made main land, and discovered two islands never before discovered, where were men all hairy, Eleven foot in height.

1672.

Mr. Richard Bellingham chosen Governour of the Massachusetts colony, Mr. Leveret Deputy, and major General.

1673.

Mr. Richard Bellingham Governour of the Massachusetts colony now deceased.

1674.

Thomas Leveret chosen Governour.

Mr. Simons Deputy Governour.

F I N I S.



Books Printed for Giles Widdows, at the
Green-Dragon in St-Pauls-Church-yard.

In Folio.

DR. *Homes* his *Miscellanea*, consisting of
three Treatises, 1. Exercitations touch-
ing the glorious Kingdom of Christ on
earth yet to come. 2. A review of, or a free
enquiry after Gog and Magog, where
find them. 3. Some glimpse of *Israels*
call approaching from Scripture, in a
brief Chronologic of 15 years last past
the disputes of 300 Jewish Rabbies.

Mr. *Davises* three books belonging to a
Uniformity in Churches, in which the
chief things, of the laws of Nature and
Nations, and of the Divine law, concern-
ing the consistency of the Ecclesiastic
Estate, with the civil are unfolded.

A Book of the five senses, in copper cuts.

In Quarto.

Dr. *Sibbs* Light from Heaven in 4 Treatises
Mr. *Birtons* Remedy for *Londons* languish-
ing Trade.

The younger Brothers Apologic, for the
Fathers free power in disposing of his
Land to his Son, Sons, or any of them.

OB

Octavo.

Mr. Stucleys Gospel-glass, Representing the miscarriages of *English* Professors.

Mr. Ga'es Anatomy of Infidelity.

Mr. Prestons Directions for true Spelling, with Copies of Letters, Bills of Parcels, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Debt, Receipts, with Rules and helps thereunto.

M. Val. Marialis Spectaculorum Liber, Paraphrased.

The true *English* Interest, or an account of the chief national Improvement, in some political observations, demonstrating an Infallible Advance of this Nation to infinite wealth and greatness, Trade and Populacy, with Imployment, and Preference for all persons, by *Carew Reynel* Esq;

New-Englands Rarities discovered in Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Serpents, and plants of that Countrey; Together with the Physical and Chirurgical Remedies, wherewith the Natives constantly use to cure their distempers, wounds and sores. Also a description of an *Indian Squa*, in all her Bravery, with a Poem not improperly confer'd upon her, Illustrated with cuts, by *J. Fisselin*, Gent.

In 12. and 24. &c.

Dr. Collets Devotions, or the Christians morning and evening Sacrifice digested into

into prayers and meditations, with some
short directions for a godly life.
How to revive the Golden Age, with the
true causes of the want of money, and
good Trading in these Kingdoms, and
how yet to Remedy them, and to make
these Kingdoms exceed all others in Rich-
es and power, Humbly presented to the
Parliament.

Advertisement.

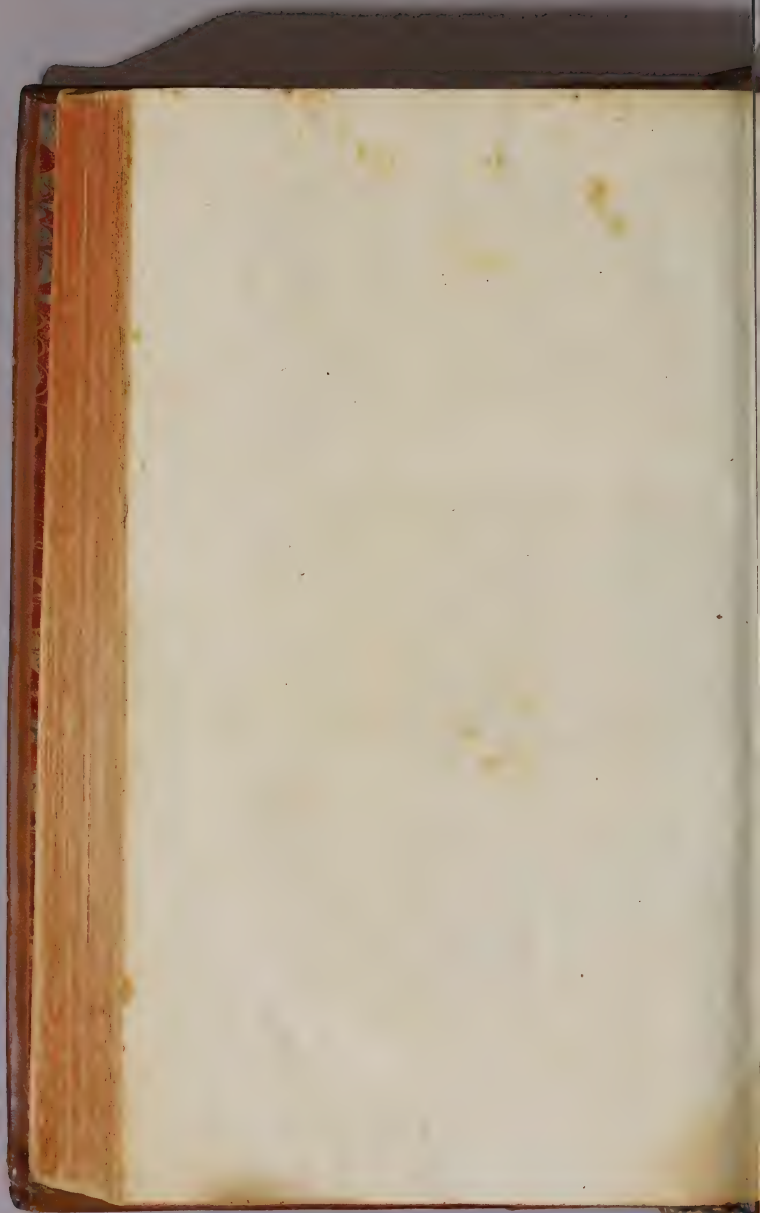
Dr. Buckworths Lozenges, famous for the
cure of Consumptions, Coughs, Catarrhs,
Asthmas, Phthificks, and all other diseases
incident to the Lungs, colds new and old,
Hoarsness, shortness of breath, and stop-
pages of the Stomach; Also a Sovereign
Antidote against the Plague.

His Homogencal Pill.

Dr. Leckers Universal Pill.

Constant. Rhodocanaces Spirit of Salt.

Spanish cases for Bibles, and Common-
Prayer of all sorts, sold by *Giles Widdows*
Book-seller at the *Green-Dragon* in *St.*
Pauls-Church-yard.



D674

J84a

