A DESCRIPTION
Of the English Province of
CAROLANA,
By the Spaniards call'd
FLORIDA,
And by the French
La LOUISIANE.
As also of the Great and Famous River
MESCHACEREE or MISSISSIPPI,
The Five vast Navigable Lakes of Fresh
Water, and the Parts Adjacent.
TOGETHER
With an Account of the Commodities of the
Growth and Production of the said Province.
And a PREFACE containing some Considerations on the Consequences of the French
making Settlements there.

By DANIEL COXE, Esq;

Non minor est Virtus quam quaree parte tueri.

LONDON;
Printed for B. Cowse, at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's Church-Yard. M.DCC.XXII.
A DESCRIPTION
OF THE PROVINCE OF
CAROLINA
And the
TERRITORY
AS ASSOCIATED
WITH IT.

By the late Laurens
McKenzie of Middlesboro.

Printed and Sold by
THE PREFACE.

THE ensuing Treatise is, for the most Part, compos'd out of Memoirs, which the present Proprietor of Carolana, my honour'd Father, had drawn from several English Journals and Itineraries taken by his own People, whom he had sent for Discovery of this most noble, pleasent and fertile Province and the Parts adjacent, both by Sea and Land; as well as from the Accounts of other Travellers and Indian Traders,
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ders, who had often pierc’d into and rang’d through the Heart of it, and were Persons of good Understanding and Probity, whose Relations agreeing so well together, tho' mostly Strangers to each other, it is not to be suppos’d, they could conspire to impose Fables and Fal-lities on the World.

The vast Trouble and Expence (those Two great Impediments of Pub-lick Good) the said Proprietor has under gone to effect all this, will scarcely be credited; for he not only, at his sole Charge, for several Years, establish’d and kept up a Correspondence with the Gover nors and Chief Indian Traders in all the English Colonies on the Continent of America, imploy’d many People on Discove ries by Land to the West, North and South of this vast Extent of Ground, but likewise in the Year 1698. he equipp’d and fitted out Two Ships, provided with above Twenty great Guns, Sixteen Paterer oes, abundance of Small Arms, Ammunition, Stores and Provisions of all Sorts, not only for the Use of those on Board, and
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and for Discovery by Sea, but also for building a Fortification, and settling a Colony by Land; there being in both Vessels, besides Sailors and Common Men, above Thirty English and French Volunteers, some Noblemen, and all Gentlemen.

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

And here I cannot forbear taking Notice, that this was the first Ship that ever enter'd that River from the Sea, or that perfectly discover'd or describ'd it's several Mouths, in Opposition to the Boasts and Falsities of the French, who
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who in their Printed Books and Accounts thereof, assume to themselves the Honour of both; Providence seeming to reserve the Glory of succeeding in so noble an Enterprize, to the Zeal and Industry of a Private Subject of England, which was Twice in vain attempted by Louis XIV. of France, the most ambitious and powerful Monarch of Europe.

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

His said Majesty being afterwards more fully convinc'd, that such an Undertaking would greatly tend to the Benefit of the English Nation, and the Security of its Colonies on the Continent of North America, often declar'd, that he would leap over Twenty Stumbling-Blocks, rather than not effect it; and frequently assure'd the present Proprietor, that it should not only receive a Publick Encouragement, but that he would particularly contribute towards it, by sending at his own Cost Six or Eight Hundred French Refugees and Vaudois, to joyn with those English who could be procur'd to begin the Settlement there.

Besides divers Noblemen, Gentlemen and Merchants, proffer'd the same. Particularly the Lord Lonsdale, then Lord Privy-Seal, being highly sensible of the great Advantages would redound to the English Nation thereby.
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Offer'd to assist the Design with Two Thousand Pounds in ready Money, or a Ship of Two Hundred Tuns, with One hundred Persons of whatsoever Trades or Employments should be thought most convenient; and to provide them with Provisions, necessary Tools and Instruments, for the Space of One Year; not making the least Capitulation for himself or them, beyond the Grant of a Competent Tract of Land for their Habitation and necessary Subsistence: But the sudden Death of that Lord, and soon after of King William, put a Period, at that Time, to this noble Undertaking.

The present Proprietor, not long after the Death of that Monarch, did in the subsequent Reign propose the reviving and promoting the aforesaid Enterprize, but the Wars ensuing, which prov'd excessive chargeable, and employ'd the whole Thoughts and Attention of the Ministry, hinder'd the encouraging thereof. Whereupon he desist'd from any further Prosecution of that Affair, till a fitter Opportunity
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Opportunity shou'd offer it'self, though very sorry his Country had lost so fav'rous a Conjuncture, when what he had propos'd might have been accomplis'h'd with much lefs Trouble and Expence, than after a Peace shou'd be concluded; for he foresaw, and often warn'd the then Ministry, that whensoever that happen'd, the French would certainly endea'vour to possess and settle that Country, for Rea'-sons too many and tedious here to relate, as afterwards too manifestly appear'd.

Howsoever as this Colony does most certainly of Right belong to the Crown of Great-Britain, if the first Discovery, Grant, Possession, and o'-ther most material Circumstances, may be allow'd to carry any Weight with them, it may be a satisfac'tory Enter-tainment, if not a real Service, to the Publick, to attempt a short Descrip'tion of it in Print, and of the Lands to the Northwards, as far as, and among the Five great Lakes, the Nations of Indians inhabiting therein, and the Lakes themselves, as well as of the useful A-
nimals, Vegetables, Mettals, Minerals, and other the Produce thereof; togeth
her with an Account of the great River Meschacebe, and the Rivers which in
crease it both from the East and the West; as likewise a brief Relation of
the Coast of this Province, on the Bay of Mexico, and the Rivers, Harbors,
and Islands belonging to it; all which, I flatter myself, are more particular and
exact than any Thing the French have publish'd relating thereto. The same may
be said of the annex'd Map, which no doubt is the best of its Kind extant. By
both which the Reader will see, how contiguous this Province lies to our al
ready settled Colonies, which are entirely surrounded by it, and the other Lands
to the Northward, by the French call'd Canada or New France, tho' those to
the Southward of the great Lakes they most unjustly claim the Property of.
For they were, about the Beginning of the Reign of King James II. made
over and surrender'd, by the Irocois and their Allies, to the Crown of England,
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the Right and Possession whereof we have ever since asserted and endeavour'd to secure, both by ourselves and the abovesaid Indians our Confederates, who on their Parts, on all Occasions of Difference with the French or their Indians, do for that and other Considerations, demand the good Offices and Protection of the English, who knowing it their Interest, never fail, if the Cause is just, to afford it them: As they did in the Year 1696. When the Count Frontenac Governour of Canada, with several Thousand French and Indians, attack'd the Onondages, One of the Five Nations, and Ravag'd their Country; but on the Approach of Collonel Fletcher Governour of New-York, with some Regular Forces, Militia and Indians, he was forc'd to retire, not without a considerable Loss from those Natives, who constantly attended him in his Retreat, often fell on his Rear, cut off many of his People, and all the Straglers they could meet with.
The Five Nations, when summon'd on our two last unfortunate Expeditions against Canada, readily join'd the English Troops under the Command of General Nichollson, with about a Thousand Men; And the rest of them were in Motion in different Parts; some to discover and observe the Posture of the Enemy in their own Country; Others to Scout about the Rivers and Lakes. And they have so great a Reliance on the Friendship and Protection of the English, whom they have ever found and acknowledg'd to be truly Just, Honest and Punctual, in their Treaties and Dealings with them, that during the late War, they not only permitted, but also invited them, to build a Fort in the very heart of their Country and on their Main River, the Gate of which adjoyns to and Opens into One of their Capital Towns or Fortifications, Inhabited by the Mohacks, the chief and most Warlike Nation among them. The English Garrison being a Detachment from the Independent Companies of New-
York and Albany, live with them in the strictest Amity, and daily enter their Castle as the Indians do Our Fort, who constantly supply the Soldiers with Venison, Wild-Fowl, Fish, and other Necessaries in their Way.

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

That Nation knowing and envying the great Friendship and Commerce the English of New-York cultivate and carry on with these Indians, and being sensible of the mighty Use and Service they are of, not only to that Colony, but to all our other Colonies to the Northward, have on, many Occasions endeavour'd, by all the Artifices imaginable, to draw them over to their Party and Interests, which when they
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they fail'd in, They have attempted, by Force or Fraud, to Extirpate or Subject them: But that cunning and Warlike People, by the Advice and Assistance of the English, have ever prevented their Designs, to whom they continue most incens'd and irreconcileable Enemies: tho' as long as the English have Peace with them, they are persuaded to continue the same.

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

Nay, even Collonel Dungan a Roman Catholick, made Governour of New-York by King James, was at that Time so very sensible of the Ruin intended to the Five Nations our Allies, and in Consequence to the English Plantations, that he order'd the Popish Priests, who were by Leave come into his
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his Government, under pretence of making Proselytes, to depart from thence, because he found their Design was to betray our Colonies to the French, instead of making Converts of the Inhabitants.

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

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

We have lately experienc'd the dismal and Tragical Consequences attending a Defection, of only one or two Paltry Nations of Indians, bordering on Carolina; and though other Pretences have been urg'd as the Cause thereof, and were perhaps in some Measure true, yet the French,
French, since their late Settlements on the Meschacebe and the Bay of Mexico, are violently suspected to have clandestinely fomented and widen'd the Breach, which occasion'd the butchering of so many hundreds of the Inhabitants of that Colony, with the Burnings, Devastations, and almost entire Desolation thereof.

It is well known that the Frontiers of our Colonies are large, naked, and open, there being scarce any Forts or Garrisons to defend them for near Two Thousand Miles. The dwellings of the Inhabitants are scattering and at a Distance from one another; and it's almost impossible according to the present Establishment and Scituation of our Affairs there, from the great Number of our Colonies independent on each other, their different Sorts of Governments, Views, and Interests, to draw any considerable Body of Forces together on an Emergency, though the Safety and Preservation, not only of any particular Colony, but of all the English Plantations on the Continent, were never so nearly concern'd. For
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For, several of these Governments, pretending to or enjoying some extraordinary Privileges, which the Favour of the Crown has formerly granted them, exclusive of others, if their Assistance is demanded or implor'd by any of their distress'd Neighbours, attacked by Enemies, perhaps in the very Heart of their Settlements, they either by affected Delays, insisting on Punctilios and Niceties, starting unreasonable Objections, and making extravagant Demands, or other frivolous Pretences, purposely elude their just and reasonable Expectations; and by an inactive Stupidity or Indolence, seem insensible of their particular and most deplorable Circumstances, as well as Regardless of the General or Common Danger, because they feel not the immediate Effects of it; Not considering their own Security is precarious, since what happens to one Colony to Day, may reach another to Morrow. A Wise Man will not stand with his Arms folded, when his Neighbours House is on Fire.

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

It is further humbly propos'd, That two Deputies shall be annually Elected by the Council and Assembly of each Province, who are to be in the Nature of a Great Council, or General Convention of the Estates of the Colonies; and by the Order, Consent or Approbation of the Lieutenant or Governour General, shall meet together, Consult and Advise for the Good of the whole,
whole, Settle and Appoint particular Quota's or Proportions of Money, Men, Provisions, &c. that each respective Government is to raise, for their mutual Defence and Safety, as well, as, if necessary, for Offence and Invasion of their Enemies; in all which cases the Governour General or Lieutenant is to have a Negative; but not to Enact any Thing without their Concurrency, or that of the Majority of them.

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

Other Jurisdictions, Powers and Authorities, respecting the Honour of His Majesty, the Interest of the Plantations, and the Liberty and Property of the Proprietors, Traders, Planters and Inhabitants in them, may be Vest'd in and Cognizable by the above-said
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said Governour General or Lieuten- 
nant, and Grand Convention of the 
Estates, according to the Laws of En-
gland, but are not thought fit to be touch'd on or inserted here; This Pro-
posal being General, and withall humi-
ty submitted to the Consideration of our 
Superiours, who may Improve, Model, 
or Reject it, as they in their Wisdom 
shall judge proper.

A Coalition or Union of this 
Nature, temper'd with and grounded on- 
Prudence, Moderation and Justice, 
and a generous Incouragement given 
to the Labour, Industry, and good 
Management of all Sorts and Condi-
tions of Persons inhabiting, or, any ways, 
concern'd or interested in the several 
Colonies above mention'd, will, in all pro-
bability, lay a sure and lasting Founda-
tion of Dominion, Strength, and 
Trade, sufficient not only to Secure and 
Promote the Prosperity of the Plantations, 
but to revive and greatly increase the 
late Flourishing State and Condition of Great Britain, and there- 
c 2 by
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by render it, once more, the Envy and Admiration of its Neighbours.

Let us consider the Fall of our Ancestors, and grow wise by their Misfortunes. If the Ancient Britains had been united amongst themselves, the Romans, in all probability, had never become their Masters: For as Cæsar observ'd of them, Dum Singuli pugnabant, Universi vincebantur, whilst they fought in separate Bodies, the whole Island was subdued. So if the English Colonies in America were Consolidated as one Body, and joyn'd in one Common Interest, as they are under one Gracious Sovereign, and with united Forces were ready and willing to act in Concert, and assist each other, they would be better enabled to provide for and defend themselves, against any troublesome Ambitious Neighbour, or bold Invader. For Union and Concord increase and establish Strength and Power, whilst Division and Discord have the contrary Effects.
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But to put a Period to this Digression; It seems to me a very great Indignity offer'd to His Majesty and the Nation, that when there are Five Hundred Thousand British Subjects (which are above five times more than the French have both in Canada and Louisiana put together) inhabiting the several Colonies on the East side of the Continent of North America, along the Sea Shore, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to that of Florida, all contiguous to each other, who, for almost a Century, have establish'd a Correspondence, contracted a Friendship, and carry'd on a flourishing Trade and Commerce with the several Nations of Indians, lying on their Back, to the Westward and Northward, for Furs, Skins, &c. a most rich and valuable Traffic, the Colonies themselves abounding with Metals and Minerals of Copper, Iron, Lead, &c. producing Hemp, Flax, Pitch, Tarr, Rosin, Turpentine, Masts, Timber and Planks of Oak, &c.
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Fir, and all other sorts of Naval Stores, in great abundance, and the best of their Kind in the World; besides Wheat, Beef, Pork, Tobacco, Rice, and other necessary and profitable Commodities; with a Noble Fishery for Whales, Cod-fish, &c. along the Coast and in the Bays thereof, I say, it seems a great Indignity offer'd to His Majesty and the British Nation, that the French should seize on and Fortify this Province of Carolana, remote from Canada near a Thousand Miles, as well as the other Lands to the Westward, or on the Back of our Settlements (the greatest Part of which are comprehended in divers Patents granted long ago, by several of His Majesty's Royal Predecessors, Kings and Queens of England,) Especially since the English have Planted and Improved them, from the Sea Coast, almost up to the Sources of the largest Rivers, by the Consent of the Natives, whose Lands they have actually purchased and paid for, and whose Traffick we are hereby entirely depriv'd of.

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

Besides, as the English are not fond of extending their Dominions on the Continent of Europe, but confine themselves to their Islands, being content with their Ancient Territories and Possessions, except what is absolutely necessary to promote and secure their Trade and Commerce, the very Vitals of the State, I cannot apprehend with what Reason or Justice the
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the French, or any other Nation, should encroach upon their Claims, Colonys, or Plantations in America.

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

We have likewise been, with just Reason, alarm'd here in Great Britain, by the many Letters, Memorials, Representations and Remonstrances, which have, from Time to Time, been transmitted, from divers of our Colonies upon the Continent of America, setting forth the Danger they are like to be expos'd to, from the Neighbourhood of the French, if they obtain full Possession of this our Province of Carolana, and the Lands to the Northward of it, as far as the Five great Lakes, which comprehends great Part of what they call la Louisiaine,
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For through these Countries many great Rivers have their Course, proceeding from the Back of our Colonies of New York, New Jersey, Pensilvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, (their Springs being not far distant from the Heads of the Chief Rivers, that belong to and run through those Colonies) most of them Navigable without Interruption from their Fountains, till they fall into the Mischacoebe. And by means of their Settlements on that and the other Inland Rivers and Lakes, from the Bay of Mexico, to the River and Bay of St. Laurence, the French are drawing a Line of Communication, and endeavouring to surround andSTreighten all our Colonies, from Nova Scotia to South Carolina. Thus are they working out their own Grandure and Our Destruction.

Indeed the French, who all the World acknowledge to be an Enterpizing, Great and Politick Nation, are so sensible of the Advantages of Foreign Colonies, both in reference to Empire and Trade, that they use all manner of Artifices to lull their
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their Neighbours a sleep, with Fine Speeches and plausible Pretences, whilst they cunningly endeavour to compass their Designs by degrees, tho' at the hazard of encroaching on their Friends and Allies, and depriving them of their Territories and Dominions in Time of Profound Peace, and contrary to the most Solemn Treaties.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Spaniards are said to be very uneasy at the so near Neighbourhood of the French on the Meschacebe, and are perhaps more jealous of the Consequences thereof than we are, tho' not more than we ought to be; and
and, it's presum'd, that on a proper Application and Incouragement, they'll join with us to oppose and disposses them of their Settlements there and on the Bay of Mexico, least they render themselves sole Masters of the Navigation thereof, and with the Assistance of the Indians, make Irruptions into the very Heart of their Colonies, attack their Towns, seize their Mines, and Fortify and Maintain themselves therein.

And perhaps I may not be in the wrong to suggest, that the Spaniards will readily divide this Country with us, and surrender all their Pretensions to whatsoever lies Eastward of the Mississippi, except St. Augustine, on Condition the French are oblig'd to remove thence and retire elsewhere. And indeed nothing seems more proper and reasonable, than for that Great River to be the settled and acknowledged Boundary and Partition, between the Territories of Spain and Great-Britain, on the Northern Continent of America, Nature seeming to have form'd it almost purpose-
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ly for that End, as will be evident to those who shall give themselves the Trouble of viewing the annexed Map. And at the same Time They'll perceive how the French have worm'd themselves into a Settlement between the English and Spanish Plantations, on Pretence of a Vacancy; and with an Assurance scarce to be parallel'd, have set Bounds to the Dominions of both.

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

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

This is certainly a Treatment most Unjust and Dishonourable to the British Nation, which I should not have mention'd, if the Duty I owe to my Sovereign, and the Affection I bear to my Country, did not forbid me at such a Juncture, and on so Important an Occasion, to be silent and unconcern'd.

If we tamely submit to Insults and Injuries of this Nature, without being alarm'd, and taking the necessary Steps towards a speedy and effectual Redress of them, Shall we not seem Infatuated and Wanting to ourselves, be arraign'd as Felo de fe, and accounted, with good Reason, the Bubbles of the French? Won't a Noble and Generous Struggle, for the rescuing and preserving Our Honour, Our Dominions and Our Trade, better become Us, than a Base and Cowardly Submission and Surrender of them? Shall we neglect the Means our Safety asks? Or shall we suspect that our Good and Potent Allies, whose Interest
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and Welfare we have had so much at Heart, during the two Late Wars, for whom we have hazarded so much, and perform'd so many and so Great Things, succour'd them in their Extremities, and sav'd them from impending Ruin; and even by our Fleets and Armies, at a Vast Expence of Blood and Treasure, assisted them to Conquer and Possess whole Provinces and Kingdoms; And after all this and more, Can we imagine They'll abandon us to Insults and Injuries, and quietly acquiesce in our Misfortunes and Distresses, who have so Generously Assisted them in, and Extricated them out of theirs? Nay, may we not rather suppose and expect, that in Honour and Gratitude, They'll exert themselves, and fly to our Assistance, with all imaginable Cheerfulness and Alacrity, if so be at the ensuing Treaty of Peace, which is said to be near at hand, we are not afraid to Publish our Wrongs, and Demand our Rights?

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

By what is before mention'd, and the several Writings, Charts, and Maps of the French, it is evident, to what a narrow Extent of Ground They have confin'd the English Plantations. And particularly in L'Isles Map, the best and most approv'd of any they have lately publish'd, besides many very Remarkables there is One, which I cannot omit taking Notice of, viz. That on the Part where They fix Carolina, now and long since inhabited by the English, They have inserted this Memorable Passage, Caroline...
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ainsi nommez en l'honneur de Charles IX, par les François qui la découvrirent en prirent possession et s’establi rent lan 15. Caroline so nam’d in Honour of Charles the IXth, by the French, who discover’d, took Possession of, and settl’d it in the Year 15. by which the Author seems to intimate the Right of his Nation to that Province; who, if they are so Bold already, in so Publick a manner, to put in their Claim to it, may, its to be fear’d, when they think themselves strong enough, by Force assert it.

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

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

Yet notwithstanding these his unsuccessful and discouraging Efforts, it will appear and continue as a Memorial to Futurity, by the Discoveries and Relations here publish'd, and the Petitions, Memorials, and Representations formerly by him presented to King William.
and succeeding Ministries relating thereunto (many of the Things he then foretold being since come to pass), that he has acted the Part both of a Friend and Prophet of his Country; and that had his Advice been taken, and Measures put in Practice, many of the Inconveniences (to say no worse) that have already happen'd, and are like still to befall the English Plantations on the Continent of America and the Trade thereof, as well as in Consequence of that of their Mother good Old England, from this Establishment of the French on the Meschacebe and the Bay of Mexico, would in all Probability, have been nipt in the Bud, and intirely prevented.

What is yet to be done therein (and there is no doubt but something may be successfully attempted) must be left, with all due Submission, to the Wisdom of His Majesty and His Councils, who, it's presum'd, will not neglect so favourable a Conjunction, as the ensuing Congress or Treaty of Peace, to assert and maintain the Right of the British Nation to this
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This Province and the Lands adjacent, or at least to whatsoever lies to the Eastward of the Meschacebe, and on the Back, and contiguous to our already settled Plantations, whose Welfare and Prosperity depends entirely on our being Masters thereof, or on our preventing the French from being so, which I am persuaded is still in our Power, and may be effected.

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

I have only given a short and succinct Account and Description of some of the most useful Animals, Vegetables, Mettals, Minerals, Precious Stones, and other Commodities, which are Naturally, or may with Industry be produc'd in this our Province, with some particular Remarks thereon. As for those which are merely rare,
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I and serve chiefly for Speculation and Amusement, I have not so much as touch'd upon them; neither have I made any Observations upon the Manners, Customs or Religion of the Natives, as being foreign to my present Purpose.

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

If such Objections had prevail'd, we had never got that Footing on the Continent of America as now we have. And to say nothing of other Commodities, how vast a Revenue doth Tobacco alone bring unto the Crown, and how Staple and Beneficial a Merchandize for Foreign Trade? Not to enlarge about the Trade with our Islands, who by Sugar, Cotton, Indico, and many other Commodities, besides their Traffick with the Spaniards, bring a great Treasure to the Nation. And the Circular Trade to and from the Continent and Islands, greatly increase our Shipping, Seamen, and Wealth, perhaps as much as all the Trade we have with the whole Commercial World besides. To which may be added, that nothing is of greater Importance to Great Britain, than the Consumption of its Native Growths and Manufactures, and what vast Quantities of them are sent to and expended in our American Plantations, the Bills of Entry
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Entry, and the Custom-House Books will inform us.

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

For Proof of which, Experience has taught us, that formerly on the passing the Act of Parliament, which encourages the making Pitch and Tarr, in our Planta-
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Plantations, the Design was soon put in Practice, and the End fully answer'd, those Commodities being in a few Years rais'd and Imported in such Quantities, as to supply the Demands and Necessities of most, if not all the Shipping of Great Britain, at much less than half the Price, they were sold for before.

By about Fourteen Years Residence on the Continent of America, and the Observations I have made of the Produce and Trade of the several Colonies therein, the most considerable of which I have often visited, I think I can easily demonstrate, that there is not one Commodity of any Consequence, which we have from Russia or the Baltic, but may be found or rais'd there, and in as great Quantities and Perfection. So that if the Nation would entirely flight the Trade and Navigation of those Countries, and apply themselves vigorously to the Traffic of our Plantations, they would soon find their Account in it, and gain by the Change Annually near, if not full, Half a Million of Money; besides rescuing
rescuing ourselves from a sort of Dependence on the Northern Powers, whose unreasonable Caprices and Impositions, We have, to our great Discredit and Detriment, too long experienc'd.

But if the French should ever grow so Powerful in America, as to be able to Intercept or Engross the Trade with the Indians, or Ruin or Subject our Plantations, there's an End of this Consumption of our Home Produce and Manufactures; of all our Shipping Trade thither; of the Customs for Goods Exported there or imported thence; the Increase of our Sailors, and the Advantages of raising our own Naval Stores; besides the Loss of so Large an Extent of Dominion, and Five Hundred Thousand British Subjects therein. We may likewise be assur'd that all our Islands in the West-Indies, will soon undergo the same Fate, or be terribly distress'd, for want of their usual Supplies of Fish, Lumber and other Necessaries, they constantly stand in need of, and receive from our Plantations on the Continent, which
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which neither Great Britain nor Ireland can assist them with, and which They purchase with their Sugar, Rum and Malloffes; the Vent of which will be in great measure stopped on the Loss of our Colonies, whereby they'll be mightily discourag'd and impoverish'd, so as to become an easy Acquisition to any Ambitious and Powerful Invader.

Thus Great Britain being deprived of its Subjects, Dominions and Trade in and to America, our Merchants will be ruin'd; our Customs and Funds will sink; our Manufactures will want Vent; our Lands will fall in Value; and instead of decreasing, our Debts will increase, without the least Prospect of the Nation's emerging.

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

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

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

As to the Work itself I have little to say, farther, Then if the Importance of the Subject, and Design of the Author, cannot
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cannot affect the Attention, and attract the Esteem of the Reader, I know nothing therein considerable enough to do it.

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

I had almost forgot to inform the Reader, That my Reason for not describing that Part of the Province of Caro-
Carolana, bordering on the North or Atlantick Ocean, which comprehends the greatest Part of Carolina, was, because it has been so often and so well perform'd already, in the several Printed Accounts of that last mention'd Colony, to which I referr.
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AROLANA and Carolina are two distinct tho' bordering Provinces, the East of Carolina joining to the West of Carolina. The former was granted by Patent unto Sir Robert Heath in the Beginning of the Reign of King Charles I.
which said Sir Robert was the then Attorney-General, and by him convey’d unto the Earl of Arundel, from whom it came by mean Conveyances unto the present Proprietor.

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

The great River Meschacebe runs through the midst of this Country, having a Course almost directly North and South from its first Fountains, in about 50 Degrees of North Latitude, to its disimboguing into the Middle of the Gulph of Mexico. The Rivers that make this, which the Spaniards call’d Rio-grand del Norte, proceed about one half from the West, the other from the East, so that the whole Country may be almost
almost entirely visited by Navigable Rivers without any Falls or Cataracts, which are usual in most of the Northern Rivers of America, and in all Rivers of Long-Course, even in Carolina, (tho' to this Country contiguous) and thence Northward to the great River of St. Lawrence or Canada, and other Rivers Northward innumerable. The excellent and convenient Situation of this Country for Inland Trade and Navigation, and for Trade with the Spaniards in New Mexico, the whole Gulph of Mexico, and the South-Sea (which I shall hereafter demonstrate) will be greatly for the Advantage, and not in the least to the Prejudice of our Home Plantation Trade, as will appear more evident by the Description of this great River Meschacebe, and those Rivers that enter into it, together with the vast Navigable Lakes of fresh Water adjoyning thereunto.

We will for good Reasons begin our Description of it from its Entrance into the Sea, ascending up unto its Source; and from very good Journals both by Sea and Land, give an Account of the Chief Rivers that run into it from the East and West, as we find them in our Ascent, together with their Course, Length and Bigness, the Nature of the Countries, and the Names of the Nations through which they pass.
The River Meschacebe is so call'd by the Inhabitants of the North; Cebe, being the Name for a River, even as far as Hudson's Bay; and Mescha, great, which is the great River; And by the French, who learn'd it from them, corruptly, Mississippi; which Name of Meschacebe it doth retain among the Savages, during half its Course: Afterwards some call it Chucagua, others Sa sagoula, and Malabanchia, as it fares with the Danubius, which 400 Miles before it enters the Euxine Sea, is still'd the Ister; and the like happens to all the Rivers of Long Course in America, as Oronoque, the River of the Amazons, and Rio de la Plata. This River enters the Gulph of Mexico 140 Leagues from the North West Part of the Peninsula of Florida, keeping along the Coast in 30 Degrees North Latitude, and 120 Leagues from the most westerly Part of the said Gulph in about 29 Degrees the same Latitude; and thence the Coast extends 3. and by W. to the River Panuco, which is under the Tropick of Cancer in 23½ Degrees, the utmost Part inhabited by the Spaniards towards the N. and N. E. on the Gulph of Mexico.

The Province of Carolina, from the Conjunction with the Peninsula of Florida, for 250 Leagues is situated about the 30th Degree of North Latitude, and seldom varies 10 Leagues N. or S. from the same; excepting the Entrance of the River Meschacebe,
The River *Mashachebe* empties itself into the Gulph of *Mexico* by seven Channels like the River *Nile*, of which *Herodotus* the Father of History, and who liv’d long in *Egypt*, affirms in his Time, three were always Navigable, and the others only so during the Inundations of the said River, which were made by Art and Labour, tho’ our Modern Navigators allow only two; but our River hath Seven Navigable at all Times; the Three great Ones by Ships, the Four smaller, Two on each side (as appears by the Chart) by Boats and Sloops, especially during the Time of the Waters rising or the Freshes, as they call them, which are always constant, and return in the Spring, and sometimes happen in the Summer upon the great Rains, which is not frequent.

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

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

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

When you are ascended the River 4 or 5 Leagues, it is border'd on each side with high Trees of divers Sorts, from half a Mile to 2 Miles deep into the Country; very little under Woods; no Trouble in travelling
celling, besides what proceeds from the Vines ramping upon the Ground. Divers others surround and mount up the Trees, almost unto their Tops, which are seldom less than 100 Feet from their Roots, and often 30, or 40 Feet more. When you come out of the agreeable Shade, you see a most beautiful level Country, only about 6 or 8 Miles distance, there are Collins or gentle Ascents, for the most Part round or oval, crown'd with stately Trees, which looks more like a Work of laborious consummate Art than of mere Nature; and this on both sides the River, so far as the acuteft Sight can reach; in which Meadows the wild Bulls and Kine, besides other Beasts, graze, and in the Heat of the Day retire into these Woods for Shelter, where they chew the Cudd.

There is no considerable River empties itself into the Meschacebe from the Mouths, until you come about 12 Miles above the Bayogola and Mongolaches, two Nations who dwell together on the West-side thereof, 200 Miles from the Sea; then on the East side, there falls out of the Meschacebe a Branch, which after a Course of 160 Miles, empties itself into the N. E. End of the great Bay of Spirito Santo; it is not above 40 or 50 Yards broad, and 2 or 3 Fathom deep at its beginning; but soon enlarges in Breadth and Depth by the Accession of divers Rivers and Rivulets, and is a most
most lovely River, making pleasant Lakes, and passing, during its whole Course, thro' a Country exactly like that we have formerly describ'd: It is Navigable by the greatest Boats, Sloops, and small Ships of English Building; and by large Ones, if built after the Dutch manner with flat Bottoms.

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

About 50 Miles above the Place where this River is dismiss'd from the Meschacebe, on the other side, viz. the West, enters the River of the Houmas so nam'd from a considerable Nation, who inhabit upon it in the Country, 6 or 8 Miles from its Mouth. This is a mighty River deep and broad, and comes from the Mountains of New Mexico; its Course is mostly N. W. and is Navigable by large Vessels above 300 Miles, and thence by large Boats and Sloops almost unto its Fountains. By this River you may have Communication with above 40 Nations,
ons, who live upon it, or its Branches; and also with the Spaniards of New Mexico, from whom its furthest Heads are not above an easy Day's Journey. Upon this River and most of its Branches, are great Herds of wild Kine, which bear a fine Wooll, and Abundance of Horse, both wild and tame of the Spanish Breed, on which the Indians Ride, with almost as much Skill as the Europeans, tho' the Bridles, Saddles, and Stirrups are somewhat different from ours, yet not the less commodious.

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

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

(9)
try; Are very hospitable to Strangers, and tho' as most Indian Nations, at War with their Neighbours, yet together with the three last mentioned, and those to be hereafter named, joyfully receive and kindly entertain all with whom they have not actual Hostilities.

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

Ten or 12 Leagues higher on the West Side, is the River Natchitock, which has a Course of many Hundred Miles: And after it is Ascended about one hundred, there are many Springs, Pitts, and Lakes, which afford most Excellent common Salt in great Plenty, wherewith they Trade with Neighbouring Nations for other Commodities they want, and may be of great Service to the European Inhabitants of this Country, to preserve Flesh, and Fish for their own Use, and Exportation to Natives, Spaniards, and our Islands, to the great Profit of them, who have not Stock to engage in greater and more beneficial Undertakings. Upon this River inhabit not only the Nachitocks, Naguateeres, Natsohocks, but higher several other Nations.
Sixteen Leagues further upon the West side, enter the Meschacebe two Rivers, which unite about 10 Leagues above, and make an Island call'd by the Name of the Torimans, by whom it is inhabited.

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

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

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

Ten Miles higher, on the same side of the Meschacebe, is a little River nam'd Matchiccebe upon which dwell the Nations Matchagamia and Epiminguia; over against whom is the great Nation of the Chicazas, whose Country extends above forty Leagues to the River of the Cheragues, which we shall describe.
describe when we come to Discourse of the great River Hobio.

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

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

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

South of the Hobio is another River which about 30 Leagues above the Lake is divided into two Branches; the Northerly is call'd Ouefpere, the Southerly the Black River, there are very few People upon either, they having been destroy'd or driven away by the aforemention'd Irocois. The Heads of this River proceed from the West side of the vast Ridge of Mountains, which run on the Back of Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland; on whose opposite or East side, are the Sources of the great River Potomack, which by a Mouth of some Leagues broad, disgorges itself into the middle of the Bay of Chesapeake, and separates the two last mention'd Provinces from each other. The Mountains afford a short Passage or Communication between those two Rivers, which the Indians are well acquainted with, and by which in Conjunction with the French of the Meschacebe, they may in Time insult and harass those Colonies.

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

Fifteen Leagues above the Hobio, or the River coming out of the Lake aforemention'd, to the West, is the River Honabanoou, upon which dwells a Nation of the same Name, and another call'd Amicoa: And 10 Leagues above that, is the great Island of the Tamaroas, and over against it on the East side a Nation which goes by its Name, and another
other by that of Cahokia who dwell on the Banks of the River Chepufo.

Fifteen Leagues above which to the West is the Great Yellow River, so nam’d because it is Yellowish and so muddy, That tho’ the Meschacebe is very clear where they meet, and so many great Rivers of Christaline water below, mix with the Meschacebe, yet it discolours them all even unto the Sea. When you are up this River 60 or 70 Miles, you meet with two Branches. The less’r, tho’ large, proceeds from the South, and most of the Rivers that compose it falls from the Mountains, which separate this Country from New Mexico; notwithstanding which, there is a very easy Communication between them. This is called the River of the Orages, from a Numerous People, who have 16 or 18 Towns seated thereupon, especially near its mixing with the Yellow River. The other which is the main Branch, comes from the North West; most of whose Branches descend likewise from the Mountains of New Mexico, and Divers other large Provinces which are to the North of New-Mexico, wholly possessed by Indians, who are said to be very Numerous, and well polic’d: They are all at War with the Spaniards, from whom they have defended their Countries above 150 Years, and have rather recovered than lost Ground. They are likewise at War, as generally the Indians are, amongst themselves.
felves. The most Northerly Branches of this River, are interwoven with other Branches, which have a contrary Course, proceeding to the West, and empty themselves into a vast Lake, whose Waters by means of another great River, disembogues into the South-Sea. The Indians affirm, they see great Ships sailing in that Lake, Twenty times bigger than their Canows. The Yellow is called the River of the Massorites, from a great Nation inhabiting in many Towns near its juncture with the River of the Ozages. There are many other Nations upon the same, little inferior to them in Extent of Territories or number of Towns, as the Panimaha's, Pancassa's Pana's, Paneloga's, Matotantes, few of them having less than 20 Towns, scarce any of which count less then 200 Cabans.

Forty Miles above the Yellow River, on the East side is the River Checagou or the River of the Alinouecks, corruptly by the French call'd Illinois, which Nation liv'd upon and about this River, having above 60 Towns, and formerly consisted of 20000 fighting Men, but are now almost totally destroy'd by the Irocois, or driven beyond the Meschacebe Westward. This is a large Pleasant River; And about 250 Miles above its Entrance into the Meschacebe, it is divided into two Branches; the lesser comes from North and by East, and its Head is within 4 or 5 Miles of the great Lake of the Alinouecks
noueeks on its West-side; the other comes almost directly from the East, and proceeds from a Morasle within 2 Miles of the River Miamiba, which empties itself into the same Lake. On the South-East-side, there is an easy Communication between these two Rivers, by a Land-Carriage of 2 Leagues, about 50 Miles to the South-East of the foremention'd Lake. The Course of this River from its Head exceeds 400 Miles, Navigable above half way by Ships, and most of the rest by Sloops, and large Boats or Barges. Many small Rivers run into it, and it forms 2 or 3 Lakes; but one mightily extoll'd, call'd Ptmiteoui, which is 20 Miles long, and 3 Miles broad; it affords great Quantities of good Fish, and the Country round about it, abounds with Game, both Fowls and Beasts. Besides the Illicoueck, are the Nations Prouaria, the great Nation Cascasquia and Caracontacon; and on the Northern Branch inhabit Part of the Nation of the Mascontens.

On the South East Bank of this River, Monsieur de la Sale erected a Fort in the Year 1680, which he nam'd Creve-saure, from the Grief which seiz'd him, on the Loss of one of his chief trading Barks richly laden, and the Mutiny, and villainous Intrigues of some of his Company, who first attempted to poyson, and afterwards desert him. This Fort stands about half Way between C
the Bay of Mexico and Canada, and was formerly the usual Rout of the French in going to or returning from either of those Places: But since they have discover'd a nearer and easier Passage by the Ouabache and Ohio, the Sources of both which Rivers, are at a small Distance from the Lake Erie, or some Rivers which enter into it.

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

When you are ascended about 40 Leagues more; then on the East-side, falls into the Meschacebe, the River Misconsin. This is much of the same Nature with that of the Alinoucks, whether you consider its Breadth, Depth and Course; as also the Pleasantness, and Fertility of the Country, adjacent unto all its Branches. After you have row'd or sail'd up it 60 Miles, joyns with it, the River of the Kikapouz, which is also Navigable, and comes a great Way from the North-East. Eighty Miles further, almost directly East, there is a ready Communication,
cation, by a Carriage of 2 Leagues, with the River of Missocoaqui, which hath a quite contrary Course, running to the North-East, and empties itself, after a Passage of 150 Miles from the Land Carriage, into the great Bay of the Poutetoquetamis, or the Pumas, which joyns, on the North-West, with the great Lake of the Alinouecks. This River and Bay I shall have Occasion to mention, when I come to describe the vast Lakes, or Seas of Fresh-Water, which are to the East of the Meshaæbe.

Forty Leagues higher, on the same Side, is the fair large River Mitchoayva, which is the same the Barrou le Hontan, calls the long River, and gives a very particular Description thereof, having navigated it almost to its Heads. It has a Course of above 500 Miles, and the Southern Rivers, of which it is compos'd, are near the Northern Heads of the River of the Messourites, both taking their Original from the Mountains, which divide this Country, from that which leads to the South Seas. Several Rivers proceed from the other side of the Mountains, which are easily pass'd in less than one Day, and fall into the same Lake abovemention'd, which discharges itself by a great River into the aforesaid Sea. As you ascend this River from the Meshaæbe, you meet with the Nations Eckoro's, Essanspe, Gnasitaries, who have each many Towns, and very populous. And the said Baron acquaints us, from very good Information,
mation, That beyond these Hills, are Two or Three Mighty Nations, under Potent Kings, abundantly more civiliz'd, numerous, and warlike, than their Neighbours, differing greatly in Customs, Buildings, and Government, from all the other Natives of this Northern Continent: That they are clothed, and build Houses, and Ships, like Europeans, having many of great Bigness, in length 120 or 130 Foot, and carry from 2, to 300 Men, which navigate the great Lake, and it is thought the adjacent Parts of the Ocean. And Herrera, Gomara, and some other Spanish Historiographers assert, that the Spaniards saw, upon that Coast, such Ships, which they apprehended, came from Japan or China.

A little higher up is the River Chabadeba, above which the Meschacebe makes a fine Lake, 20 Miles long, and 8 or 10 broad. Nine or 10 Miles above that Lake, on the East-side, is a large fair River call'd the River of Tortoises, after you have entered a little Way, which leads far into the Country to the North-East, and is navigable by the greatest Boats 40 Miles. About the same Distance further up, the Meschacebe is precipitated from the Rocks about 50 Foot, but is so far Navigable by considerable Ships, as also beyond, excepting another Fall 80 or 90 Miles higher, by large Vessels unto its Sources, which are in the Country of the Sieux, not at a very great Distance
flance from Hudson's Bay. There are many other smaller Rivers which fall into the Meschacebe, on both Sides of it, but being of little Note, and the Description of them of small Consequence, I have pass'd them over in Silence.

CHAP. II.

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

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

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

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

Below these on the same River, are the Ullibalies, or as some, the Olibahalies and according to the French the Allibamous: And below them the Tallifes, who dwell upon a fair River which enters that of Coza from the East, thence to the once great Province of Tasculuza, almost destroy’d by Ferdinand de Soto; but the chief City Mouvilla, which
the English call Maubela, and the French Mobile, is yet in Being, tho' far short of its former Grandeur. About 100 Miles from hence, it enters the Gulph of Mexico, being first increas'd, as by many small Rivers and Rivulets, so by the fair River of the Chata-s, which is made by a Collection of several other little Streams and Rivers, and which at length form a fine River that would seem considerable, if it were not obscur'd by the great River in which it is lost. This mighty Nation of the Chata-s consisting of near 3000 Fighting Men, live chiefly about the Middle of the River, and is not far from the Chica-s, whom I mention'd to inhabit 30 or 40 Towns, in the Description of the Cas-que or Cusates River, and speak the same Language. And to the East between them and the Coza-s, are the Beca-s or Abe-cae-s, who have 13 Towns, and dwell upon divers small Rivers, which run into the Cou-sa. It is a very pleasant Country, like that of the Coza, full of Hills and Vallies; their Ground is generally more marly, or fatter than many other Provinces, which are mostly of a lighter Mould. And a little more to the South-West, between the Beca-s and Chata-s, dwell in divers Towns, being 500 Fighting Men, the Ewemalas, upon a fair River of their Name, which coming from the East, mixes with the Coussa. This mighty River enters the Gulph of Mexico, about 15 Leag. to the West of the great Bay of Nassau or Spiritu.
Spirito Santo, or from the N. E. Cape of Mirtle Isle, which is the South Land, between which, and the Continent to the North, is the Entrance of that vast Inlet. The River runs into a Kind of a Lagnue or Bay, which is barred 4 Miles from the Mouth of the River, suppos'd to be occasion'd, as the Mischacbe, in long Process of Time, by the Silt or Sediment of the Water, this being almost as muddy, coming, for the most Part, thro' a rich Clay or Marle; so that at the Barr, when it is Low-Water (and it flows little there; excepting the South Wind drive in a great Sea) there is not above 14 or 15 Foot; but the Mouth, being some Miles Broad, and our People not having Leisure to examine nicely, perhaps there may be found deeper Places upon other Parts of the Barr; but so soon as you are over it, there is a most noble Harbour, very large, from 4 to 6 Fathom Depth. Near the Mouth of this River the French have lately made a new Settlement, call'd Fort Louis, which is the usual Residence of the Chief Governor of Louisiana, who is nevertheless subordinate to him of Canada. In this Fort are some Companies of Soldiers, and from thence Detachments are sent to secure the several Stations, they have amongst the Indians in the Inland Parts.

As the Ulibalys or Allibamous, Chicazas, and Chattaes, are the most populous and Potent Nations upon and between this River and the
the Meschacahe, the English for several Years resided peaceably amongst, carry'd on a considerable Trade with, and were as friends kindly entertain'd by them, till about the Year 1715. by the Intrigues and Practices of the French, they were either murther'd, or oblig'd to retire, and make Room for those new Intruders, who have since unjustly possess'd and fortify'd the very same Stations, in order to keep the Natives in Awe and Subjection, and to cut off the Communication of the English Traders with the Indians thereabouts, and as far as, and beyond the Meschacahe; whereby they have secur'd to themselves an extenlive and profitable Trade of above 500 Miles, which the Subjects of Great Britain were a few Years ago the Sole Masters of.

Besides the French Settlement abovemention'd on the Continent, they have another small Town and Fort in the Ille Dauphine, formerly call'd Slaughter Island, from a great Number of Mens Bones found there on its first Discovery, the Remains, as is laid, of a bloody Battle fought between two Nations of Indians. This Island lies about 9 Leag. South of Fort Louis, and 14 Leag. West of Pensacola. It is inhabited and forfify'd only on Account of its Harbour, it being the first Place the French Shipping usually touch at in their Voyage from France. The Distance between this River, and that of Palache or Spirito Santo to the East,
East, is about 190 Miles. The Coast between them is very deep and bold, contrary to all former Maps; for those sent upon Discovery founded several Times every Day and found it so, as by the Journals will appear.

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

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

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

The Bay of Nassau or Spiritto Santo is made by Four Islands, which run almost due South, a little inclining to the West. The most Northerly, between which and the Main is the Entrance of the Bay, being 8 Leagues long, our People call'd Mirtle-Island, from the great Quantity of that Tree or Shrub, which grows there, where digging they found excellent good Water very plentifully. This Island in some Places is very narrow. Whether it be the same the French call Isle aux Vaissaeux, or Ships Island, I can't tell, but its Situation, Distance from Isle Duaphine, or Slaughter Island, and its Commodiousness for sheltering Ships from the Wind, creates a Probability of its being so. The Bay is 15 Miles broad, from Mirtle Island to a Row of
of Islands, which run Parallel with the Main, and another Bay or Lagune between them, within which They did not go. These Islands stretch Southward 50 or 60 Miles, as far as one of the smaller Mouths of the Meschacebe, and doubtless there must be very good Harbours, being defended from the Sea and Winds by a double Row of Islands, and having probably good Depths. Our People visited only the most Northerly, which they nam'd Rose-Island, a most fragrant Smell coming from it 3 Leagues off, which exceeded all Perfumes; it is about 16 Miles long, and 2 Leagues or more from the Northern or Western Main. Between this and Mirtle-Island, the Depths of Water were 4, 5, 6, 5, 4 Fathom. Rose-Island is a brave Island, and full of Wood. They found it somewhat difficult to go down the Bay between the Islands, meeting with some Shoals, where they had not much above 2 Fathom Water. They turn'd round Mirtle-Island into the Main-Sea, and coasted the East-side, which is very bold. Over against Mirtle-Island to the North, about 5 Leagues distance, on the Main-Land, is a high Point of Woods, where is the Entrance of Little Meschacebe, or the East Branch which I mention'd in my Description of the great River. And about 15 Leagues to the North East of this Branch of the Meschacebe, is the Bay of Bilocaby, which is, within a fair Harbour, with a small River falling into or near
near it, call'd Passagoula, bordering on which and the aforesaid Bay, is a fine Country, but on the Barr there is not above 7 or 8 Foot Water. It was on the Continent lying, I think, on the Easterly Part of this Bay, that Monsieur d'Iberville in the Beginning of the Year 1700. built a small Sconce, and left therein about Forty Men well provided with Necelaries. He afterwards return'd twice to France for further Reinforcements, but on his Third Voyage back to Bisocoh he died. The French being about that Time hotly engag'd in a War with the English and their Confederates in Europe, this and another small Settlement, they had thereabouts, were deserted, for Want of timely and necessary Supplies.

Our Ship pass'd on the East-side of Mistle-Island, which is 24 Miles long, and Three other Islands, there being Openings between a Mile or 2 over. The Fourth and Last Island, is the broadest and highest, and a good Mark to find the Meschacebe. These Islands lie all together in a direct Line South and by West, East and by North, at least 50 Miles, and have all along, 2 Leagues off, from 5 to 9 Fathom Water. When you come to the Fourth Isle you must be cautious, the Sounding being uncertain; for some Points of Sand stretch out into the Sea 3 Leagues, and varies the Depths from 9 Fathoms to 4, then 8, 9, all at once. Between
tween this Island and the Main, is a Passage 2 Leagues broad, which leads into the great Bay from which they came. The Length of the Bay from North to South is one entire Degree. They went divers Leagues up it, and found deep Water; but afterwards it Shoaling, they came down South, and doubled the Cape, where the most Eastern of the Three great Branches of the Meschacobe enter'd the Sea, which, with the Two others to the West, I described before, when I gave an Account of the Mouths of that River.

Altho' the Latitude and Longitude of the Mouths of the Meschacobe were perfectly known, yet it is almost impossible, in the Common Way of Sailing to come at them; for if you go never so little to the South, you will be driven by a very strong Current to the South-West 2 Miles an Hour, till you come to the Bottom or West-End of the Gulph of Mexico; to prevent which you must make the Main of Florida in about 30 Degrees of Latitude. The Land is so very low you can scarcely see it, at 4 Leagues distance, where there is 45 and 50 Fathom, but 10 Leagues off, there's no Ground at 100 Fathom. Pensicola is the most convenient Place to fall in withall; and to be sure of that, your best Way is to make the Tortuga Islands, which are Seven, and but few Leagues distance to the N. W. from the Cape of Florida, and the little Islands which
which lie before it, call'd Los Martyres. The Tortuga Islands lie between the Latitude of 24 Degrees, and from 35 to 50 Minutes. They are not in a Round, as commonly represented in Charts, but bear almost N. and South. If you come there in the Months of April, May, or the Beginning of June, you will find great Numbers of Turtle, which are then in good Plight, extraordinary good Food both fresh and salted, and a wholesome Change of Diet for Seamen; afterwards they will not well take Salt, decaying and running into a Gelly or Water, and before July is expir'd quite leave the Islands 'till the next Year. The Course from the Tortuga Islands to Pensicola, is N. 44 W. distance 158 Leagues, the Shore bold, bearing East and West. Nine Leagues from the Land you will have 33 Fathom Water, but if you make the River of the Cozas or Cousfas which is 167 Leagues, and a very remarkable Place, being a spacious large Opening, having a small sandy Isle in the Middle, you'll find the Land stretch East and West, and within about 18 Leagues you will fall in with Mirtle-Island, which, with the Main, makes the Entrance into the great Bay of Spirito Santo; in which Isle, as I said before, is very good fresh Water. This with Five or Six other low Isles, run in a Range 14 Leagues, and S. W. from them, about 5 Leagues, are high Woods: Stand over for the South Part of
of these Woods, until you come to 4 Fathom, there cast your Anchor, and send your Boat to a low Point along the Shore to the Southward. In 5 Foot Water you will find a small Branch of the River; row up it, the Current, will carry you to the Barr, where you may take your Marks for the Entrance into it. Perhaps some Times the Waters may be so low that you cannot pass this Channel: In Case this should happen (which I suppose it seldom or never doth) then run by the Soundings of the Shore, in 5 or 6 Foot Water, and keep that Depth till you come to the Pitch of the East Cape, where you will find the Easterly Branch in 14 or 15 Foot Water: Then row up, take your Marks, return, and place two Buoys, and you may carry your Ship in to the River very safely, as you may perceive by the Draught. The same or like Caution must be us'd, for entering into either of the other Mouths, to keep near the Shore, and by anchoring stop the Tide of Ebb. There is a Bay, which our Men in the Ship, call'd Salt-Water Bay; They who went to the Head of it, Fresh-Water-Bay; a seeming Contradiction, but thus easily reconcil'd. This Bay lies between the East and Middle great Branch of the River: The great Branches bring down so considerable a Quantity of Water, at the Ebb, with a strong Current, that then the fresh Water enters the Sea 2 or 3 Leagues, and
and between them the Sea enters this Bay, not mixing with the Waters of the Rivers, which are 10 Miles distant; so that Ships, who anchor at the lower End of the Bay, find the Waters Salt; but there is a Creek, at the N. W. End of the Bay, which comes out of the Middle Branch, and a little before it enters the Bay is divided. This Creek hath from 8 Foot at the shallowest to 9, 10 and 11 Foot Water, by which they enter'd, out of Salt-Water Bay, into the River.

CHA P. III.

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

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

When you are pass'd the Third or Westerly Branch of the Meschacebe, there presents it'self a fair Bay going to the North, into which empties themselves two of the smaller Branches of the great River, as may be discern'd in the Chart. This Bay is between 20 and 30 Miles deep, and very bold to the East, having from the Entrance unto the Bottom, from 25 to 6 Fathom; but is not in those Depths, above 7 or 8 Miles broad, a Sand running from the Main 30 Miles South into the Sea, upon which there is not above 3 Fathom, which yet our Ship pass'd, going and returning. At the North East End of the Bay, the great River runs Parallel with it for some Miles, from a Mile to a Mile and a Half distance from it, and two fair, large deep Creeks enter it, almost in the Middle, out of the Westerly great Branch of the River. Having pass'd this Shoal to the Main, the Land runs almost due East and West, having a bold Coast, for a 100 Miles until you come to a great Shoal, where there is not above 2 or 3 Fathom Water, with several Breakers. Our People sail'd 62 Leag. on the S. side of this great Shoal, always out of the sight of Land, therefore
therefore knew not the Breadth: They kept near the Latitude of 29 Degrees, the Depths generally as follows, 7, 8, 9, 8, 7, 6 Fathom: At length they came to the Bottom of the Bay or Gulph, from whence they return'd unto the Westerly Branch of the Meschacebe.

From the River Meschacebe unto the Bottom of the Bay are innumerable fine small Rivers, very pleasant: Great Store of Buffaloes or wild Kine frequent them to the very Sea-side, as also Deer of divers Sorts, wild Turkies, and many other large Water and Sea-Fowl; the Coast abounds with good Fish; but I cannot learn there are above Four very large Rivers, and of long Course.

The first and greatest is that of the Quo-noatinnos, or of the Coenis, a great and populous Nation, who dwell in Forty or Fifty Villages upon the Middle of this River, and others which run into it. They are about five Days Journey distant from the Habitations of the Spaniards and near 200 Miles from the Sea, into which the River empties itself, about 80 Leagues to the West of the Meschacebe; it is broad, deep, and Navigable almost to its Heads, which chiefly proceed from the Ridge of Hills that separate this Province from New Mexico: And its North-West Branches, approach near the South-West Branches of the River of the Houmas. There dwell upon it, more to-
wards its Mouth, divers other Nations, whose Names are unknown, excepting the Tarahas, Tycappans, Paloguessens and Palonnas: All these Nations have good Horses.

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

Between this and the aforesaid River of Quonoatinnos or Coenis, lies the Bay of St. Bernard, call'd by Monsieur de la Salle, the Bay of St. Louis, and a River that falls into it he nam'd the River of Vaches. In the Year 1685, he built there a Fort (after he had purposely, as it is said, overshot the Mouth of the River Meschacebe) having form'd a Design from thence to visit the Mines of St. Barbe in New Biscay, which were not much, above 300 Miles distant. But one of his Vessels returning to France, and the other Three being lost with great Part of his Stores, Ammunition and Provisions; withal failing in his Attempt to engage the Indians in his Party and Interest, who, instead of Friends, prov'd his mortal Enemies, continually sculking about his infant Settlement, and destroying many of his People, he was oblig'd to desist from that Enterprize. He afterwards with Twenty chosen Men went by
by Land in search of the River Meschacebe, in which Attempt he lost his Life, being barbarously murder’d by some of his own Followers. This Fort was soon after taken and destroy’d by the Spaniards and Indians, all the French remaining therein, being either kill’d or made Prisoners.

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

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

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

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

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

Think it not inexpedient to give an Account of the great Seas or Lakes of fresh Water, which are to the North of this Country, on the East side of the Meschacebe, which though not in the Bounds
Bounds of this Province, may prove very beneficial, both to the Inhabitants of this and our Colonies of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, who are not very remote from some of them, and may have an easy Access thereunto, and consequently by Navigation with those that are more remote, they having all Communication with each other, as may be presently discern'd by the Map.

The Seas or Lakes are Five. First the superior Lake beforemention'd, it being of almost Northerly, and is call'd by most of the Savages, the Lake of the Nadouessons, the greatest and most valiant Nation of the North, divided into several Tribes, who go by divers Names. This Lake is esteem'd at least 150 Leagues in Length, 60 Leagues in Breadth, and 500 in Circumference. The South side, which we reckon its length is all along situated in very near 48 Degrees of Latitude from the East End to the West. The North side where it is broadest, is in about 51 Deg. It is all over Navigable, hath some Isles; but one especially call'd Minong above 60 Miles in Compass, wherein, both Indians and French affirm, is a great Mine of very pure Copper, which from the Oar, affords without any Preparation besides melting, above 3 Fifths fine Metal. It is very remarkable of this Sea, that on all the South side upon the Shore, it is not above 4 or 5 Fathom deep, and gradually increases as...
you pass over to the North, until you cannot find Bottom with 150 Fathom of Line. It is most wonderfully stored with admirable Fish, and the Land about it with Deer and Elk, or Moose, especially the North side. With this latter and some Islands, the French drive a considerable Trade among the Natives, for Skins and Furrs; and of late Years have intercepted a great Part of the more remote Indians, who us’d formerly to Traffick with the English, in Hudson’s Bay, at Port Nelson and New Severn. This Lake or Sea is made up of innumerable small Rivers and Rivulets, and Three large Rivers, all on the North side of the Lake, entering at the N. E. End thereof, whose Names are Lemipissaki, Michipiketon and Nemipigon, which last proceeds out of a Lake, of the same Name, full of Islands; at the upper End whereof, enters a River, which comes from the North, and hath its Origine from divers small Lakes and Marshes: The Lake of Nemipigon is above 200 Miles in Compass. The Barron le Hontan is certainly mistaken about the Original of this River, and makes it vastly bigger than it is; he accounts it the Head of the great River of Canada or St. Laurence, and to come out of the Lake of the Assenipouvals; but I have been inform’d by a Person who liv’d two Years in those Parts, and had often been upon these two Lakes, that the Lake of the Assenipouvals (for that is the true Name) which
is considerable to the N. W. and as the Indians often assur’d, was the biggest Lake in all this Northern Continent, had no Communication with that of Nemipigon. The N. W. of this Lake Superior or of the Nadouessons, is not above 30 Leagues in a streight Line from the Lake of Nemipigon; but the Communication by Land is difficult, by Reason the Earth abounds with Bogs and Marshes.

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

This Lake is much of the Figure of an æquilateral Triangle, whose Bassis is to the North. It abounds with divers Sorts of excellent Fish, great and small, especially a large Fish nam’d Affinendo, of the Bigness of Newfoundland Codd. This Fish is the Manna of most of the Nations which inhabit about the Lake, being half their Subsistence. And Europeans of all Nations, who have eaten thereof, agree, there is not in Seas or Rivers, a better tafted, more wholesome Fish, and the Numbers are such as of Codd on the Bank of Newfoundland, and never to be lessen’d.
Besides these, there is Abundance of good Sturgeons, Salmons or Salmon Trouts, weighing from Twenty to Fifty Pounds, large Carps, and many other Kinds of Fish, small and great, not inferior to any in Europe. The Inhabitants almost round this Lake are mostly destroy'd by the Irocois, except a small Remnant of Two or Three Nations, who have, with the Help of the French, erected a strong Fort, near another built by that Nation for a Refuge to their Allies and Traders, when the Irocois happen to invade these, or the adjacent Parts. This Lake hath many Islands, especially on the North side, where the greatest Fishery is for the Assihendo, but none at Maintoualin, which is 20 Leagues long and 10 broad, lying directly over against the Continent, from which it is only 6 or 7 Leagues distant.

The North-side of the Country bordering upon this Lake, is not so pleasant in most Places as the South, East and West; but to make amends, it abounds with all Sorts of Skins and Furrs, and hath these great Conveniences, that by the River of the Nepiferini, there is a Communication with all the French of Canada, and many Nations bordering thereupon; for ascending this River, you enter into a large Lake of the same Name, which is made by divers small, and one large River coming far from the North-West. Near this Lake, passeth the great
gret River of the Outouacks, once a great Nation, but now almost extirpated by the aforesaid Irocoi, which after a Course of 100 Leag. brings you to the Island and City of Montreal, the next for Bigness and Strength to Quebec, the Capital of Canada, and there joins with the great River of St. Laurence; from the Juncture of those Two Rivers to Quebec, is 60 Leagues. Both Sides of the River are inhabited all the Way in Plantations very little remote from each other; besides Two or Three small Towns and Fortifications. Such another Communication there is, though much more easy, of which I shall discourse at large, when I come to describe the lovely Peninsula of Erie.

Towards the lower End of the South-West Continent, is the large and fair Bay of Sakinam, which is about Fifty Miles deep and 18 wide, and in the Middle of the Opening are Two Isles very advantageously situated, for sheltering Boats or other Vessels, that happen to be surpriz'd with a Storm; there being no other Harbour within divers Leagues. Into the Bottom of this Bay empties itself, after a Course of 60 Leagues, a very still quiet Stream, excepting Three small Falls, pass'd easily and without the leaft Danger. On this River and the Branches thereof, is one of the greatest Beavour Huntings in America. Twenty Leagues from this Bay to the South-East, this
this Lake, which is above 400 Leagues in Circumference, empties itself into the Lake Erie by a Channel, which I shall describe, when I have given an Account of the Lake of the Illinouecks, which is to the West of Karegnondi, and communicates therewith, towards the N. W. End, by a Streight, 9 or 10 Miles long, and 3 or 4 broad. The Breadth of it on the North Coast, is 40 Leag. but it increases gradually in Breadth, till you come to the Bottom of the Bay. The North-side is in the Latitude of 46 and 30 Minutes; the South in almost 43 Degrees. Forty Leagues from the Entrance due West, it makes the great Bay of the Poutouatamis, a Nation who inhabit a large Country upon, and to the South of this Bay, which is 8 Leagues broad, and 30 Leagues deep, South and by West, the Entrance being full of Islands. And into the Bottom comes the fair River Missouaquii, after a Course of 200 Miles. This River is remarkable upon divers Accounts: First when you are ascended it 50 Leagues, there is a Carriage of a little above a League and a half; afterwards you meet with the lovely River Mesconsing, which carries you down into the Meschacebe, as I before declar'd. Next upon this River especially near the Carriage, is a Country famous for Beavour Hunting like that of Sakinam. You must know, that most Parts of North-America have Beavours; you shall scarce meet with
with a Lake, where there are not some of their Dams and Hutts. But these two Places I have mention'd, and others I shall speak of hereafter, are Countries 40 or 50 Miles long, abounding with small Rivers and Rivulets, wherewith they make their Dams or Cawfways; and consequently small Lakes, seated opportunely for Wood to build, and produces plentifully such Plants and young Trees, upon which they mostly subsist. This is chiefly posses'd by the industrious and va
liant Nation of the Outogamis. Thirdly, This River and others entering thereinto, abound in that Corn call'd Malomin, which grows in the Water in marshy wet Places, as Rice in the Indies, Turkey and Carolina, &c: But much more like our Oats, only longer, bigger, and better, than either that, or Indian Corn, and is the chief Food of many Nations hereabouts and elsewhere. The Nations who dwell on this River, are Outoga-
mis, Malominis, Nikic, Oualeanicou, Sacky, and the Poutouatamis beforemention'd.

On the East-side of this Lake, about 20 Leagues from the Streight by which it en-
ters Karegnondi, is a Bay call'd Bear Bay, and a River of the same Name, because of great Numbers of those Animals, who haunt those Parts. This River comes out of a Ridge of Hills near 100 Leagues long, be-
ginning almost at the North End of this Peninsula, out of which flow abundance of small Rivers; those, whose Course is to the
the East, empty themselves into the Lake Karegondi. Tho\'se to the West, into that of the Alinouecks. The Top of this Ridge of Hills is flat, from whence there is a delicious Prospect into both Lakes, and level as a Taraffe-Walk. There is a great Beaver Hunting, like those I formerly mention'd, upon Bear River, which hath a Course of 40 or 50 Leagues. On the West-side of the Lake, before you come to the Bottom, is a Harbour capable of small Ships; and there enters into it a small River, which at 2 Leagues distance, approaches the River Checagou, the North Branch of the River of the Allinouecks, which is, from the main Branch of the said River 50 Miles. Near the Bottom of the Bay on the East-side, is the fair River of the Miamihas (so call'd because upon it lives Part of a Nation bearing the same Name) which in its Passage comes within 2 Leagues of the great Easterly Branch of the River of the Allinouecks, and its Springs are very near the Heads of some Rivers which enter the Ouabachi. Mon\'fieur de la Salle on his first Arrival in this River, which was about the Year 1679, finding it admirably well situated for Trade, and the Country surrounding it extremely pleasant and fertile, artfully gain\'d the Permission of the Natives to build a Fort there-\'in, under the specious Pretence of protecting them from the In\'ults of the English and Irocoi\', whom he represented as cruel and treache-
treacherous Enemies, continually plotting the Destruction of them, and all the Indians round about. In this Fort was formerly a great Magazine and Storehouse for all Sorts of European Goods, and hither the Traders and Savages continually resorted to purchase them. It commanded the Entrance into the Lake, and kept all the Neighbouring Indians in Awe and Subjection. Nations to the West of this Lake, besides the beforementioned, are Part of the Outogamis, Mascoutens and Kikpouz; then the Ainoves, the Castaschia, and a little to the South-West of the Bottom of this Lake, and more to the North, the Anthontans, and Part of the Mascoutens, near the River Miscoings. The Countries surrounding this Lake, especially towards the South, are very charming to the Eye, the Meadows, Fruit-Trees and Forests, together with the Fowls, wild Beasts, &c. affording most Things necessary for the Support and Comfort of Life, besides Indian Corn, with which the Natives abound; and European Fruits, Grains, and all other useful Vegetables, by Reason of the Goodness of the Soil, and Mildness of the Climate, would certainly thrive there, as well as in their Native Countries. But above all, the South Parts of the Countries bordering on this Lake, seem naturally dispos'd to produce admirable Vines, which being duly cultivated, excellent Wines might be made of the Fruits thereof; they growing naturally
in vast Numbers of divers Sorts, some ramping up to the Tops of the highest Trees; others running upon the Ground: The Grapes are some very small, others wonderfully large, big as Damsons, and many of a Middle Size, of divers Colours and Tastes; they are all good to eat, only some, which otherwise promise very well, have great Stones or Kernels and tough Skins, which certainly would be remedied by due Culture. But of the worst doubtless good Brandy might be made, were there Artists and convenient Vessels for pressing, fermenting and distilling.

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

But its Time we should return to the Lake Keregmondii, which empties itself into the Lake Erie, by a Channel 30 Leagues long, and where narrowest is a small Lake, called by the Indians, O'seka, 10 Leag. long and 7 or 8 over, being of an Oval Figure. In this Lake and Channel, are divers small Islands, exceedingly pleasant and fruitful, in which, and all the Country, on both Sides of them, are great Quantities of Beasts and Fowl, as Deer of several Kinds, wild Turkeys, Pheasants, and a large excellent Fowl, which they call Dindo's. The Lake Erie is about 250 Leagues long, and almost equally 40 broad. Eight Leagues from its Mouth are Eight or Ten Islands, most of them small; One in the Middle is 5 or 6 Miles in Circumference, and all very agreeable. Near the Mouth on the West-side, is a large Harbour for Ships, defended from most Winds, made like our Downs by a great Bank of Sand; tho' Winds seldom infest this Lake, in Respect of the others; where sometimes they Rage as in the Main Ocean, so that it may be deservedly call'd the Pacifick Lake. And if we may give Credit to the Relations of the English who have long frequented it, and unanimously agree herein, there is not a more pleasant Lake, or Country surrounding
rounding it in the Universe. It is not indeed so deep as the others, yet is in all Places Navigable by the greatest Ships, there being seldom less then 10 or 12 Fathom Water. The Land round about it is perfectly level, abounding with Trees, both for Timber and Fruit, so happily plac'd that One would be apt to apprehend it to be a Work of great Art, and contriv'd to declare the Grandeur and Magnificence of some mighty Emperor, and not of Nature. Abundance of small pretty Rivers, discharge themselves thereinto, amongst which are Four very considerable and remarkable. One about 10 Leagues from the Entrance of the Canal, in the Bottom of the West End of the Lake, that hath a Course of 60 Leagues, and its Head very near the River of the Miamihas, which runs into the S. E. Side of the Lake of the Illinouecks, by Means whereof there is a short and easy Communication therewith, which by Water is above 600 Miles.

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

At the S. E. End of the Lake there is a Third River which has its Rise very near the great Susquehannah River, which waters Part of Pensilvania, and afterwards empties itself into the North-End of the Bay of Chefe-
Chefepeak in Maryland. And 20 Leagues S. Wetterly is another fair River which comes near 50 Leagues out of the Country; from whose Head, which issues from a Lake, is but a short Cutt to the River Hobio, from whence to a Branch of the aforesaid Susquehannah River is about 1 League.

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

At the North-East End of this Lake is another Canal 40 Miles long, and in most Places a League broad, call'd by the Natives Niagara, having a delicate level, beautiful, fertile Country on each Side of it; but being pass'd about two Thirds of the Way, it is straiten'd by mighty Rocks, and precipitates itself several Hundred Feet, being the greatest Catarack, that hath ever yet come unto our Knowledge, in the whole World. This lying within five or six Days Journey of Albany and Schenecteda, (two remarkable Towns and Fortifications of New-York)
York) and adjacent unto our Confederates or Subjects the five Nations, (by the French call'd Irocois) especially the Sonnontovans (by some nam'd Senecaes) the most populous of the Five. I have receiv'd an Account from divers Persons, who have with great Attention and Curiosity view'd it, suitting very well with the Description Hennepin gives thereof, who had been there several Times. The Noise of such a Multitude of Waters falling from so great a Height, is so extraordinary, that altho' the Country is very pleasant, level and fruitful below the Fall, yet the Sonnontovans were not able to bear it, but were forc'd to remove and settle 2 Leagues lower. I have had it from very credible People, that when the Wind sets due South, they have heard it distinctly above 30 Miles. The River, as may be easily imagin'd, below this Cataract, is very rapid, for the Space of 3 or 4 Miles; then for 6 or 8, is more placid and navigable, until it enters the Lake Ontario, which is 80 Leagues long, and in the Middle 25 or 30 broad, being of an Oval Figure. The Name of this Lake in the Irocois Language (that Nation bordering upon it to the South) signifies the pleasant or beautiful Lake, as it may be deservedly stil'd; the Country round it being very champain, fertil, and every 2 or 3 Miles water'd with fine Rivulets: It has, on the South-side three fair Rivers; that next the Fall coming out of the Coun-
try of the Sonnontovans, the Middle one from the Onontages, and its Origin from a Lake, within a League of their Capital Town Onontague, made up of many little Rivers and Rivulets, being 40 Miles in Circumference, abounding with Fish of divers Sorts with some Salt-springs entering into it. After the River hath pass'd a Mile from the Lake, it receives another coming from the West out of the Province of the Oneiouks, who are Neighbours to the Sonnon-
tovans; in whose Country the Head of this River springs. About 10 Miles lower it is increas'd by a fair deep River, which comes from the East, out of the Country of the Oneiouks, one of the five Nations, situated between the Onontages and the Mohacks, who dwell in Three Towns on a fair River, which runs, after a Course of 100 Miles, into Hudson's River near Albany. The Ri-
er of the Onontagues, enters the Lake On-
tario 50 Miles from the little Lake whence it derives its Origin.

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

About the same Distance likewise to the East, the Lake forms a great River, which the French call the River of the Irecois, but the Natives Kanadari, which for the Space of 60 Miles is very broad, full of fine Islands, and runs quietly; then is interrupt-
ed in its Course by divers Falls successively; some very deep and long, for above 100 Miles, until it meets with the great River of the Outouacks, at the End of the Island and City of Montreal, and together with that makes the River of Canada or St. Laurence, so nam'd by the French, because discover'd on the Day dedicated to his Memorial.

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

The Nation of the Irocois, as they are call'd by the French, for what Reason I could never learn, who inhabit the South-part of the Country are still'd by the English, the five Nations, being so many, distinct in Name, and Habitations, from each other; but leaguer'd by a most strict Confederacy, like the Cantons of Switzerland, which they frequently in a very solemn manner renew; especially since the French grew powerful in their Neighbourhood. They have always been an excellent and useful Barrier between us and them, being ready
ready, on all Occasions, upon the most slender Invitations, and the least Assistance, to molest and invade them, unto whom, they are the most irreconcilable Enemies, and I think upon good Grounds; although the French say the hardest Things imaginable against them; but I believe unto any impartial Judges, they will appear more blameable themselves. The Original of this Enmity proceeded from the French, who, about 100 Years since, settled at the Place, now their Capital, call'd Quebec. The Iroois knowing of the French little Habitation (where were not above Forty Men) came according to their usual Manner, being about 200 of their prime Youth, under an esteem'd Captain to war against the Algonquins, then a very populous Nation; and to shew their Contempt of them, made a Fort on the South-side of the River, before they who dwelt on the North-side could gather into a Body, Their Habitations or Villages being somewhat remote from each other: But having drawn their Forces together in great Numbers, they attack'd the Iroois, who always valiantly repuls'd them, with great Losses to their Enemies and little unto themselves. Whereupon the Algonkins had recourse unto the French, desiring they would assist them with their Thunder and Lightning darting Engines. They readily comply'd, and did such Execution with their Guns, (which being
ing altogether new and very surprizing or rather astonishing) that the Irocois were discomfited, not above Two or Three escaping to give an Account thereof to their own Countrymen, who by Tradition have propagated the Story to Posterity; which may, in some Measure, excuse the irreconcilable Enmity, this Nation hath conceiv'd against the French, between whom there have been formerly almost constant Wars, accompanied with various Events: The French with their Allies endeavouring to extirpate them, who have hitherto bravely defended themselves; the English for their Furs supplying them with Ammunition, and during Time of War with the French, powerfully assisting them. They have been a very useful Barrier, and without their help New York, and probably other Neighbouring Provinces, had long since been possess'd by the French, having been very slenderly aided from England.

The French in all their Writings concerning Canada, make many tragical Relations of, and Exclamations against the barbarous Cruelties of this Nation exercis'd upon them, and the Indians their Allies; but seldom tell us that the very same Things are practis'd by themselves and their Indians against the Irocois, and often during Time of Peace. For when the Irocois or five Nations, as we call them, were abandon'd by Order of King Charles II. towards the latter End of his Reign, and during the whole Reign of K. James,
James, and obnoxious unto the Refentments of the French, (The English being strictly forbidden any ways to assist them) They were under a Necessity of making a very disadvantageous Peace, which how perfidioufly it was broken, may be seen at large in that faithful and judicious History of the Baron de Hontan. And had it not been for the Revolution in England, the Irocois had been totally destroy'd, or subjected unto the French, which, as I hinted before in the Preface, would have been of dreadful Consequence to divers of our English Colonies, on the Continent. 'Tis true, the Irocois have extirpated or subjected several Nations of Indians round about them; but it hath been either because they were in Confederacy with their Enemies, destroy'd their Country, murther'd their People, hinder'd them in their Beaver Hunting (without which they could not subsist) or furnish'd their Enemies with Furrs, which occasion'd the increasing the Numbers of the French from France, and consequently threatned them with utter Ruin, when Canada shall be more populated from Europe. So that certainly the Measures they take for their own Preservation and Security, are more innocent, and excusable, than those have been by the French, Forty Years last past, exercis'd in Europe, whose Wars have according to a modest Calculation, occasion'd the Death of above Two Millions of their own Country People, and other Europeans.
Europeans, and most unjustly invaded or grievously oppressed their Neighbours; Desire of increasing their Wealth, enlarging their Territories, or advancing the Glory of their Great Monarch, being the chief Causes, tho' some other slender and easily confuted Pretences, have sometimes been alleged.

But to return unto the Irocois whom we call Subjects of the Crown of England, they only title themselves Brethren, Friends, Allies, being a People highly tenacious of their Liberty, and very impatient of the least Incroachments thereon. These five Cantons or Nations, have sold, given, and in a very formal Publick manner, made over and convey'd to the English divers large Countries conquer'd from the Indians, upon the South-side of the great Lakes, as far as the Meschasebe, and the noble, beautiful, fertile Peninsula situate between the Three Middle Lakes: That of the Hurons to the West, Ontario to the East, and Erie to the South; a Country almost as large as England without Wales; admirably feated for Traffick, pleasant, healthful, and fertile, as any Part of North-America; and the Territory to the South is of the same Nature, and Confines with the Borders of our Province of Carolina, which extends to all the North-side of the Gulph of Mexico.
A New and Curious Discovery and Relation of an easy Communication betwixt the River Meschacebe and the South-Sea, which separates America from China, by Means of several large Rivers and Lakes, with a Description of the Coast of the said Sea to the Streights of Uries. As also of a rich and considerable Trade to be carried on from thence to Japan, China and Tartary.

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

About Twelve or Fourteen Years since, I had imparted unto me a Journal from a Gentleman admirably well skill'd in Geography, especially of America, who had made thither divers Voyages from New England, and all our English Plantations in America,
and visited most Parts of the Gulph of Mexico, where he became acquainted with one Captain Coxton a famous Privateer, who was towards the latter End of the Reign of King Charles II. entertain'd in His Majesty's Service: But whether he was disobliged, or that his Genius prompted him to follow his old Trade, having with his Co-partners fitted up a Ship of Twenty-six Guns, He failed to the South-Sea, with a Design to take the Ship, which comes annually from the Manillias or Philippine Islands in the East-Indies to Acapulco, the Chief Port of Mexico; which Ship, as he had been well inform'd, usually made that Part of the Continent, that lies between Japan and America, at a famous Port in 42 Degrees. But when he came to the Head of the Island, or Peninsula of California (it being too soon by some Months for the putting in Execution his intended Design,) roving the Coast, he discover'd a great River in about Degrees North-Latitude, which enter'd a great Lake, near the Mouth whereof he found a very convenient Island, where he staid Two or Three Months to refit himself, happening to have a Man on board, who understood the Language of the Country. The Natives finding he was engag'd in an Expedition against the Spaniards, treated him very kindly, supply'd him very cheerfully with whatsoever he wanted, and he contracted great Friendship with them. He calls
calls them the Nation of Thoya. The Spaniards, as I find in divers of their Expeditions, call it Thoyago, sometimes Tejago. They are often at War with the Spaniards, who have been always repuls'd by them. They bring Thirty or Forty Thousand Men in one Body into the Field. These and Two other Nations Neighbouring, and not much inferior unto them, are accounted the most sensible and civiliz'd Indians in America.

When the Season came fit for their Expedition, they failed West and by South, and happen'd to stop upon some Occasion at an Island call'd Earinda or Carinda, there were Five in all near each other, like the Canary Islands, but lay rounder, and were one with another about 50 or 60 Miles in Compass. The Inhabitants were not shy of them, but supply'd them with Provisions, and brought them Gold to barter for such Commodities of ours as they lik'd, and in Three or Four Days they purchas'd 86 l. Weight of that Metal. The Natives told them they were sorry they had no more, they taking Care to provide only against a certain Time of the Year for Persons, who came from the Sun-setting at a particular Season and bartered divers Commodities with them for Gold. These Traders or Merchants must certainly be Inhabitants of Japan, which I gather from a large Relation in the History of that Island, publish'd by the Dutch, and translated into our Tongue, and makes the Sixth
Sixth Volume of Ogleby's Collections. They therein declare, That they sent from Batavia Two Ships (as they pretended) to discover a Passage from the North-East Part of Japan, round Tartary to Europe; Though, its very probable, they had other Views. These Ships were separated a little East of Japan by a Storm; the Castrilome proceeded, and found the Streight entring into the Gulph of Tartary or Jejfo, and search'd the Coast on the West-side to 49 Degrees; the other Ship the Bleskins having suffer'd much by the Storm, put into the Port of Namboe; near the N. E. End of Japan, not doubting they should be kindly receiv'd, being in League, and having a Free Trade with that Empire; but while they were refitting, they were unexpectedly surpriz'd by the Japanese, sent to Court, and very strictly examin'd, whither they had not been at, or went not to discover the Gold Islands (as they call'd them) to the East, of which Traffick the Emperor is so jealous, that it is Capital for any to go thither except by his Permission, or to declare to others the Distance and Situation thereof; and had not the Dutch given uncontrollable Evidence, that they had not been, nor were they going thither, but only upon the beforementioned Discovery, they had been all executed.

There are upon the Coast between America and Japan divers very large and safe Har-
Harbours, and a very good Climate, the Coast stretching South-West, mostly from 40 to Degrees of North-Latitude. The Seas abound with Fish, and the Land with Fowl and Venison. The Inhabitants are sociable and hospitable. I have a Draught and Journals of all the Coast from America, with those of divers Harbours, until you are within about 100 Leag. of the Streight of Urion, which the Dutch discover'd about Sixty or Seventy Years since, and which is the Entrance of the Sea or Gulph of Tartary, lying 120 Leagues North-East from Namboe, the most Northerly Haven and Promontory of Japan. This Streight, or rather, these Streights (there being Two made by a long Island) are the Inlets into a great Sea or Bay, into which dilimbogues a vast River, on the West-side of it, between 49 and 50 Degrees of North-Latitude, Navigable many Hundred Miles by the biggest Ships, and is made by the Conflux of divers great Rivers, some of which come from the South-West, as Chingola, Hilura, Ola, Sungoro, and their Fountains, near the great Wall of China, and run through the Dominions of the Eastern Tartars, who are now Masters of China. Other Rivers from the North-West proceed from the Territories of the Czar of Muscovy, who hath built divers large and well fortify'd Cities on the Main River of Tamour, and several of its Branches, as Negovim, Nepehou, Albasin, Argun, Nettinskoy, &c. This
This River of Tamour or Amura, hath a Course, from its furthest Fountains, above 1200 Miles, without any Interruption by Cataracts so frequent in all the other great Rivers in Muscovy, as the Oby, Jenisseg or Jeniska, &c. By this River you may Trade with the Inhabitants of Jedfo for Furrs, who have great Store, and those very rich. They inhabit all the Coast on both Sides the Mouth of the River, and a considerable Way up it. You may likewise Traffick with the Muscovites for the same Commodities, who sell them there for a Fourth Part of what they yeild in Muscov or Archangel; these Parts being above 4000 Miles almost due East, from Muscov their Capital City, a most prodigious, tedious and difficult Journey, as appears by divers large and accurate Journals, which have been many Years publish'd in Print. And by means of the Rivers which come from the South-West, you may correspond with the Eastern Tartars, Chinese, and the great rich Kingdom of Tanguth, all now united under one and the same Emperor, being very civiliz'd Nations, and kind to Strangers. To say nothing of the great and rich Peninsula of Corea, which is contiguous to one or two Branches of this River, was once a Province of China, hath the same Manners and Language, and is now Tributary to the present Emperour. This River and its Branches are in a good Clime, it never varying
rying above 2 or 3 Degrees from a due Easterly Course. Three or more Ships may be sent every Year, who may Part at the Streights of the Tartarian Gulph or Sea; one for Yedzo and the River; another for Japan, and a Third for North China to the great City Tunxo, the Port of Pekin, the Capital of that Kingdom, from which it is not above One Days Journey by Land or Water. And there is not a better Commodity, or of which more Profit may be made, than of the Furrs, which are so easily procur’d, and so soon brought unto that Imperial City, where, in the Court and among the Grandees, there is a prodigious Consumption of them, and most extravagant Prices given for them, especially those of the better Sort, tho’ even the meanest come to an extraordinary good Market.

Thus, after a thorough Search and Discovery both by Sea and Land, have I given the Reader a Topographical Description of a Country, the timely Possession and due Improvement whereof by the English may be more beneficial to them, than all the other Colonies they are at present possess’d of: Besides that they will thereby secure forever all the rest of our Plantations upon the Continent of America, which if this Country be by them neglected, and suffer’d to remain in the Hands of any ambitious, Politick and powerful Prince or Potentate, may be distress’d, conquer’d or utterly exterminated.
CHAP. VI.

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

In a new Colony the first Care is to provide Food for their Subsistance. The great Duke of Rhoan, famous for Wisdom and Valour, who hath written so many celebrated Treatises, especially relating to Military Affairs, and Politicks, advances it as a Maxim, That he who will be a great Warrior, must in the first Place make Provision for the Belly; and in the late War with the French, our seasonable and plentiful Supplies of the Soldiers hath not a little contributed to our wonderful Successes,
and both strengthened and animated our Troops, to perform such Acts of Valour, as will be celebrated in Future Ages. The Spaniards tell a pretty, and I think instructive Story, That upon the Discovery of the immense Riches contain'd in the Mountain Potosí in Peru, two Spaniards resorted thither; the one bought Slaves, his'd Servants, Overseers, and found a rich Vein of Silver Oar: The other (Land being then Common in the Neighbourhood) fed Sheep. The Mine Master wanting Wool for the cloathing of his Servants (that Place being much colder than others in the same Latitude) and Food for his Overseers (who could not be satisfied, being Spaniards, with the poor Fare of the Indians and Negroes) bought Flesh and Wool of the Shepherd, and after some few Years the Shepherd grew rich, and the Master-Miner poor. If the Spaniards had further improv'd this Notion, the English, Dutch and French, had not exchang'd so many of their Manufactures for Gold and Silver; so that they are the richest and poorest Nation in the Southern Part of Europe.

And even our own Nation hath not totally escap'd this Misfortune; for how many have I known that carried competent Estates to North America, neglecting Tillage, and breeding Cattle, in a few Years their Servants have been their Equals, and sometimes Superiors; such is the Force of Prudence.
dence and Industry. But as for our Country of Carolana, if Persons, who carry over Effects and Servants, be not sottishly foolish, or supinely negligent, they cannot fail of improving their own Fortunes, and without Injury to themselves, contribute to make others easy, and comparatively happy.

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

Besides, this Country naturally affords another Sort of excellent Corn, which is the most like Oats of any European Grain, but longer and larger; and I have been assured by many very credible Persons, who often, out of Curiosity had divers Ways prepar'd it, that it far exceeds our best Oatmeal. This is not sown and cultivated by the Indians, but grows spontaneously in Marshy Places, in and by the Sides of Rivers, like Reeds or Rushes. The Indians when it is ripe take Handfulls, shake them into their Canows; what escapes them falling into the Water, without any further Trouble, produces the next Years Crop. Rice may be there rais'd in as great Plenty as in Carolina. For Fruits, they have not divers growing in Europe, which were once Strangers to us, and by Art and Industry in some Measure naturaliz'd; but they have others little, if at all Inferior, such as most excellent Limes or wild Lemons, and Prunes, growing in the open Fields without Culture, which they eat plentifully, immediately from the Trees, and keep dry for Winter Provision. Many, who have tast'd both, unanimously affirm, they never did meet with either Sort in Europe comparable
comparable thereunto: And those dry'd will not prove a contemptible Commodity, when we contract Friendship with the Natives, who being directed by us how to gather and order them, would supply us with great Quantities, not only for our own Subsistence and Delight, but even for Exportation. Besides, the Tunas a most delicious Fruit, especially in hot Weather, and also not only agreeable to the Palate, but Salubrious, and as our Europeans call it, when in Maturity, their Cordial Julep.

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

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risht our Infant Colony. But thanks to Almighty God, who hath not only so long, so wonderfully, favour'd the English Nation in their own Island, but takes Care even of them, who some account their Out-cafs, tho' they have the true English Courage, Love to their Country, and contribute, perhaps as much, to its Wealth and Welfare by their Industry, as any equal Number, of their Rank and Quality, they have left behind. But, to put a Period to this Digression, Vines of divers Sorts and Kinds grow naturally in this Country. We have already discover'd and distinguish'd Five or Six Sorts very different from each other; but in such great Plenty, that in a Thousand Places, either upon the Continent, or in the Islands, especially in or near the great Rivers, they make your Journies shorter, by intangling your Legs, it being natural for them to run upon the Ground, unless they meet with Trees, up which they creep, loaded with Clusters of Grapes, of some Sorts, commonly half a Yard, sometimes 2 Foot long. It is true some of these Grapes, for want of Culture, tho' large as Damfons, have great Stones, and a tough Skin; yet they might be easily meliorated by European Skill; tho' as they are, especially Two or Three Sorts of the smaller Kind, are as grateful to the Palate, as most we have in England; but the very worst, duly managed, produces Brandy, hardly inferior to any
in Europe; so that had we Vessels to distill, and skilful Operators, we might soon abate the Price of that Liquor in England, and our Plantations and keep a sufficient Reserve for ourselves.

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

But Corn and Drink are not sufficient for Englishmen, who are us'd to feed upon good Beef, Mutton, Bacon, Veal and Pork; Therefore for the Encouragement of such as shall hereafter inhabit this Province, they will find good Beef, and consequently Veal, there being a Sort of Kine natural to this Country, which, though they differ a little in Shape from ours (having a Bunch upon their Shoulders, which is delicious Food) yet otherways are not in the least inferior to our Bulls and Cows, and they make them Oxen when they please; and by dry Fodder
flall Oxen like those in England; but, as they are without Art and Care, they almost equal our grass Cattle. There are also Sheep of the Spanish Breed in good Numbers, whose Flesh is as good as ours, and their Wooll better; as also Hogs very plentiful, on the Sea-Coast especially, and some within Land, tho' not so numerous, Acorns, Chestnuts, and other Mafts abounding in this Country, render them more grateful Food, (as all who have fed upon them affirm) than ours in England; and fit for Exportation for the Islands.

Next to Food we are to consider a very material Circumstance, and that is, Cattle for Draught, and Horses for Riding, which are carried into the Plantations, whither on the Continent, or in the Islands. These are already prepar'd unto your Hands, with no great Trouble and Expence. For Horses, they are commonly us'd among the Indians on the West-side of the great River for Riding and Burthens, as amongst us, tho' they have not improv'd them for Draught, being totally ignorant of Coaches, Waines, Carts or Plows, unto all which they may soon by Care and Skill be adapted. And the Price of a good Horse will not amount unto above Five Shillings of our European Commodities at first Cost, as I am well assur'd by Traders, who have been offer'd a very good one for a very ordinary Hatchet. And as for Oxen for Plow and Cart, when their young Males are castrated, they will
will be as tame and as serviceable as our Oxen; tho' amongst the Tartars, from whom these Kine originally came, the great Bulls, of almost twice the Strength and Bigness of ours, are by them so far tam'd, that they employ them to draw their Houses or Huts put upon Carts many Hundred Miles, as they have occasion to remove their Habitations, which is only for convenient Pasture, marching in the Winter to the South, in the Summer to the North. This Sort of Cattle are not only useful for Food and Labour, but also for their Hair, or rather Wool, which is very long, very thick, and very fine; and I think, as do many others who understand the Use of it, for Hats, Cloathing, and divers other Necessaries, with some small suitable Addition or Mixtures, is preferrable to Common Wool. Their Skins may be partly imported to England, and partly employ'd in our own Colony for Harnefs, Boots, Shoes, and many other Uses.

Besides, we are near New Mexico, all which Country generally imploy for Carriage mighty great and strong Mules, produc'd by Affreagos, or Male Ailes, many of which there are of abundantly greater Bigness, Strength, and Mettle, than in Europe, which with the Mares of that Country would produce an excellent Breed, if it be thought advantageous to raise them.
There are several Tracts of Land in this Country that would suit very well with Cammels, many of which are employ'd by the Spaniards, especially in Peru and Terra Firma, or the South-part of the Gulph of Mexico. They have them mostly from the Canary Islands, and some from Africa. They stand well in America, are very useful, and a very little Trouble and Charge will subsist them.

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

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

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

Olives would certainly grow here as well as in New Spain, where they thrive, especially in those Parts contiguous to our Country.
try, and are not inferior, either for eating or making Oil, to those of Spain and Portugal: As also Almonds, several affirming, particularly, I remember, the famous Acosta writes concerning the Productions of the West-Indies, where he long resided, that they far exceed those of Spain or any other Part of Europe: But for political Reasons, both they and Vines are forbidden to be us’d for the Production of Oil or Wine.

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

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

Pearls are to be found in great Abundance in this Country: The Indians put some Value upon them, but not so much as on the colour’d Beads we bring them. On the whole Coast of this Province, for 200 Leagues, there are many vast Beds of Oysters, which breed Pearls, as has been found in divers Places: But, which is very remarkable, far from the Sea in fresh Water Rivers and Lakes, there is a Sort of Shell-Fish between a Muscle and a Pearl Oyster, wherein are found abundance of Pearls, and many of an unusual Magnitude. The Indians, when they take the Oysters, broil them over the Fire ’till they are fit to eat, keeping the large Pearls they find in them, which by the Heat are tarnish’d and lose their Native Lustre: But when we have taught them the right Method, doubtless it would be a very profitable Trade. There are two Places we already know within Land, in each of which there is a great Pearl Fishery. One about 120 Leagues up the River Meschacebe, on the West-side, in a Lake made by the River of the Naches, about 40 Miles from its Mouth, where they are found in great Plenty and many very large. The other on the River Chiaba, which runs into the Coza or Cussaw River (as
(as our English calls it) and which comes from the N. E. and after a Course of some Hundred Miles disimbogues into the Gulph of Florida, about 100 Miles to the East of the Meschacebe.

The judicious and faithful Writer of the famous Expedition of Ferdinando Soto, who was therein from the Beginning unto the End, acquaints us, That when they came to Catifachia, the chief of that Country finding they valu’d Pearl, offer’d to load all their Horses therewith, which were at least Two Hundred. And to confirm them in the Belief of what they advanc’d, carried them unto Two of their chief Temples, where they found vast Quantities, but took only Fourteen Bushels for a Shew to the Havana, and other of the Spanish Dominions, to encourage the Peopling of this Colony, not being willing to incumber their Horses with more, their Welfare and Success depending much upon their Horsemens, the Indians being abundantly more afraid of them than the Foot; whose Guns being useless after a short Time for want of Powder, they only made Use of Cross-Bows. And Garzilaffa, who was not with Soto, but writ only upon Memoirs he receiv’d from divers who were present, gives a more full Account of the prodigious Quantity of Pearls in that Country, affirming, the Spaniards calculated them to amount unto a Thousand Bushels.
And afterwards when the Spaniards at Chiaha were gathering Oysters for their Food, they found many large Pearls, and one particularly that was priz'd at Four Hundred Ducats, not having lost the least of its Lustre, being taken out of a Raw Oyster. And that one Terron a Spaniard had above Six Pounds Weight of Pearl very large, and mostly of a beautiful Lustre, and were valu'd at Six Thousand Ducats.

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

Cochineal is a Commodity of great Value, very necessary as the World goes, and costs this Nation annually great Sums of Money, which may be all fav'd, there being in this Province sufficient to furnish both us, and our Neighbours, who are no less fond of it than ourselves. There have been great Enquiries, and many Disputes, about the Original of this Commodity, which is the famous Ingredient for dying in Grain, the Purple
Purple and Scarlet Colours, generally esteemed by opulent and civiliz'd Nations.

This noble Ingredient for dying, is produced by a Tree or Shrub call'd the Tunal or Tuna, of which there are divers Sorts; some bearing an excellent Fruit very pleasant and wholesome. It is made of certain Insects breeding in the Fruit of this Plant, when it is well husbanded, and are thereunto fastened, cover'd with a small fine Webb, which doth Compass them about, and when come to Maturity they eat through it, fall off the Tree, and being carefully gather'd, dry'd, and curiously put up, are sent to Spain, and thence distributed to most civiliz'd Parts of Europe, and Asia. Acosta tells us, That in the Fleet wherein he return'd from Mexico, that Province only, shipp'd 5677 Arobes, each whereof is 25 l. Weight, and valu'd at 283750 Peices of Eight. The Cochineal is of two Sorts, one growing Wild, which they call Silvestre. This, tho' it gives a good Price, is far short of that, which is duly cultivated in Gardens and Fields, much after the manner the English do Tobacco in their Plantations. This Province both on the East and West-side of the Meschachebe, from the Gulph of Mexico, some Hundred Miles up the Country, abounds with all Sorts of Tunnals, or Tuna's (as some style them) usually found in the Province of Mexico, which borders upon it, and is only divided by an imaginary Line, from the Degrees of 30 to 36.
36. When this Country is settled, and we let upon this Manufacture, the Indians may be very helpful unto us, it being easy Labour, and wherein we need only imploy their Women and Young People, if their Men, who are generally very lazy, decline it.

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

Ambergris or grey Amber, is often found upon this Coast from the Cape of Florida to Mexico, which is of great Value. The best (for there are divers Sorts) is of equal worth to its weight in Gold. This is agreed upon by the Learned, to be a Bitumen or Naptha, which comes from certain Springs or
or Fountains, that empty themselves into the Sea, and is coagulated by the Salt-Water, as Succinum, commonly call'd Amber, from another Sort of Bitumen or Naptha, and in Storms cast upon the Coast. The same Ambergris is also found upon the East-side of the Cape or Peninsula of Florida, the Bahama Islands, in the East-Indies, and Brasil, and sometimes great Lumps, even upon the Coast of Cornwall and Ireland. And among others, I have read of a Piece weighing Eighty Pounds, cast upon the Coast of Cornwall, in the Reign of King Charles I. which was bigger, till diminish'd by the Countryman who found it, by greasing his Cart Wheels, and Boots, but discover'd accidentally by an intelligent Gentleman, who riding by one of his Carts, and perceiving a very grateful Smell, enquir'd of the Man whence it proceeded; he told him he had found a naffy Grease on the Shore, which he hop'd would have fav'd him the Expence of Kitchin Stuff and Tarr for Carts, Harness, and Boots, but it was of so poisonous a Smell, that they were not able to endure it. The Gentleman desiring to see the Remainder, found it what he expected, purchas'd it at a very easy Rate, presented it unto the Queen, and was requited in Places or Employments far beyond the Value of it.

There is found in great Quantities upon the same Coast on the Shore to the East and
West of the Mefchacebe, especially after high South Winds, a Sort of Stone Pitch by the Spaniards call'd Copec, which they likewise find in the South-Sea upon the Coast of Peru. They mix it with Greese to make it more liquid, and use it as Pitch for their Vessels, and affirm it to be better in hot Countries, not being apt to melt with the Heat of the Sun or Weather. And at Trinadad a large Island over against the great River of Oro- nose, there is a Mountain of the said Sub- stance, of which Sir Walter Raleigh gives an Account in his Expedition, so fatal unto him, of the Discovery of the said River; and several Navigators since have done the same. Acosta, the famous Author of the natural History of the West-Indies, affirms it to be generated of an Oil, which empties itself, he knows not how, into several Parts of the Ocean, in so great Quantities, that the Sailors, when at a Loss, know where they are by its Floating on the Sea, or the Smell there- of, which, he says, they scented at a considerable Distance. The English sent to discover the River Mefchacebe, affirm the same, and that they found it in two Places, which I have well mark'd. Moreover, that the Sea was cover'd with an Oil or Slime, as they stile it, which had a very strong Smell for many Leagues together. I suppose they had much the same Conceptions with the Countryman before-mention'd, and therefore their Curiosity did not prompt them to take it up, and examine
examine its Qualities; tho' probably, it might be of the same Nature and Use, with that of divers Wells in the Province of Adi-erbigan in Persia, near the Caspian Sea, whence they fetch it many Hundred Miles on Camels, being us'd to burn it in Lamps instead of Oil, it emitting a most grateful and wholesome Odour. I might add Sperma Cete Whales, out of which that Substance is extracted, are sometimes kill'd by the Natives, and sometimes by Storms, as it were shipwreck'd on the Shore, but either of these seldom happening, there can be no great Dependance or Expectation from them.

Salt is of great Use, especially unto Europeans, without which they cannot well subsist, being accustom'd thereunto from their Infancy, and without which Food hath no Relish. Besides it is suppos'd, that it prevents Putrefaction, and innumerable Diseases; and in Foreign Countries, where it hath been wanting, they have greatly suffer'd. It is moreover necessary to preserve Fish and Flesh, which without it cannot be long kept sweet. In this Country it may be easily and abundantly procur'd. We know divers Places, on both Sides of the River, where there are many Springs and Lakes, producing plentifully excellent Salt; and also one Mine of Rock-Salt, almost clear as Cristal, and probably there may be many more of the same. By these we may not only supply ourselves with what is
is necessary for our ordinary daily Food, during the Winter or other Seasons, but also furnish our (I may call them Neighbour) Plantations in the Islands, (we not being very remote from them,) with Fish, Flesh, and Salt; when by Reason of War, or other sinister Accidents, they cannot receive due and expected Recruits from England or elsewhere.

Silk is a Commodity of great Use in England for many Manufactures, it being imported to us from France, Italy, Sicily, Turkey, and the East-Indies; and there is no Foreign Commodity, which exhausts more of our Treasure. I am not so vain as to promise, this Country can furnish Great-Britain with so much Silk, as is therein manufactured, which would amount to above half a Million or a Million Sterling annually: But if this Province is ever settled, (it abounding in most Parts with Forests of Mulberry Trees, both White and Red) and we keep a good Correspondence with the Natives, which is both our Duty and Interest, certainly a considerable Quantity of Silk may be here produced. It hath been already experimented, in South Carolina, by Sir Nathaniel Johnson and others, which would have return'd to great Account, but that they wanted Hands, Labourers being not to be hir'd but at a vast Charge. Yet if the Natives or Negroes were employ'd, who delight in such easy light Labours, we could have that done; for
for less than One Shilling, which costs them more then six. Now I appeal to all good Englishmen, if we can raise only a Tenth Part of the Silk expended in Great-Britain, &c. and perhaps half an Age hence the Fifth, whether it would not be very beneficial to our Native Country, and a little Check upon others, with whom we deal in that Commodity, by letting them know, if they are unreasonable and exorbitant in their Demands, that we may in a short Time supply ourselves, in a great Measure, from our own Plantations? I am not ignorant there are several Sorts of Silks, proper for divers distinct Uses, as of China, Bengal, and other Parts of the East-Indies, Persia, Turkey, Naples, and Sicily; for what Manufactures ours is most proper, I know not; but it hath given a good Price, and Experience may teach us to raise for more Uses than one. I would advise my Countrymen, when they set up this Manufacture, to imitate the Chinese, who sow the Mulberry Seeds as we do Pot-herbs, and to mow those of one Years growth for the Young Silk Worms, the Leaves being short and tender, fit Food for them when fresh hatch-ed; and the Second for them when in their Infancy, as I may deservedly file it; when grown strong they may be supply’d with Leaves from the Trees; which Method secures them from the Diseases, whereunto they are obnoxious, when fed from the Beginning,
Beginning, with great rank Leaves, saves much Trouble, and lessens the Number of Hands to attend them, which is the greatest Expence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

But to make a more particular Reply to such Suggestions. They may be assur'd, that Copper is in Abundance, and so fine, that it is found in Plates, Bitts and Pieces very pure without Melting, of which considerable Quantities have been gather'd on the Surface of the Earth. And they who have tried some of the Oar affirm, by common Methods, it gives above Forty per Cent. The famous Alonso Barba, who hath given an admirable Account of the Mines the Spaniards have discover'd in America, and the Ways of working them, assures us, that besides
besides the Mines abounding in that Metal near the Surface of the Earth, they found, digging deeper, that they prov'd the richest Silver Mines, they have hitherto discover'd. And all agree, the Gold extracted out of Copper, is Finer, of a higher Tincture, or more Caratts, than that extracted from Silver or any other Metal; and that without the tedious Process of burning several Times before Melting, implo'yd constantly, in order to the extracting Copper, by Swedes and other European Nations.

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

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

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

This Country affords another profitable Commodity or Mineral, which is Quick-silver. We have Knowledge of two Mines.
one on the West; the other on the East
of the great River; and doubtless many
more might be found if enquir’d after. The
Natives make no other Use thereof, than to
paint their Faces and Bodies therewith,
in Time of War, and great Festivals. This
we call Quick-silver, is the Mother of Quick-
silver, or the Mineral out of which it is ex-
tracted, and is a Rock of a Scarlet or Pur-
ple Colour; which being broke and distil’d
in Earthen Pots, the Necks whereof are
put into others almost full of Water, the
latter, for the greater Part of each of them
in the Ground, then are plac’d in Rows, al-
most contiguous, cover’d with spray Wood,
which burning drives the Quicksilver by De-
cent out of the Mineral into the Water.
Three or Four Men will tend some Thou-
fands of these Pots. The great Trouble is
in digging; all the Expence not amount-
ing unto a Tenth Part of the Value of the
Produce.

And it is generally observ’d by all, who
write well on Mines, Metals, and Minerals,
That tho’ Silver be often found, where there
is no Cinnabar of Quick-silver in its Neigh-
bourhood, yet Cinnabar is rarely found but
Silver Mines are near. This Cinnabar or Ver-
million, tho’ a good Commodity in itself in
Europe, and among the Savages, for some
pick’d chozen Pieces, is chiefly valuable for
the Quick-silver it produces; especially if we
ever obtain a free Trade with the Spaniards; and
and will be beyond all Exception for our and their mutual Benefit: For most of the Silver Oar in America, mix'd with Quick-silver, produces almost double the Quantity of Metal, it would do only by Melting; so that the Spaniards have annually six or eight Thousand Quintals, or Hundred Weight, brought unto them from the Bottom of the Adriatick Gulph, out of the Territories of the Emperor, and the Venetians, viz. from Istria, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Friuli, and Dalmatia. We can sell it them, and deliver it for half what that costs, which comes from Europe, they being within six or eight Days fail of the Place where it is produc'd. And for Mexico we can deliver it for the Mines in New Biscay, &c. in the River of Palmes, or Rio Bravo, otherwise call'd the River of Escondido: As also by the River of the Houmas, which enters the Meschacebe, 100 Leag. from its Mouth, on the West-side, after a Course of above 500 Miles. It is a very large deep River, Navigable at least 300 Miles by Ships; afterwards unto its Heads by Barks and flat-bottom'd Boats, having no Falls. It proceeds from that Narrow Ridge of low Mountains, which divides this Country, and the Province of New Mexico. The Hills may be pass'd not only by Men and Horses, but also by Waggon's in less than half a Day. On the other side are small Navigable Rivers, which, after a short Course of 30 or 40 Miles, empty themselves into
into the above-said Rio Bravo, which comes from the most Northerly Part of New Mexico, in 38 Degrees of Latitude, and enters the Sea at the N. W. End of the Gulph of Mexico, in 27 Degrees of Latitude.

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

But all this is insignificant to our Plutonists, whom nothing will satisfy besides Gold and Silver; I will therefore here declare all I know, or have receiv'd from credible Persons, and will not add a Tittle. I am well inform'd of a Place, from whence the Indians have brought a Mettal, (not well indeed refin'd) and that divers Times, which
purified, produc'd Two Parts Silver. And I have an Account from another, who was with the Indians, and had from them inform Masses of such like Silver, and very fine Pale Copper, though above 200 Miles from the Country, where the forementioned was found. I have by me Letters from New Jersey, written many Years since, by a Person very well skill'd in the Refining of Metals, signifying, that divers Years successively, a Fellow, who was there of little Esteem, took a Fancy to ramble with the Indians beyond the Hills, which separate that Colony and New York from this Country; he always brought Home with him a Bag, as heavy as he could well carry, of Dust, or rather small Particles of divers Sorts of Metals very ponderous. When melted it appeared a Mixture of Metals, unto which they could assign no certain Denomination; but perceiv'd by many Trials, that it contain'd Lead, Copper, and, when refin'd, above a Third Part Silver and Gold; for tho' the Gold was the least in Quantity, yet it was considerable in Value; which is easily discover'd by any tolerable Artist of a Refiner, who knows, how to separate Gold and Silver, and what Proportion the Mass contains of each. There were great Pains taken, to bring this Fellow to discover, where he had this, I may call, Treasure, it serving him to drink and fott, till he went on another Expedition;
petition; But neither Promises nor Opportunities would prevail. Some made him Drunk, yet he still kept his Secret. All they could ever fish out of him was, that about 300 Leagues South-West of Jersey, at a certain Season of the Year, there fell great Torrents of Water from some Mountains, I suppose from Rains, which being pass'd over, the Indians wash'd the Sand or Earth some Distance below the Falls, and in the Bottom remain'd this Medley of Metals: Which brings to mind what happen'd lately in Brasil. Several Portuguese being guilty of heinous Crimes, or afraid of the Resentment of powerful Enemies, retreated from their Habitations, to the Mountains of St. Paul, as they call'd them, lying in between 20 and 30 Degrees of South-Latitude, above 200 Miles from their nearest Plantations, and yearly increasing, at length form'd a Government amongst themselves. Some inquisitive Person perceiving, in divers Places, somewhat glist'ner, after the Canals of the Torrents, produc'd by great Rains, at a certain Time of the Year, were dry, upon Trial found it (the Sand and Filth being wash'd away) very fine Gold. They having upon Consultation amas'd a good Quantity thereof, made their Peace with the King of Portugal, and are a peculiar Jurisdiction, paying the King his Quint or Fifth, which is reserv'd in all Grants.
of the Crown of Spain and Portugal; and are constantly supply'd by the Merchants for ready Money, with whatsoever Commodities they want. And I am informed by divers credible Persons, who have long liv'd in Portugal, that from this otherwise contemptible useless Country, is brought by every Brazil Fleet above Twelve Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds Sterl. only in Gold. Who knows but what happen'd to them, may one Time or other, in like manner, happen to the Future Inhabitants of this Country, not yet cultivated, fully discover'd, or ravish'd by Europeans?

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

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

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

Pliny in particular affirms, That every Year Twenty Thousand Pounds of Gold were brought from their Mines in Spain: And that one Mine call’d Bebello, from the first Discoverer, yeilded to Hannibal, every Day Three Hundred Pounds Weight of Silver; besides a very rich copious Mine of Mini-um, Cinnabaris, or Vermillion, the Mother of Quicksilver, out of which only it is ex-tracted. He adds, That the Romans con-tinued to work these Mines unto his Time, which was above Three Hundred Years; but they were not then so profitable, by Reafon of Subterraneal Waters, which gave them much Trouble, they having then dig-ged Fifteen Hundred Paces into the Moun-tain. But what is very remarkable, and to our present Purpose, These Mines were not in the most Southerly or Middle Parts of Spain, but as above to the Northward. Now I defire any Intelligent Person, skilful in Mineral Affairs, to affign a probable Rea-fon, why we, who are on that Side of the Ridge of Hills obverted to the Rising Sun, which was always (how juftly I know not) reckoned to abound in Mettals and Mi-nerals, more than those expos’d to the Set-ting Sun, may not hope for, and expect as many and as rich Mines, as any the Spani-
ords are Masters of, on the other or West-
side of these Mountains? Especially since se-
veral of the Spanish Historians and Natura-
lists observe, that the Mines on the Ea-
thern side of the Mountain of Potosí in Peru,
are much more numerous and rich, than
those on the Western.
APPENDIX.

AN EXTRACT OF THE CHARTER

Granted by

King CHARLES I.

To Sir Robert Heath.

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

WHEREAS, Our Trusty and Well-beloved Subject and Servant, Sir Robert Heath, Knight, Our Attorney General, being excited with a laudable Zeal for the propagating the Christian Faith, the Enlarge-
ment of Our Empire and Dominions, and the Increase of Trade and Commerce of Our Kingdom, has humbly besought Leave of Us, by his own Industry and Charge, to transport an ample Colony of Our Subjects, &c. unto a certain Country hereafter describ'd, in the Parts of America, between the Degrees of 31 and 36, of Northern Latitude inclusively, not yet cultivated or planted, &c.

Know ye therefore, That We favouring the pious and laudable Purpose of Our said Attorney, of our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion; have given, granted and confirm'd, and by this Our present Charter do give, grant and confirm unto the said Sir Robert Heath Knight, his Heirs, and Assignes, for ever, All that River or Rivulet of St. Mattheo on the South Part, and all that River or Rivulet of Passo Magno on the North Part, and all Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, lying, being, and extending between or within the said two Rivers, by the Traet there unto the Ocean on the Eastern and Western Parts, so far forth and as much as the Continent there extends itself, with every of their Appurtenances. And also all those Islands of Veanis and Bahama. And all other Islands and Islets near thereto, and lying Southward of and from the said Continent, all which lie within 31 and 36 Degrees of Northern Latitude inclusively. And all and singular Havens of Ships, Roads and Creeks of the Sea, to the said Rivers, Islands
Islands and Lands belonging, and all Grounds, Lands, Woods, Lakes and Rivers within the Regions, Islands and Limits aforesaid, situate or being; with all Kinds of Fishes whatsoever, Whales, Sturgeons, and other Royal Fish and Fishings in the Sea and Rivers. And all Veins, Mines, Pits, as well open as shut, of Gold, Silver, Gems, precious Stones, and other Stones, Metals or Things whatsoever, within the said Region, Territory, Islands or Limits aforesaid, found or to be found. And all Patronages and Advowsons of all Churches, which, by Increase of Christian Religion, shall hereafter happen to be built within the said Region, Territory, Island and Limits aforesaid; with all and singular, and with as ample Rights, Jurisdictions, Privileges, Prerogatives, Royalties, Liberties, Immunities, Royal Rights and Franchises whatsoever, as well by Sea as Land, within the said Region, Territory, Islands and Limits aforesaid. To have, use, exercise and enjoy, in as ample Manner, as any Bishop of Durham in Our Kingdom of England, ever heretofore have, held, used or enjoyed, or of Right ought or could have, use or enjoy.

And him, the said Sir Robert Heath, his Heirs and Assigns, We do by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, make, create and constitute the true and absolute Lords and Proprietors of the said Region and Territory aforesaid, and of all other the Premises,
mises, saving always the Faith and Allegiance due to Us, Our Heirs and Successors. And that the Country or Territory thus by Us granted and describ'd, may be dignify'd by Us with as large Titles and Privileges as any other of Our Dominions and Territories in that Region;

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

In Witness, &c.

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

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

The Additional Clause from the Board of Trade.
To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

May it please Your Majesty,

In Obedience to Your Majesty's Commands signified to us by the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Vernon, upon the Petition of Dr. Coxe in Relation to the Province of Carolana, alias Carolana Florida, We have consider'd his said Petition, and humbly crave leave to represent unto Your Majesty.

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

Sign'd

Whitehall,
Dec. 21, 1699.
An Abstract of the first Memorial presented to King William, being a Demonstration of the just Pretensions of his Majesty the King of England unto the Province of Carolina, alias Florida, and of the present Proprietor under his Majesty.

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

About Twenty Years after, the Southern Part of this Continent adjacent to the Gulph of Bahama, and that afterwards sty'd the Gulph of Mexico, was visit'd first by the Spaniards commanded by Juan Ponce de Leon. Ten Years after, Vasquez Ayllon landed upon it, with a more considerable Force; and
in the Year 1527 Pamphilo Narvaez with a greater: Next to him in the Year 1539, Ferdinando Soto. But their enormous Cruelties did so enrage the Natives, that they successively expell'd them. And these pretended Conquerors, cannot have a much worse Character, bestow'd upon them by their Enemies or Foreigners, than they receive from their own Historians, and that so ill as almost exceeds Credit.

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

\[ \text{I 2} \]

\[ \text{KING} \]

* Vide p. 58. and 39. † Vid. p. 31. \[ \]
King Charles I. in the Fifth Year of his Reign, granted unto Sir Robert Heath his Attorney-General, a Patent of all that Part of America, from the River St. Matheo, lying and being in 30 Degrees of North Latitude, unto the River Passo Magno in 36 Degrees; extending in Longitude from the North or Atlantic Ocean, unto the Pacific or South-Sea, not then being in the actual Possession of any Christian Prince or State. And no Part of this Grant was then or since in the actual Possession of any Christian Prince or State, excepting St. Augustine aforesaid; and New Mexico, a great Province, unto which the English lay no Claim.

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

In the Beginning of the Protectorate of Cromwel, One Captain Watts (afterwards knighted by King Charles II. and by him made Governor of St. Christophers) falling accidentally upon the Coast of Florida, and meeting with One Leet an Englishman, who having
having divers Years before been shipwreck'd, and the only Man escap'd, and then in great Favour with the chief Paracouffi or Roytelet of that Country, by his Influence the English were permitted to trade, and kindly invited to settle there. Not long after the King as they say'd him, sent One of his chief Subjects Embassador to England; and the English had divers Tracts of Land given them by the Indians, and survey'd that Continent (a Map whereof is still in being) for above Two Hundred Miles square.

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

In the Year 1678, a considerable Number of Persons went from New England upon Discovery, and proceeded so far as New Mexico, 150 Leagues beyond the River Meschacebe, and at their Return render'd an Account to the Government of Boston, as will be attested, among many others, by Colonel Dudley, then One of the Magistrates, afterwards Governor of New England, and at present Deputy Governor of the Isle of Wight, under the Honourable the
the Lord Cutts. The War soon after breaking out between the English and Indians, many of the Indians, who were in that Expedition, retreated to Canada, from whom Monsieur De Salle receiv'd most of his Information, concerning that Country, by him afterwards more fully discover'd. And they serv'd him for Guides and Interpreters; as is attested by Monsieur Le Tonty, who accompany'd Monsieur De Salle: As also by Monsieur Le Clerk, in a Book publish'd by Order of the French King. For which Reason, and divers other Passages favouring inadvertently the English Pretensions, his Journal Printed at Paris, was call'd in, and that Book of One Livre Price, is not now to be purchas'd for Thirty Livres.

The Five Nations, in the Territory of New York, commonly call'd Iroquois by the French, who have for above Thirty Years voluntarily subjected themselves to the King of England, had conquer'd all that Part of the Country, from their own Habitations to and beyond Meschacebe' (as the aforementioned Monsieur Le Tonty more than once acknowledges: As also Father Le Clerk in his History of Canada Printed by Order in 1691) fold, made over and surrender'd, all their Conquests and Acquisitions therein, to the Government of New York, which therefore of Right belongs to the English.
The Present Proprietary of Carolana apprehending, from what Information he had receiv'd, that the Planting of this Country would be highly beneficial to the English, endeavour'd divers Ways to acquaint himself with the People, Soil and Products thereof; discover'd divers of its Parts; first from Carolina, afterwards from Pennsylvania, by the Susquehanah River; and many of his People travell'd to New Mexico.

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

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

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

They likewise coasted all that great Continent unto the Seas of Tartary and Japan.
found it going and returning a very easy quick and safe Navigation, and the People much civiliz'd; and during the Voyage, though they did not (in the Places where they call'd) stay in the whole Ten Days, yet they obtain'd, by Barter with the Natives, above Fourscore Pound Weight of pure Gold.

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

The English have not only survey'd by Land the greatest Part of Florida and Carolina, but have been as industrious and successful in their Attempts by Sea. The present Proprietary of Carolina, 23 Years ago, was possess'd of a Journal from the Mouth of the Meschacebe, where it disembogues itself into the Mexican Gulph, unto the Yellow or Muddy River, as they call it; which said Journal was in English, and seem'd to have been written many Years before; together with a very large Map or Chart, with
with the Names of divers Nations, and short Hints of the chief Products of each Country. And by Modern Journals of English and French, the most material Parts thereof are confirm'd, the Nations, in divers Places there nam'd, continuing still in the same Stations, or very little remote. From a Confidence in these Journals, the English were encourag'd to attempt further Discoveries by Sea and Land. And the present Proprietary hath expended therein, for his Share only, above Nine Thousand Pounds, as he can easily and readily demonstrate.

The last Year being 1698, the present Proprietary, at his own Expence, set out Two Ships from England well Mann'd and Victuall'd; order'd a Barcolongo to be bought at Carolina, purposely built for that Coast, and for Discovery of Shoals, Lagunes or Bays, and Rivers; As also all Materials for building and equipping another Ship in the Country. One of these Ships returning, was unhappily cast away upon the English Coast in a great Storm, but very providentially the Journal was sav'd, though all the Men were lost; which Journal contains an ample Account of the Country all along the Coast, which they represent as the most pleasant in the World, and abounding with all Things, not only for Necessity, but for the Comfort of Human Life. And amongst many others, there's a Draft of one of the most Capacious Harbors in the Universe, the most in-
viting Place imaginable for building a Town and establishing a Colony, the Adjacent Country being pleasant, fruitful, and a very great Tract of Land freed from Trees ready for Planting; an excellent Quarry of Stone like that of Portland; and a great Oyster Bank almost touching the very Quarry, which will supply them with Lime, for many Ages; besides many other Encouragements, which are comprehended in another Memorial.

D. Coxe.

ERRATA.

PAGE 2. l. 17. read, where, p. 4. l. 28. r. Carolana. p. 9 l. 10. r.

l. 10. and 11. r. Oronoque. Besides some Errors in the Pointing, which the observing Reader may correct with his Pen.