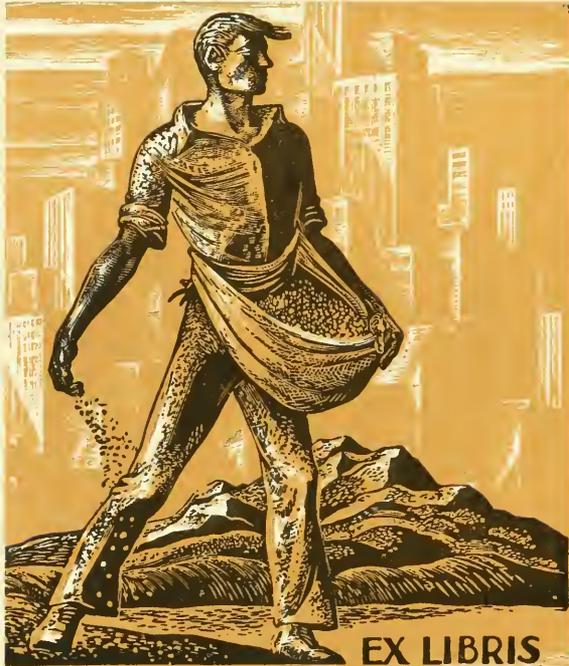




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TWO VOYAGES  
TO  
NEW-ENGLAND.

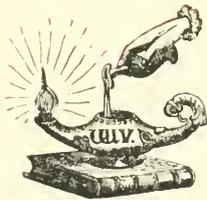




*AN ACCOUNT*  
OF  
**TWO VOYAGES**

TO  
*NEW-ENGLAND,*  
Made during the years 1638, 1663.

*By JOHN JOSSELYN Gent.*



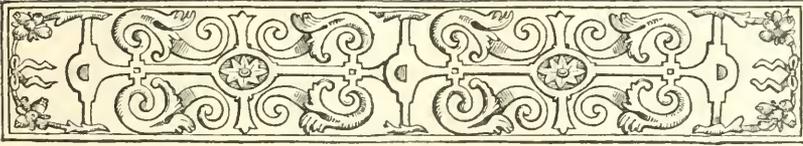
*Boston.*

WILLIAM VEAZIE.

MDCCLXV.

Two Hundred and Fifty Copies printed, Small Quarto.

*Riverside, Cambridge:*  
Printed by H. O. HOUGHTON & Co.



## PUBLISHER'S PREFACE.

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THE work published by Joffelyn in 1672, entitled "New England's Rarities discovered," which has been reprinted in a similar form, and as a companion volume to the present, contains a full and detailed account of the family of the author, with many curious facts relating to the personal history of this early explorer of New England; but it has been thought expedient to prefix to his narrative a genealogical chart of the family, copied from a paper among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, the substance of which has been printed in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," and which is now kindly furnished for publication by Samuel G. Drake, Esq. The table now published will be found generally to confirm the information given in the account of the family already published.

The first of the "Two Voyages" of Joffelyn, of which he gives an account in the present work, was undertaken  
in

in the year 1638, only eight years after the settlement of Boston, and when, to use his own words, "it was rather a village than a town, there being not above twenty or thirty houses;" while the second visit of the author to New England took place in 1663, after an absence of twenty-five years, and when the town had assumed the proportions of a flourishing seaport. On this occasion he appears to have remained in New England for eight years, the principal part of which was spent on the plantation of his brother, Henry Joffelyn, at Black Point.

This work is the latest of the author's productions, and was not given to the public until 1674. It was reprinted by the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1833, and may be found in the third volume of the third series of their collections. Joffelyn's observations on the natural history of the country, his descriptions of the various plants and notices of their medicinal effects, are more full and exact in the present work than in the "New England's Rarities," printed two years earlier, and must be considered as among the most valuable of those given by the early botanists of New England.

The political and theological opinions of Joffelyn were not in accordance with those generally received in the Colonies, particularly in the later years of his life. On this subject, Prof. Tuckerman, in his Introduction to the work last mentioned, remarks that, "In the account of his first voyage, there is no appearance of that dislike to the

Massachusetts

Massachusetts government and people which is observable in the narrative of the second; and may there not unfairly be connected with his brother's political and religious differences with Massachusetts." There is sufficient evidence in this work to show that the sympathies of the author were enlisted in the royal cause, and there appears to be little ground for admitting his supposed complicity in the fruitless insurrection in the north of England in 1663, or his identity with the "Capt. John Joffline" mentioned by the late Rev. Joseph Hunter in his account of the family.

The chronological table appended to his "New-England's Rarities" is greatly enlarged in the present work, and continued to the year 1674.

In reprinting this rare and curious volume, great care has been taken to make it a *literal* and *exact copy* of the original, the proofs having been carefully collated with a copy of the work belonging to the Library of Harvard College.

BOSTON, *June 15, 1865.*



AN  
ACCOUNT  
OF TWO  
VOYAGES  
TO  
NEW-ENGLAND.

Wherein you have the setting out of a Ship, With the charges ; The prices of all necessaries for furnishing a Planter & his Family at his first coming ; A Description of the Country, Natives and Creatures ; The Government of the Countrey as it is now possessed by the *English*, &c. A large Chronological Table of the most remarkable passages from the first discovering of the Continent of *America*, to the year 1673.

---

By *John Fosselyn* Gent.

---

The Second Addition.

---

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

*Heart, take thine ease,  
Men hard to please  
Thou haply might'st offend,  
Though one speak ill  
Of thee, some will  
Say better ; there's an end.*

*London* Printed for *G. Widdowes* at the *Green Dragon* in *St. Pauls Church-yard*, 1675.

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

*Novemb.* the  
28. 1673.

TO THE  
RIGHT HONOURABLE,  
AND  
MOST ILLUSTRIOUS  
THE  
President & Fellows  
OF THE  
ROYAL SOCIETY:

The following Account of Two

VOYAGES  
TO

New-England,

Is Most Humbly presented

By the Authour

*John Fosselyn.*





A  
RELATION  
OF TWO  
VOYAGES  
TO  
New-England.

---

*The first Voyage.*

---

**A**NNO Dom. 1638. *April* the 26th being *Thurs-*  
*day*, I came to *Gravesend* and went aboard the  
*New Supply*, alias, the *Nicholas* of *London*, a  
Ship of good force, of 300 Tuns burden, carrying 20 Sa-  
cre and Minion, man'd with 48 Sailers, the Master *Robert*  
*Taylor*, the Merchant or undertaker Mr. *Edward Tinge*,  
with 164 Passengers men, women and children.

[p. 2.] At *Gravesend* I began my Journal, from  
whence we departed on the 26. of *April*, about Six of  
the clock at night, and went down into the *Hope*.

The 27. being *Fryday*, we set fail out of the *Hope*, and  
about Nine of the clock at night we came to an Anchor  
in *Margaret-Road* in three fathom and a half water: by  
the way we past a States man of war, of 500 Tun, cast  
away

away a month before upon the *Goodwin*, nothing remaining visible above water but her main mast top, 16 of her men were drowned, the rest saved by Fishermen.

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

The Third of *May* being *Ascension* day, in the afternoon we weighed out of the *Downs*, the wind at *E.* and ran down into *Dover* Road, and lay by the lee, whilst they sent the Skiffe ashore for one of the Masters mates: by the way we past *Sandwich* in the [p. 3.] *Hope*, *Sandown-Castle*, *Deal*; So we steered away for *Donieffe*, from thence we steered *S. W.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  *S.* for the *Beachie*, about one of the clock at night the wind took us a stayes with a gust, rain, thunder and lightning, and now a Servant of one of the passengers sickned of the small pox.

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

round about the Ship, as far as we could kenn, the night proved tempestuous with much lightning and thunder.

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

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

[p. 4.] The Eighth day, one *Boremans* man a paffenger was duck'd at the main yards arm (for being drunk with his Masters strong waters which he stole) thrice, and fire given to two whole Sacree, at that instant. Two mighty Whales we now saw, the one spouted water through two great holes in her head into the Air a great height, and making a great noise with puffing and blowing, the Seamen called her a Soufler; the other was further off, about a league from the Ship, fighting with the Sword-fish, and the Flail-fish, whose stroakes with a fin that growes upon her back like a flail, upon the back of the Whale, we heard with amazement: when presently some more than half as far again we spied a spout from above, it came pouring down like a River of water; So that if they should light in any Ship, she were in danger to presently funk down into the Sea, and falleth with such an extream violence all whole together as one drop, or as water out of a Vessel, and dured a quarter of an hour, making the Sea to boyle like a pot, and if any Vessel be near, it sucks it in. I saw many of these spouts afterwards at nearer distance. In the afternoon the Mariners struck a Porpise, called also a *Marfovius* or Sea-hogg, with an harp-  
ing

ing Iron, and hoisted her aboard, [p. 5.] they cut some of it into thin pieces, and fryed, it taſts like ruſty Bacon, or hung Beef, if not worſe; but the Liver boiled and ſouſed ſometime in Vinegar is more grateful to the pallat. About 8 of the clock at night, a flame ſettled upon the main maſt, it was about the bignefs of a great Candle, and is called by our Seamen *St. Elmes* fire, it comes before a ſtorm, and is commonly thought to be a Spirit; if two appear they prognofiticate ſafety: Theſe are known to the learned by the names of *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, to the *Italians* by *St. Nicholas* and *St. Hermes*, by the *Spaniards* called *Corpos Santos*.

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

The Eleventh day, they obſerved and made the Ship to be in latitude 48 degrees 46 minuts, having a great Sea all night; about 6 of the clock in the morning we ſpake with Mr. *Rupe* in a Ship of *Dartmouth*, which came from *Marcelloes*; and now is *Silly N. E.* by *E.* 34 leagues off; [p. 6.] about 9 of the clock at night we founded, and had 85 fathom water, ſmall browniſh pepperie ſand, with a ſmall piece of *Hakes* Tooth, and now we are 45 leagues off the *Lizard*, great Seas all night, and now we ſee to the *S. W.* ſix tall Ships, the wind being *S. W.*

The Twelfth day being *Whitſunday*, at prayer-time we  
found

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

The Thirteenth day we took a Sharke, a great one, and hoisted him aboard with his two Companions (for there is never a Sharke, but hath a mate or two) that is the Pilot-fish or Pilgrim, which lay upon his back close to a long fin; the other fish (somewhat bigger than the Pilot) about two foot long, called a *Remora*, it hath no scales and sticks close to the Sharkes belly. [p. 7.] So the Whale hath the Sea-gudgeon, a small fish for his mate, marching before him, and guiding him; which I have seen likewise. The Seamen divided the Sharke into quarters, and made more quarter about it than the Purfer, when he makes five quarters of an Oxe, and after they had cooked him, he proved very rough Grain'd not worthy of wholesome preferment; but in the afternoon we took store of *Bonitoes*, or Spanish *Dolphins*, a fish about the size of a large Mackarel, beautified with admirable varietie of glittering colours in the water, and was excellent food.

The Fourteenth day we spake with a *Plimouth* man (about dinner time) bound for *New-found-land*, who having gone up west-ward sprang a leak, and now bore back

for *Plimouth*. Now was *Silly* 50 leagues off, and now many of the passengers fall sick of the small Pox and Calenture.

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

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

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

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

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

The

The Fourteenth day of *June*, very foggie weather, we failed by an Island of Ice (which lay on the Star-board side) three leagues in length mountain high, in form of [p. 9.] land, with Bayes and Capes like high clift land, and a River pouring off it into the Sea. We saw likewise two or three Foxes, or Devils skipping upon it. These Islands of Ice are congealed in the North, and brought down in the spring-time with the Current to the banks on this side *New-found-land*, and there stopt, where they dissolve at last to water; by that time we had failed half way by it, we met with a *French* Pickeroon. Here it was as cold as in the middle of *January* in *England*, and so continued till we were some leagues beyond it.

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

The Nineteenth day, Captain *Thomas Cammock* [p. 10.] (a near kinsman of the Earl of *Warwicks*) now had another lad *Thomas Jones*, that dyed of the small pox at eight of the clock at night.

The Twentieth day, we saw a great number of Sea-bats, or Owles, called also flying fish, they are about the bigness  
of

of a Whiting, with four tinzel wings, with which they fly as long as they are wet, when pursued by other fishes. Here likewise we saw many Grandpiscos or Herring-hogs, hunting the scholes of Herrings, in the afternoon we saw a great fish called the *vehuella* or Sword fish, having a long, strong and sharp fin like a Sword-blade on the top of his head, with which he pierced our Ship, and broke it off with striving to get loose, one of our Sailers dived and brought it aboard.

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

The Two and twentieth, another passenger dyed of a Consumption. Now we passed by the Southern part of *New-found-land*, [p. 11.] within sight of it; the Southern part of *New-found-land* is said to be not above 600 leagues from *England*.

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

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

The Nine and twentieth day, founded at night, and found 120 fathome water, the head of the Ship struck against a rock; At 4 of the clock we descryed two sail bound for *New-found-land*, and so for the *Streights*, they told

told us of a general Earth-quake in *New-England*, of the Birth of a Monster at *Boston*, in the *Massachusetts-Bay* a mortality, and now we are two leagues off *Cape Ann*.

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

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

The Third day, we Anchored in the *Bay* of [p. 12.] *Massachusetts* before *Boston*. Mr. *Tinges* other man now dyed of the small pox.

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

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

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

*The*

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

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

Four pound of *Bread*.

One pint  $\frac{1}{2}$  of *Pease*.

[p. 13.] Four Gallons of *Bear*, with *Mustard* and *Vinegar* for three flesh dayes in the week.

For four fish dayes, to each mess *per* day.

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

One quarter of a pound of *Butter*.

Four pound of *Bread*.

Three quarters of a pound of *Cheese*.

*Bear* as before.

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

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

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

To

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

First make paste of *Sugar* and *Gum-Dracagant* mixed together, then mix therewith [p. 14.] a reasonable quantity of the powder of *Cinnamon* and *Ginger*, and if you please a little *Musk* also, and make it up into Roules of several fashions, which you may gild, of this when you are troubled in your Stomach, take and eat a quantity according to discretion.

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

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

*Viſuals*

[p. 15.] *Viſtuals for a whole year to be carried out of England for one man, and ſo for more after the rate.*

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

Note.

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

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

[p. 16.] A *Kental* of fiſh, Cod or Habberdine is 112 pound, will coſt if it be merchantable fiſh, Two or three and thirty Rials a *Kental*, if it be reſuſe you may have it for 10 or 11 ſhillings a *Kental*.

*Wooden*

## Wooden Ware.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
A pair of Bellowes . . . . .	0	2	0
A Skoope . . . . .	0	0	9
A pair of Wheels for a Cart, if you buy them } in the Countrey, they will cost 3 or 4 pound }	0	14	0
Wheelbarrow you may have there, in <i>Eng-</i> } <i>land</i> they cost . . . . . }	0	6	0
A great pail in <i>England</i> will cost . . . . .	0	0	10
A Boat called a Canow, will cost in the Coun- } trey (with a pair of Paddles) if it be a good } one . . . . . }	3	0	0
A short Oake ladder in <i>England</i> will cost but . . . . .	0	0	10
A Plough . . . . .	0	3	9
An Axletree . . . . .	0	0	8
A Cart . . . . .	0	10	0
For a casting shovel . . . . .	0	0	10
For a shovel . . . . .	0	0	6
For a Sack . . . . .	0	2	4
For a Lanthorn . . . . .	0	1	3

*For Tobacco pipes short steels, and great bouls*  
14 pence and 16 pence the grose.

[p. 17.] For clipping an hundred sheep in } <i>England</i> . . . . . }	0	4	6
For winding the Wool . . . . .	0	0	8
For washing them . . . . .	0	2	0
For one Garnish of Peuter . . . . .	2	0	0

*Prizes of Iron Ware.*

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

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

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

Five broad howes at two shillings a piece . . . . .	0	10	0
Five narrow howes at 16 pence a piece . . . . .	0	6	8
[p. 18.] Five felling Axes at 18 pence a piece . . . . .	0	7	6
Two steel hand-sawes at 16 pence the piece . . . . .	0	2	8
Two hand-sawes at 5 shillings a piece . . . . .	0	10	0
One whip saw, set and filed with box . . . . .	0	10	0
A file and wrest . . . . .	0	0	10
Two Hammers 12 pence a piece . . . . .	0	2	0
Three shovels 18 pence a piece shod . . . . .	0	4	6
Two spades 18 pence a piece . . . . .	0	3	0
Two Augars . . . . .	0	1	0
			Two

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Two broad Axes at 3 shillings 8 pence a piece	0	7	4
Six Chiffels . . . . .	0	3	0
Three Gimblets . . . . .	0	0	6
Two Hatchets One and twenty pence a piece	0	3	6
Two froues to cleave pail at 18 pence a piece	0	3	0
Two hand-bills at 20 pence a piece . . . . .	0	3	4
Nails of all forts to be valued . . . . .	2	0	0
Two pick-Axes . . . . .	0	3	0
Three Locks, and 3 pair of Fetters . . . . .	0	5	10
Two Currie Combs . . . . .	0	0	11
For a Brand to brand Beasts with . . . . .	0	0	6
For a Chain and lock for a Boat . . . . .	0	2	2
For a Coulter weighing 10 pound . . . . .	0	3	4
For a Hand-vife . . . . .	0	2	6
[p. 19.] For a Pitch-fork . . . . .	0	1	4
For one hundred weight of Spikes . . . . .	2	5	0
Nails and pins 120, to the hundred . . . . .			
For a share . . . . .	0	2	11

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

One Iron Pot . . . . .	0	7	0
For one great Copper Kettle . . . . .	2	0	0
For a small Kettle . . . . .	0	10	0
For a lesser Kettle . . . . .	0	6	0
For one large Frying-pan . . . . .	0	2	6
For a small Frying-pan . . . . .	0	1	8
For a brafs Morter . . . . .	0	3	0
For a Spit . . . . .	0	2	0
For one Grid-Iron . . . . .	0	1	0
For two Skillets . . . . .	0	5	0
			Platters,

	l.	s.	d.
Platters, dishes, & spoons of wood . . . . .	0	4	0
For Sugar, Spice, and fruits at Sea for six men	0	12	10
<i>The freight will be for one man half a Tun.</i>			

Having refreshed my self for a day or two upon *Noddles-Island*, I crossed the Bay in a small Boat to *Boston*, which then was rather a Village, than a Town, there being not [p. 20.] above Twenty or thirty houses; and presenting my respects to Mr. *Winthorpe* the Governour, and to Mr. *Cotton* the Teacher of *Boston* Church, to whom I delivered from Mr. *Francis Quarles* the poet, the Translation of the 16, 25, 51, 88, 113, and 137. Psalms into *English* Meeter, for his approbation, being civilly treated by all I had occasion to converse with, I returned in the Evening to my lodging.

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

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

About the Tenth of *August*, I hapned to walk into the Woods, not far from the Sea-side, and falling upon a piece of ground over-grown with bushes, called there black Currence, but differing from our Garden Currence, they being ripe and hanging in lovely bunches; I fet up my piece against a stately Oake, with a resolution to fill my [p. 21.] belly, being near half a mile from the house; of

a fudden I heard a hollow thumping noise upon the Rocks approaching towards me, which made me presently to recover my piece, which I had no sooner cock'd, than a great and grim over-grown she-Wolf appears, at whom I shot, and finding her Gor-belly stuf with flesh newly taken in, I began presently to suspect that she had fallen foul upon our Goats, which were then valued (our she Goats) at Five pound a Goat; Therefore to make further discovery, I descended (it being low water) upon the Sea sands, with an intent to walk round about a neck of land where the Goats usually kept. I had not gone far before I found the footing of two Wolves, and one Goat betwixt them, whom they had driven into a hollow, betwixt two Rocks, hither I followed their footing, and perceiving by the Crowes, that there was the place of slaughter, I hung my piece upon my back, and upon all four clambered up to the top of the Rock, where I made ready my piece and shot at the dog Wolf, who was feeding upon the remainder of the Goat, which was only the fore shoulders, head and horns, the rest being devoured by the she-Wolf, even to the very hair of the Goat: and it is very observable, that when [p. 22.] the Wolves have kill'd a Beast, or a Hog, not a Dog-Wolf amongst them offers to eat any of it, till the she-Wolves have filled their paunches.

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

wracking of our Shallop, and the blowing down of many tall Trees, in some places a mile together.

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

1639. *May*, which fell out to be extrem hot and foggie, about the middle of *May*, I [p. 23.] kill'd within a stons throw of our house, above four score Snakes, some of them as big as the small of my leg, black of colour, and three yards long, with a sharp horn on the tip of their tail two inches in length.

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

One

One Mr. *Mittin* related of a *Triton* or *Mereman* which he saw in *Cascobay*, the Gentleman was a great Foulter, and used to goe out with a small Boat or Canow, and fetching a compass about a small Island, (there being many small Islands in the Bay) for the advantage of a shot, was encountred [p. 24.] with a *Triton*, who laying his hands upon the side of the Canow, had one of them chopt off with a Hatchet by Mr. *Mittin*, which was in all respects like the hand of a man, the *Triton* presently sunk, dying the water with his purple blood, and was no more seen. The next story was told by Mr. *Foxwell*, now living in the province of *Main*, who having been to the Eastward in a Shallop, as far as *Cape-Ann* a Waggon in his return was overtaken by the night, and fearing to land upon the barbarous shore, he put off a little further to Sea; about midnight they were wakened with a loud voice from the shore, calling upon *Foxwell*, *Foxwell* come a shore, two or three times: upon the Sands they saw a great fire, and Men and Women hand in hand dancing round about it in a ring, after an hour or two they vanished, and as soon as the day appeared, *Foxwell* puts into a small *Cove*, it being about three quarters flood, and traces along the shore, where he found the footing of Men, Women and Children shod with shoes; and an infinite number of brands-ends thrown up by the water, but neither *Indian* nor *English* could he meet with on the shore, nor in the woods; these with many other stories they told me, the credit whereof I will neither impeach nor inforce, but shall [p. 25.] satisfy my self, and I hope the Reader hereof, with the saying of a wise, learned and honourable Knight, *that there are many stranger things in the world, than are to be seen between London and Stanes.*

*September*

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

The Three and twentieth, I left *Black-point*, and came to *Richmonds* Island about [p. 26.] three leagues to the Eastward, where Mr. *Tralanie* kept a fishing, Mr. *John Winter* a grave and discreet man was his Agent, and imployer of 60 men upon that design.

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

The

The Seven and twentieth day being *Fryday*, we Anchored in the afternoon in the *Massachusetts-bay* before *Boston*. Next day I went aboard of Mr. *Hinderfon*, Master of a ship of 500 Tuns, and Captain *Jackson* in the *Queen of Bohemia* a privateer, and from thence I went ashore to *Boston*, where I refreshed my self at an Ordinary. Next morning I was invited to a fisherman's house somewhat lower within the *Bay*, and was there by his Wife presented with a handful of small Pearl, but none of them bored nor orient. From thence I crost the Bay to *Charles-town*, where at one *Longs* Ordinary I met with Captain *Jackson* and others, walking on the back side we spied a rattle [p. 27.] Snake a yard and half long, and as thick in the middle as the small of a mans leg, on the belly yellow, her back spotted with black, ruffet, yellow and green, placed like scales, at her tail she had a rattle which is nothing but a hollow shelly buffiness joynted, look how many years old she is, so many rattles she hath in her tail, her neck seemed to be no bigger than ones Thumb; yet she swallowed a live Chicken, as big as one they give 4 pence for in *England*, presently as we were looking on. In the afternoon I returned to our Ship, being no sooner aboard but we had the sight of an *Indian-Pinnace* sailing by us made of *Birch-bark*, sewed together with the roots of spruce and white *Cedar* (drawn out into threads) with a deck, and trimmed with sails top and top gallant very sumptuously.

The Thirtieth day of *September*, I went ashore upon *Noddles-Island*, where when I was come to Mr. *Mavericks* he would not let me go aboard no more, until the Ship was ready to set sail; the next day a grave and sober

person described the Monster to me, that was born at *Boston* of one Mrs. *Dyer* a great Sectarie, *the Nine and twentieth of June, it was (it should seem) without a head, but having horns like a Beast, and ears, scales on a rough skin like a fish* [p. 28.] *called a Thornback, legs and claws like a Hawke, and in other respects as a Woman-child.*

The Second of *October*, about 9 of the clock in the morning, Mr. *Mavericks* Negro woman came to my chamber window, and in her own Countrey language and tune sang very loud and shrill, going out to her, she used a great deal of respect towards me, and willingly would have expressed her grief in *English*; but I apprehended it by her countenance and deportment, whereupon I repaired to my host, to learn of him the cause, and resolved to intreat him in her behalf, for that I understood before, that she had been a Queen in her own Countrey, and observed a very humble and dutiful garb used towards her by another Negro who was her maid. Mr. *Maverick* was desirous to have a breed of Negroes, and therefore seeing she would not yield by persuasions to company with a Negro young man he had in his house; he commanded him will'd she nill'd she to go to bed to her, which was no sooner done but she kickt him out again, this she took in high disdain beyond her slavery, and this was the cause of her grief. In the afternoon I walked into the Woods on the back side of the house, and happening into a [p. 29.] fine broad walk (which was a fledg-way) I wandered till I chanc't to spy a fruit as I thought like a pine Apple plated with scales, it was as big as the crown of a Womans hat; I made bold to step unto it, with an intent to have gathered it, no sooner had I toucht it.

it, but hundreds of Wasps were about me; at last I cleared my self from them, being stung only by one upon the upper lip, glad I was that I scaped so well; But by that time I was come into the house my lip was swell'd so extreamly, that they hardly knew me but by my Garments.

The Tenth of *October*, I went aboard and we fell down to *Nantascot*, here Mr. *Davies* (Mr. *Hicks* the Apothecarie in *Fleet-streets* Son-in-law) dyed of the Phthifick aboard on a Sunday in the afternoon. The next day Mr. *Luxon* our Master having been ashore upon the Governours Island gave me half a score very fair Pippins which he brought from thence, there being not one Apple-tree, nor Pear planted yet in no part of the Countrey, but upon that Island.

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

The Sixteenth day Mr. *Robert Foster*, one of our passengers Preached aboard upon [p. 30.] the 113 Psalm; *The Lord shall preserve thy going out, & thy coming in;* The Sectaries began to quarrel with him, especially Mr. *Vincent Potter*, he who was afterwards questioned for a Regicide.

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

*November* the Fifth day, about three of the clock in the afternoon,

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

*And the bitter storm augments ; the wild winds wage*

*War from all parts ; and joyne with the Seas rage.*

[p. 31.] *The sad clouds sink in showers ; you would have thought,*

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

*And Heaven to Seas descended : no star shown ;*

*Blind night in darknes, tempests, and her own*

*Dread terrours lost ; yet this dire lightning turns*

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

*The Pilot knew not what to chuse or fly,*

*Art stood amaz'd in Ambiguity.*

The storm augmenting still, the next day about 4 of the clock afternoon we lost our Rudder, and with that our hopes, so necessary a part it is, that a ship without it, is like a wild horse without a bridle ; yet *Aristotle* that  
*Eagle-*

*Eagle-ey'd Philosopher could not give a reason, why so small a thing as a Helm should rule the ship.*

[p. 32.] The Seventh day at night, the wind began to dye away, the next day we had leafure to repair our breaches ; it continued calm till the 13 day, and all the while we faw many dead bodies of men and women floating by us.

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

## The Second VOYAGE.

I Have heard of a certain Merchant in the west of *England*, who after many great losses, walking upon the Sea-bank in a calm Sun-shining day; observing the smoothness of the Sea, coming in with a chequered or dimpled wave: Ah (quoth he) thou flattering Element, many a time hast thou inticed me to throw my self and my fortunes into thy Arms; but thou hast hitherto proved treacherous; thinking to find thee a Mother of encrease, I have found thee to be the Mother of mischief and wickedness; yea the Father of prodigies; therefore, being now secure, I will trust thee no more: But mark this mans resolution a while after, *periculum maris spes lucri superat*. So fared it with me, that having escaped the dangers of one Voyage, must needs put on a resolution for a second, wherein I plowed many a churlish billow [p. 34.] with little or no advantage, but rather to my loss and detriment. In the setting down, whereof I purpose not to insist in a methodical way, but according to my quality, in a plain and brief relation as I have done already; for I perceive, if I used all the Art that possibly I could, it would be difficult to please all, for all mens eyes, ears, faith, judgement, are not of a size. There be a sort of stagnant stinking spirits, who, like flies, lye sucking at the botches

botches of carnal pleasures, and never travelled so much Sea, as is between *Heth-ferry*, and *Lyon-Key*; yet notwithstanding, (fitting in the Chair of the scornful over their whifts and draughts of intoxication) will desperately censure the relations of the greatest Travellers. It was a good *proviso* of a learned man, never to report wonders, for in so doing, of the greatest he will be sure not to be believed, but laughed at, which certainly bewraies their ignorance and want of discretion. Of Fools and Madmen then I shall take no care, I will not invite these in the least to honour me with a glance from their supercilious eyes; but rather advise them to keep their inspection for their fine-tongu'd Romances, and playes. This homely piece, I protest ingenuously, is prepared for such only who well know how to make use of their [p. 35.] charitable constructions towards works of this nature, to whom I submit my self in all my faculties, and proceed in my second voyage.

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

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

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

The

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

The One and thirtieth at 4 of the clock in the morning we came up with the Isle of *Wight*, at 4 of the clock in the afternoon [p. 36.] we had *Portland* N. N. W. of us, 6 leagues off, the wind being then at *N. W. by N.* at 5 of the clock we came to *Dartmouth*, the wind *W. S. W.*

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

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

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

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

The Five and twentieth day, about 3 of the clock in the morning we discovered land, about 6 of the clock *Flowers*, so called from abundance of flowers, and *Corvo* from a multitude of *Crowes*; two of the *Azores* or western Islands, in the *Atlantique Ocean* not above 250 leagues from *Lisbon* bore *N. W.* of us some 3 leagues off, we steered away *W.* by *W.* observed and found *Flowers* to be in the Southern part in latitude 39 [p. 37.] degrees 13 minuts, we descryed a Village and a small Church or Chappel seated in a pleasant valley to the Easter-side of the

the Island, the whole Island is rockie and mountainous about 8 miles in compafs, ftored with Corn, Wine and Goats, and inhabited by outlaw'd *Portingals*, the Town they call *Santa Cruz*. *Corvo* is not far from this, I fupposed two or three leagues, a meer mountain, and very high and fteep on all fides, cloathed with tall wood on the very top, uninhabited, but the *Flowreans* here keep fome number of Goats.

The Seven and twentieth day, 30 leagues to the weftward of thefe Iflands we met with a fmall Veffel ftoln from *Jamaico*, but 10 men in her, and thofe of feveral nations, *English, French, Scotch, Dutch* almoft famifh'd, having been out as they told us, by reafon of calms, three moneths, bound for *Holland*.

*July* the fixth, calm now for two or three dayes, our men went out to fwim, fome hoifted the *Shallop* out and took divers Turtles, there being an infinite number of them all over the Sea as far as we could ken, and a man may ken at Sea in a clear Air 20 miles, they floated upon the top of the water being a fleep, and driving gently upon them with the *Shallop*, of a fudden [p. 38.] they took hold of their hinder legs and lifted them into the boat, if they be not very nimble they awake and prefently dive under water; when they were brought aboard they fob'd and wept exceedingly, continuing to do fo till the next day that we killed them, by chopping off their heads, and having taken off their fhells (that on their back being faireft, is called a Gally patch) we opened the body and took out three hearts in one cafe, and (which was more ftrange) we perceived motion in the hearts ten hours after they were taken out. I have obferved in *England* in my

5

youthful

youthful dayes the like in the heart of a *Pike*, and the heart of a *Frog*, which will leap and skip as nimbly as the *Frog* used to do when it was alive from whom it was taken. Likewife the heart of a *Pig* will stir after it is exenterated. Being at a friends house in *Cambridg-shire*, the Cook-maid making ready to slaughter a *Pig*, she put the hinder parts between her legs as the usual manner is, and taking the snout in her left hand with a long knife she stuck the *Pig* and cut the small end of the heart almost in two, letting it bleed as long as any blood came forth, then throwing of it into a Kettle of boiling water, the *Pig* swom twice round about the kettle, when taking of it out to [p. 39.] the dresser she rub'd it with powdered *Rozen* and stript off the hair, and as she was cutting off the hinder pettito, the *Pig* lifts up his head with open mouth, as if it would have bitten: well, the belly was cut up, and the entrails drawn out, and the heart laid upon the board, which notwithstanding the wound it received had motion in it, above four hours after; there were several of the Family by, with my self, and we could not otherwayes conclude but that the *Pig* was bewitched; but this by the way. Of the Sea Turtles there be five sorts, first the Trunck-turtle which is biggest, Secondly, the Loggerhead-turtle. Thirdly, the Hawkbill-turtle, which with its bill will bite horribly. Fourthly, the Green-turtle which is best for food, it is affirmed that the feeding upon this Turtle for a twelve moneth, forbearing all other kind of food will cure absolutely Consumptions, and the great pox; They are a very delicate food, and their Eggs are very wholesome and restorative, it is an *Amphibious* Creature going ashore, the male throws the female on her back when he couples with her,

her, which is termed cooting, their Eggs grown to perfection the female goes ashore again and making a hole in the Sand, there layes her Eggs which are numerous, I have seen a peck [p. 40.] of Eggs taken out of one Turtle; when they have laid they cover the hole again with sand, and return to the Sea never looking after her Eggs, which hatching in the sand and coming to some strength break out and repair to the Sea. Having fill'd our bellies with Turtles and Bonito's, called *Spanish* Dolphins excellently well cooked both of them, the wind blowing fair,

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

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

The One and twentieth thick hasie weather.

The Five and twentieth we met with a [p. 41.] *Plimouth* man come from *St. Malloes* in *France*, 10 weeks out, laden with cloath, fruit, and honey, bound for *Boston* in *New-England*.

The Six and twentieth we had sight of land.

The Seven and twentieth we Anchored at *Nantascot*, in the afternoon I went aboard of a *Ketch*, with some  
other

other of our passengers, in hope to get to *Boston* that night; but the Master of the *Ketch* would not consent.

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

Before I pursue my Voyage to an end, I shall give you to understand what Countrey *New-England* is. *New-England* is that part of *America*, which together with *Virginia*, *Mary land*, and *Nova-scotia* were by the *Indians* called (by one name) *Wingadacoa*, after the discovery by Sir *Walter* [p. 42.] *Rawleigh* they were named *Virginia*, and so remained untill King *James* divided the Countrey into Provinces. *New-England* then is all that tract of land that lyes between the Northerly latitudes of 40 and 46, that is from *De-la-ware-Bay* to *New-found-land*, some will have it to be in latitude from 41 to 45. in King *Jame's* Letters Patents to the Council of *Plimouth* in *Devonshire* from 40 to 48 of the same latitude, it is judged to be an Island, surrounded on the North with the spacious River of *Canada*, on the South with *Mahegan* or *Hudsons* River, having their rise, as it is thought, from two great lakes not far off one another, the Sea lyes East and South from the land, and is very deep, some say that the depth of the Sea being measured with line and plummet, seldom exceeds two or three miles, except in some places near the *Swevian*-shores, and about *Pontus*, observed by  
*Pliny*.

*Pliny.* Sir *Francis Drake* threw out 7 Hogheads of line near *Porto-bello* and found no bottom, but whether this be true or no, or that they were deceived by the Currants carrying away their lead and line, this is certainly true, that there is more Sea in the Western than the Eastern *Hemisphere*, on the shore in more places than one at spring-tides, that is at the full or new of the moon, [p. 43.] the Sea riseth 18 foot perpendicular, the reason of this great flow of waters I refer to the learned, onely by the way I shall acquaint you with two reasons for the ebbing and flowing of the Sea; the one delivered in Common conference, the other in a Sermon at *Boston* in the *Maffachusetts-Bay* by an eminent man; The first was, *that God and his spirit moving upon the waters caused the motion; the other, that the spirit of the waters gathered the waters together; as the spirit of Christ gathered souls.*

The shore is Rockie, with high cliffs, having a multitude of considerable Harbours; many of which are capacious enough for a Navy of 500 sail, one of a thousand, the Countrie within Rockie and mountainous, full of tall wood, one stately mountain there is surmounting the rest, about four score mile from the Sea: The description of it you have in my rarities of *New-England*, between the mountains are many ample rich and pregnant valleys as ever eye beheld, beset on each side with variety of goodly Trees, the grafs man-high unmowed, uneaten and uselessly withering; within these valleys are spacious lakes or ponds well stored with Fish and Beavers; the original of all the great Rivers in the Countrie, of which there are many with lesser [p. 44.] streams (wherein are an infinite of fish) manifesting the goodness of the soil which is black,  
red-

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

*Swift is't in pace, light poiz'd, to look in clear,  
And quick in boiling (which esteemed were)  
Such qualities, as rightly understood  
Withouten these no water could be good.*

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

The mountains and Rocky Hills are richly furnished with mines of Lead, Silver, [p. 45.] Copper, Tin, and divers sorts of minerals, branching out even to their summits, where in small Crannies you may meet with threds of perfect silver; yet have the *English* no maw to open any of them, whether out of ignorance or fear of bringing a forraign Enemy upon them, or (like the dog in the manger) to keep their Sovereign from partaking of the benefits, who certainly may claim an interest in them as his due, being eminently a gift proceeding from  
 11a. 45. 3. divine bounty to him; no person can pretend interest in Gold, Silver, or Copper by the law of Nations,  
 but

but the Sovereign Prince; but the subjects of our King have a right to mines discovered in their own Lands and inheritances; So as that every tenth Tun of such Oar is to be paid to the proprietors of such lands, and not to the state, if it be not a mine-Royal: if it prove to be a mine-Royal, every fifth Tun of all such Oar as shall hold Gold or Silver worth refining, is to be rendered to the King. *The learned Judges of our Kingdom have long since concluded, that although the Gold or Silver contained in the base mettals of a mine in the land of a Subject, be of less value than the baser mettall; yet if the Gold or Silver do countervail the charge of refining it, or be more worth than the base mettall spent [p. 46.] in refining it, that then it is a mine-Royal, and as well the base mettall as the Gold and Silver in it belongs by prerogative to the Crown.*

The stones in the Countrey are for the most *mettle*-stone, free-stone, pebble, slate, none that will run to lime, of which they have great want, of the slate you may make Tables easie to be split to the thicknes of an inch, or thicker if you please, and long enough for a dozen men to sit at. Pretious stones there are too, but if you desire to know further of them, see the *Rarities of New-England*; onely let me add this observation by the way, that Crystal set in the Sun taketh fire, and setteth dry Tow or brown Paper on fire held to it. There is likewise a sort of glittering sand, which is altogether as good as the glasse powder brought from the *Indies* to dry up Ink on paper newly written. The climate is reasonably temperate, hotter in Summer, and colder in Winter than with us, agrees with our Constitutions better than *hotter Climates*, *these are limbeckes to our bodies, forraign heat will extract*  
the

*the inward and adventitious heat consume the natural, so much more heat any man receives outwardly from the heat of the Sun, so much more wants he the same inwardly, which is one reason why [p. 47.] they are able to receive more and larger draughts of Brandy, & the like strong spirits than in England without offence. Cold is less tolerable than heat, this a friend to nature, that an enemy. Many are of opinion that the greatest enemies of life, consisting of heat and moisture, is cold and dryness; the extremity of cold is more easie to be endured than extremity of heat; the violent sharpness of winter, than the fiery raging of Summer. To conclude, they are both bad, too much heat brings a hot Feaver, too much cold diminisheth the flesh, withers the face, hollowes the eyes, quencheeth natural heat, peebleth the hair, and procureth baldness.*

Astronomers have taken special knowledge of the number of 1024 of the principal apparent noted Stars of all the rest, besides the 7 Planets, and the 12 Signs, and it is agreed upon that there are more Stars under the Northern-pole, than under the Southern, the number of Stars under both poles are innumerable to us; but not to the Almighty Creator of Heaven and Earth, who calleth them all by their names. *Isai. 40. Levate in excelsum oculos vestros & videte quis creavit hæc? quis educit in numero militiam eorum & omnia suis nominibus vocat?* In *January* 1668. two Suns appeared and two Moons. The year before was published the Suns prerogative, vindicated by [p. 48.] *Alexander Nowel* a young student at *Harvard-Colledge* in the *Massachusetts* Colony, which was as followeth.

*Mathematicians have that priviledge, above other Philosophers,*

ophers, that their foundations are so founded upon, and proved by demonstration, that reason volens nolens must approve of them, when they are once viewed by the eye of the intellect, ipso facto it grants a probatum est; if upon those foundations he raises famous Architectures, which are inseparably joynted in, and joynted to their ground-works, yet are not their Elements of such vast extensions, as to have their dimensions adequated with the machine of the primum mobile, and so include the Fabrick of created beings; but there are sphears above the sphear of their Aëctivity, and Orbs placed above the reach of their Instruments, which will non-plus the most acute inquisitors, at least in reference to an accurate scrutiny: hence dissentions about Celestial bodies, whether the planets have any natural light, has been a question, proving that they borrow their light from the Sun: he being the primitive, they derivatives; he the Augmentum primum, they Orta, who though they have light in se, yet not ex se. This assertion is not expugned by Geocentricks who produce sense and Antiquity to support their suppositions; nor oppugned by Heliocentricks, [p. 49.] who deduce their Hypothesis from reason, and new observations: for, quicquid in ambitu alicujus circuli actu diffusum, comprehenditur, id in centro ejusdem continetur potentia collectum. Should I put the question to the vote, questionless the major part of modern Astronomers would carry it affirmatively; but a testimony being Inartificialis Argumentum, I shall found my position upon a more Artificial Basis. As for the multiplication of Eclipses which some fear, it's needless, for the extent of the Cone of the earths shadow (à Centro terræ) being 250 Semidiameters, it cannot reach Mars; Venus and Mercury never oppose the Sun. It has been

*observed by the help of Optick Tubes, that Venus has divers faces, according to her diverse position to the Sun. Some affirm the same of Mercury, but he's not so liable to observation, being seldom clear of the radiancy of the Sun. The superior Planets being above the Sun, turn the same side to the Sun, as they do to us. Venus and Mars are more lucid in their Parheliion, than in their Aphelion. The Telescope may convince us of this truth; Evincit enim crassa, opaca & dissimilium plane partium corpora, planetas esse. Lastly God made the Sun and Moon, the two greater lights (though not the greater lucid bodies) that the Moons light is adventitious, followes from her invisibilitie [p. 50.] in a central Eclipse: hence the other planets are destitute of native light; nam à majore ad minus valet consequentia negativé.*

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

*Comets (say Naturalists) proceed from natural causes, but they oft proceed preternatural effects. That they have been Antecedents to strange consequents is an universal truth, and proved by particulars, viz. That which hung over Hierusalem before its extirpation by Vespasian, that vertical to Germany, before those bloody Wars &c. So that experience Attests, and reason Assents, that they have served for sad Prologues to Tragical Epilogues. For the future precludiums*

*preludiums to what events they'l prove, may be proved by consequence, if they han't suffered a privation of their powerful Energie. Dr. Ward to salve Conteſts, diſtinguiſhes between Cometæidæ, which are [p. 51.] Sublunary exhalations, and Cometæ, which are heavenly bodies, coævous with the Stars; the cauſe of the inequality of whoſe motion, is their Apoge and Periges. Concerning the height of the late Comets Orb, becauſe of the deficiency of Inſtruments, here's pars deficiens. As for its motion December 10. 'twas about the middle of Virgo. Jan. 24. 26 deg. Aries. Some obſerve that Comets commonly follow a Conjunction of the ſuperiour planets. Aſtronomers attribute much to the predominancy of that planet which rules it, which they judge by the Colour; a dull leaden colour, claims Saturn for his Lord; bright, Jupiter; Red, Mars; Golden, Sol; Yellow, Venus; variable, Mercury; pale, Luna. Alſo to the Aſpects it receives from other planets, the ſign it is in, and the houſe of the Heavens in which it firſt was. Hence ſome may judge a ſcheme of the Heavens neceſſary, but unleſs Calculated for its certain riſe (which is uncertain) it's adjudged by the judicious, ſuperfluous. Some put much truſt or virtue in the tail, terming it the Ignomon, &c. But that is probable of all, which has been obſerved of ſome, that it's alwayes oppoſite to the Sun; hence when the Sun is at the Meridian of the Antipodes it turns, &c. Which Regiomont obſerved of that in 1475. and Keckerman of that in 1607. Longomontanus obſerves of that in 1618. that its firſt [p. 52.] appearance was vertical to Germany and went Northward, ſo its effect began there, and made the like progreſs: it's rational, that as a cauſe, it ſhould operate moſt powerfully on thoſe in whoſe Zenith it is, as the*

*meridional*

*meridional Altitude; nor is it irrational, that as a sign, it should presage somewhat to all those, in whose Horizon it appears; for in reason, Relata se mutuo inferunt, hence signum infers signatum, and the signifier implies a signified. Diverse desire to be certified of the event; but he is wise that knowes it. Some presume prophetically to specificate from generals truths; others desperately deny generals and all; of all whom it's a truth, Incidunt in Scyllam, &c. Noble Ticho concludes, (with whom I conclude) that it's not rational particularly to determine the sequel; for should any, it would be only in a contingent Axiom, and proceed from fancie; therefore of no necessary consequence, and would produce only opinion.*

A friend of mine shewed me a small Treatise written and printed in the *Massachusetts-Bay* by *B. D.* Intituled *An Astronomical description of the late Comet, or Blazing-Star, as it appeared in New-England in the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and the beginning of the Twelfth moneth, 1664. printed at Cambridge by Samuel Green 1665.* An ingenious piece, but because I could not perswade [p. 53.] my friend to part with it, I took out some short notes being straitned in time, which are as followes.

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

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

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

Some

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

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

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

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

[p. 54.] The *Indians* fo far as I could perceive have but little knowledge of the Stars and Planets, obferving the Sun and Moon only, the dividers of time into dayes and years: they being nearer to the Equinoctial-line by 10 degrees, have their dayes and nights more equally divided, being in Summer two hours fhorter, in Winter two hours longer than they are in *England*. The 11 of *June* the Sun rifeth at 4 and 26 minutes, and fetteth at 7 & 34 minutes: in *December*, the 13 the fhorteft day, the Sun rifeth at 7 and 35 minutes, and fetteth at 4 and 27 minutes.

Mid-*March* their Spring begins, in *April* they have Rain and Thunder; So again at *Michaelmas*, about which feafon they have either before *Michaelmas* or after outrageous ftorms of Wind and Rain. It's obfervable that there is no part of the World, which hath not fome certain times of out-rageous ftorms. We have upon our Coaft in *England* a *Michaelmas* flaw, that feldom fails: in the *Weft-Indies* in *Auguft* and *September* the forcible *North*-wind, which though fome call *Tuffins* or *Hurricanes* we muft diftinguifh, for a right *Hurricane* is (as I have faid before)

before) an impetuous wind that goes about the Compass in the space of 24 hours, in such a storm the Lord *Willoughby* [p. 55.] of *Parham* Governour of the *Barbadoes* was cast away, going with a fleet to recover *St. Christophers* from the *French*, *Anno Dom. 1666. July*. Cold weather begins with the middle of *November*, the winter's perpetually freezing, infomuch that their Rivers and salt-Bayes are frozen over and passable for Men, Horse, Oxen and Carts: *Æquore cum gelido zephyrus fere xenia Cymbo*. The *North-west* wind is the sharpest wind in the Countrie. In *England* most of the cold winds and weathers come from the Sea, and those seats that are nearest the Sea-coasts in *England* are accounted unwholsome, but not so in *New-England*, for in the extremity of winter the *North-East* and *South*-wind coming from the Sea produceth warm weather, only the *North-West*-wind coming over land from the white mountains (which are always (except in *August*) covered with snow) is the cause of extream cold weather, always accompanied with deep snowes and bitter frosts, the snow for the most part four and six foot deep, which melting on the superficies with the heat of the Sun, (for the most part shining out clearly every day) and freezing again in the night makes a crust upon the snow sufficient to bear a man walking with snow-shoes upon it. And at this [p. 56.] season the *Indians* go forth on hunting of Dear and Moose, twenty, thirty, forty miles up into the Countrie. Their Summer is hot and dry proper for their *Indian* Wheat; which thrives best in a hot and dry season, the skie for the most part Summer and Winter very clear and serene; if they see a little black cloud in the *North-West*, no bigger than a man may cover with his Hat, they

they expect a following storm, the cloud in short time spreading round about the Horizon accompanied with violent gusts of wind, rain, and many times lightning and terrible thunder. In all Countries they have observations how the weather will fall out, and these rules following are observable in *New-England*. If the Moon look bright and fair, look for fair weather, also the appearing of one Rainbow after a storm, is a known sign of fair weather; if mists come down from the Hills, or descend from the Heavens, and settle in the valleys, they promise fair hot weather; mists in the Evening shew a fair hot day on the morrow: the like when mists rise from waters in the Evening. The obscuring of the smaller Stars is a certain sign of Tempests approaching; the oft changing of the wind is also a fore-runner of a storm; the resounding of the Sea from the shore, and murmuring of [p. 57.] the winds in the woods without apparent wind, sheweth wind to follow: shooting of the Stars (as they call it) is an usual sign of wind from that quarter the Star came from. So look whether the resounding of the Sea upon the shore be on the *East* or *West* side of the dwelling, out of that quarter will the wind proceed the next day. The redness of the sky in the morning, is a token of winds, or rain or both: if the Circles that appear about the Sun be red and broken, they portend wind; if thick and dark, wind, snow and rain; the like may be said of the Circles about the moon. If two rain-bowes appear, they are a sign of rain; If the Sun or Moon look pale, look for rain: if a dark cloud be at Sun-rising, in which the Sun soon after is hid, it will dissolve it, and rain will follow; *nebula ascendens indicat imbres, nebula descendens serenitatem*. If the Sun seem greater

greater in the *East*, than in the *West* about Sun-setting, and that there appears a black cloud, you may expect rain that night, or the day following.

*Serò rubens Cælum cras indicat esse serenum,  
Sed si manè rubet venturos indicat Imbres.*

[p. 58.] To conclude; if the white hills look clear and conspicuous, it is a sign of fair weather; if black and cloudy, of rain; if yellow, it is a certain sign of snow shortly to ensue.

In *Anno Dom.* 1667. *March*, appeared a sign in the Heavens in the form of a Sphear, pointing directly to the *West*: and in the year following on the third day of *April* being *Friday*, there was a terrible Earthquake, before that a very great one in 1638. and another in 58 and in 166 $\frac{2}{3}$ . *January* 26, 27, & 28. (which was the year before I came thither) there were Earthquakes 6 or 7 times in the space of three dayes. Earthquakes are frequent in the Countrie; some suppose that the white mountains were first raised by Earthquakes, they are hollow as may be guessed by the resounding of the rain upon the level on the top. The *Indians* told us of a River whose course was not only stoppt by an Earthquake in 1668. (as near as I can remember) but the whole River swallowed up. And I have heard it reported from credible persons, that (whilst I was there in the Countrie) there happened a terrible Earthquake amongst the *French*, rending a huge Rock asunder even to the center, wherein was a vast hollow of an immeasurable depth, out of which came many infernal Spirits. I shall [p. 59.] conclude this discourse of Earthquakes,  
with

with that which came from the Pen of our Royal Martyr King *Charles* the First; *A storm at Sea* wants not its terror, but an *Earthquake*, shaking the very foundation of all, the *World* hath nothing more of horreur. And now I come to the plants of the *Countrie*.

The plants in *New-England* for the variety, number, beauty, and vertues, may stand in Competition with the plants of any *Countrie* in *Europe*. *Johnson* hath added to *Gerard's* *Herbal* 300. and *Parkinson* mentioneth many more; had they been in *New-England* they might have found 1000 at least never heard of nor seen by any *Englishman* before: 'Tis true, the *Countrie* hath no *Bonerets*, or *Tartarlambs*, no glittering coloured *Tuleps*; but here you have the *American Mary-Gold*, the *Earth-nut* bearing a princely Flower, the beautiful leaved *Pirola*, the honied *Colibry*, &c. They are generally of (somewhat) a more masculine vertue, than any of the same species in *England*, but not in so terrible a degree, as to be mischievous or ineffectual to our *English* bodies. *It is affirmed by some that no forraign Drugg or Simple can be so proper to Englishmen as their own, for the quantity of Opium which Turks do safely take will kill four Englishmen, and that which will [p. 60.] salve their wounds within a day, will not recure an Englishman in three.* To which I answer that it is custom that brings the *Turks* to the familiar use of *Opium*. You may have heard of a *Taylor* in *Kent*, who being afflicted with want of sleep ventured upon *Opium*, taking at first a grain, and increasing of it till it came to an ounce, which quantitie he took as familiarly as a *Turk*, without any harm, more than that he could not sleep without it. The *English* in *New-England*

take white *Hellebore*, which operates as fairly with them, as with the *Indians*, who steeping of it in water sometime, give it to young lads gathered together a purpose to drink, if it come up they force them to drink again their vomit, (which they save in a Birchen-dish) till it stayes with them, & he that gets the victory of it is made Captain of the other lads for that year. There is a plant likewise, called for want of a name *Clownes wound wort* by the *English*, though it be not the same, that will heal a green wound in 24 hours, if a wise man have the ordering of it. Thus much for the general, I shall now begin to discover unto you the plants more particularly, and I shall first begin with Trees, and of them, first with such as are called in Scripture Trees of God, that is great [p. 61.] Trees, that grow of themselves without planting. Psal. 104. 16, 17. *Satiantur arbores Jehovæ, cedri Libani quas plantavit; (ubi aviculæ nidificent) abietes domicilia ciconiæ.* The Herons take great delight to sit basking upon the tops of these Trees. And I shall not be over large in any, having written of them in my Treatise of the rarities of *New-England*, to which I refer you.

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

There is an admirable rare Creature in shape like a *Buck*, with Horns, of a gummy substance, which I have often

often found in the fall of the leaf upon the ground amongst the withered leaves; a living Creature I cannot call it; having only the sign of a mouth and eyes: seldom or never shall you meet with any of them whole, but the head and horns, or the hinder parts, broken off from the rest; the *Indians* call them *Tree Bucks*, and have a superstitious saying (for I believe [p. 62.] they never see any of them living) that if they can see a *Tree-Buck* walking upon the branches of an *Oake* when they go out in a morning to hunt, they shall have good luck that day. What they are good for I know not, but certainly there is some more than ordinary vertue in them. It is true that nothing in nature is superfluous, and we have the Scripture to back it, that God created nothing in vain. The like Creatures they *have at the Barbadoes which they call Negroes heads, found in the Sands, about two inches long, with forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, chin, and part of the neck, they are alwayes found loose in the Sands without any root, it is as black as Jet, but whence it comes they know not. I have read likewise, that in the Canaries or Fortunate-Islands, there is found a certain Creature, which Boys bring home from the mountains as oft as they would, and named them Tudescuels, or little Germans: for they were dry'd dead Carcasses, almost three footed, which any boy did easily carry in one of the palms of his hand, and they were of an humane shape; but the whole dead Carcase was clearly like unto Parchment, and their bones were flexible, as it were gristles: against the Sun, also, their bowels and intestines were seen. Surely (saith my Authour) the destroyed race of the Pigmies was there.* There is [p. 63.] also many times found upon the leaves of the *Oake* a Creature like

a *Frog*, being as thin as a leaf, and transparent, as yellow as Gold, with little fiery red eyes, the *English* call them Tree-frogs or Tree-toads (but of Tree-toads I shall have occasion to speak in another place) they are said to be venomous, but may be safely used, being admirable to stop womens over-flowing courses hung about their necks in a Taffetie bag.

*Captain Smith writes that in New-England there growes a certain berry called Kermes, worth 10 shillings a pound, and had been formerly sold for 30 or 40 shillings a pound, which may yearly be gathered in good quantity. I have sought for this berry, he speaks of, as a man should seek for a needle in a bottle of Hay, but could never light upon it; unless that kind of Solomon-seal called by the English Treacle-berry be it. Gerard our famous Herbalist writes that they grow upon a little Tree called Scarlet-Oake, the leaves have one sharp prickle at the end of it; it beareth small Acorns: But the grain or berry growes out of the woody branches, like an excrescence of the substance of the Oake-Apple, and of the bigness of Pease, at first white, when ripe of an Ash-colour, which ingenders little Maggots, which when it begins [p. 64.] to have wings are put into a bag and boulted up and down till dead, and then made up into lumps, the Maggot as most do deem is Cutchenele; So that Chermes is Cutchenele: the berries dye scarlet. Mr. George Sands in his Travels saith (much to the same purpose) that scarlet dye growes like a blister on the leaf of the Holy Oake, a little shrub, yet producing Acorns, being gathered they rub out of it a certain red dust, that converteth after a while into worms, which they kill with Wine, when they begin to quicken. See farther concerning*  
*Treacle-*

*Treacle-berries and Cutchinele in the rarities of New-England.*

The Pine-Tree challengeth the next place, and that fort which is called Board-pine is the principal, it is a stately large Tree, very tall, and sometimes two or three fadom about: of the body the *English* make large *Canows* of 20 foot long, and two foot and a half over, hollowing of them with an Adds, and shaping of the outside like a Boat. Some conceive that the wood called *Gopher* in Scripture, of which *Noah* made the Ark, was no other than Pine, *Gen.* 6. 14. The bark thereof is good for Ulcers in tender persons that refuse sharp medicines. The inner bark of young board-pine cut small and stamp and boiled in a Gallon of water is a very soveraign medicine for burn [p. 65.] or scald, washing the sore with some of the decoction, and then laying on the bark stamp very soft: or for frozen limbs, to take out the fire and to heal them, take the bark of Board-pine-Tree, cut it small and stamp it and boil it in a gallon of water to Gelly, wash the sore with the liquor, stamp the bark again till it be very soft and bind it on. The Turpentine is excellent to heal wounds and cuts, and hath all the properties of *Venice* Turpentine, the Rosen is as good as Frankincense, and the powder of the dried leaves generateth flesh; the distilled water of the green Cones taketh away wrinkles in the face being laid on with Cloths.

The Firr-tree is a large Tree too, but seldom so big as the Pine, the bark is smooth, with knobs or blisters, in which lyeth clear liquid Turpentine very good to be put into salves and oyntments, the leaves or Cones boiled in Beer are good for the Scurvie, the young buds are excellent

lent to put into Epithemes for Warts and Corns, the Rosen is altogether as good as Frankincense; out of this Tree the Poleakers draw Pitch and Tarr; the manner I shall give you, for that it may (with many other things contained in this Treatise) be beneficial to my Countrymen, either there already seated, or that [p. 66.] may happen to go thither hereafter. Out of the fittest wood changed into Torch-wood, which is a disease in that Tree, they draw Tarr, first a place must be paved with stone or the like, a little higher in the middle, about which there must be made gutters, into which the liquor falls, then out from them other gutters are to be drawn, by which it may be received, then is it put into barrels. The place thus prepared, the cloven wood must be set upright, then must it be covered with a great number of fir and pitch bowes; and on every part all about with much lome and sods of earth, and great heed must be taken, lest there be any cleft or chink remaining, only a hole left in the top of the furnace, through which the fire may be put in, and the flame and smoke to pass out: when the fire burneth, the Pitch or Tarr runneth forth first thin and then thicker; of which when it is boiled is made Pitch: the powder of dried Pitch is used to generate flesh in wounds and sores. The knots of this Tree and fat-pine are used by the *English* instead of Candles, and it will burn a long time, but it makes the people pale.

The Spruce-tree I have given you an account of in my *New-England* rarities. In the North-east of *Scotland* upon the banks [p. 67.] of *Lough-argick*, there hath been formerly of these Trees 28 handfull about at the Root, and their bodies mounted to 90 foot of height, bearing at the  
length

length 20 inches diameter. At *Pascataway* there is now a Spruce-tree brought down to the water-side by our Mafs-men of an incredible bignefs, and fo long that no Skipper durft ever yet adventure to flip it, but there it lyes and Rots.

The Hemlock-tree is a kind of fpruce or pine; the bark boiled and ftampt till it be very foft is excellent for to heal wounds, and fo is the Turpentine thereof, and the Turpentine that iffueth from the Cones of the Larch-tree, (which comes neareft of any to the right Turpentine) is fingularly good to heal wounds, and to draw out the malice (or Thorn, as *Helmont* phrafes it) of any Ach, rubbing the place therewith, and ftrowing upon it the powder of *Sage*-leaves.

The white Cedar is a ftately Tree, and is taken by fome to be *Tamarifk*, this Tree the *Englifh* faw into boards to floor their Rooms, for which purpofe it is excellent, long lafting, and wears very fmoth and white; likewise they make fhingles to cover their houfes with inftead of tyle, it will never warp. This Tree, the Oak and the [p. 68.] Larch-tree are beft for building. Groundfels made of Larch-tree will never rot, and the longer it lyes the harder it growes, that you may almoft drive a nail into a bar of Iron as eafily as into that. Oh, that my Countreymen might obtain that bleffing with their buildings, which *Esay* prophesied to the *Jewes* in the 65 Chapter and 22 verfe. *Non edificabunt & alius inhabitabit, non plantabunt & alius comedet: fed ut funt dies Arboris, dies erunt populi mei, & opus manuum fuarum deterent clecli mei.*

The Saffafras-tree is no great Tree, I have met with fome as big as my middle, the rind is tawny and upon that

a thin colour of Ashes, the inner part is white, of an excellent smell like Fennel, of a sweet taste with some bitterness; the leaves are like Fig-leaves of a dark green. A decoction of the Roots and bark thereof sweetned with Sugar, and drunk in the morning fasting will open the body and procure a stool or two, it is good for the Scurvie taken some time together, and laying upon the legs the green leaves of white *Hellebore*. They give it to Cows that have newly calved to make them cast their Cleanings. This Tree growes not beyond *Black-point* Eastward: it is observed, that there is no province but produces Trees and plants not growing in other Regions.

[p. 69.] *Non omnis fert omnia tellus.*

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

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

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

The

The Birch-tree is of two kinds, ordinary Birch, and black Birch, many of these Trees are stript of their bark by the *Indians*, who make of it their Canows, Kettles, [p. 70.] and Birchen-dishes : there is an excrescence growing out of the body of the Tree called spunck, or dead mens Caps, it growes at the Roots of Ash, or Beech, or Elm ; but the best is that which growes upon the black Birch, this boiled and beaten, and then dried in an Oven maketh excellent Touch-wood, and Balls to play with.

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

The *Indians* tell of a Tree that growes far up in the land, that is as big as an Oake, that will cure the falling-sicknefs infallibly, what part thereof they use, Bark, Wood, leaves or fruit, I could never learn ; they promised often to bring of it to me, but did not. I have seen a stately Tree growing here and there in valleys, not like to any Trees in Europe, having a smooth bark of [p. 71.] a dark brown colour, the leaves like great Maple, in *England* called Sycamor, but larger, it may be this is the Tree they brag of.

Thus much concerning Trees, now I shall present to your view the Shrubs ; and first of the Sumach Shrub,

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

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

Juniper growes for the most part by the Sea-side, it bears abundance of skie-coloured [p. 72.] berries fed upon by Partridges, and hath a woodie root, which induceth me to believe that the plant mention'd in Job 30. 4. *Qui decerpebant herbas é falsiflagine cum stirpibus: etiam radices Juniperorum cibo erant illis*, was our *Indian* plant *Cassava*. They write that *Juniper*-coals preserve fire longest of any, keeping fire a whole year without supply, yet the *Indian* never burns of it.

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

Current-bushes are of two kinds red and black, the  
black

black currents which are larger than the red smell like cats piss, yet are reasonable pleafant in eating.

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

There is a small shrub which is very common, growing sometimes to the height of Elder, bearing a berry like in shape to the fruit of the white thorn, of a pale yellow colour at first, then red, when it is ripe of a deep purple, of a delicate Aromatical tast, somewhat stiptick: to conclude, [p. 73.] alwayes observe this rule in taking or refusing unknown fruit: if you find them eaten of the fowl or beast, you may boldly venture to eat of them, otherwise do not touch them.

*Maze*, otherwise called *Turkie-wheat*, or rather *Indian-wheat*, because it came first from thence; the leaves boiled and drunk helpeth pain in the back; of the stalks when they are green you may make *Beverage*, as they do with *Calamels*, or Sugar-canes. The raw Corn chewed ripens felons or Cats hairs, or you may lay Samp to it: The *Indians* before it be thorow ripe eat of it parched. Certainly the parched corn that *Abigail* brought to *David* was of this kind of grain, 1 Sam. 25. 18. *The Jewes manner was (as it is delivered to us by a learned Divine) first to parch their Corn, then they fryed it, and lastly they boiled it to a paste, and then tempered it with water, Cheese-Curds, Honey and Eggs, this they carried drye with them to the Camp, and so wet the Cakes in Wine or milk; such was the pulse too of Africa.*

*French-beans*, or rather *American-beans*, the Herbalists call them kidney-beans from their shape and effects, for they

they strengthen the kidneys; they are variegated much, some being bigger a great deal than others; some [p. 74.] white, black, red, yellow, blew, spotted; besides your *Bonivis* and *Calavances* and the kidney-bean, that is proper to *Ronoake*, but these are brought into the Country, the other are natural to the climate. So the *Mexico* pompion which is flat and deeply camphered, the flesh laid to, asswageth pain of the eyes. The water-mellon is proper to the Country, the flesh of it is of a flesh colour, a rare cooler of Feavers, and excellent against the stone. *Pomum spinosum* and *palma-Christi* too growes not here, unless planted, brought from *Peru*; the later is thought to be the plant, that shaded *Jonah the Prophet*, *Jonas* 4. 6. *Paraverat enim Jehova Deus ricinum qui ascenderet supra Jonam, ut esset umbra super caput ejus creptura eum à malo ipsius; letabaturque Jonas de ricino illo letitia magna.* *Ricinum*, that is *palma Christi*, called also *cucurbita*, and therefore translated a *Gourd*.

*Tobacco*, or *Tabacca* so called from *Tabaco* or *Tabago*, one of the *Caribbe-Islands* about 50 *English* miles from *Trinidad*. The right name, according to *Monardus*, is *picielte*, as others will *petum*, *nicotian* from *Nicot*, a *Portingal*, to whom it was presented for a raritie in *Anno Dom.* 1559. by one that brought it from *Florida*. Great contest there is about the time when it was first [p. 75.] brought into *England*, some will have *Sir John Hawkins* the first, others *Sir Francis Drake's* *Mariners*; others again say that one *Mr. Lane* employed by *Sir Walter Rawleigh* brought it first into *England*; all conclude that *Sir Walter Rawleigh* brought it first in use. *It is observed that no one kind of forraign Commodity yieldeth greater advantage*

*tage to the publick than Tobacco, it is generally made the complement of our entertainment, and hath made more slaves than Mahomet. There is three sorts of it Marchantable, the first horse Tobacco, having a broad long leaf piked at the end; the second round pointed Tobacco; third sweet scented Tobacco. These are made up into Cane, leaf or ball; there is little of it planted in New-England, neither have they learned the right way of curing of it. It is sown in April upon a bed of rich mould sifted, they make a bed about three yards long, or more according to the ground they intend to plant, and a yard and a half over; this they tread down hard, then they sow their seed upon it as thick as may be, and sift fine earth upon it, then tread it down again as hard as possible they can, when it hath gotten four or six leaves, they remove it into the planting ground; when it begins to bud towards flowering, they crop off the [p. 76.] top, for the Flower draws away the strength of the leaf. For the rest I refer you to the Planter, being not willing to discover their mysteries. The Indians in New England use a small round leaved Tobacco, called by them, or the Fishermen Poke. It is odious to the English. The virtues of Tobacco are these, it helps digestion, the Gout, the Tooth-ach, prevents infection by scents, it heats the cold, and cools them that sweat, feedeth the hungry, spent spirits restoreth, purgeth the stomach, killeth nits and lice; the juice of the green leaf healeth green wounds, although poisoned; the Syrup for many diseases, the smoak for the Phthisick, cough of the lungs, distillations of Rheume, and all diseases of a cold and moist cause, good for all bodies cold and moist taken upon an emptie stomach, taken upon a full stomach it precipitates*

*cipitates digestion, immoderately taken it dryeth the body, enflameth the bloud, hurteth the brain, weakens the eyes and the sinews.*

White *Hellebore* is used for the Scurvie by the *English*. A friend of mine gave them first a purge, then conserve of Bear-berries, then fumed their leggs with vinegar, sprinkled upon a piece of mill-stone made hot, and applied to the sores white *Hellebore* leaves; drink made of *Orpine* and *sorrel* were given likewise with it, and [p. 77.] Sea-scurvie-grafs. To kill lice, boil the roots of *Hellebore* in milk, and anoint the hair of the head therewith or other places.

*Mandrake*, is a very rare plant, the *Indians* know it not, it is found in the woods about *Pascataway*, they do in plain terms stink, therefore *Reubens* Flowers that he brought home were not *Mandrakes*, Gen. 30. 14, 15, 16. *They are rendered in the Latine Amabiles flores, the same word say our Divines is used in Canticles, 7. 4. Amabiles istos flores edentes odorem, & secundum ostia nostram omnes pretiosos fructus, recentes simulac veteres, dilecte mi, repono tibi. So that the right translation is, Reuben brought home amiable and sweet smelling Flowers; this in the Canticles (say they) expounding the other.*

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

*Sarsaparilla* or roughbind-weed (as some describe it) the leaves and whole bind set with thorns, of this there is store growing upon the banks of Ponds. See the rarities of *New-England*. The leaves of the *Sarsaparilla* there described pounded with Hogs grease and boiled to an unguent, is excellent in the curing of wounds.

Live

Live for ever, it is a kind of *Cud-weed*, [p. 78.] flourisheth all summer long till cold weather comes in, it growes now plentifully in our *English* Gardens, it is good for cough of the lungs, and to cleanse the breast taken as you do Tobacco; and for pain in the head the decoction, or the juice strained and drunk in Beer, Wine, or Aquavitæ, killeth worms. The Fishermen when they want Tobacco take this herb being cut and dried.

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

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

Spurge or Wolfes milch there are several sorts.

*Avens*, or herb-bennet; you have an account of it in *New-Englands* rarities, but one [p. 79.] thing more I shall add, that you may plainly perceive a more masculine quality in the plants growing in *New-England*. A neighbour of mine in Hay-time, having overheated himself, and melted his greafe, with striving to outmowe another man, fell dangerously sick, not being able to turn himself in his bed, his stomach gon, and his heart fainting ever and anon; to whom I administered the decoction of *Avens*-Roots and leaves in water and wine, sweetning it with Syrup

Syrup of Clove-Gilliflowers, in one weeks time it recovered him, so that he was able to perform his daily work, being a poor planter or husbandman as we call them.

Red-Lilly growes all over the Countrey amongst the bushes. Mr. *Johnson* upon *Gerard* takes the Tulip to be the Lilly of the field mentioned by our Saviour, Matth. 6. 28, 29. *Ac de vestitu quid solliciti estis? discite quomodo lilia agrorum aucescant: non fatigantur, neque nent, sed dico vobis, ne Solomonem quidem cum universa gloria sic amictum fuisse ut unum ex istis.* Solomon in all his Royalty was not like one of them. His reasons are, first from the shape, like a lilly; The second, because those places where our Saviour was conversant they grow wild in the fields. Third, the infinite variety of the [p. 80.] colours. The fourth and last reason, the wondrous beautie and mixture of these Flowers.

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

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

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

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

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

*Rosa-*

*Rosa-folis*, Sun-dew, moor-grafs, this plant I have feen more of, than ever I faw in my whole life before in *England*, a man may gather upon fome marifh-grounds an incredible quantity in a fhort time; towards the middle of *June* it is in its feafon, for then its fpear is fhoot out to its length, of which they take hold and pull the whole plant up by the roots from the mofs with eafe.

[p. 81.] *Amber-greefe* I take to be a Muffroom, fee the rarities of *New-England*. *Monardus writeth that Amber-greefe rifeth out of a certain clammy and bituminous earth under the Seas, and by the Sea-side, the billows cafting up part of it a land, and fifh devour the reft; Some fay it is the feed of a Whale, others, that it fpringeth from fountains as pitch doth, which fifhes fwallow down; the air congealeth it.* And fometimes it is found in the crevifes and corners of Rocks.

*Fufs-balls, Mullipuffes* called by the Fifhermen *Wolves-farts*, are to be found plentifully, and thofe bigger by much than any I have feen in *England*.

*Coraline* there is infinite ftore of it caft upon the fhore, and another plant that is more fpinie, of a Red colour, and as hard as Corral. *Coraline* laid to the gout eafeth the pain.

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

I will finifh this part of my relation concerning plants, with an admirable plant for the curing and taking away of Corns, which many times fore troubleth the Traveller: it is not above a handful high; the little branches are woodie, the leaves like [p. 82.] the leaves of Box, but

broader and much thicker, hard and of a deep grafs-green colour ; this bruifed or champt in the mouth and laid upon the Corn will take it away clean in one night. And obferve all *Indian* Trees and plants, their Roots are but of fmall depth, and fo they muft be fet.

Of Beasts of the earth there be scarce 120 feveral kinds, and not much more of the Fowls of the Air, is the opinion of fome Naturalifts ; there are not many kinds of Beasts in *New-England*, they may be divided into Beasts of the Chafe of the flinking foot, as *Roes*, *Foxes*, *Faccals*, *Wolves*, *Wild-cats*, *Raccons*, *Porcupines*, *Squunks*, *Mufquafhes*, *Squirrels*, *Sables*, and *Mattrifes* ; and Beasts of the Chafe of the fweet foot, *Buck*, *Red Dear*, *Rain-Deer*, *Elke*, *Maroufe*, *Maccarib*, *Bear*, *Beaver*, *Otter*, *Marten*, *Hare*.

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

The *Fox*, the male is called a dog-fox, the female a bitch-fox, they go a clicketing the beginning of the fpring, and bring forth their Cubs in *May* and *June*. There are two or three kinds of them ; one a great yellow *Fox*, another grey, who will climb up into Trees ; the black *Fox* is of much esteem. *Foxes* and *Wolves* are ufually hunted [p. 83.] in *England* from *Holy-Rood* day, till the *Annunciation*. In *New-England* they make best fport in the depth of winter ; they lay a fledg-load of Cods-heads on the other fide of a paled fence when the moon fhines, and about nine or ten of the clock the *Foxes* come to it, fometimes two or three, or half a dozen, and more ; thefe they shoot, and by that time they have cafed them, there will

will be as many; So they continue shooting and killing of *Foxes* as long as the moon shineth: I have known half a score kill'd in one night. Their pisses are bonie like a doggs, their fat liquified and put into the ears easeth the pain, their tails or bushes are very fair ones and of good use, but their skins are so thin (yet thick set with deep furr) that they will hardly hold the dressing.

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

The *Wolf* seeketh his mate and goes a clicketing at the same season with *Foxes*, and bring forth their whelps as they do, but their kennels are under thick bushes by great Trees in remote places by the swamps, he is to be hunted as the *Fox* from *Holy-rood* day till the *Annunciation*. But there [p. 84.] they have a quicker way to destroy them. See *New-Englands* rarities. They commonly go in routs, a rout of *Wolves* is 12 or more, sometimes by couples. In 1664. we found a *Wolf* asleep in a small dry swamp under an Oake, a great mastiff which we had with us seized upon him, and held him till we had put a rope about his neck, by which we brought him home, and tying of him to a stake we bated him with smaller Doggs, and had excellent sport; but his hinder legg being broken, they knockt out his brains. Sometime before this we had an excellent course after a single *Wolf* upon the hard sands by the Sea-side at low water for a mile or two, at last we lost our doggs, it being (as the *Lancashire* people phrase it) twilight, that is almost dark, and went beyond them, for a mastiff-bitch had seized upon the *Wolf* being gotten into the Sea, and there held him, till one went in  
and

and led him out, the bitch keeping her hold till they had tyed his leggs, and so carried him home like a Calf upon a staff between two men; being brought into the house they unbound him and set him upon his leggs, he not offering in the least to bite, or so much as to shew his teeth, but clapping his stern betwixt his leggs, and leering towards the door would willingly have had his liberty, [p. 85.] but they served him as they did the other, knockt his brains out, for our doggs were not then in a condition to bate him; their eyes shine by night as a Lanthorn: the Fangs of a *Wolf* hung about childrens necks keep them from frightening, and are very good to rub their gums with when they are breeding of Teeth, the gall of a *Wolf* is Sovereign for swelling of the sinews; the fiants or dung of a *Wolf* drunk with white-wine helpeth the *Collick*.

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

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

The *Squack* is almost as big as a *Racoon*, perfect black and white or pye-bald, with a bush-tail like a *Fox*, an offensive Carion; the Urine of this Creature is of so strong a scent, that if it light upon any thing, there is no abiding of it, it will make a man smell, though he were of *Alexanders* complexion; and so sharp that if he do but whisk his bush which he pisseth upon in the face of a dogg hunting of him, and that [p. 86.] any of it light in his eyes it will make him almost mad with the smart thereof.

The

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

The *Squirrel*, of which there are three sorts, the mouse-squirrel, the gray squirrel, and the flying squirrel, called by the *Indian Affapanick*. The mouse-squirrel is hardly so big as a Rat, streak'd on both sides with black and red streaks, they are mischievous vermine destroying abundance of Corn both in the field and in the house, where they will gnaw holes into Chests, and tear clothes both linnen and wollen, and are notable nut-gathers in *August*; when hazel and filbert nuts are ripe you may see upon every Nut-tree as many mouse-squirrels as leaves; So that the nuts are gone in a trice, which they convey to their Drays or Nests. The gray squirrel is pretty large, almost as big as a Conie, and are very good meat: in some parts of the Countrey there are many of them. The flying squirrel is so called, [p. 87.] because (his skin being loose and large) he spreads it on both sides like wings when he passeth from one Tree to another at great distance. I cannot call it flying nor leaping, for it is both.

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

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

The

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

The *Buck*, *Stag*, and *Rain-Deer* are Creatures that will live in the coldest climates, here they are innumerable, bringing forth three *Fawns* or *Calves* at a time, which they hide a mile asunder to prevent their destruction by the *Wolves*, wild-*Cats*, *Bears*, and *Mequans*: when they are in season they will be very fat; there are but few slain by the *English*. The *Indians* who shoot them, and take of them with toys, bring them in [p. 88.] with their fuet, and the bones that grow upon *Stags-Hearts*.

The *Moofe* or *Elke* is a Creature, or rather if you will a Monster of superfluity; a full grown *Moofe* is many times bigger than an *English* Oxe, their horns as I have said elsewhere, very big (and brancht out into palms) the tips whereof are sometimes found to be two fathom asunder, (a fathom [p. 89.] is six feet from the tip of one finger to the tip of the other, that is four cubits,) and in height from the toe of the fore-foot, to the pitch of the shoulder twelve foot, both which hath been taken by some of my *sceptique* Readers to be monstrous lyes. If you consider the breadth that the beast carrieth, and the magnitude of the horns, you will be easily induced to contribute your belief.

What would you say, if I should tell you that in *Greenland* there are *Does* that have as large horns as *Bucks*, their brow Antlers growing downwards beyond their *Muffles*, and broad at the end wherewith they scrape away the snow to the grass, it being impossible for them otherways to live in those cold Countries; the head of one of these

these *Does* was sometime since nailed upon a sign-post in *Charter-house-lane*, and these following verses written upon a board underneath it.

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

And for their height since I came into *England* I have read Dr. *Scroderus* his Chymical dispensatory translated into *English* by Dr. *Rowland*, where he writes that when he lived in *Finland* under *Gustavus Horn*, he saw an *Elke* that was killed and presented to *Gustavus* his Mother, seventeen spans high. Law you now *Sirs* of the *Gibing* crue, if you have any skill in mensuration, tell me what difference there is between Seventeen spans and twelve foot. There are certain transcendentia in every Creature, which are the indelible Characters of God, and which discover God; There's a prudential for you, as *John Rhodes* the Fisherman used to say to his mate, *Kitt Lux*. But to go on with the *Moose*; they are accounted a kind of Deer, and have three *Calves* at a time, which they hide a mile asunder too, as other Deer do, their skins make excellent Coats for Martial men, their sinews which are as [p. 90.] big as a mans finger are of perdurable toughness and much used by the *Indians*, the bone that growes upon their heart is an excellent Cordial, their bloud is as thick as an *Affes* or *Bulls* who have the thickest bloud of all others,

others, a man the thinneft. To what age they live I know not, certainly a long time in their proper climate. *Some particular living Creatures cannot live in every particular place or region, especially with the same joy and felicity as it did where it was firft bred, for the certain agreement of nature that is between the place and the thing bred in that place: As appeareth by Elephants, which being translated and brought out of the Second or Third Climate, though they may live, yet will they never ingender or bring forth young.* So for plants, Birds, &c. Of both these Creatures, some few there have been brought into *England*, but did not long continue. Sir *R. Baker* in his Chronicle tells us of an *Elephant* in *Henry* the Thirds Raigh, which he faith was the firft that was ever feen there, which as it feems is an error, unlefs he refrain it to the *Norman's* time. For Mr. *Speed* writeth that *Claudius Drufius* Emperour of *Rome* brought in the firft in his Army; the bones of which digg'd up fince are taken for Gyants bones. As for the *Moose* the firft that was feen in *England*, [p. 91.] was in King *Charles* the Firft Raigh; thus much for thefe magnals amongft the Creatures of God to be wondered at, the next beaft to be mentioned is

The *Mauroufe*, which is fomewhat like a *Moose*, but his horns are but fmall, and himfelf about the fize of a *Stag*, thefe are the Deer that the flat-footed *Wolves* hunt after.

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

The *Bear* when he goes to mate is a terrible Creature, they bring forth their Cubs in *March*, hunted with doggs they take a Tree where they fhoot them, when he is fat he  
is

is excellent Venifon, which is in *Acorn* time, and in winter, but then there is none dares to attempt to kill him but the *Indian*. He makes his Den amongft thick Bushes, thrufting in here and there ftore of *Mofs*, which being covered with fnow and melting in the day time with heat of the Sun, in the night is frozen into a thick coat of Ice; the mouth of his Den is very narrow, here they lye fingle, never two in a Den all winter. The *Indian* as foon as he finds them, creeps in upon all four, feizes with his left hand upon the neck of the fleeping *Bear*, drags him to the mouth of [p. 92.] the Den, where with a club or fmall hatchet in his right hand he knocks out his brains before he can open his eyes to fee his enemy. But fometimes they are too quick for the *Indians*, as one amongft them called black Robin lighting upon a male *Bear* had a piece of his buttock torn off before he could fetch his blow: their greafe is very foveraign. One Mr. *Purchase* cured himself of the *Sciatica* with *Bears-greefe*, keeping fome of it continually in his groine. It is good too for fwel'd Cheeks upon cold, for Rupture of the hands in winter, for limbs taken fuddenly with *Sciatica*, *Gout*, or other difeafes that cannot ftand upright nor go, bed-rid; it muft be well chaft in, and the fame cloth laid on ftill; it prevents the fhedding of the hair occafioned by the coldnefs of winters weather; and the yard of a *Bear* which as a Doggs or Foxes is bonie, is good for to expell Gravel out of the kidneys and bladder, as I was there told by one Mr. *Abraham Philater* a *Ferfey-man*.

The *Beaver* or Pound-dog is an Amphibious Creature, lives upon the land as well as in the water. I fuppofe they feed upon fish, but am fure that the Bark of Trees is

also their food ; there is an old proverbial saying, *sic me jubes quotidie, ut fiber salicem*: you love me as the *Beaver* doth the willow ; [p. 93.] who eateth the Bark and killeth the Tree. They will be tame, witness the *Beaver* that not long since was kept at *Boston* in the *Massachusetts-Bay*, and would run up and down the streets, returning home without a call. Their skins are highly valued, and their stones are good for the palfie, trembling, and numbness of the hands, boiling of them in Oyl of *Spike*, and anointing the sinews in the neck. If you take of *Castorium* two drams, of womans hair one dram, and with a little Rozen of the *Pine-Tree*, make it up into pills as big as Filberts and perfume a woman in a fit of the mother with one at a time laid upon coals under her nostrils, it will recover her out of her fit. The greafe of a *Beaver* is good for the Nerves, Convulsions, Epilepsies, Apoplexies &c. The tail as I have said in another Treatise, is very fat and of a masculine vertue, as good as *Eringo's* or *Satyriion-Roots*.

The *Otter* or *River-Dog* is Amphibious too, he hunteth for his kind in the spring, and bringeth forth his whelps as the *Beaver* doth, they are generally black, and very numerous, they are hunted in *England* from *Shrovetide* untill *Midsummer*, but in *New-England* they take them when they can. The skin of an *Otter* is worth Ten Shillings, [p. 94.] and the Gloves made thereof are the best fortification for the hands against wet weather that can be thought of, the furr is excellent for muffs, and is almost as dear as *Beaver*, the greafe of an *Otter* will make fish turn up their bellies, and is of rare use for many things.

The *Hare*, I have no more to write of them than that they kindle in hollow Trees. What else concerns him, or any

any of the fore-mentioned Creatures you have in my *New-Englands* rarities, to which I refer you.

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

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

[p. 95.] Of birds there are not many more than 120 kinds as our Naturalists have conjectured, but I think they are deceived; they are divided into land-birds and water-birds, the land-birds again into birds of prey, birds for meat, singing-birds and others.

The *Pilhannaw* is the King of Birds of prey in *New-England*, some take him to be a kind of *Eagle*, others for the *Indian-Ruck* the biggest Bird that is, except the *Ostrich*. One Mr. *Hilton* living at *Pascataway*, had the hap to kill one of them: being by the Sea-side he perceived a great shadow over his head, the Sun shining out clear, casting up his eyes he saw a monstrous Bird soaring aloft in the air, and of a sudden all the *Ducks* and *Geese*, (there being then a great many) dived under water, nothing of them

them appearing but their heads. Mr. *Hilton* having made readie his piece, shot and brought her down to the ground, how he disposed of her I know not, but had he taken her alive & sent her over into *England*, neither *Bartholomew* nor *Sturbridge-Fair* could have produced such another fight.

*Hawkes* there are of several kinds, as *Goshawkes*, *Falcons*, *Laniers*, *Sparrow-hawkes*, and a little black *hawke* highly prized by the *Indians* who wear them on their [p. 96.] heads, and is accounted of worth sufficient to ransom a *Sagamour*: they are so strangely courageous and hardie, that nothing flyeth in the Air that they will not bind with. I have seen them tower so high, that they have been so small that scarcely could they be taken by the eye. *Hawkes* grease is very good for sore eyes.

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

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

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

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

with, will make him loath drunkenness [p. 97.] ever after. But now peradventure some will say, what doth this man mean to bring *Owls* to *Athens*? verily Sirs I presume to say, had I brought over of the little white *Owls* they would have been acceptable, they are good mousers, and pretty Birds to look upon: the *Athenians*, no question are better employed than to take notice of my *Owls*, poor ragged Birds they are and want those glistering golden feathers that *Draiton's Owl* is adorned with, yet they are somewhat of that nature; if an *Athenian* chance in this season of divertisement to cast an eye upon them I shall be glad, but more glad if he vouchsafe to prune and correct their feathers, which I confess are discomposed for want of Art; plain Birds they are, and fit for none but plain men to manage. Sirs do not mistake me, there's no man living honours an *Athenian* more than I do, especially where I perceive great abilities concommiting with goodness of nature: A good nature (saith Mr. *Perkins*) is the Character of God, and God is the father of learning, knowledge, and every good gift, and hath condescended to become a School-master to us poor mortals, furnishing of us with Philosophy, Historie, Divinity by his holy Scriptures, which if we diligently learn and practise, we shall in [p. 98.] time be brought into his Heavenly Academy, where we shall have fulness and perfection of knowledge eternally. But there are a Generation of men and women in this prophane age that despise Gods learning and his Ushers to the *Athenians*, choosing to wallow in the pleasures of sin for a season. I shall conclude this excursion, with that which a Poet writ sometime since, and then return to the trimming of my *Owl*.

*Say*

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

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

[p. 99.] The *Turkie*, which is in *New-England* a very large Bird, they breed twice or thrice in a year, if you would preserve the young Chickens alive, you must give them no water, for if they come to have their fill of water they will drop away strangely, and you will never be able to rear any of them: they are excellent meat, especially a *Turkie-Capon* beyond that, for which Eight shillings was given, their Eggs are very wholesome and restore decayed nature exceedingly. But the *French* say they breed the Leprosie; the *Indeffes* make Coats of *Turkie*-feathers woven for their Children.

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

The

The *Pidgeon*, of which there are millions of millions, I have seen a flight of *Pidgeons* in the spring, and at *Michielmas* when they return back to the Southward for four or five miles, that to my thinking had neither beginning nor ending, length nor breadth, and so thick that I could see no Sun, they joyn Nest to Nest, and Tree to Tree by their Nests many miles together in *Pine-Trees*. But of late they are much diminished, the *English* taking them with Nets. I have bought at *Boston* a dozen of *Pidgeons* ready pull'd and garbidgd for three pence. [p. 100.] *Ring-Doves* they say are there too, but I could never see any.

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

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

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

brant *Goose*, the first and last are best meat, the white are [p. 101.] lean and tough and live a long time; whereupon the proverb, Older than a white *Goose*; of the skins of the necks of grey *Geese* with their Bills the *Indians* makes Mantles and Coverlets fowing them together and they shew prettily. There be four sorts of *Ducks*, a black *Duck*, a brown *Duck* like our wild *Ducks*, a grey *Duck*, and a great black and white *Duck*, these frequent Rivers and Ponds; but of *Ducks* there be many more sorts, as *Hounds*, old *Wives*, *Murres*, *Doies*, *Shell-drakes*, *Shoulers* or *Shoflers*, *Widgeons*, *Simps*, *Teal*, Blew wing'd, and green wing'd, Divers or *Didapers*, or *Dip-chicks*, *Fenduck*, *Duckers* or *Moorhens*, *Coots*, *Pochards*, a water-fowl like a *Duck*, *Plungeons*, a kind of water-fowl with a long reddish Bill, *Puets*, *Plovers*, *Smethes*, *Wilmotes*, a kind of *Teal*; *Godwits*, *Humilities*, *Knotes*, *Red-Shankes*, *Wobbles*, *Loones*, *Gulls*, white *Gulls*, or *Sea-Cobbs*, *Caudemandies*, *Hérons*, grey *Bitterns*, *Ox-eyes*, *Birds* called *Oxen* and *Keen*, *Pet-terels*, *Kings fishers*, which breed in the spring in holes in the Sea-banks, being unapt to propagate in Summer, by reason of the driness of their bodies, which becomes more moist when their pores are closed by cold. Most of these Fowls and Birds are eatable. There are little Birds that frequent the Sea-shore in flocks called *Sanderlins*, [p. 102.] they are about the bigness of a *Sparrow*, and in the fall of the leaf will be all fat; when I was first in the Countrie the *English* cut them into small pieces to put into their Puddings instead of fuet, I have known twelve score and above kill'd at two shots. I have not done yet, we must not forget the *Cormorant*, *Shape* or *Sharke*; though I cannot commend them to our curious palats, the  
*Indians*

*Indians* will eat them when they are fley'd, they take them prettily, they roost in the night upon some Rock that lyes out in the Sea, thither the *Indian* goes in his *Birch-Canow* when the Moon shines clear, and when he is come almost to it, he lets his *Canow* drive on of it self, when he is come under the Rock he shoves his Boat along till he come just under the *Cormorants* watchman, the rest being asleep, and so soundly do sleep that they will snore like so many Piggs; the *Indian* thrusts up his hand of a sudden, grasping the watchman so hard round about his neck that he cannot cry out; as soon as he hath him in his *Canow* he wrings off his head, and making his *Canow* fast, he clambreth to the top of the Rock, where walking softly he takes them up as he pleaseth, still wringing off their heads; when he hath slain as many as his *Canow* can carry, he gives a shout [p. 103.] which awakens the surviving *Cormorants*, who are gone in an instant.

The next Creatures that you are to take notice of, are they that live in the Element of water. *Pliny* reckons them to be of 177 kinds, but certainly if it be true that there is no Beast upon Earth, which hath not his like in the Sea, and which (perhaps) is not in some part parallel'd in the plants of the Earth; we may by a diligent search find out many more: of the same opinion is the Poet, who saith that it is

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

Divine *Dubertus* goes further.

*You Divine wits of elder dayes, from whom  
The deep invention of rare works hath come,  
Took you not pattern of our chiefest Tooles  
Out of the lap of Thetis, Lakes, and Pools?  
Which partly in the Waves, part on the edges  
Of craggy Rocks, among their ragged sedges,  
Bring forth abundance of Pins, Spincers, spokes,  
Pikes, piercers, needles, mallets, pipes & yoaks,  
Oars, sails & swords, saws, wedges, razors, rammers,  
Plumes, cornets, knives, wheels, vices, horns and hammers.*

[p. 104.] Psalm 104. 25, 26. *In ipso mari magno & spatiofo, illic reptilia sunt atque innumera animantia parva cum magnis. Illic navea ambulant; balena quam formasti ludendo in eo.*

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

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

*abyssi. And Moses in his history of Job, Job 41. 1. An extrahas balenam hamo, &c. [p. 105.] Whereby the subtlety of the Devil is shewed, as also, the greatnefs and brutishness of the Devil by the Elephant, in the 10 verse of the foregoing Chapter. In the book of Jonas prophecies we read of a great fish, Jonah 1. 17. Pararat autem Jehova piscem magnum, qui obsorberet Jonam. But whether this were a Whale or not is questioned by some. In the head (saith Mr. Parkinon the Herbalist) of one only sort of Whale-fish is found that which is called sperma Cæti, it lyes in a hole therein, as it were a Well, taken out and prest that the oyl may come out, the substance is that we use for sperma Cæti, and hath little or no smell, the oyl smells strong. See the rarities of New-England.*

The *Sea-hare* is as big as *Grampus* or *Herrin-hog*, and as white as a sheet; There hath been of them in *Blackpoint-Harbour*, & some way up the river, but we could never take any of them, several have shot fluggs at them, but lost their labour.

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

*Sharkes* there are infinite store, who tear the Fishermens nets to their great loss and hinderance; they are of two sorts, one flat [p. 106.] headed, the other long-snouted, the pretious stone in their heads (soveraign for the stone in a man) so much coveted by the travelling Chirurgeon is nought else but the brains of the flat-headed *Sharke*. With these we may joyn the *Dog-fish* or *Thorn-hound*, who hath two long sharp prickles on his back.

· The

The *Sea-horse* or *Morse* is a kind of monster-fish numerous about the Isle of *Sables*, i. e. The sandy Isle. An Amphibious Creature kill'd for their Teeth and Oyl, never brings forth more than two at a birth; as also doth the Soil and Manate or Cow-fish which is supposed to be the Sea-monster spoken of by *Jeremy*, *Lament.* 4. 3. *Etiam phocæ præbent mammam, lactant catulos suos; So the Latins render it, phoca a Sea-Calf or Soil.*

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

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

*Squids* a soft fish somewhat like a cudgel, their horns like a *Snails*, which sometimes are found to be of an incredible length, [p. 107.] this fish is much used for bait to catch a *Cod*, *Hacke*, *Polluck*, and the like Sea-fish.

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

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

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

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

The *Herrin* which are numerous, they take of them all summer long. In *Anno Dom.* 1670. they were driven into *Black-point* Harbour by other great fish that prey upon them

them so near the shore, that they threw themselves (it being high water) upon dry land in such infinite numbers that we might have gone up half way the leg amongst them for near a quarter of a mile. We used to qualifie a pickled *Herrin* by boiling of him in milk.

The *Alewife* is like a *herrin*, but has a bigger bellie therefore called an *Alewife*, they come in the end of *April* into fresh [p. 108.] Rivers and Ponds; there hath been taken in two hours time by two men without any Weyre at all, saving a few stons to stop the passage of the River, above ten thousand. The *Italian* hath a proverb, that he that hath seen one miracle will easily believe another; but this relation far from a miracle will peranter meet, instead of a belief with an Adulterate construction from those that are somewhat akin to *St. Peters* mockers, such as deny the last judgement. I have known in *England* 9 fcore and 16 *Pikes* and *Pickarel* taken with three Angles between the hours of three and ten in the morning, in the River *Ouse* in the Isle of *Ely*, three quarters of a yard long above half of them; they make red *Alewives* after the same manner as they do *herrins* and are as good.

The *Basse* is a salt water fish too, but most an end taken in Rivers where they spawn, there hath been 3000 *Basse* taken at a fet, one writes that the fat in the bone of a *Basses* head is his brains which is a lye.

The *Salmon* likewise is a Sea-fish, but as the *Basse* comes into Rivers to spawn, a *Salmon* the first year is a *Salmon-smelt*; The second a *Mort*; The third a *Spraid*; The fourth a *Soar*; The fifth a *Sorrel*; The sixth [p. 109.] a *forket tail*; and the seventh year a *Salmon*. There are another fort of *Salmon* frequent in those parts called white *Salmons*. *Capeling*

*Capeling* is a small fish like a smelt.

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

*Lobster*, which some say is at first a *whelk*, I have seen a *Lobster* that weighed twenty pound, they cast their shell-coats in the spring, and so do *Crabs* ; having underneath a thin red skin which grows thicker and [p. 110.] hard in short time. The *Indians* feed much upon this fish, some they roast, and some they dry as they do *Lampres* and *Oysters* which are delicate breakfast meat so ordered, the *Oysters* are long shell'd, I have had of them nine inches long from the joynt to the toe, containing an *Oyster* like those the Latines called *Tridacuan* that were to be cut into three pieces before they could get them into their mouths, very fat and sweet.

The *Muscle* is of two sorts, *Sea-muscles* in which they find Pearl and *river-muscles*. *Sea-muscles* dried and pulverized

verized and laid upon the fores of the *Piles* and *hemorrhoids* with oyl will perfectly cure them.

The *Whore* is a shell-fish, the shells are called whores-eggs, being fine round white shells, in shape like a *Mexico* pompion, but no bigger than a good large Hens-egg; they are wrought down the sides with little knobs and holes very prettily, but are but thin and brittle.

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

*Trouts* there be good store in every brook, ordinarily two and twenty inches [p. 111.] long, their greafe is good for the *Piles* and *clifts*.

The *Eal* is of two sorts, salt-water *Eals* and fresh-water *Eals*; these again are distinguished into yellow bellied *Eals* and silver bellied *Eals*; I never eat better *Eals* in no part of the world that I have been in, than are here. They that have no mind or leafure to take them, may buy of an *Indian* half a dozen silver bellied *Eals* as big as those we usually give 8 pence or 12 pence a piece for at *London*, for three pence or a groat. There is several wayes of cooking them, some love them roasted, others baked, and many will have them fryed; but they please my palate best when they are boiled, a common way it is to boil them in half water, half wine with the bottom of a manchet, a fagot of Parsley, and a little winter favory, when they are boiled they take them out and break the bread in the broth, and put to it three or four spoonfuls of yest, and a piece of sweet butter, this they pour to their *Eals*  
laid

laid upon fippets and so serve it up. I fancie my way better which is this, after the *Eals* are fley'd and washt I fill their bellies with Nutmeg grated and Cloves a little bruised, and sow them up with a needle and thred, then I stick a Clove here and there in their sides about an inch afunder, [p. 112.] making holes for them with a bodkin, this done I wind them up in a wreath and put them into a kettle with half water and half white wine-vinegar, so much as will rise four fingers above the *Eals*, in midst of the *Eals* I put the bottom of a penny white loaf, and a fagot of these herbs following, Parsley one handful, a little sweet Marjoram, Peniroyal and Savory, a branch of Rosemary, bind them up with a thred, and when they are boiled enough take out the *Eals* and pull out the threds that their bellies were sowed up with, turn out the Nutmeg and Cloves, put the *Eals* in a dish with butter and vinegar upon a chafing-dish with coals to keep warm, then put into the broth three or four spoonfuls of good Ale-yeast with the juice of half a Lemmon; but before you put in your yeast beat it in a porringer with some of the broth, then break the crust of bread very small and mingle it well together with the broth, pour it into a deep dish and garnish it with the other half of the Lemmon, and so serve them up to the Table in two dishes.

The *Frost fish* is little bigger than a *Gudgeon* and are taken in fresh brooks; when the waters are frozen they make a hole in the Ice about half a yard or yard wide, to which the fish repair in great numbers, where with [p. 113.] small nets bound to a hoop about the bigness of a firkin-hoop with a staff fastned to it they lade them out of the hole. I have not done with the fish yet, being willing to let

let you know all of them that are to be seen and catch'd in the Sea and fresh waters in *New-England*, and because I will not tire your patience overmuch, having no occasion to enlarge my discourse, I shall only name them and so conclude.

<i>Aleport</i>	<i>several kinds</i>	<i>Purple-fish</i>
<i>Albicore</i>	<i>Sea-Flea</i>	<i>Porgee</i>
<i>Barracha</i>	<i>Grandpisse</i>	<i>Remora</i>
<i>Barracontha</i>	<i>Hake</i>	<i>Sea-Raven</i>
<i>Blew-fish</i>	<i>Haddock</i>	<i>Sail-fish</i>
<i>Bull-head</i>	<i>Horse-foot</i>	<i>Scallop</i>
<i>Bur-fish</i>	<i>Hallibut</i>	[p. 114.] <i>Scate</i>
<i>Cat-fish</i>	<i>Hen-fish</i>	<i>Stingray</i>
<i>Cony-fish</i>	<i>Lampre</i>	<i>Sculpin</i>
<i>Cusk</i>	<i>Limpin</i>	<i>Shadd</i>
<i>Clam</i>	<i>Lumpe</i>	<i>Spurlin</i>
<i>Rock-Cod</i>	<i>Maid</i>	<i>Sheath-fish</i>
<i>Sea -Cod</i>	<i>Monk-fish</i>	<i>Smelt</i>
<i>divers</i>	<i>Sea-mullet</i>	<i>Shrimps</i>
<i>kinds of</i>	<i>Nun-fish</i>	<i>Sprates</i>
<i>Crabs</i>	<i>Perch</i>	<i>Star-fish</i>
<i>Sea-Cucumber</i>	<i>Polluck</i>	<i>Sword-fish</i>
<i>Cunner</i>	<i>Periwinkle</i>	<i>Thornback</i>
<i>Sea-Darts</i>	<i>Pike</i>	<i>Turbet</i>
<i>or Javelins</i>	<i>Pilat-fish</i>	<i>The Ulatife</i>
<i>Flail-fish</i>	<i>Plaice</i>	<i>or saw-fish</i>
<i>Flounder</i>	<i>Porpisse</i>	<i>Sea-Urchin</i>
<i>or Flowke</i>	<i>Prawne</i>	<i>Sea-Unichorn</i>
<i>Flying-fish</i>		

The fish are swum by, and the Serpents are creeping on, terrible creatures, carrying stings in their tails. That will smart worse than a *Satyrs* whip, though it were as big as Mr. *Shepperds* the mad Gentleman at *Milton-Mowbrayes Constantinus Lasculus*.

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

The fat of a Rattle-snake is very Sovereign for frozen limbs, bruises, lameness by falls, Aches, Sprains. The heart of a Rattle-snake dried and pulverized and drunk with wine or beer is an approved remedy against the biting and venom of a Rattle-snake. Some body will give me thanks for [p. 115.] discovering these secrets and the rest; *Non omnibus omnia conveniant*.

The *Snake* of which there are infinite numbers of various colours, some black, others painted with red, yellow and white, some again of a grass-green colour powdered all over as it were with silver dust or *Muscovite-glass*. But there is one sort that exceeds all the rest, and that is the Checkquered snake, having as many colours within the checkquers shadowing one another, as there are in a Rainbow. There are two sorts of snakes, the land-snake and the water-snake; the water-snake will be as big about the belly as the Calf of a mans leg; I never heard of any mischief that snakes did, they kill them sometimes for their skins and bones to make hatbands off, their skins likewise worn as a Garter is an excellent remedie against the

the cramp. I have found of the skins that they cast in woods in some quantity, they cast not their very skins, but only the superfluous thin skin that is upon the very skin, for the very skin is basted to the flesh, so Lobsters and Crabs.

The Earth-worm, these are very rare and as small as a horse hair, but there is a Bug that lyes in the earth and eateth the feed, that is somewhat like a Maggot of a white colour with a red head, and is about [p. 116.] the bigness of ones finger and an inch or an inch and half long. There is also a dark dunnish Worm or Bug of the bigness of an Oaten-straw, and an inch long, that in the spring lye at the Root of Corn and Garden plants all day, and in the night creep out and devour them; these in some years destroy abundance of *Indian* Corn and Garden plants, and they have but one way to be rid of them, which the *English* have learnt of the *Indians*; And because it is somewhat strange, I shall tell you how it is, they go out into a field or garden with a Birchen-dish, and spudling the earth about the roots, for they lye not deep, they gather their dish full which may contain about a quart or three pints, then they carrie the dish to the Sea-side when it is ebbing-water and fet it a swimming, the water carrieth the dish into the Sea and within a day or two if you go into your field you may look your eyes out sooner than find any of them.

*Sow-bugs* or *Millipedes* there be good store, but none of that sort that are blew and turn round as a pea when they are touched; neither are there any *Beetles* nor *Maple-bugs*, but a stinking black and red Bug called a *Cacaroach* or *Cockroach*, and a little black Bug like a *Lady-cow*

*cow* that breeds in skins and furs and will eat them to their [p. 117.] utter spoil. Likewise there be infinite numbers of *Tikes* hanging upon the bushes in summer time that will cleave to a mans garments and creep into his Breeches eating themselves in a short time into the very flesh of a man. I have seen the stockings of those that have gone through the woods covered with them. Besides these there is a *Bug*, but whether it be a Native to the Countrie or a stranger I cannot say: Some are of opinion that they are brought in by the Merchant with Spanish goods, they infest our beds most, all day they hide themselves, but when night comes they will creep to the sleeping wretch and bite him worse than a flea, which raiseth a swelling knob that will itch intolerably, if you scratch it waxeth bigger and growes to a scab; and if you chance to break one of the *Bugs* it will stink odiously: they call them *Chinches* or *Wood-lice*, they are fat, red and in shape like a *Tike* and no bigger. There are also Palmer-worms which is a kind of Catterpillar, these some years will devour the leaves of Trees leaving them as naked almost as in winter, they do much harm in the *English* Orchards. Of *Snails* there are but few, and those very little ones, they lye at the Roots of long grafs in moist places, and are no where else to be found. [p. 118.] Spiders and Spinners there be many, the last very big and of several colours.

The Pismire or Ant must not be forgotten, accounted the least Creature, and by *Salomon* commended for its wisdom, Prov. 30. 24, 25. *Quatuor ista parva sunt humilia, tamen sunt sapientia, apprime sapientia: formicæ populus infirmus, quæ comparant æstate cibum suum, &c.*

There

There are two forts, red Ants and black Ants, both of them are many times found winged; not long since they were poured upon the Sands out of the clouds in a storm betwixt *Black-point* and *Saco*, where the passenger might have walkt up to the Ankles in them.

The Grasshopper is innumerable and bigger by much than ours in *England*, having Tinsel-wings, with help whereof they will flye and skip a great way. Next to these in number are your Crickets, a man can walk no where in the summer but he shall tread upon them; The *Italian* who hath them cryed up and down the streets (*Grille che cantelo*) and buyeth them to put into his Gardens, if he were in *New-England* would gladly be rid of them, they make such a dinn in an Evening. I could never discover the Organ of their voice, they have a little clift in their Crown which opens, and at the same instant they shake their wings.

[p. 119.] The Eft or Swift in *New-England* is a most beautiful Creature to look upon, being larger than ours, and painted with glorious colours; but I lik'd him never the better for it.

Frogs too there are in ponds and upon dry land, they chirp like Birds in the spring, and latter end of summer croak like Toads. It is admirable to consider the generating of these Creatures, first they lay their gelly on the water in ponds and still waters, which comes in time to be full of black spots as broad as the head of a Ten-penny nail, and round, these separate themselves from the gleir, and after a while thrust out a tail, then their head comes forth, after their head springs out their fore-legs, and then their hinder-legs, then their tail drops off, and growes to  
have

have a head and four legs too, the first proves a frog, the latter a water nuet. The Herbalist useth to say by way of admiration, *quælibet herba deum &c.* So God is seen in the production of these small Creatures which are a part of the Creation; *Laudate Jehovam cœlites, laudate eum in excelsis, &c.* *Laudent nomen Jehovæ quæ ipso præcipiente illico creata sunt &c. ipsæ bestię & omnes jumenta, reptilia & aves alatæ,* Psal. 148.

The Toad is of two sorts, one that is [p. 120.] speckled with white, and another of a dark earthy colour; there is of them that will climb up into Trees and sit croaking there; but whether it be of a third sort, or one of the other, or both, I am not able to affirm; but this I can testify that there be Toads of the dark coloured kind that are as big as a groat loaf. Which report will not swell into the belief of my sceptique Sirs; nor that there is a Hell, being like *Salomon's fool*, Prov. 26. 22. *Sed si contunderes stultum in mortario cum mola pisillo, non recederet ab eo stultitia ejus.*

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

Beasts

Beasts are destroyed. But the wasp is [p. 121.] common, and they have a sort of wild humble-Bee that breed in little holes in the earth. Near upon twenty years since there lived an old planter at *Black-point*, who on a Sunshine day about one of the clock lying upon a green bank not far from his house, charged his Son, a lad of 12 years of age to awaken him when he had slept two hours, the old man falls asleep and lying upon his back gaped with his mouth wide enough for a Hawke to flit into it; after a little while the lad sitting by spied a humble-Bee creeping out of his Fathers mouth, which taking wing flew quite out of sight, the hour as the lad ghest being come to awaken his Father he jogg'd him and called aloud Father, Father, it is two a clock, but all would not rouse him, at last he sees the humble-Bee returning, who lighted upon the sleepers lip and walked down as the lad conceived into his belly, and presently he awaked.

The Countrey is strangely incommodated with flies, which the *English* call Musketaes, they are like our gnats, they will sting so fiercely in summer as to make the faces of the *English* swell'd and scabby, as if the small pox for the first year. Likewise there is a small black fly no bigger than a flea, so numerous up in the Countrey, [p. 122.] that a man cannot draw his breath, but he will suck of them in: they continue about Thirty dayes say some, but I say three moneths, and are not only a pesterment but a plague to the Countrey. There is another sort of fly called a Gurnipper that are like our horse-flies, and will bite desperately, making the blood to spurt out in great quantity; these trouble our *English* Cattle very much, raising swellings as big as an egg in their hides.

The

The Butterfly is of several sorts and larger than ours ; So are their Dragon-flyes. Glow-worms have here wings, there are multitudes of them infomuch that in the dark evening when I first went into the Countrey I thought the whole Heavens had been on fire, seeing so many sparkles flying in the air : about *Mount-Carmel*, and the valley of *Acree* in the *Holy-land* there be abundance of them.

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

I have finished now my relation of plants, &c. I have taken some pains in recollecting of them to memory, and setting of them down for their benefit from whom I may expect thanks ; but I believe my [p. 123.] reward will be according to *Ben Johnsons* proverbs, Whistle to a Jade and he will pay you with a fart, Claw a churl by the britch and he will shit in your fist.

The people that inhabited this Countrey are judged to be of the *Tartars* called *Samonids* that border upon *Moscovia*, and are divided into Tribes ; those to the East and North-east are called *Churchers* and *Tarentines*, and *Monhegans*. To the South are the *Pequets* and *Narragansets*. Westward *Connetlicuts* and *Mowhacks*. To the Northward *Aberginians* which consist of *Mattachusets*, *Wippanaps* and *Tarrentines*. The *Pocanokets* live to the Westward of *Plimouth*. Not long before the *English* came into the Countrey, happened a great mortality amongst them, especially where the *English* afterwards planted, the East and Northern parts were sore smitten with the Contagion ; first by the plague, afterwards when the *English* came by the

the small pox, the three Kingdoms or *Sagamorships* of the *Mattachusetts* were very populous, having under them seven Dukedoms or petti-*Sagamorships*, but by the plague were brought from 30000 to 300. There are not many now to the Eastward, the *Pequots* were destroyed by the *English*: the *Mowhacks* are about five hundred: Their speech a dialect of the *Tartars*, [p. 124.] (as also is the *Turkish* tongue) There is difference between Tongues and Languages, the division of speech at *Babel* is most properly called Languages, the rest Tongues.

As for their persons they are tall and handsome timber'd people, out-wristed, pale and lean *Tartarian* visag'd, black eyed which is accounted the strongest for fight, and generally black hair'd, both smooth and curl'd wearing of it long. No beards, or very rarely, their Teeth are very white, short and even, they account them the most necessary and best parts of man; And as the *Austreans* are known by their great lips, the *Bavarians* by their pokes under their chins, the *Jews* by their goggle eyes, so the *Indians* by their flat noses, yet are they not so much deprest as they are to the Southward.

The *Indeffes* that are young, are some of them very comely, having good features, their faces plump and round, and generally plump of their Bodies, as are the men likewise, and as soft and smooth as a mole-skin, of reasonable good complexions, but that they dye themselves tawny, many prettie Brownetto's and spider finger'd Lasses may be seen amongst them. The *Vetula's* or old women are lean and ugly, all of them are of a modest demeanor, considering their [p. 125.] Savage breeding; and indeed do shame our *English* rusticks whose rudeness in many things exceedeth theirs.

Of difpofition very inconstant, crafty, timorous, quick of apprehenfion, and very ingenious,foon angry, and fo malicious that they feldom forget an injury, and barbaroufly cruel, witnefs their direful revenges upon one another. Prone to injurious violence and flaugter, by reafon of their blood dried up with overmuch fire, very lecherous proceeding from choller aduft and melancholy, a falt and fharp humour ; very figurative or theevisfh, and bold importunate beggars, both Men and Women guilty of Mifoxenie or hatred to ftrangers, a quality appropriated to the old Brittain, all of them Cannibals, eaters of humane flefh. And fo were formerly the Heathen-*Irish*, who ufed to feed upon the Buttocks of Boyes and Womens Paps ; it feems it is natural to Savage people fo to do. I have read in Relations of the *Indians* amongft the *Spaniards* that they would not eat a *Spaniard* till they had kept him two or three dayes to wax tender, becaufe their flefh was hard. At *Martins* vinyard, an Island that lyes South to *Plimouth* in the way to *Virginia*, certain *Indians* (whilst I was in the Countrey) feifed upon a Boat that put into [p. 126.] a *By-Cove*, kill'd the men and eat them up in a fhort time before they were difcovered.

Their houfes which they call *Wigwams*, are built with Poles pitcht into the ground of a round form for moft part, fometimes fquare, they bind down the tops of their poles, leaving a hole for fmoak to go out at, the reft they cover with the bark of Trees, and line the infide of their *Wigwams* with mats made of Rufhes painted with feveral colours, one good poft they fet up in the middle that reaches to the hole in the top, with a ftaff acrofs before it at a convenient height, they knock in a pin on which they hang

hang their Kettle, beneath that they set up a broad stone for a back which keepeth the post from burning; round by the walls they spread their mats and skins where the men sleep whilst their women dress their victuals, they have commonly two doors, one opening to the South, the other to the North, and according as the wind fits, they close up one door with bark and hang a *Deers* skin or the like before the other. Towns they have none, being alwayes removing from one place to another for conveniency of food, sometimes to those places where one sort of fish is most plentiful, other whiles where others are. I have seen half [p. 127.] a hundred of their *Wigwams* together in a piece of ground and they shew prettily, within a day or two, or a week they have been all dispersed. They live for the most part by the Sea-side, especially in the spring and summer quarters, in winter they are gone up into the Countrie to hunt *Deer* and *Beaver*, the younger webbs going with them. Tame Cattle they have none, excepting Lice, and Doggs of a wild breed that they bring up to hunt with.

Wives they have two or three, according to the ability of their bodies and strength of their concupiscence, who have the easiest labours of any women in the world; they will go out when their time is come alone, carrying a board with them two foot long, and a foot and half broad, bor'd full of holes on each side, having a foot beneath like a Jack that we pull Boots off with, on the top of the board a broad strap of leather which they put over their forehead, the board hanging at their back; when they are come to a Bush or a Tree that they fancy they lay them down and are delivered in a trice, not so much as groaning  
for

for it, they wrap the child up in a young *Beaver*-skin with his heels close to his britch, leaving a little hole if it be a Boy for his Cock to peep out at ; and lace him down to the [p. 128.] board upon his back, his knees resting upon the foot beneath, then putting the strap of leather upon their fore-head with the infant hanging at their back home they trudge ; What other ceremonies they use more than dying of them with a liquor of boiled *Hemlock*-Bark, and their throwing of them into the water if they suspect the Child to be gotten by any other Nation, to see if he will swim, if he swim they acknowledge him for their own, their names they give them when they are men grown, and covet much to be called after our *English* manner, *Robin*, *Harry*, *Phillip* and the like, very indulgent they are to their Children, and their children sometimes to their Parents, but if they live so long that they become a burden to them, they will either starve them or bury them alive, as it was supposed an *Indian* did his Mother at *Casco* in 1669.

Their Apparel before the *English* came amongst them, was the skins of wild Beasts with the hair on, Buskins of *Deers*-skin or *Moose* dressed and drawn with lines into several works, the lines being coloured with yellow, blew or red, Pumps too they have, made of tough skins without soles. In the winter when the snow will bear them, they fasten to their feet their snow shoes which are made like a large Racket we play at [p. 129.] *Tennis* with, lacing them with *Deers*-guts and the like, under their belly they wear a square piece of leather and the like upon their posteriors, both fastened to a string tyed about them to hide their secrets ; on their heads they ware nothing : But  
since

since they have had to do with the English they purchase of them a sort of Cloth called trading cloth of which they make Mantles, Coats with short sleeves, and caps for their heads which the women use, but the men continue their old fashion going bare-headed, excepting some old men amongst them. They are very proud as appeareth by their setting themselves out with white and blew Beads of their own making, and painting of their faces with the above mentioned colours, they weave sometimes curious Coats with *Turkie* feathers for their Children.

Their Diet is Fish and Fowl, Bear, Wild-cat, Rattoon and Deer; dry'd Oysters, *Lobsters* roasted or dried in the smoak, *Lampres* and dry'd *Moose-tongues*, which they esteem a dish for a *Sagamor*; hard eggs boiled and made small and dried to thicken their broth with, salt they have not the use of, nor bread, their *Indian* Corn and Kidney beans they boil, and sometimes eat their Corn parcht or roasted in the ear against the fire; they feed likewise upon earth-nuts, [p. 130.] or ground-nuts, roots of water-Lillies, Chef-nuts, and divers sorts of Berries. They beat their Corn to powder and put it up into bags, which they make use of when stormie weather or the like will not suffer them to look out for their food. *Pompions* and water-*Mellons* too they have good store; they have prodigious stomachs, devouring a cruel deal, meer *voragoes*, never giving over eating as long as they have it, between meals spending their time in sleep till the next kettlefull is boiled, when all is gone they satisfy themselves with a small quantity of the meal, making it serve as the frugal bit amongst the old *Britains*, which taken to the mountenance of a Bean would satisfy both thirst and hunger. If they

they have none of this, as sometimes it falleth out (being a very careles people not providing against the storms of want and tempest of necessity) they make use of Sir *Francis Drake's* remedy for hunger, go to sleep.

They live long, even to an hundred years of age, if they be not cut off by their Children, war, and the plague, which together with the small pox hath taken away abundance of them. *Pliny* reckons up but 300 Diseases in and about man, latter writers Six thousand, 236 belonging to the eyes. There are not so many Diseases rainging [p. 131.] amongst them as our *Europeans*. The great pox is proper to them, by reason (as some do deem) that they are *Man-eaters*, which disease was brought amongst our *Europeans* first by the *Spaniards* that went with *Christopher Columbus* who brought it to *Naples* with their *Indian-women*, with whom the *Italians* and *French* conversed *Anno Dom.* 1493. *Paracelsus* saith it happened in the year 1478 and 1480. But all agree that it was not known in *Europe* before *Columbus* his voyage to *America*. It hath continued amongst us above two hundred and three score years. There are Diseases that are proper to certain climates, as the Leprosie to *Ægypt*, swelling of the Throat or *Mentegra* to *Asia*, the sweating sickness to the Inhabitants of the North; to the *Portugals* the Phthisick, to *Savoy* the mumps; So to the *West-Indies* the Pox, but this doth not exclude other Diseases. In *New-England* the *Indians* are afflicted with pestilent Feavers, Plague, Black-pox, Consumption of the Lungs, Falling-sickness, Kings-evil, and a Disease called by the *Spaniard* the Plague in the back, with us *Empyema*, their Physicians are the *Powaws* or *Indian* Priests who cure sometimes

times by charms and medicine, but in a general infection they seldom come amongst them, [p. 132.] therefore they use their own remedies, which is sweating, &c. Their manner is when they have plague or small pox amongst them to cover their *Wigwams* with Bark so close that no Air can enter in, lining them (as I said before) within, and making a great fire they remain there in a stewing heat till they are in a top sweat, and then run out into the Sea or River, and presently after they are come into their Hutts again they either recover or give up the Ghost; they dye patiently both men and women, not knowing of a Hell to scare them, nor a Conscience to terrifie them. In times of general Mortality they omit the Ceremonies of burying, exposing their dead Carcasses to the Beasts of prey. But at other times they dig a Pit and set the diseased therein upon his breech upright, and throwing in the earth, cover it with the sods and bind them down with sticks, driving in two stakes at each end; their mournings are somewhat like the howlings of the *Irish*, seldom at the grave but in the *Wigwam* where the party dyed, blaming the Devil for his hard heartedness, and concluding with rude prayers to him to afflict them no further.

They acknowledge a God who they call *Squantam*, but worship him they do not, [p. 133.] because (they say) he will do them no harm. But *Abbamoch* or *Cheepie* many times smites them with incurable Diseases, scares them with his Apparitions and pannick Terrours, by reason whereof they live in a wretched consternation worshipping the Devil for fear. One black *Robin* an *Indian* sitting down in the Corn field belonging to the house where I resided, ran out of his *Wigwam* frightened with the apparition

rition of two infernal spirits in the shape of *Mohawkes*. Another time two *Indians* and an *Indefs*, came running into our house crying out they should all dye, *Cheepie* was gone over the field gliding in the Air with a long rope hanging from one of his legs: we askt them what he was like, they said all wone *Englishman*, clothed with hat and coat, shooes and stockings, &c. They have a remarkable observation of a flame that appears before the death of an *Indian* or *English* upon their *Wigwams* in the dead of the night: The first time that I did see it, I was call'd out by some of them about twelve of the clock, it being a very dark night, I perceived it plainly mounting into the Air over our Church, which was built upon a plain little more than half a quarter of a mile from our dwelling house, on the Northside of the Church: look on [p. 134.] what side of a house it appears, from that Coast respectively you shall hear of a Coarse within two or three days.

They worship the Devil (as I said) their Priests are called *Powaws* and are little better than Witches, for they have familiar conference with him, who makes them invulnerable, that is shot-free and stick-free. Craftie Rogues, abusing the rest at their pleasure, having power over them by reason of their Diabolical Art in curing of Diseases, which is performed with rude Ceremonies; they place the sick upon the ground sitting, and dance in an Antick manner round about him, beating their naked breasts with a strong hand, and making hideous faces, sometimes calling upon the Devil for his help, mingling their prayers with horrid and barbarous charms; if the sick recover they send rich gifts, their Bowes and Arrows, *Wompompers*, *Mohacks*, *Beaver skins*, or other rich Furs to the Eastward, where there

there is a vast Rock not far from the shore, having a hole in it of an unsearchable profundity, into which they throw them.

Their Theologie is not much, but questionless they acknowledge a God and a Devil, and some small light they have of the Souls immortality ; for ask them [p. 135.] whither they go when they dye, they will tell you pointing with their finger to Heaven beyond the white mountains, and do hint at *Noah's* Flood, as may be conceived by a story they have received from Father to Son, time out of mind, that a great while ago their Countrey was drowned, and all the People and other Creatures in it, only one *Powaw* and his *Webb* foreseeing the Flood, fled to the white mountains carrying a hare along with them and so escaped ; after a while the *Powaw* sent the *Hare* away, who not returning emboldned thereby they descended, and lived many years after, and had many Children, from whom the Countrey was filled again with *Indians*. Some of them tell another story of the *Beaver*, saying that he was their Father.

Their learning is very little or none, Poets they are as may be ghesed by their formal speeches, sometimes an hour long, the last word of a line riming with the last word of the following line, and the whole doth *Conflare ex pedibus*. Musical too they be, having many pretty odd barbarous tunes which they make use of vocally at marriages and feastings ; but Instruments they had none before the *English* came amongst them, since they have imitated them and will make out Kitts and string them as neatly, [p. 136.] and as Artificially as the best Fiddle-maker amongst us ; and will play our plain lessons very  
14
exactly :

exactly: the only Fidler that was in the Province of *Meyn*, when I was there, was an *Indian* called *Scozway*, whom the Fishermen and planters when they had a mind to be merry made use of.

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

Their exercises are hunting and fishing, in both they will take abundance of pains. When the snow will bear them, the young and lustie *Indians*, (leaving their papoufes and old people at home) go forth to hunt *Moofe*, *Deere*, *Bear* and *Beaver*, Thirty or forty miles up into the Country; when they light upon a *Moofe* they run him down, [p. 137.] which is sometimes in half a day, sometimes a whole day, but never give him over till they have tyred him, the snow being usually four foot deep, and the Beast very heavie he sinks every step, and as he runs sometimes bears down Arms of Trees that hang in his way, with his horns, as big as a mans thigh; other whiles, if any of their dogs (which are but small) come near, yerking out his heels (for he strikes like a horse) if a small Tree be in the way he breaks it quite afunder with one stroak, at last they get up to him on each side and transfierce

pierce him with their Lances, which formerly were no other but a staff of a yard and half pointed with a Fishes bone made sharp at the end, but since they put on pieces of sword-blades which they purchase of the *French*, and having a strap of leather fastned to the but end of the staff which they bring down to the midst of it, they dart it into his sides, *hæret latere lethalis arundo*, the poor Creature groans, and walks on heavily, for a space, then sinks and falls down like a ruined building, making the Earth to quake; then presently in come the Victors, who having cut the throat of the slain take off his skin, their young webbs by this time are walking towards them with heavey bags and kettles at their [p. 138.] backs, who laying down their burdens fall to work upon the Carcass, take out the heart, and from that the bone, cut off the left foot behind, draw out the sinews, and cut out his tongue &c. and as much of the Venison as will serve to satiate the hungry mawes of the Company: mean while the men pitch upon a place near some spring, and with their snow shoos shovel the snow away to the bare Earth in a circle, making round about a wall of snow; in the midst they make their *Vulcan* or fire near to a great Tree, upon the snags whereof they hang their kettles fil'd with the Venison; whilst that boils, the men after they have refresh't themselves with a pipe of Tobacco dispose themselves to sleep. The women tend the Cookerie, some of them scrape the slime and fat from the skin, cleanse the sinews, and stretch them and the like, when the venison is boiled the men awake, and opening of their bags take out as much *Indian* meal as will serve their turns for the present; they eat their broth with spoons, and their flesh they divide into gobbets,

gobbets, eating now and then with it as much meal as they can hold betwixt three fingers; their drink they fetch from the spring, and were not acquainted with other, untill the *French* and *English* traded with that curfed liquor [p. 139.] called *Rum*, *Rum-bullion*, or kill-Devil, which is stronger than spirit of Wine, and is drawn from the dros of Sugar and Sugar Canes, this they love dearly, and will part with all they have to their bare skins for it, being perpetually drunk with it, as long as it is to be had, it hath killed many of them, especially old women who have dyed when dead drunk. Thus instead of bringing of them to the knowledge of Christianitie, we have taught them to commit the beaffly and crying sins of our Nation, for a little profit. When the *Indians* have stuft their paunches, if it be fair weather and about midday they venture forth again, but if it be foul and far spent, they betake themselves to their field-bed at the sign of the Star, expecting the opening of the Eastern window, which if it promise serenity, they trufs up their fardles, and away for another *Moose*, this course they continue for six weeks or two moneths, making their *Webbs* their *Mules* to carry their luggage, they do not trouble themselves with the horns of *Moose* or other *Deer*, unless it be near an *English* plantation; because they are weighty and cumbersome. If the *English* could procure them to bring them in, they would be worth the pains and charge, being sold in *England* after the rate of forty or fifty [p. 140.] pounds a Tun; the red heads of *Deer* are the fairest and fullest of marrow, and lightest; the black heads are heavie and have less marrow; the white are the worst, and the worst nourished. When the *Indians* are gone, there gathers to the Carkafs  
of

of the *Moose* thousands of *Mattrises*, of which there are but few or none near the Sea-coasts to be seen, these devour the remainder in a quarter of the time that they were hunting of it.

Their fishing followes in the spring, summer and fall of the leaf. First for *Lobsters*, *Clams*, *Flouke*, *Lumps* or *Poddles*, and *Alewives*; afterwards for *Bafs*, *Cod*, *Rock*, *Blew-fish*, *Salmon*, and *Lampres*, &c.

The *Lobsters* they take in large Bayes when it is low water, the wind still, going out in their *Birchen-Canows* with a staff two or three yards long, made small and sharpen'd at one end, and nick'd with deep nicks to take hold. When they spye the *Lobster* crawling upon the Sand in two fathom water, more or less, they flick him towards the head and bring him up. I have known thirty *Lobsters* taken by an *Indian* lad in an hour and a half, thus they take *Flouke* and *Lumps*; *Clams* they dig out of the *Clam-banks* upon the flats and in creeks when it is low water, where they are bedded [p. 141.] sometimes a yard deep one upon another, the beds a quarter of a mile in length, and less, the *Alewives* they take with Nets like a purfenet put upon a round hoop'd stick with a handle in fresh ponds where they come to spawn. The *Bafs* and *Blew-fish* they take in harbours, and at the mouth of barr'd Rivers being in their *Canows*, striking them with a fish-gig, a kind of dart or staff, to the lower end whereof they fasten a sharp jagged bone (since they make them of Iron) with a string fastened to it, as soon as the fish is struck they pull away the staff, leaving the bony head in the fishes body and fasten the other end of the string to the *Canow*: Thus they will hale after them to shore half a dozen

dozen or half a score great fishes: this way they take *Sturgeon*; and in dark evenings when they are upon the fishing ground near a Bar of Sand (where the *Sturgeon* feeds upon small fishes (like *Eals*) that are called Lances sucking them out of the Sands where they lye hid, with their hollow Trunks, for other mouth they have none) the *Indian* lights a piece of dry *Birch-Bark* which breaks out into a flame & holds it over the side of his *Canow*, the *Sturgeon* seeing this glaring light mounts to the Surface of the water where he is slain and taken with a fisgig. *Salmons* and *Lampres* [p. 142.] are catch'd at the falls of Rivers. All the Rivers of note in the Countrey have two or three desperate falls distant one from another for some miles, for it being rising ground from the Sea and mountainous within land, the Rivers having their Originals from great lakes, and hastning to the Sea, in their passage meeting with Rocks that are not so easily worn away, as the loose earthie mould beneath the Rock, makes a fall of the water in some Rivers as high as a house: you would think it strange to see, yea admire if you saw the bold *Barbarians* in their light *Canows* rush down the swift and headlong stream with desperate speed, but with excellent dexterity, guiding his *Canow* that seldom or never it shoots under water, or overturns, if it do they can swim naturally, striking their paves under their throat like a dog, and not spreading their Arms as we do; they turn their *Canow* again and go into it in the water.

Their Merchandize are their beads, which are their money, of these there are two sorts blew Beads and white Beads, the first is their Gold, the last their Silver, these they work out of certain shells so cunningly that neither

*Few*

*Jew* nor *Devil* can counterfeit, they drill them and string them, and make many curious works with them to [p. 143.] adorn the persons of their *Sagamours* and principal men and young women, as Belts, Girdles, Tablets, Borders for their womens hair, Bracelets, Necklaces, and links to hang in their ears. Prince *Phillip* a little before I came for *England* coming to *Boston* had a Coat on and Buskins set thick with these Beads in pleasant wild works and a broad Belt of the same, his Accoutrements were valued at Twenty pounds. The *English* Merchant giveth them ten shillings a fathom for their white, and as much more or near upon for their blew Beads. Delicate sweet dishes too they make of *Birch-Bark* fowed with threads drawn from *Spruse* or white *Cedar-Roots*, and garnished on the out-side with flourishd works, and on the brims with glistering quills taken from the *Porcupine*, and dyed, some black, others red, the white are natural, these they make of all sizes from a dram cup to a dish containing a pottle, likewise Buckets to carry water or the like, large Boxes too of the same materials, dishes, spoons and trays wrought very smooth and neatly out of the knots of wood, baskets, bags, and matts woven with *Sparke*, bark of the *Line-Tree* and *Rushes* of several kinds, dyed as before, some black, blew, red, yellow, bags of *Porcupine* quills woven and dyed also; Coats woven of [p. 144.] *Turkie*-feathers for their Children, Tobacco pipes of stone with *Imagerie* upon them, Kettles of *Birchen-bark* which they used before they traded with the *French* for Copper Kettles, by all which you may apparently see that necessity was at first the mother of all inventions. The women are the workers of most of these, and are now, here and there  
one

one excellent needle woman, and will milk a Cow neatly, their richest trade are Furs of divers sorts, *Black Fox, Beaver, Otter, Bear, Sables, Matrices, Fox, Wild-Cat, Rattoons, Martins, Musquash, Moose-skins.*

Ships they have none, but do prettily imitate ours in their *Birchen-pinnaces*, their *Canows* are made of *Birch*, they shape them with flat Ribbs of white *Cedar*, and cover them with large sheets of *Birch-bark*, sowing them through with strong threads of *Spruce-Roots* or white *Cedar*, and pitch them with a mixture of *Turpentine* and the hard rosen that is dryed with the Air on the out-side of the Bark of *Firr-Trees*. These will carry half a dozen or three or four men and a considerable freight, in these they swim to Sea twenty, nay forty miles, keeping from the shore a league or two, sometimes to shorten their voyage when they are to double a Cape they will put to shore, and [p. 145.] two of them taking up the *Canow* carry it cross the Cape or neck of land to the other side, and to Sea again; they will indure an incredible great Sea, mounting upon the working billows like a piece of Corke; but they require skilful hands to guide them in rough weather, none but the *Indians* scarce dare to undertake it, such like Vessels the Ancient *Brittains* used, as *Lucan* relates.

*Primum cana salix, madefacto vimine, parvam  
 Textur in puppim, caesoque induta juvenco,  
 Vectors patiens tumidum super emicat amnem.  
 Sic Venetus stagnante Pado, fusoque Britanus  
 Navigat oceano—*

*When*

*When Sicoris to his own banks restor'd  
 Had left the field, of twigs, and willow boord  
 They made small Boats, cover'd with Bullocks hide,  
 In which they reacht the Rivers further side.  
 So sail the Veneti if Padus flow,  
 The Brittaines sail on their calm ocean so:  
 So the Ægyptians sail with woven Boats.  
 Of paper rushes in their Nilus floats.*

[p. 146.] Their Government is monarchical, the Patru-eius or they that descend from the eldest proceeding from his loyns, is the Roytelet of the Tribe, and if he have Daughters, his Son dying without a Son, the Government descends to his Daughters Son: after the same manner, their lands descend. *Cheetadaback* was the chief *Sachem* or *Roytelet* of the *Massachusetts*, when the *English* first set down there. *Massasoit*, the great *Sachem* of the *Plimouth Indians*, his dwelling was at a place called *Sowans*, about four miles distant from *New-Plimouth*. *Sasafacus* was the chief *Sachem* of the *Pequots*, and *Mientoniack* of the *Narragansets*. The chief *Roytelet* amongst the *Mohawks* now living, is a *Dutchmans* Bastard, and the *Roytelet* now of the *Pocanakets*, that is the *Plimouth-Indians*, is Prince *Philip* alias *Metacon*, the Grandson of *Massasoit*. Amongst the Eastern *Indians*, *Summersant* formerly was a famous *Sachem*. The now living *Sachems* of note are *Sabaccaman*, *Terrumkin* and *Robinhood*.

Their Wars are with Neighbouring Tribes, but the *Mowhawks* are enemies to all the other *Indians*, their weapons of Defence and Offence are Bowes and Arrows, of late he is a poor *Indian* that is not [p. 147.] master of

two Guns, which they purchase of the *French*, and powder and shot, they are generally excellent marks men; their other weapons are *Tamahawks* which are staves two foot and a half long with a knob at the end as round as a bowl, and as big as that we call the Jack or Mistrifs. Lances too they have made (as I have said before) with broken sword blades, likewise they have Hatchets and knives; but these are weapons of a latter date. They colour their faces red all over, supposing that it makes them the more terrible, they are lusty Souldiers to see to and very strong, meer *Hercules Rusticus*, their fights are by Ambushments and Surprises, coming upon one another unawares. They will march a hundred miles through thick woods and swamps to the *Mowhawks* Countrey, and the *Mowhawks* into their Countrey, meeting sometimes in the woods, or when they come into an *Enemies* Countrey build a rude fort with *Pallizadoes*, having loop-holes out of which they shoot their Arrowes, and fire their Guns, pelting at one another a week or moneth together; If any of them step out of the Fort they are in danger to be taken prisoners by the one side or the other; that side that gets the victory excoriates the hair-scalp of the principal slain *Enemies* which [p. 148.] they bear away in Triumph, their prisoners they bring home, the old men and women they knock in the head, the young women they keep, and the men of war they torture to death as the *Eastern Indians* did two *Mowhawks* whilst I was there, they bind him to a Tree and make a great fire before him, then with sharp knives they cut off the first joynts of his fingers and toes, then clap upon them hot Embers to fear the vains; so they cut him a pieces joynt after joynt,

joynt, still applying hot Embers to the place to stanch the bloud, making the poor wretch to sing all the while : when Arms and Legs are gone, they flay off the skin of their Heads, and presently put on a Cap of burning Embers, then they open his breast and take out his heart, which while it is yet living in a manner they give to their old Squaes, who are every one to have a bite at it. These Barbarous Customs were used amongst them more frequently before the *English* came ; but since by the great mercy of the Almighty they are in a way to be Civilized and converted to Christianity; there being three Churches of *Indians* gathered together by the pains of Mr. *John Eliot* and his Son, who Preaches to them in their Native language, and hath rendered the Bible in that Language for the benefit of [p. 149.] the *Indians*. These go clothed like the *English*, live in framed houses, have stocks of Corn and Cattle about them, which when they are fat they bring to the *English* Markets, the Hogs that they rear are counted the best in *New-England*. Some of their Sons have been brought up Scholars in *Harvard* Colledge, and I was told that there was but two Fellowes in that Colledge, and one of them was an *Indian* ; some few of these Christian *Indians* have of late Apostatized and fallen back to their old Superstition and course of life.

Thus much shall suffice concerning *New-England*, as it was when the *Indians* solely possesst it. I will now proceed to give you an accompt of it, as it is under the management of the *English* ; but methinks I hear my sceptick Readers muttering out of their scuttle mouths, what will accrew to us by this rambling *Logodiarce* ? you do but bring straw into *Egypt*, a Countrey abounding with Corn.

Thus

Thus by these *Famacides* who are so minutely curious, I am dejected from my hope, whilst they challenge the freedom of *David's* Ruffins, Our Tongues are our own, who shall controll us. I have done what I can to please you, I have piped and you will not dance. I have told you as strange things as ever you or your Fathers [p. 150.] have heard. The *Italian* faith *Chi vide un miraculo facilmente ne crede un altro*, he that hath seen one miracle will easilie believe another, *miranda canunt sed non credenda poeta*. Oh I see the pad, you never heard nor saw the like, therefore you do not believe me; well Sirs I shall not strain your belief any further, the following Relation I hope will be more tolerable, yet I could (it is possible) insert as wonderful things as any my pen hath yet gone over, and may, but it must be upon condition you will not put me to the proof of it. *Nemo tenetur ad impossibilia*, no man is obliged to do more than is in his power, is a rule in law. To be short; if you cannot with the *Bee* gather the honey, with the *Spider* suck out the poyson, as Sir *John Davis* hath it.

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

I am confident you will get but little poyson here, no 'tis the poyson of *Asps* under your tongue that swells you: truly, I do take you rather to be *Spider* catchers than *Spiders*, such as will not laudably imploy themselves, nor suffer others; you may well say *non amo hominem, sed non possum* [p. 151.] *dicere quare*, unless it be because I am a *Veroneffa*, no *Romancer*. To conclude; if with your  
mother

mother wit, you can mend the matter, take pen in hand and fall to work, do your Countrey some service as I have done according to my Talent. Henceforth you are to expect no more Relations from me. I am now return'd into my Native Countrey, and by the providence of the Almighty, and the bounty of my Royal Sovereigness am disposed to a holy quiet of study and meditation for the good of my soul; and being blessed with a transmentitation or change of mind, and weaned from the world, may take up for my word, *non est mortale quod opto*. If what I have done is thought uprears for the approvment of those to whom it is intended, I shall be more than meanly contented.

*New-England* was first discovered by *John Cabota* and his Son *Sebastian* in *Anno Dom.* 1514. A further discovery afterwards was made by the honourable Sir *Walter Rawleigh* Knight in *Anno* 1584. when as *Virginia* was discovered, which together with *Mary-land*, *New-England*, *Nova Scotia* was known by one common name to the *Indians*, *Wingandicoa*, and by Sir *Walter Rawleigh* in honour of our Virgin Queen, in whose name he took possession of it, *Virginia*. In [p. 152.] King *James* his Reign it was divided into Provinces as is before named. In 1602. these north parts were further discovered by Capt. *Bartholomew Gosnold*. The first *English* that planted there, set down not far from the *Narragansets-Bay*, and called their Colony *Plimouth*, since old *Plimouth*, *An. Dom.* 1602. Sir *John Popham* Lord chief Justice authorized by his Majesty, King *James*, sent a Colony of *English* to *Sagadchock*, *An.* 1606. *Newfound-land* was discovered by one *Andrew Thorn* an *English* man in *Anno* 1527.

Sir

Sir *Humphrey Gilbert* a west Countrey Knight took possession of it in the Queens name, *Anno* 1582. The two first Colonies in *New-England* failing, there was a fresh supply of *English* who set down in other parts of the Countrey, and have continued in a flourishing condition to this day.

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

The first of these that I shall relate of, though last in possession of the *English*, is now our most Southerly Colony, and next [p. 153.] adjoyning to *Mary-land*, *scil.* the *Manadaes* or *Manahanent* lying upon the great River *Mohegan*, which was first discovered by Mr. *Hudson*, and sold presently by him to the *Dutch* without Authority from his Sovereign the King of *England*, *Anno* 1608. The *Dutch* in 1614 began to plant there, and call'd it *New-Netherlands*, but Sir *Samuel Argal* Governour of *Virginia* routed them, the *Dutch* after this got leave of King *James* to put in there for fresh water in their passage to *Brasile*, and did not offer to plant until a good while after the *English* were settled in the Countrey. In *Anno* 1664 his Majestie *Charles* the Second sent over four worthie Gentlemen Commissioners to reduce the Colonies into their bounds, who had before incroached upon one another, who marching with Three hundred red-Coats to *Manadaes* or *Manhataes* took from the *Dutch* their chief town then called *New-Amsterdam*, now *New York*; the

Twenty ninth of *August* turn'd out their Governour with a silver leg, and all but those that were willing to acknowledge subjection to the King of *England*, suffering them to enjoy their houses and estates as before. Thirteen days after Sir *Robert Carr* took the Fort and Town of *Aurania* now called *Albany*; and Twelve days after that, the Fort and Town [p. 154.] of *Awsapha*, then *De-la-ware* Castle, man'd with *Dutch* and *Sweeds*. So now the *English* are masters of three handsome Towns, three strong Forts and a Castle, not losing one man. The first Governour of these parts for the King of *England* was Colonel *Nicols*, a noble Gentleman, and one of his Majesties Commissioners, who coming for *England* in *Anno Dom.* 1668 as I take it, surrendered the Government to Colonel *Lovelace*.

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

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

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

[p. 155.] Along the Sea-side Eastward are many *Eng-*  
*lish-*

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

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

From *Guilford* to *Connecticut-River*, is near upon twenty miles, the fresh River *Connecticut* bears the name of another Colony begun in the year 1636 and is also one of the four united Colonies. Upon this River are situated 13 Towns, within two, three & four miles off one another. At the mouth of the River, on the West-side is the *Lord-Say*, and *Brooks fort*, called *Saybrook-fort*. Beyond this Northward is the Town of *Windsor*, then *Northampton*, then *Pinfers-house*. On the Eastside of the River, *Hartford*, about it low land well stored with meadow and very fertile. *Wethersfield* is [p. 156.] also situated upon *Connecticut* River and *Springfield*; but this Town although here seated is in the jurisdiction of the *Mattachusetts*, and hath been infamous by reason of Witches therein. *Hadley* lyes to the Northward of *Springfield*. *New-London* which I take to be in the jurisdiction of this Colony is situated to the Eastward of *Connecticut* River by a small River, and is not far from the Sea. From *Connecticut-River long-Island* stretcheth it self to *Mohegan* one hundred

dred and twenty miles, but it is but narrow and about sixteen miles from the main; the considerablest Town upon it is *Southampton* built on the Southside of the Island towards the Eastern end: opposite to this on the Northern side is *Feversham*, Westward is *Ashford*, *Huntingdon*, &c. The Island is well stored with Sheep and other Cattle, and Corn, and is reasonable populous. Between this Island and the mouth of *Connecticut-River* lyeth three small Islands, *Shelter-Island*, *Fishers-Island*, and the Isle of *Wight*. Over against *New-London* full South lyeth *Block Island*.

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

[p. 157.] At the further end of the *Bay* by the mouth of *Narragansets-River*, on the South-side thereof was old *Plimouth* plantation *Anno* 1602. Twenty mile out to Sea, South of *Rhode-Island*, lyeth *Martins* vineyard in the way to *Virginia*, this Island is governed by a discreet Gentleman Mr. *Mayhew* by name. To the Eastward of *Martin's* vinyard lyeth *Nantocket-Island*, and further Eastward *Elizabeths-Island*, these Islands are twenty or thirty mile asunder, and now we are come to *Cape-Cod*.

*Cape-Cod* was so called at the first by Captain *Gosnold* and his Company *Anno Dom.* 1602, because they took much of that fish there; and afterward was called *Cape-James* by Captain *Smith*: the point of the *Cape* is called *Point-Cave* and *Tuckers Terror*, and by the *French* and *Dutch Mallacar*, by reason of the perillous shoals. The first

first place to be taken notice of on the South-side of the *Cape* is *West's-Harbour*, the first Sea-Town *Sandwich* formerly called *Duxbury* in the Jurisdiction of *New-Plimouth*. Doubling the *Cape* we come into the great *Bay*, on the West whereof is *New-Plimouth-Bay*, on the South-west-end of this *Bay* is situated *New Plimouth*, the first *English-Colony* that took firm possession in this Countrey, which was in 1620, and the first Town built [p. 158.] therein, whose longitude is 315 degrees, in latitude 41 degrees and 37 minutes, it was built nine years before any other Town, from the beginning of it to 1669 is just forty years, in which time there hath been an increasing of forty Churches in this Colony (but many more in the rest,) and Towns in all *New-England* one hundred and twenty, for the most part along the Sea-Coasts, (as being wholesomest) for somewhat more than two hundred miles: onely on *Connecticut-River* (as I have said) is thirteen Towns not far off one another.

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

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

where [p. 159.] Ships commonly cast Anchor. *Pullin-point* is so called, because the Boats are by the feasting or Roads haled against the Tide which is very strong, it is the usual Channel for Boats to pass into *Massachusetts-Bay*.

There is an Island on the South-side of the passage containing eight Acres of ground. Upon a rising hill within this Island is mounted a Castle commanding the entrance, no stately Edifice, nor strong; built with Brick and Stone, kept by a Captain, under whom is a master-Gunner and others.

The *Bay* is large, made by many Islands, the chief *Deere-Island*, which is within a flight shot of *Pullin-point*, great store of *Deere* were wont to swim thither from the Main; then *Bird-Island*, *Glass-Island*, *Slate-Island*, the Governours Garden, where the first Apple-Trees in the Country were planted, and a vinyard; then *Round-Island*, and *Noddles-Island* not far from *Charles-Town*: most of these Islands lye on the North-side of the *Bay*.

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

Within sight of this is *Mount-wolleston* or *Merry-mount*, called *Massachusetts-fields*, [p. 160.] where *Chicatabat* the greatest *Sagamore* of the Country lived before the plague: here the Town of *Braintree* is seated, no Boat nor Ship can come near to it, here is an Iron mill: to the West of this Town is *Naponset* River.

Six miles beyond *Braintree* lyeth *Dorchester*, a frontire Town pleasantly seated, and of large extent into the main land, well watered with two small Rivers, her body and  
wings

wings filled somewhat thick with houses to the number of two hundred and more, beautified with fair Orchards and Gardens, having also plenty of Corn-land, and store of Cattle, counted the greatest Town heretofore in *New-England*, but now gives way to *Boston*, it hath a Harbour to the North for Ships.

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

Two miles Northeast from *Roxbury*, and [p. 161.] Forty miles from *New-Plimouth*, in the latitude of 42 or 43 degrees and 10 minutes, in the bottom of *Massachusetts-Bay* is *Boston* (whose longitude is 315 degrees, or as others will 322 degrees and 30 seconds.) So called from a Town in *Lincolnshire*, which in the *Saxons* time bare the name of *St. Botolph*, and is the Metropolis of this Colony, or rather of the whole Countrey, situated upon a *Peninsula*, about four miles in compass, almost square, and invironed with the Sea, saving one small *Isthmus* which gives access to other Towns by land on the South-side. The Town hath two hills of equal height on the frontire part thereof next the Sea, the one well fortified on the superficies with some Artillery mounted, commanding any Ship as she fails into the Harbour within the still *Bay*; the other hill hath a very strong battery built of whole Timber and fill'd with earth,

earth, at the descent of the hill in the extreamest part thereof, betwixt these two strong Arms, lyes a large *Cove* or *Bay*, on which the chiefeft part of the Town is built to the Northwest is a high mountain that out-tops all, with its three little rising hills on the summit, called *Tramont*, this is furnished with a Beacon and great Guns, from hence you may [p. 162.] overlook all the Islands in the *Bay*, and descry such Ships as are upon the Coast: the houses are for the most part raised on the Seabanks and wharfed out with great industry and cost, many of them standing upon piles, close together on each side the streets as in *London*, and furnished with many fair shops, their materials are Brick, Stone, Lime, handsomely contrived, with three meeting Houses or Churches, and a Town-house built upon pillars where the Merchants may confer, in the Chambers above they keep their monethly Courts. Their streets are many and large, paved with pebble stone, and the South-side adorned with Gardens and Orchards. The Town is rich and very populous, much frequented by strangers, here is the dwelling of their Governour. On the North-west and North-east two constant Fairs are kept for daily Traffick thereunto. On the South there is a small, but pleasant Common where the Gallants a little before Sun-set walk with their *Marmalet*-Madams, as we do in *Morsefields*, &c. till the nine a clock Bell rings them home to their respective habitations, when presently the Constables walk their rounds to see good orders kept, and to take up loose people. Two miles from the town, [p. 163.] at a place called *Muddy-River*, the Inhabitants have Farms, to which belong rich arable grounds and meadows where they keep their Cattle

tle in the Summer, and bring them to *Boston* in the Winter; the Harbour before the Town is filled with Ships and other Veffels for moft part of the year.

*Hingham* is a Town fituated upon the Sea-coafts, South-eaft of *Charles-River*: here is great ftore of Timber, deal-boards, mafts for Ships, white-Cedar, and fifh is here to be had.

*Dedham* an inland town ten miles from *Boston* in the County of *Suffolk* well watered with many pleafant ftreams, and abounding with Garden fruit; the Inhabitants are Husband-men, fomewhat more than one hundred Families, having ftore of Cattle and Corn.

The Town of *Waymouth* lyes open to the Sea, on the Eaft Rocks and Swamps, to the South-ward good ftore of *Deer*, arable land and meadows.

On the North-fide of *Boston* flows *Charles-River*, which is about fix fathom deep, many fmall Iflands lye to the Bayward, and hills on either fide the River, a very good harbour, here may forty Ships ride, the paffage from *Boston* to *Charles-Town* is by a Ferry worth forty or fifty pounds a [p. 164.] year, and is a quarter of a mile over. The River *Miflick* runs through the right fide of the Town, and by its near approach to *Charles-River* in one place makes a very narrow neck, where ftands moft part of the Town, the market-place not far from the waterfide is furrounded with houfes, forth of which iffue two ftreets orderly built and beautified with Orchards and Gardens, their meeting-houfe ftands on the North-fide of the market, having a little hill behind it; there belongs to this Town one thoufand and two hundred Acres of arable, four hundred head of Cattle, and as many Sheep, thefe alfo provide themfelves Farms in the Country.

Up

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

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

At the bottom of the *Bay* the River begins to be narrower, half a quarter of a mile broad; by the North-side of the River is *New-town*, three miles from *Charles-town*, a league and half by water, it was first [p. 165.] intended for a City, the neatest and best compacted Town, having many fair structures and handsom contrived streets; the Inhabitants rich, they have many hundred Acres of land paled with one common fence a mile and half long, and store of Cattle; it is now called *Cambridge* where is a Colledg for Students of late; it stretcheth from *Charles-River* to the Southern part of *Merrimach-River*.

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

We

[p. 166.] We will now return to *Charles-town* again, where the River *Miftick* runs on the North-side of the Town (that is the right side as before said) where on the Northwest-side of the River is the Town of *Miftick*, three miles from *Charles-town*, a league and half by water, a scattered village; at the head of this River are great and spacious ponds, full of *Alewives* in the spring-time, the notedst place for this sort of fish. On the West of this River is Merchant *Craddock's* plantation, where he impaled a park.

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

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

Without *Pullin-point*, six miles North-east from *Winnifimet* is *Cawguft*, or *Saguft*, or *Sangut* now called *Linn*, situated at the bottom of a *Bay* near a River, which upon the breaking up of winter with a furious Torrent vents it self into the Sea, the Town consists of more than one hundred dwelling-houses, their Church being built on a level undefended from the North-west wind is made with steps descending [p. 167] into the Earth, their streets are straight and but thin of houses, the people most husbandmen. At the end of the *Sandy beach* is a neck of land called *Nahant*, it is six miles in circumference. Black *William* an *Indian* Duke out of his generosity gave this to the *English*. At the mouth of the River runs a great Creek into a great marsh called *Rumney-marsh*, which is four miles long, and a mile broad, this Town hath the benefit of minerals of divers kinds, Iron, Lead, one Iron mill, store of Cattle, Arable land and meadow.

To the North-ward of *Linn* is *Marvil* or *Marble-head*, a small Harbour, the shore rockie, upon which the Town is built, consisting of a few scattered houses; here they have stages for fishermen, Orchards and Gardens, half a mile within land good pastures and Arable land.

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

[p. 168.] Upon the Northern Cape of the *Massachusetts*, that is *Cape-Ann*, a place of fishing is situated, the Town of *Glocester* where the *Massachusetts* Colony first set down, but *Salem* was the first Town built in that Colony, here is a Harbour for Ships.

To the North-ward of *Cape-Ann* is *Wonafquam*, a dangerous place to fail by in stormie weather, by reason of the many Rocks and foaming breakers.

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

*Wenham* is an inland Town very well watered, lying

between *Salem* and *Ipswich*, consisteth most of men of judgment and experience *in re rustica*, well stored with Cattle. At the first rise of *Ipswich-River* in the highest part of the land near the head [p. 169.] springs of many considerable Rivers; *Shashin* one of the most considerable branches of *Merrimach-River*, and also at the rise of *Mistick-River*, and ponds full of pleasant springs, is situated *Wooburn* an inland-Town four miles square beginning at the end of *Charles-town* bounds.

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

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

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

Eight miles beyond *Agowamin* runneth the delightful River *Merrimach* or *Mouumach*, it is navigable for twenty miles, and well stored with fish, upon the banks grow stately Oaks, excellent Ship timber, not inferiour to our *English*.

On the South-side of *Merrimach-River* [p. 170.] twelve miles from *Ipswich*, and near upon the wide venting streams thereof is situated *Newberrie*, the houses are scattering, well stored with meadow, upland, and Arable, and about four hundred head of Cattle.

Over against *Newberrie* lyes the Town of *Salisbury*,  
where

where a constant Ferry is kept, the River being here half a mile broad, the Town scatteringly built.

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

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

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

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

[p. 171.] The next town is *Sudbury* built upon the same River where *Concord* is, but further up; to this Town likewise belongs great store of fresh marshes, and Arable land, and they have many Cattle, it lyeth low, by reason whereof it is much indammaged with floods.

In the Centre of the Countrey by a great pond side, and not far from *Woburn*, is situated *Reading*, it hath two mills, a saw-mill and a Corn-mill, and is well stocked with Cattle.

The Colony is divided into four Counties, the first is *Suffolk*, to which belongs *Dorchester*, *Roxbury*, *Waymouth*, *Hingham*, *Dedham*, *Braintree*, *Sittuate*, *Hull*, *Nantascot*, *Wisaguffet*. The second County is *Middlesex*, to this belongs *Charles-town*, *Water-town*, *Cambridge*, *Concord*, *Sudbury*, *Woburn*, *Reading*, *Malden*, *Mislick*, *Medford*, *Winifmet*

*nifmet* and *Marble-head*. To the third County which is *Effex*, belongs *New-Salem*, *Linn*, *Ipswich*, *New-Berry*, *Rowley*, *Glocester*, *Wenham* and *Andover*. The fourth County is *Northfolk*, to this belongs *Salisbury*, *Hampton* and *Haverhill*.

In the year of our Lord 1628, Mr. *John Endicot* with a number of *English* people fet down by *Cape-Ann* at that place called [p. 172.] afterwards *Gloster*, but their abiding-place was at *Salem*, where they built a Town in 1639. and there they gathered their first Church, confisting but of Seventy persons; but afterwards increased to forty three Churches in joynt Communion with one another, and in those Churches were about Seven thousand, seven hundred and fifty Souls, Mr. *Endicot* was chosen their first Governour.

The Twelfth of *July Anno Dom.* 1630. *John Wenthorp* Esq; and the assistants, arrived with the Patent for the *Massachusets*, the passage of the people that came along with him in ten Veffels came to 95000 pound: the Swine, Goats, Sheep, Neat, Horfes cost to transport 12000 pound, besides the price they cost them; getting food for the people till they could clear the ground of wood amounted to 45000 pound: Nails, Glafs, and other Iron work for their meeting and dwelling houfes 13000 pound; Arms, Powder, Bullet, and Match, together with their Artillery 22000 pound, the whole sum amounts unto One hundred ninety two thousand pounds. They fet down first upon *Noddles-Island*, afterwards they began to build upon the main. In 1637. there were not many houfes in the Town of [p. 173.] *Boston*, amongst which were two houfes of entertainment called Ordinaries, into which if a stranger went,

went, he was presently followed by one appointed to that Office, who would thrust himself into his company uninvited, and if he called for more drink than the Officer thought in his judgment he could soberly bear away, he would presently countermand it, and appoint the proportion, beyond which he could not get one drop.

The Patent was granted to Sir *Henry Rosewell*, Sir *John Young* Knight, *Thomas Southcoat*, *John Humphrey*, *John Endicot*, and *Simon Whitecomb*, and to their Heirs, Assigns, and Associates for ever. These took to them other Associates, as Sir *Richard Saltonstall*, *Isaac Johnson*, *Samuel Aldersey*, *Jo. Ven*, *Matth. Craddock*, *George Harwood*, *Increase Nowell*, *Rich. Perry*, *Rich. Bellingham*, *Nathaniel Wright*, *Samuel Vassell*, *Theophilus Eaton*, *Thomas Goffe*, *Thomas Adams*, *Jo. Brown*, *Samuel Brown*, *Thomas Hutchins*, *Will. Vassell*, *Will. Pinchon* and *George Foxcroft*. *Matth. Craddock* was ordained and constituted Governour by Patent, and *Thomas Goffe* Deputy Governour of the said Company, the rest Assistants.

That part of *New-England* granted to [p. 174.] these fore-mentioned Gentlemen lyeth and extendeth between a great River called *Monumach*, alias *Merrimach*, and the often frequented *Charles-River*, being in the bottom of a Bay called *Massachusetts*, alias *Mattachusetts*, alias *Mafsachusetts-bay*; and also those lands within the space of three *English* miles, on the South part of the said *Charles-River*, or any or every part, and all the lands within three miles to the South-ward part of the *Massachusetts-bay*, and all those lands which lye within the space of three *English* miles to the North-ward of the River *Merrimach*, or to the North-ward of any and every part thereof,

thereof, and all lands whatsoever within the limits afore-  
 said, North and South, in latitude, and in breadth and  
 length and longitude of and within all the main land  
 there, from the *Atlantick* and Western-Sea and Ocean on  
 the East-part, to the South-Sea on the West-part, and all  
 lands and grounds, place and places, foils, woods and  
 wood-groves, Havens, Ports, Rivers, Waters, fishings and  
 Hereditaments whatsoever lying within the aforefaid lands  
 and limits, and every part and parcel thereof, and also all  
 Islands lying in *America* aforefaid in the faid Seas, or  
 either of them on the Western or Eastern [p. 175.] Coasts  
 or parts of the faid tracts of lands. Also all mines and  
 minerals as well Royal of Gold, Silver, as others &c.  
 With power to rule and govern both Sea and land,  
 holden of the East manner of *Greenwich* in *Com. Kent*,  
 in free and common foccage, yielding and paying to the  
 King the fifth part of the Oar of Gold and Silver which  
 shall be found at any time.

This Colony is a body Corporated and Politick in fact  
 by the name of the Governour and Company of the *Mat-  
 tachusetts-bay* in *New-England*.

That there shall be one Governour, and Deputy-Gov-  
 ernour, and Eighteen Assitants of the same Company  
 from time to time.

That the Governour and Deputy-Governour, Assitants  
 and all other Officers to be chosen from amongst the free-  
 men, the last *Wednesday* in *Easter*-term yearly in the gen-  
 eral Court.

The

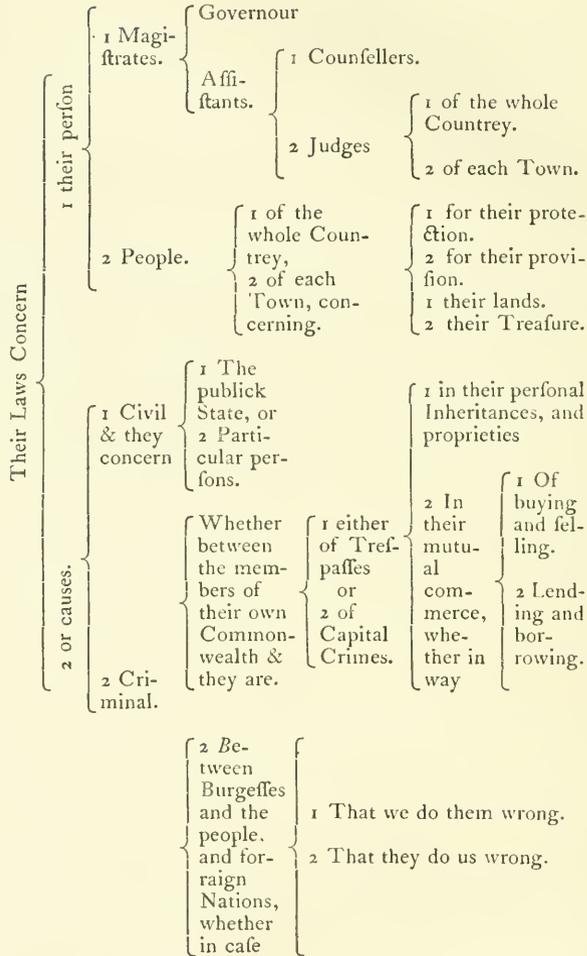
The Governour to take his Corporal Oath to be true and faithful to the Government, and to give the same Oath to the other Officers.

[p. 176.] To hold a Court once a month, and any seven to be a sufficient Court.

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

Their

[p. 177.]



[p. 178.] *Anno Dom.* 1646. they drew up a body of their Laws for the well ordering of their Commonwealth, as they not long since termed it.

The military part of their Commonwealth is governed by

by one Major-General, and three Serjeant Majors ; to the Major-General belongeth particularly the Town of *Boston*, to the three Serjeant Majors belong the four Counties, but with submission to the Major-General. The first Serjeant Major chosen for the County of *Suffolk* was Major *Gibbons*. For the County of *Middlesex* Major *Sedgwick*. For the County of *Essex* and *Northfolk* Major *Denison*.

Every Town sends two Burgeffes to their great and solemn general Court.

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

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

For Single fornication whipping or a fine.

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

An *English* woman suffering an *Indian* to have carnal knowledge of her, had an *Indian* cut out exactly in red cloth sewed [p. 179.] upon her right Arm, and enjoined to wear it twelve moneths.

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

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

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

The Governments of their Churches are Independent and Presbyterial, every Church (for so they call their particular

ticular Congregations) have one Pastor, one Teacher, Ruling Elders and Deacons.

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

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

[p. 180.] Quakers they whip, banish, and hang if they return again.

Anabaptists they imprison, fine and weary out.

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

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

ity and good will, after this they conclude with a Psalm ; but this by the way.

The chiefest objects of discipline, Religion, [p. 181.] and morality they want, some are of a *Linsie-woolſie* diſpoſition, of ſeveral profeſſions in Religion, all like *Æthiopians* white in the Teeth only, full of ludification and injurious dealing, and cruelty the extreameſt of all vices. The chiefest cauſe of *Noah's* ſlood, Prov. 27. 26. *Agni erant ad veſtitum tuum*, is a frequent Text among them, no trading for a ſtranger with them, but with a *Græcian* faith, which is not to part with your ware without ready money, for they are generally in their payments reſuſant and ſlow, great Syndies, or cenſors, or controllers of other mens manners, and ſavagely factious amongſt themſelves.

There are many ſtrange women too, (in *Salomon's* ſence) more the pitty, when a woman hath loſt her Chaf-tity, ſhe hath no more to loſe.

But miſtake me not to general ſpeeches, none but the guilty take exceptions, there are many ſincere and relig-iouſ people amongſt them, deſcryed by their charity and humility (the true Characters of Chriſtianity) by their Zenodochie or hoſpitality, by their hearty ſubmiſſion to their Sovereign the King of *England*, by their diligent and honeſt labour in their callings, amongſt theſe we may account the Royaliſts, who are lookt upon with an evil eye, and [p. 182.] tongue, boulded or puniſhed if they chance to laſh out; the tame *Indian* (for ſo they call thoſe that are born in the Countrey) are pretty honeſt too, and may in good time be known for honeſt Kings men.

They have ſtore of Children, and are well accommo-dated

dated with Servants ; many hands make light work, many hands make a full fraught, but many mouths eat up all, as some old planters have experimented ; of these some are *English*, others *Negroes* : of the *English* there are can eat till they sweate, and work till they freeze ; & and of the females that are like Mrs. *Winters* paddocks, very tender fingerd in cold weather.

There are none that beg in the Countrey, but there be Witches too many, bottle-bellied Witches amongst the Quakers, and others that produce many strange apparitions if you will believe report, of a *Shallop* at Sea man'd with women ; of a Ship, and a great red Horfe standing by the main-mast, the Ship being in a small *Cove* to the East-ward vanished of a suddain. Of a Witch that appeared aboard of a Ship twenty leagues to Sea to a Mariner who took up the Carpenters broad Axe and cleft her head with it, the Witch dying of the wound at home, with such like bugbears and *Terriculamentaes*.

[p. 183.] It is published in print, that there are not much less than Ten hundred thousand souls *English*, *Scotch* and *Irish* in *New-England*.

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

The

The Difeases that the *English* are afflicted with, are the same that they have in *England*, with some proper to *New-England*, griping of the belly (accompanied with Feaver and Ague) which turns to the bloody-flux, a common difeafe in the Countrey, which together with the small pox hath carried away abundance of their children, for this the common medicines amongst the poorer sort are Pills of Cotton swallowed, or Sugar and Sallet-oyl boiled thick and made into Pills, Aloes pulverized [p. 184.] and taken in the pap of an Apple. I helped many of them with a sweating medicine only.

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

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

The Stone terribly afflicts many, and the Gout, and Sciatica, for which take Onions roasted, peeled and stamp't, then boil them with neats-foot oyl and Rhum to a plaister, and apply it to the hip.

Head-

Head-aches are frequent, Palfies, Dropfies, Worms, Noli-me-tangeres, Cancers, [p. 185.] peffilent Feavers. Scurvies, the body corrupted with Sea-diet, Beef and Pork tainted, Butter and Cheefe corrupted, fish rotten, a long voyage, coming into the fearching fharpnefs of a purer climate, caufeth death and ficknefs amongft them.

Men and Women keep their complexions, but lofe their Teeth : the Women are pittifully Tooth-fhaken ; whether through the coldnefs of the climate, or by sweet-meats of which they have flore, I am not able to affirm, for the Toothach I have found the following medicine very available, Brimftone and Gunpowder compounded with butter, rub the mandible with it, the outside being firft warm'd.

For falling off of the hair occasioned by the coldnefs of the climate, and to make it curl, take of the ftrong water called Rhum and wafh or bath your head therewith, it is an admirable remedie.

For kiked heels, to heal them take the yelloweft part of Rozen, pulverize it and work it in the palm of your hand with the tallow of a Candle to a falve, and lay of it to the fore.

For frozen limbs, a plaifter framed with Soap, Bay-falt, and Moloffes is fure, or Cow-dung boiled in milk and applied.

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

[p. 186.] There was in the Countrey not long fince living two men that voided worms feven times their length. Likewife a young maid that was troubled with a fore pricking at her heart, ftill as fhe lean'd her body, or ftept down with her foot to the one fide or the other ; this maid  
during

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

[p. 187.] It is the opinion of many men, that the blackness of the *Negroes* proceeded from the curse upon *Cham's* posterity, others again will have it to be the property of the climate where they live. I pass by other Philosophical reasons and skill, only render you my experimental knowledge: having a *Barbarie-moor* under cure, whose finger (prickt with the bone of a fish) was Impostumated, after I had lanc'd it and let out the Corruption the skin began to rise with proud flesh under it; this I wore away, and having made a found bottom I incarnated it, and then laid on my skinning plaister, then I perceived that the *Moor* had one skin more than *Englistmen*; the skin that is basted to the flesh is bloody and of the same Azure colour with the veins, but deeper than the colour of our *Europeans*

*ropeans* veins. Over this is an other skin of a tawny colour, and upon that *Epidermis* or *Cuticula*, the flower of the skin (which is that Snakes cast) and this is tawny also, the colour of the blew skin mingling with the tawny makes them appear black. I do not peremptorily affirm this to be the cause, but submit to better judgment. More rarities of this nature I could make known unto you, but I hasten to an end; only a word or two of our *English* Creatures and then to Sea again.

[p. 188.] I have given you an Account of such plants as prosper there, and of such as do not; but so briefly, that I conceive it necessary to afford you some what more of them. *Plantain* I told you sprang up in the Country after the *English* came, but it is but one sort, and that is broad-leaved plantain.

*Gilliflowers* thrive exceedingly there and are very large, the Collibuy or humming-Bird is much pleased with them. Our *English* dames make Syrup of them without fire, they steep them in Wine till it be of a deep colour, and then they put to it spirit of *Vitriol*, it will keep as long as the other.

*Eglantine* or sweet *Bryer* is best sowed with *Juniper-berries*, two or three to one *Eglantine-berry* put into a hole made with a stick, the next year separate and remove them to your banks, in three years time they will make a hedge as high as a man, which you may keep thick and handsome with cutting.

Our *English Clover-grass* sowed thrives very well.

*Radishes* I have seen there as big as a man's Arm.

*Flax* and *Hemp* flourish gallantly.

Our *Wheat* i. e. summer *Wheat* many [p. 189.] times  
changeth

changeth into *Rye*, and is subject to be blasted, some say with a vapour breaking out of the earth, others, with a wind North-east or North-west, at such time as it flowereth, others again say it is with lightning. I have observed, that when a land of *Wheat* hath been smitten with a blast at one Corner, it hath infected the rest in a weeks time, it begins at the stem (which will be spotted and goes upwards to the ear making it fruitless): in 1669 the pond that lyeth between *Water-town* and *Cambridge*, cast its fish dead upon the shore, forc't by a mineral vapour as was conjectured.

Our fruit-Trees prosper abundantly, *Apple-trees*, *Pear-trees*, *Quince-trees*, *Cherry-trees*, *Plum-trees*, *Barberry-trees*. I have observed with admiration, that the Kernels sown or the Succors planted produce as fair & good fruit, without grafting, as the Tree from whence they were taken: the Countrey is replenished with fair and large Orchards. It was affirmed by one Mr. *Woolcut* (a magistrate in *Connecticut* Colony) at the Captains Messé (of which I was) aboard the Ship I came home in, that he made Five hundred Hogsheds of *Syder* out of his own Orchard in one year. *Syder* is very plentiful in the Countrey, ordinarily sold for Ten shillings a Hogshed. At the [p. 190.] Tap-houses in *Boston* I have had an Ale-quart spic'd and sweetned with Sugar for a groat, but I shall insert a more delicate mixture of it. Take of *Maligo-Raisons*, stamp them and put milk to them, and put them in an *Hippocras* bag and let it drain out of it self, put a quantity of this with a spoonful or two of Syrup of *Clove-Gilliflowers* into every bottle, when you bottle your *Syder*, and your *Planter* will have a liquor that exceeds *passada*, the Nectar of the Countrey.

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

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

The first Neat carried thither was to [p. 191.] *New-Plimouth Anno 1624* these thrive and increase exceedingly, but grow less in body than those they are bred of yearly.

Horfes there are numerous, and here and there a good one, they let them run all the year abroad, and in the winter seldom provide any fother for them, (except it be Magistrates, great Masters and Troopers Horfes) which brings them very low in flesh till the spring, and so crest fallen, that their crests never rise again. Here I first met with that excrescence called *Hippomanes*, which by some is said to grow on the forehead of a foal new cast, and that the Mare bites it off as soon as foaled; but this is but a fable. A neighbour at *Black-point* having a Mare with foal, tyed her up in his Barn, the next day she foaled, and the man standing by spied a thing like a foals tongue to drop out of the foals mouth, which he took up and presented me with it, telling me withall, that he had heard many wonderful things reported of it, and that it was  
rank

rank poyfon. I accepted of it gladly and brought it home with me, when it was dry, it lookt like Glew, but of a dark brown colour; to omit all other uses for it, this I can assure you that a piece of it foakt in warm water or cold, will take spots out of wollen Clothes being rub'd thereon.

[p. 192.] *Goats* were the first small Cattle they had in the Country, he was counted no body that had not a Trip or Flock of *Goats*: a hee-*Goat* gelt at *Michaelmas* and turn'd out to feed will be fat in a moneths time, & is as good meat as a weather. I was taught by a *Barbary Negro* a medicine which before I proceed any further I will impart unto you, and that was for a swelling under the throat. Take *Goats* hair and clay and boil them in fair water to a poultis, and apply it very warm.

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

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

*Catts* and *Dogs* are as common as in *England*, but our *Dogs* in time degenerate; yet they have gallant *Dogs* both for fowl & wild Beasts all over the Country: the *Indians* store themselves with them, being much [p. 193.] better for their turns, than their breed of wild dogs, which are (as I conceive) like to the *Taffo-canes* or mountain dogs in *Italy*.

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

In *Anno* 164 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Certain *Indians* coming to our house clad in *Deere-skin* coats, desired leave to lodge all night in our kitchen, it being a very rainie season, some of them lay down in the middle of the Room, and others under the Table, in the morning they [p. 194.] went away before any of the people were up; the poultry had their breakfast usually in cold weather in the kitchen, and because they should not hinder the passing of the people too and again, it was thrown under the Table; in the afternoon they began to hang the wing, in the night the sickest dropt dead from the perch, and the next day most of them dyed; we could not of a sudden guess at the cause, but thought the *Indians* had either bewitched, or poisoned them: it came at last into my head, seeing their Crops very full, or rather much swell'd, to open them, where I found as much *Deers* hair as Corn, they that pickt up none of the hair lived and did well.

In the year 1667. *October* the 7th amongst our poultry we had one white game Cock of the *French* kind, a bird of high price, when he was three years old he drooped and his spirit was quite gone; one of our *Negro* maids finding him in the yard dead brought him into the house and acquainted me with it. I caused her to draw him, when his guts were all drawn out she put in her hand again and felt a lump in his body as big as a half-penny loaf, strongly fastned to his back, and much ado she had to pull it out; I found it to be a tuff bag, containing stuff like liver, and very heavie, at one end [p. 195.] of the bag, another little bag filled with a fatty matter, his gizzard, liver, and heart wasted. The Pipe or Roupe is a common disease amongst their poultry infecting one another with it. I conceive it cometh of a cold moisture of the brain, they will be very sleepe with it, the best cure for it is *Garlick*, and smoaking of them with dried *Hyssope*.

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

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

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

The

The Eleventh being Saturday, and the wind contrary, we came to *Charles-town*, [p. 196.] again about twelve of the clock we took store of *Mackarel*.

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

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

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

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

[p. 197.] At the River *Pascataway* begins the Province of *Main*: having pleased our selves with the sight of *Pascataway* at a distance we sailed on, and came to *Black-point*.

The Fifteenth day, about eight of the clock at night, where the next day I was firewdly pinched with a great frost,

frost, but having two or three bottles of excellent *Passada*, and good cheer bestowed upon me I made a shift to bear it out, and now we are in the Province of *Main*.

The Province of *Main*, (or the Countrey of the *Traquoos*) heretofore called *Laconia* or *New-Summerfetshire*, is a Colony belonging to the Grandson of Sir *Ferdinando Gorges* of *Ashton Phillips* in the County of *Sommerfet*, the said Sir *Ferdinando Gorges* did expend in planting several parts of *New-England* above Twenty thousand pounds *sterling*; and when he was between three and four score years of age did personally engage in our Royal Martyrs service; and particularly in the Seige of *Bristow*, and was plundered and imprisoned several times, by reason whereof he was discountenanced by the pretended Commissioners for forraign plantations, and his Province incroached upon by the *Massachusets* Colony, who assumed the Government thereof. His Majestie that now Reigneth sent over his [p. 198.] Commissioners to reduce them within their bounds, and to put Mr. *Gorges* again into possession. But there falling out a contest about it, the Commissioners settled it in the Kings name (until the buisness should be determined before his Majestie) and gave Commissions to the Judge of their Courts, and the Justices to Govern and Act according to the Laws of *England*, & by such Laws of their own as were not repugnant to them: But as soon as the Commissioners were returned for *England*, the *Massachusets* enter the province in a hostile manner with a Troop of Horse and Foot and turn'd the Judge and his Assitants off the Bench, Imprisoned the Major or Commander of the Militia, threatned the Judge, and some others that were faithful to Mr. *Gorges* interests

interests. I could discover many other foul proceedings, but for some reasons which might be given, I conceive it not convenient to make report thereof to vulgar ears; & *quæ supra nos nihil ad nos*. Onely this I could wish, that there might be some consideration of the great losses, charge and labour which hath been sustained by the Judge, and some others for above thirty years in upholding the rights of Mr. *Gorge* and his Sacred Majesties Dominion against a many stubborn and elusive people.

[p. 199.] *Anno Dom. 1623.* Mr. *Robert Gorge*, Sir *Ferdinando Gorges* brother had for his good service granted him by Patent from the Council of *Plimouth* all that part of the Land commonly called *Massachusick*, situated on the North-side of the Bay of *Massachusets*.

Not long after this Sir *Ferdinando Gorges* had granted to him by Patent from the middest of *Merrimack-River* to the great River *Sagadehock*, then called *Laconia*.

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

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

dred and twenty [p. 200.] miles. To these Territories are adjoynd the North half-Isle of *Sholes*, with severall other Islands, it lyeth between 44 degrees and 45 of Northerly latitude. The River *Canada* on the North-east the Sea coast South, amongst many large Royalties, Jurifdictions and Immunities was also granted to the said Sir *Ferdinando Gorge*, the same Royalties, priviledges and franchifes as are, or of right ought to be enjoyed by the Bishop of *Durham* in the County Palatine of *Durham*; the planters to pay for every hundred Acres of land yearly, two shillings six pence, that is such land as is given to them and their Heirs for ever.

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

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

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

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

*Cape-Porpus* Eastward of that, where there is a Town by the Sea side of the same name, [p. 201.] the houses scatteringly built, all these Towns have store of salt and fresh marsh with arable land, and are well stockt with Cattle.

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

*Saco* adjoyns to this, and both make one scattering

Town of large extent, well stored with Cattle, arable land and marshes, and a Saw-mill.

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

To the Southward of the *point* (upon which are stages for fishermen) lye two small Islands beyond the *point*, North-eastward runs the River *Spurwinch*.

Four miles from *Black-point*, one mile from *Spurwinch*-River Eastward lyeth *Richmans-Island*, whose longitude is 317 degrees 30 seconds, and latitude 43 degrees and 34 minutes, it is three mile in circumference, and hath a passable and gravelly ford on the [p. 202.] North-side, between the main and the Sea at low-water: here are found excellent Whetstones, and here likewise are stages for fishermen.

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

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

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

The mountains and hills that are to be taken notice of, are first *Acomenticus* hills, between *Kettery* and *Gorgiana*, the high hills of *Offapey* to the West-ward of *Saco* River, where

where the princely *Pilhanaw* Ayries, the white mountains, to the North-ward of *Black-point*, the highest *Terrasse* in *New-England*, you have the description of it in my Treatise of the rarities of *New-England*.

A Neighbour of mine rashly wandering out after some stray'd Cattle, lost his way, and coming as we conceived by his Relation near to the head spring of some of the branches of *Black-point* River or *Saco-River*, [p. 203.] light into a Tract of land for God knowes how many miles full of delfes and dingles, and dangerous precipices, Rocks and inextricable difficulties which did justly daunt, yea quite deter him from endeavouring to pass any further: many such like places are to be met with in *New-England*.

The ponds or lakes in this province are very large and many, out of which the great Rivers have their original; we read of the lake *Balsena* that is thirty miles about, here are that come very near to it, stored with all sorts of fresh water fish; and if you will believe report, in one of them huge fishes like Whales are to be seen, and some of them have fair Islands in them. Twelve mile from *Casco-bay*, and passable for men and horses, is a lake called by the *Indians* *Sebug*, on the brink thereof at one end is the famous Rock shap'd like a *Moose-Deere* or *Helk*, Diaphanous, and called the *Moose-Rock*. Here are found stones like Crystal, and *Lapis Specularis* or *Muscovia* glasses both white and purple.

On the East-side of *Black-point* River, upon a plain, close to the Sea-bank is a pond two mile in compass, fish it produceth, but those very small and black, and a number of Frogs and Snakes, and much [p. 204.] frequented  
by

by wild-fowl, *Ducks*, *Teal*, and wild-*Swins*, and *Geese*, especially spring and fall when they pass along to the Southward, and return again to the Northward where they breed.

The principal Rivers in the province of *Main*, are *Pascataway*-River, *York*-River, *Kenibunck*-River, near to this River clay bullets were cast up by a mineral vapour, this River is by the Town of *Wells*. Then *Saco*-River on the East-side of the Town, the shore Rockie all along on both sides, where musick echoes from several places: seven miles up the River is a great fall where abundance of *Salmon* and *Lamprons* are taken at the fall; a great way up, the River runs upon the Rock, *in rupibus descendendo efficit rivus*, he cutteth out Rivers among the Rocks, saith *Job*, of the Almighty, *Job* 28. 10. A little above the fall is a saw-mill. Then *Black-point*-River divided into many branches; this as most of the Rivers in *New-England*, is bar'd with a bank of Sand, where the *Indians* take *Sturgeon* and *Basse*. *Spur-winck*-River is next, which by his near approach to *Black-point*-river maketh that neck of land almost an Island. Further Eastward is *Kenebeck*-river fifty leagues off of *New-Plimouth* Eastward, and *Pechipscut* famous [p. 205.] for multitudes of mighty large *Sturgeon*. The last river of the province Eastward is the great river *Sagadehock* where Sir *John Pophams* Colony feated themselves.

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

From *Sagadehock* to *Nova-Scotia* is called the Duke of *Yorkes* province, here *Pemmaquid*, *Montinicus*, *Mohegan*,  
*Capeanawhagen*,

*Capeanawhagen*, where Capt. *Smith* fisht for *Whales*; *Muscataquid*, all fill'd with dwelling houses and stages for fishermen, and have plenty of Cattle, arable land and marshes.

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

Now we are come to *New-found-land*, which is over against the gulf of St. *Lawrence*, an Island near as spacious as *Ireland*, and lyeth distant from the Continent as far as *England* is from the nearest part of *France*, and near half the way between *Ireland* and *Virginia*, its longitude is 334 degrees 20 seconds, and North latitude 46 degrees 30 minutes, or as others will 53 minutes. *The longitude of places are uncertainly reported, but in latitudes most agree.* [p. 206.] *Longitude is the distance of the meridian of any place from the meridian which passeth over the Isles of Azores, where the beginning of longitude is said to be. The meridian is a great circle dividing the Equinoctial at right Angles into two equal parts, passing also through both the Poles, and the Zenith, to which circle the Sun coming twice every 24 hours, maketh the middle of the day, and the middle of the night. Every place hath a several meridian, but they all meet in the poles of the world. Latitude is counted from the Equinoctial to the end of 30 degrees on each side thereof. The Equinoctial is a great circle imagined in the Heavens, also dividing the heavens into two equal parts, and lying just in the middle betwixt the two poles, being in compass from West to East, 360 degrees, every degree thereof on the terrestrial Globe valuing 20 English miles, [leagues ? ] or 60 miles.*

Into the Bay of St. *Lawrence* the River of St. *Lawrence*

or *Canada* disimbogues it self, a River far exceeding any River in the elder world, thirty or forty mile over at the mouth, and in the Channel one hundred fathom deep; it runs on the back-side of *New-England* and *Virginia*: the *French* (it is said) have gone up six weeks voyage in it, and have not yet discovered the spring-head: the longitude is 334 degrees [p. 207.] 11 seconds, in 50 degrees 21 minutes of North latitude. This may satisfy a modest Reader, and I hope yield no offence to any. I shall onely speak a word or two of the people in the province of *Main* and the *Dukes* province, and so conclude.

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

Handicrafts-men there are but few, the Tumelor or Cooper, Smiths and Carpenters are best welcome amongst them, shop-keepers there are none, being supplied by the *Massachusetts* Merchants with all things they stand in need of, keeping here and there fair Magazines stored with *English* goods, but they set excessive prices on them, if they do not gain *Cent per Cent*, they cry out that they are losers, hence *English* shooes are sold for Eight and Nine shillings a pair, worsted stockings of Three shillings six pence a pair, for Seven and Eight shillings a pair, Douglass that is sold in *England* for one or two and twenty pence an ell, for four shillings a yard, Serges of two shillings or three shillings a yard, for Six and Seven [p. 208.] shillings a yard, and so all sorts of Commodities both for planters and fishermen, as Cables, Cordage, Anchors,

Anchors, Lines, Hooks, Nets, Canvas for fails, &c. Bisket twenty five shillings a hundred, Salt at an excessive rate, pickled-herrin for winter bait Four and five pound a barrel (with which they speed not so well as the waggish lad at *Cape-porpus*, who baited his hooks with the drown'd *Negro's* buttocks) so for Pork and Beef.

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

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

[p. 209.] *A Traveller five hours doth crave  
To sleep, a Student seven will have,  
And nine sleeps every Idle knave.*

The Physitian allowes but three draughts at a meal, the first for need, the second for pleasure, and the third for sleep; but little observed by them, unless they have no other liquor to drink but water. In some places where the springs are frozen up, or at least the way to their springs made unpassable by reason of the snow and the  
like,

like, they dress their meat in *Aqua Caelestis*, i. e. melted snow, at other times it is very well cook't, and they feed upon (generally) as good flesh, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Fowl and fish as any is in the whole world besides.

Their Servants which are for the most part *English*, when they are out of their time, will not work under half a Crown a day, although it be for to make hay, and for less I do not see how they can, by reason of the dearth of clothing. If they hire them by the year, they pay them Fourteen or Fifteen pound, yea Twenty pound at the years end in Corn, Cattle and fish: some of these prove excellent fowlers, bringing in as many as will maintain their masters house; besides the profit that accrues by their feathers. [p. 210.] They use (when it is to be had) a great round shot, called *Barstable* shot, (which is best for fowl) made of a lead blacker than our common lead, to six pound of shot they allow one pound of powder, Cannon powder is esteemed best.

The fishermen take yearly upon the coasts many hundred kentals of Cod, hake, haddock, polluck &c. which they split, salt and dry at their stages, making three voyages in a year. When they share their fish (which is at the end of every voyage) they separate the best from the worst, the first they call Merchantable fish, being sound, full grown fish and well made up, which is known when it is clear like a Lanthorn horn and without spots; the second sort they call refuse fish, that is such as is salt burnt, spotted, rotten, and carelessly ordered: these they put off to the *Massachusetts* Merchants; the merchantable for thirty and two and thirty ryals a kental, (a kental is an hundred and twelve pound weight) the refuse for Nine shillings and  
Ten

Ten shillings a kental, the Merchant sends the merchantable fish to *Lisbonne, Bilbo, Burdeaux, Marfiles, Talloon, Rochel, Roan*, and other Cities of *France*, to the *Canaries* with claw-board and pipe-staves which is there and at the *Charibs* a prime Commodity: the refuse fish they put [p. 211.] off at the *Charib-Islands, Barbadoes, Jamaica, &c.* who feed their *Negroes* with it.

To every Shallop belong four fishermen, a Master or Steerfman, a Midship-man, and a Foremast-man, and a shore man who washes it out of the salt, and dries it upon hurdles pitcht upon stakes breast high and tends their Cookery; these often get in one voyage Eight or Nine pound a man for their shares, but it doth some of them little good, for the Merchant to increase his gains by putting off his Commodity in the midst of their voyages, and at the end thereof comes in with a walking Tavern, a Bark laden with the Legitimate bloud of the rich grape, which they bring from *Phial, Madera, Canaries*, with *Brandy, Rhum*, the *Barbadoes strong-water*, and *Tobacco*, coming ashore he gives them a taster or two, which so charms them, that for no persuasions that their imployers can use will they go out to Sea, although fair and seasonable weather, for two or three days, nay sometimes a whole week till they are wearied with drinking, taking ashore two or three Hogsheads of *Wine* and *Rhum* to drink off when the Merchant is gone. If a man of quality chance to come where they are roystering and gulling in *Wine* with a dear felicity, he must be sociable and *Roly-poly* with them, taking off [p. 212] their liberal cups as freely, or else be gone, which is best for him, for when *Wine* in their guts is at full Tide, they quarrel, fight and

do one another mischief, which is the conclusion of their drunken computations. When the day of payment comes, they may justly complain of their costly sin of drunkenness, for their shares will do no more than pay the reckoning; if they save a Kental or two to buy shooes and stockings, shirts and waistcoats with, 'tis well, other-ways they must enter into the Merchants books for such things as they stand in need off, becoming thereby the Merchants slaves, & when it riseth to a big sum are constrained to mortgage their plantation if they have any, the Merchant when the time is expired is sure to seize upon their plantation and flock of Cattle, turning them out of house and home, poor Creatures, to look out for a new habitation in some remote place where they begin the world again. The lavish planters have the same fate, partaking with them in the like bad husbandry, of these the Merchant buys Beef, Pork, Pease, Wheat and *Indian* Corn, and sells it again many times to the fishermen. Of the same nature are the people in the Dukes province, who not long before I left the Countrey petitioned the Governour and Magistrates in [p. 213.] the *Massachusetts* to take them into their Government, Birds of a feather will rally together.

*Anno Dom.* 1671. The year being now well spent, and the Government of the province turned topsyturvy, being heartily weary and expecting the approach of winter, I took my leave of my friends at *Black-point*. And on the 28 of *August* being Monday I shipt my self and my goods aboard of a shallop bound for *Boston*: towards Sun-set, the wind being contrary, we put into *Gibbons* his Island, a small Island in *Winter-harbour* about two leagues from  
*Black-*

*Black-point* West-ward, here we stayed till the 30. day being Wednesday, about nine of the clock we fet sail, and towards Sun-fet came up with *Gorgiana*, the 31 day being Thursday we put into *Cape-Ann*-harbour about Sun-fet. *September* the 1 being Saturday in the morning before day we fet sail and came to *Boston* about three of the clock in the afternoon, where I found the Inhabitants exceedingly afflicted with griping of the guts, and Feaver, and Ague, and bloody Flux.

The Eight day of *October* being Wednesday, I boarded the new-Supply of *Boston* 120 Tun, a ship of better fail than defence, her Guns being small, and for salutation only, the Master Capt. *Fairweather*, her [p. 214.] sailers 16. and as many passengers. Towards night I returned to *Boston* again, the next day being Thanksgiving day, on Fryday the Tenth day we weighed Anchor and fell down to *Hull*.

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

*November* the One and twenty about two of the clock afternoon we saw within kenning before us thick clouds, which put us in hope of land, the *Boston* brings out his purse, into which the passengers put their good will, then presently he nails it to the main-mast, up go the boyes to the main-mast-top sitting there like so many *Crowes*, when after a while one of them cries out land, which was glad tidings to the wearied passengers, the boyes descend, and the purse being taken from the mast was distributed  
amongst

amongst them, the lad that first descryed land having a double share: about three of the clock *Scilly* was three leagues off.

' The Four and twentieth day we came to *Deal*, from thence the 25. to *Lee*, the 26. being Sunday we steemed the Tide to *Gravesend*, about two of the clock [p. 215.] afternoon. The 27 we came up with *Wollich* where I landed and refreshed my self for that night, next day I footed it four or five miles to *Bexley* in *Kent* to visit a near kinsman, the next day proved rainie, the 30 day being *Fryday* my kinsman accommodated me with a Horse and his man to *Greenwich*, where I took a pair of Oars and went aboard our Ship then lying before *Radcliff*, here I lay that night. Next day being Saturday, and the first of *December* I cleared my goods, shot the bridge and landed at the *Temple* about seven of the clock at night, which makes my voyage homeward 7 weeks and four days, and from my first setting out from *London* to my returning to *London* again Eight years Six moneths and odd days.

Now by the merciful providence of the Almighty, having perform'd Two voyages to the North-east parts of the Western-world, I am safely arrived in my Native Countrey; having in part made good the *French* proverb, Travail where thou canst, but dye where thou oughtest, that is, in thine own Countrey.

F I N I S .

Chronological  
OBSERVATIONS  
OF  
AMERICA,

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



L O N D O N :

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





## The Preface.

**T**HE Terrestrial World is by our learned Geographers divided into four parts, Europe, Asia, Africa and America so named from Americus Vespucius the Florentine, Seven years after Columbus; although Columbus and Cabota deserved rather the honour of being Godfathers to it: notwithstanding by this name it is now known to us, but was utterly unknown to the Ancient Europeans before their times, I will not say to the Africans and Asians, for Plato in his *Timeus* relateth of a great Island called *Atlantis*, and *Philo* the Jew in his book *De mundo*, that it was over-flown with water, by reason of a mighty Earthquake; The like happened to it 600 years before *Plato*: thus was the *Atlantick* Ocean, caused to be a Sea, if you will believe the same Philosopher, who flourished 366 years before the Birth of our Saviour.

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

The

*The length of this new World between the streights of Anian and Magellan is 2400 German miles, in breadth between Cabo de fortuna near the Anian streights is 1300 German miles. About 18 leagues from Nombre de dios, on the South-Sea lyeth Panama (a City having three fair Monasteries in it) where the narrowest part of the Countrey is, it is much less than Asia, and far bigger than Europe, and as the rest of the world divided into Islands and Continent, the Continent supposed to contain about 1152400000 Acres.*

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



*Anno Mundi, 3720.*

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

3740.

*Hanno* the *Carthaginian* flourished, who sent to discover the great Island *Atlantis*, i. e. *America*.

3873.

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

*Anno Domini, 86.*

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

99.

[p. 224.] The Emperour *Trajan* flourished and stretched the Confines of the *Roman* Empire, unto the remotest Dominions of the *East-Indies*, who never before that time had heard of a *Roman*.

745.

*Boniface* Bishop of *Mens* a City in Germany, was accused before Pope *Zachary* in the time of *Ethelred* King

of the *East-Angles* for Hereſie, &c. in that he averred there were Antipodes. St. *Auguſtine* and *Lactantius* opinion was that there were none.

827.

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

844.

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

959.

*Edgar* ſirnamed the Peaceable, the 30 Monarch of the *English*, cauſed the Wolves to be deſtroyed by impoſing a Tribute upon the Princes of *Wales*; and *Fage* Prince of *North-Wales* paid him yearly 300 Wolves, [p. 227.] which continued three years ſpace, in the fourth year there was not a Wolf to be found, and ſo the Tribute ceaſed.

1160.

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

1170.

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

1300.

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

1330.

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

1337.

1337.

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

1344.

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

1350.

*Eftotiland* discovered by fishermen of *Freez-land*, in *Edward* the third's Raign.

1360.

The Franciscan-Fryer *Nicholas de Linno*, [p. 228.] who is said to discover the Pole by his black Art, went thither in the Raign of *Edward* the Third.

1372.

Sir *John Mandivel*, the Great Traveller dyed at *Leige* a City in the *Netherland* Provinces in *Edward* the Third's Raign.

1380.

*Nicholas* and *Antonio Zeni*, two Noble Gentlemen of *Venice* were driven by Tempest upon the Island of *Eftotiland* or *Gronland*, in our *Edward* the Third's Raign.

1417.

The *Canaries* conquered by *Betan-Court* a *Frenchman*.

1420.

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

1428.

The Island *Puerto Santo*, or *Holy-port* distant from *Madera* 40 miles, discovered by *Portingal* Mariners on *All-hallowes-day*, and therefore called *Holy-port*, it is in compafs 150 miles, in *Henry* the Sixth's Raign.

1440.

1440.

The Island of *Cape de verd* discovered.

1452.

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

1478.

[p. 229.] *Ferdinando* first Monarch of all *Spain*.

1485.

*Henry* the Seventh began to Raigh.

1486.

The Kingdom of *Angola* and *Congo*, with the Islands of *St. George*, *St. James* and *St. Helens* discovered.

1488.

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

1492.

*Christopher Columbus* sent to discover the *West-Indies* by *Ferdinando* King of *Arragon*, and *Isabella* Queen of *Castile*, who descended from *Edward* the Third King of *England*.The *Caribby-Islands* the *Antilles* or *Canibal*, or *Came-rean-Islands* now discovered by *Christopher Columbus*, who took possession of *Florida* and *Hispaniola* for the King of *Spain*.

1493.

*Alexander* the Sixt Pope of *Rome* a *Spaniard*, took upon him to divide the world by his Bull, betwixt the *Portingal* and the *Spaniard*, bearing date the fourth of *May*, giving to the one the East, and to the other the *West-Indies*.[p. 230.] *St. Jean Porto Rico* discovered by *Christopher Columbus*,

*Columbus, Cuba and Jamaica* discovered by him, this was his second voyage.

1495.

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

1497.

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

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

*Vasques de Gama* his voyage to *Africa*.

1500.

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

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

1501.

*Americus Vesputius* a *Florentine* employed by the King of *Castile* and *Portingal*, to discover [p. 231.] the *West-Indies*, named from him Seven year after *Columbus, America*.

1506.

*Christopher Columbus* dyed.

1508.

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

*Henry*

*Henry the Eighth King of England.*

1514.

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

1516.

The voyage of Sir *Thomas Pert* Vice-Admiral of *England*, and *Sebastian Cabota*, the Eighth of *Henry the Eighth* to *Brazil*, *St. Domingo*, and *St. Juan de puerto rico*.

1520.

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

1522.

The *Bermuduz-Isle* 400 in number, being 500 miles distant from *Virginia*, and 3300 miles from the City of *London* in the latitude 32 degrees and 30 minutes, discovered now accidentally by *John Bermuduz* a *Spaniard*.

1523.

[p. 232.] *Stephen Gomez* his voyage to discover the North-west passage, some will have it in Twenty five.

1527.

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

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

1528.

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

1534.

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

*Nova*

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

1536.

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

1542.

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

1548.

*Henry* the Eighth dyed.

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

[p. 233.] *Sebastian Cabota* made grand Pilot of *England* by *Edward* the Sixth.

1550.

The sweating fickness in *England*.

1553.

*Edward* the Sixth dyed.

*Mary* Queen of *England* began to Raign.

*Sir Hugh Willoughby*, and all his men in two Ships in his first attempt to discover the North-east passage, were in *October* frozen to death in the Haven called *Arzima* in *Lapland*.

1558.

Queen *Mary* dyed.

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

1560.

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

1562.

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

The

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

1565.

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

1566.

The Puritans began to appear in *England*.

1569.

[p. 234.] *Anthony Jenkinson* the first of the *English* that failed through the *Caspian-Sea*.

1572.

Private Presbyteries now first erected in *England*.  
Sir *Francis Drake's* first voyage to the *West-Indies*.

1573.

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

1576.

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

1577.

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

General

General after [p. 235.] passage was no more seen. The other commanded by Capt. *Winter* shakn off also by Tempest, returned thorow the Streights and recovered *England*, only the *Pellican*, whereof himself was Admiral, held on her course to *Chile*, *Coquimbo*, *Cinnama*, *Palma*, *Lima*, upon the west of *America*, where he passed the line 1579 the first day of *March*, and so forth until he came to the latitude 47. Thinking by those North Seas to have found passage to *England*, but fogs, frosts and cold winds forced him to turn his course South-west from thence, and came to Anchor 38 degrees from the line, where the King of that Countrey presented him his Net-work Crown of many coloured feathers, and therewith resigned his Scepter of Government unto his Dominion, which Countrey Sir *Francis Drake* took possession of in the Queens name, and named it *Nova Albion*, which is thought to be part of the Island of *California*.

Sir *Martin Frobisher's* second voyage.

1578.

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

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

[p. 236.] Sir *Francis Drake* now passed the Streights of *Magellan* in the Ship called the *Pellican*.

1579.

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

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

1580.

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

1581.

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

1582.

Sir *Humphrey Gilbert* took possession of *New-found-land* or *Terra Nova*, in the harbour of *St. John*, for and in the name of [p. 237.] Queen *Elizabeth*, it lyeth over against the gulf of *St. Lawrence*, and is between 46 and 53 degrees of the North-poles Altitude.

1583.

Sir *Walter Rawleigh* in *Ireland*.

Sir *Humphrey Gilbert* attempted a plantation in some remote parts in *New-England*.

He perished in his return from *New-found-land*.

1584.

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

Sir *Walter Rawleigh* obtained of Queen *Elizabeth* a Patent for the discovery and peopling of unknown Countries, not actually possessed by any Christian Prince. Dated *March* 25. in the six and twentieth of her Raign.

*April*

*April* the 27 following, he set forth two Barkes under the Command of Mr. *Philip Amedas* and Mr. *Arthur Barlow*, who arrived on that part of *America*, which that Virgin Queen named *Virginia*, and thereof in her Majesties name took possession *July* the Thirteenth.

1585.

Cautionary Towns and Forts in the low-Countreys delivered unto Queen *Elizabeths* hands.

Sir *Richard Greenwile* was sent by Sir [p. 238.] *Walter Rawleigh* *April* the Ninth, with a Fleet of 7 fail to *Virginia*, and was stiled the General of *Virginia*. He landed in the Island of *St. John de porto Rico* *May* the Twelfth, and there fortified themselves and built a *Pinnasse*, &c. In *Virginia* they left 100 men under the Government of Mr. *Ralph Lane*, and others.

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

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

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

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

1586.

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

the

the entrance of *Chile*, [p. 239.] *Peru* and *New-Spain*, near the great Island of *California* in the South-Sea; and returned to *Plimouth* with a pretious booty 1588. *September* the Eighth, being the Third since *Magellan*, that circuited the earth, our *English* voyagers were never out-ftript by any.

The Natives in *Virginia* conspired against the *English*.

The same year Sir *Richard Greenville* General of *Virginia* arrived there with three ships, bringing relief from Sir *Walter Rawleigh* to the Colony.

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

1587.

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

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

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

1588.

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

Sir *Francis Drake* Vice-Admiral of the *English* Fleet, the Lord-Admiral bestowed the order of Knight-hood upon Mr. *John* [p. 240.] *Hawkins*, *Martin Forbisher* and others, *July* the Five and twentieth.

The *Spanish Armado* defeated, consisting of 130 ships, wherein were 19290 Souldiers, 2080 chained Rowers, 2630 great Ordnance, Commanded by *Perezius Guzman* Duke of *Medina Sedonia*, and under him *Johannes Martinus Recaldus* a great Seaman; The Fleet coming on  
like

like a half-moon, the horns of the front extending one from the other about 7 miles afunder, it was preparing 15 years, and was blackt to make it seem more terrible.

1589.

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

Mr. *Thomas Candish* now finished his voyage about the world, as some will have it.

1590.

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

1591.

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

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

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

1593.

[p. 241.] Sir *Martin Frobisher* Commander of the *English* Fleet slain in the quarrel of *H. King of Navarr*.

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

1594.

Sir *Robert Duddcley's* voyage to *Trinidad*, and the coast of *Paria*.

Mr. *James Lancasters* voyage to *Fernambuck* the port  
Town

Town of *Olinda* in *Brazil*, in which voyage he took 29 ships and Frigats, surprized the said port Town, and there found the Cargazon or fraught of a rich *Indian Carack*, which together with great abundance of Sugars and Cottons he brought from thence; lading therewith fifteen sail of tall ships and barks.

1595.

The voyage of Sir *Amias Preston*, & Capt. *George Sommers* to the *West-Indies*, where they took, factt, spoiled and abandoned the Island of *Puerto Santo*, the Island of *Cock* near [p. 242.] *Margarita*, the Fort and Town of *Coro*, the stately City of *St. Jago de leon*, and the Town of *Cumana* ransomed, and *Jamaica* entered.

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

The *Sabbatarian* doctrine published by the Brethren.

1596.

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

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

1597.

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

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

1599.

1599.

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

1600.

[p. 243.] The Colonies in *Virginia* supplied by publick purfe.

1602.

Queen *Elizabeth* dyed *March* the Four and twentieth.  
King *James* began to Raign.

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

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

Divers of our *English* in the North of *England* entered into a Covenant of worshipping of God.

1603.

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

Monfieur *Champlains* voyage to *Canada*.

*November* the feventeenth Sir *Walter Rawleigh* Arraigned and Condemned.

1604.

Monfieur *du Point* and *du Monts* voyage to *Canada*.

1605.

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

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

1606.

[p. 244.] The province of *Main* poffessed by the *English* by publick Authority King *James*, Sir *John Popham*, &c.

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

*James-town* founded in *Virginia*.

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

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

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

1607.

*Plimouth* Plantation in *New-England* attempted.

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

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

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

1608.

*Virginia* planted.

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

[p. 245.] Capt. *John Smith* fished now for *Whales* at *Monhiggen*.

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

1609.

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

*Hudsons*

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

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

1610.

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

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

*Dales-gift* founded in *Virginia*.

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

1611.

[p. 246.] Sir *Thomas Dale* Governour of *Virginia*.

The famous Arch-Pirate *Peter Easton*.

1612.

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

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

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

1613.

*Port-Royal* destroyed by Sir *Samuel Argol* Governour of *Virginia*.

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

1614.

*Bermudus* planted further.*Powhatons* Daughter in *Virginia* Christened *Rebecca*.Capt. *Gibbins* voyage to find out the North-west passage.*New-Netherlands* began to be planted [p. 247.] upon *Mohegan-River*, Sir *Samuel Argol* routed them.

1615.

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

1616.

Capt. *Gibbins* second voyage to find out the North-west passage.A new supply sent by Capt. *Daniel Tucker* to the *Bermudus*.*Pocahontas* and Mr. *Rolf* her Husband went for *England* with Sir *Thomas Dale*, and arrived at *Plimouth* the 12 of *June*.

1617.

Sir *Walter Rawleighs* last and unfortunate voyage to *Guiana*, where he took *St. Thome* the only Town of *Guiana* possessed by the *Spaniards*.

1618.

The Comet or blazing-star whose motion was by some observed to be from East to West.

1619.

Sir *Walter Rawleigh* beheaded in the Parliament yard. *Bermudus-Islands* divided into Tribes and Cantreds, to each tribe a Burrough.

1620.

The *English* in *Virginia* divided into several Burroughs.

1620.

1620.

[p. 248.] Letters Patents obtained from King *James* for the Northern part of *Virginia* i. e. *New-England*.

In *July* fundry of the *English* fet sail from *Holland* for *Southampton*.

*August* the fift, they fet sail from *Southampton* for *America*, and arrived the Eleventh of *November* at *Cape-Cod*, where they entered into a body politick, and chose one Mr. *John Carver* their Governour, calling the place where they fettled *New-Plimouth*: in *January* and *February* following was a mortality among the *English*, which swept away half the Company.

Mrs. *Sufanna White* delivered of a Son at *new-Plimouth*, Christened *Peregrine*; he was the first of the *English* that was born in *new-England*, and was afterwards the Lieutenant of the Military Company of *Marshfield* in *Plimouth* Colony.

*New-Plimouth* built, the first Town in *new-England*.

*Squanto* an *Indian* in *new-England*, carried into *England* by Mr. *Hunt* a Master of a Ship, but brought home again by Mr. *Dormer* a Gentleman imployed by Sir *Ferdinando Gorges* for discovery.

1621.

[p. 249.] *April*, Mr. *John Carver* Governour of *new-Plimouth* dyed, and Mr. *William Brandford* was chosen Governour.

The Natives in *Virginia* murdered about 340 *English*.

1622.

The Fort at *new-Plimouth* built: a great drought this Summer, from *May* the Third, till the middle of *July* there was no Rain.

Mr.

Mr. *Thomas Weston* Merchant sent over 67 lusty men who fettleth themselves in a part of the *Massachusetts-bay*, now called *Weymouth*.

The order of the Knights of *Novascotia* ordained by King *James* Hereditarie, they wear an *Orange* tawny Ribbin.

Sir *Ferdinando Gorges* Patent for the province of *Main* in *New-England*.

The *Dutch* tortured the *English* at *Amboina*, 1623.

*Westons* plantation wholly ruined by their disorders.

Mr. *Robert Gorge*, Sir *Ferdinando Gorges* Brother arrived in *Plimouth*, and began a Plantation of the *Massachusetts bay*, having Commission from the Council of *New-England* to be general Governour of the Countrey, carrying over one Mr. *Morrel* a Minister, [p. 250.] but being discouraged, he returned for *England*.

A fire at *Plimouth*, which did considerable dammage, severall of the Inhabitants through discontent and casualties removed into *Virginia*.

Three thousand *English* now upon the *Bermudus* ten Forts, and in those ten Forts 50 pieces of Ordnance.

1624.

The number of Magistrates increased to five now at *New-Plimouth*.

The first neat Cattle carried over into *New-England* to *New-Plimouth* was three Heifers and a Bull.

1625.

*St. Christophers-Island* planted now by the *English* 25 leagues in compass, a great many little Rivers, in 17 degrees and 25 minutes.

King *James* dyed in 1625, and King *Charles* the first began his Raign *March* the seven and twentieth.

1627.

1627.

The first distribution of Lands amongst the Inhabitants of *New-Plimouth*.

A Colony of *English* planted upon the Island of *Barbados*, which in a short time increased to 20000, besides *Negroes*.

1628.

Mr. *John Endicot* arrived in *New-England* [p. 251.] with some number of people, and set down first by *Cape-Ann*, at a place called afterwards *Gloster*, but their abiding place was at *Salem*, where they built the first Town in the *Massachusetts* Patent.

The *Indians* at the *Massachusetts*, were at that time by sickness decreased from 30000 to 300.

*Nevis* or *Mevis* planted now by the *English* 3 or 4000 upon it.

Mr. *Morton* of *Merrimount* taken prisoner by the *Massachusetts*, and sent into *England*.

1629.

Three ships arrived at *Salem* bringing a great number of passengers from *England*; infectious diseases amongst them.

Mr. *Endicot* chosen Governour.

Mr. *Higginson*, Mr. *Skelton* and Mr. *Bright* Ministers arrived, upon the first of *August* was the first Church in the *Massachusetts* Colony gathered at *Salem*, from which year to this present year is 45 years, in the compass of these years in this Colony, there hath been gathered forty Churches, and 120 Towns built in all the Colonies of *New-England*.

The Church of *new-Plimouth*, was planted in *New-England* eight years before others.

The

The book of Common-prayer pleaded [p. 252.] for, and practised in *Massachusetts* Colony by two of the Patentees, but was at last prohibited by the Authority there.

1630.

The Tenth of *July*, *John Winthrop* Esq; and the Assistants arrived in *New-England*, with the Patent for the *Massachusetts*, they landed on the North-side of *Charles* River, with him went over Mr. *Thomas Dudley*, Mr. *Isaac Johnson*, Esquires; Mr. *John Wilson*, Mr. *George Phillips*, Mr. *Maverich* (the Father of Mr. *Samuel Maverich*, one of his Majesties Commissioners) Mr. *Wareham* Ministers.

The passage of the people in the *Eagle*, and nine other Vessels to *New-England* came to 9500 pounds. The Swine, Goats, Sheep, Neat and Horses cost to transport 12000 pounds, besides the price they cost. The *Eagle* was called the *Arabella* in honour of the Lady *Arabella*, wife to *Isaac Johnson* Esq; they set down first upon *Noddles-Island*, the Lady *Arabella* abode at *Salem*.

Mr. *Isaac Johnson* a Magistrate of the *Massachusetts*, and his Lady dyed soon after their arrival.

*John Winthrop* Esq; chosen Governour, for the remainder of the year, Mr. *Thomas Dudley* deputy Governour, Mr. *Simon Broadstreet* Secretary.

[p. 253.] *Charles-town*, the first town built.

Mr. *Higginson* Teacher of *Salem* Church dyed.

1630.

A very sharp winter in *New-England*.

1631.

Capt. *John Smith* Governour of *Virginia*, and Admiral of *New-England* now dyed in *London*.

*John Winthrop* Esq; chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts*. Mr. *Thomas Dudley* Deputy Governour.

Sir

Sir *Richard Saltingstall* went for *New-England*, set down at *Water-town*.

Five Churches gathered this year, the first at *Boston* Mr. *John Wilson* Pastor, the second at *Water-town*, by Mr. *Philips*, the third at *Dorchester* by Mr. *Maverick* and Mr. *Wareham*, the fourth at *Roxbury* by Mr. *Eliot*, the fifth at *Linn* by Mr. *Stephen Batcheler* their first Teacher.

Dr. *Wilson* gave 1000 pound to *New-England*, with which they stored themselves with great Guns.

1632.

*John Winthorp* chosen Governour, Mr. *Thomas Dudley* Deputy Governour.

Sir *Christopher Gardiner* descended of the house of *Gardiner* Bishop of *Winchester*, Knighted at *Jerusalem* of the Sepulcher, [p. 254.] arrived in *New-England* with a comely young woman his Concubine, settled himself in the Bay of *Massachusetts*, was rigidly used by the Magistrates, and by the Magistrates of *New-Plimouth* to which place he retired.

A terrible cold winter in *New-England*.

1633.

Mr. *Edward Winslow* chosen Governour of *New-Plimouth*.

The number of Magistrates at *New-Plimouth* increase to seven.

An infectious fever amongst the Inhabitants of *New-Plimouth*, whereof many dyed.

Mr. *John Winthorp* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* Colony, Mr. *Thomas Dudley* Deputy Governour.

Mr. *Thomas Hooker*, Mr. *Hains* and Mr. *Cotton* Ministers arrived in *New-England* all in one ship, and Mr.

*Stone*

*Stone* and Mr. *William Collier* a liberal Benefactor to the Colony of *New-Plimouth*.

Mr. *John Cotton* chosen Teacher of the first Church at *Boston*.

A Church at *Cambridge* gathered by Mr. *Thomas Hooker* their first Pastor.

Great swarms of strange flies up and down the Countrey, which was a preface of the following mortality.

1634.

[p. 255.] Mr. *Thomas Prince* chosen Governour of *New-Plimouth*.

Mr. *Thomas Dudley* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* Colony, and Mr. *Roger Ludlow* Deputy-Governour.

The Countrey now was really placed in a posture of War, to be in readines at all times.

In the Spring a great sickness among the *Indians*, by the small pox.

The *Pequets* War with the *Narragansets*.

Mr. *Skelton* Pastor to the Church at *Salem* dyed.

Mr. *John Norton*, and Mr. *Thomas Shepherd* arrive in *New-England*.

A Church gathered at *Ipswich*, the first Pastor Mr. *Nathaniel Ward*.

A Church gathered at *Newberry*.

Capt. *Stone* turn'd Pirate, at the *Dutch* plantation.

The cruel Maffacre of Capt. *Stone* and Capt. *Norton* at *Connecticut-River*, by the *Pequet Indians*.

1635.

Mr. *John Haines* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* Colony, Mr. *Richard Bellingham* Deputy Governour.

Mr.

Mr. *Zachary Sims* arrived in *New-England*, and Mr. *Richard Bellingham*.

[p. 256.] This year Eleven Ministers arrived in *New-England*.

Mr. *Norton* Teacher at *Ipswich*, Mr. *Richard Mather* Teacher at *Dorchester*.

Sir *Henry Vain* Junior, arrived in *New-England*, Mr. *Richard Saltingstal*, Sir *Richard Saltingstal's* Son, Mr. *Roger Harlackenden*, and *Hugh Peters*.

*Hugh Peters* chosen Pastor of *Salem*.

A Church at *Hartford* in the Colony of *Connecticut* now gathered.

Mr. *William Bradford* chosen Governour of *New-Plimouth*.

Capt. *William Gorges*, Sir *Ferdinando Gorges* Nephew sent over Governour of the province of *Main*, then called new *Sommerfetshire*.

Saturday the 15 of *August*, an Hurrican or mighty storm of wind and rain, which did much hurt in *New-England*.

1636.

Sir *Henry Vane* Junior, Governour of the *Maffachusetts* Colony, *John Winthorp* Esq; Deputy Governour, Mr. *Roger Harlackenden* leader of their military Forces.

Mr. *Edward Winslow* a *Worcestershire* man born, chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth* Colony.

*Connecticut* Colony planted.

Mr. *John Oldham* murdered in his Barque by the *Indians* of *Block-Island*.

[p. 257.] A Church gathered at *Hingham*, Mr. *Peter Hubbard* arrived now in *New-England* Teacher at *Hingham*.

Mr. *Flint*, Mr. *Carter*, Mr. *Walton*, Ministers arrived now in *New-England*.

Mr. *Fenwick*, Mr. *Partrick*, Mr. *Nathaniel Rogers*, and Mr. *Samuel White*, arrived now in *New-England*.

A General Court held at *Boston* against Mrs. *Hutchinson* the *American* Jezebel, *August* the 30. where the opinions and errors of Mrs. *Hutchinson* and her Associates 80 errors were condemned.

A Counsel at *New-town* about the same business *October* the second, and at *Boston* again.

1637.

Mr. *William Bradford* chosen Governour of *New-Plimouth* Colony.

Mr. *John Wentworth* chosen Governour of *Massachusetts* Colony, Mr. *Thomas Dudley* chosen Deputy Governour.

*New-haven* Colony began now, Mr. *Eaton* chosen Governour, *John Davenport* Pastor.

Mr. *Hopkins* arrived now in *New-England*.

A second Church gathered at *Dedham*, Mr. *John Allen* Pastor.

The *Pequets* wars, in which war the *English* flew and took prisoners about 700 *Indians*, [p. 258.] amongst which 13 of their *Sachems* to the great terror of the Natives, they sent the male children of the *Pequets* to the *Bermudus*.

This year the *Antinomian* and *Familistical* errors were broached in the Countrey, especially at *Boston*.

A Synod called, which condemned these errors.

A General Court held at *New-town* against Mrs. *Hutchinson* and the rest.

Mrs. *Hutchinson* and others banished by the Magistrates of the *Massachusetts* Colony.

A hideous monster born at *Boston* of one Mrs. *Mary Dyer*.

Sir *Henry Vane* and the Lord *Lee* returned for *England*.

The Ministers that went for *New-England* chiefly in the ten first years, ninety four, of which returned for *England* twenty seven, dyed in the Countrey thirty six, yet alive in the Countrey thirty one.

The number of ships that transported passengers to *New-England*, in these times was 298 supposed: men, women and children as near as can be ghesse'd 21200.

The *Spaniards* took the Island of *Providence*, one of the Summer-Islands from the English.

1638.

[p. 259.] Mr. *Thomas Prince* chosen Governour of *new Plimouth* Colony.

Mr. *John Winthorp* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* Colony, Mr. *Thomas Dudley* Deputy Governour.

A Church now gathered at *Waymouth*, Mr. *Gennor* Pastor, Mr. *Newman* succeeded Mr. *Thomas Thatcher*.

Three *English* men put to death at *Plimouth* for robbing and murdering an *Indian* near *Providence*.

*June* the second a great and terrible earthquake throughout the Countrey.

*Samuel Gorton* of *Warwick-shire*, a pestilent seducer, and blasphemous Atheist, the Author of the Sects of *Gortinians*, banish'd *Plimouth* plantation, whipt and banished from *Road-Island*, banisht the *Massachusetts* Colony.

Now they set up a Printing-press at *Boston* in the *Massachusetts*.

This year came over Mr. *William Thompson*, Mr. *Edmund Brown*, Mr. *David Frisk*.

Mr.

Mr. *John Harvard* the founder of *Harvard Colledge* at *Cambridge* in the *Massachusetts* Colony, deceased, gave 700 pound to the erecting of it.

1639.

[p. 260.] Mr. *William Bradford* chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth* Colony.

Mr. *John Winthorpe* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* Colony, Mr. *Thomas Dudley* Deputy Governour.

Mr. *Higginson* Teacher at *Salem* Church, *Skelton* pastor, and an exhorting Elder. This was the first Church gathered in the *Massachusetts* Colony, and it increased to 43 Churches in joynt Communion with one another, and in these Churches were about 7750 souls.

Mr. *Herbert Pelham* now arrived in *New-England*.

A Church gathered at *Hampton*, Mr. *Daulton* pastor, and Mr. *Batcheler* Teacher.

Another Church gathered at *Salisbury*.

October the Eleventh and Twelfth, the *Spanish* Navy was fet upon by the *Hollander* in the *Downs*, they were in all 60 fail, the *Spaniards* were beaten.

A very sharp winter in *New-England*.

1640.

Mr. *William Bradford* chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth* Colony.

Mr. *Thomas Dudley* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* Colony, and Mr. *Richard Bellingham* Deputy Governour.

[p. 261.] Civil Wars began in *England*.

Mr. *Huet* Minister arrived in *New-England*, Mr. *Peck* and Mr. *Saxton*.

A Church gathered at *Braintree*, Mr. *Wheelwright* pastor.

Mr.

Mr. *Henry Dunster* arrived in *New-England*.

1641.

Mr. *William Bradford* chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth* Colony.

Mr. *Richard Bellingham* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* Colony, Mr. *John Endicot* Deputy.

A Church gathered at *Glocester* in the *Massachusetts* Colony.

A sharp winter in *New-England*, the harbours and falt bayes frozen over so as passable for Men, Horfes, Oxen and Carts five weeks.

1642.

Mr. *William Bradford* chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth* Colony.

Mr. *John Winthorpe* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* Colony, *John Endicot* Esq; Deputy Governour.

This Spring Cowes and Cattle fell from 22 pound a Cow, to six, seven and eight pound a Cow of a sudder.

A Church now gathered at *Woburn* in the *Massachusetts* Colony.

[p. 262.] Thirteen able Ministers now at this time in *new-Plimouth* Jurisdiction.

*Harvard-Colledge* founded with a publick Library.

Ministers bred in *New-England*, and (excepting about 10) in *Harvard-Colledge* one hundred thirty two; of which dyed in the Countrey Ten, now living eighty one, removed to *England* forty one. *June Warwick* Parliament Admiral.

1643.

Mr. *William Bradford* chosen Governour of the *new-Plimouth* Colony.

Mr.

Mr. *John Winthorp* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* Colony, Mr. *John Endicot* Deputy Governour.

May 19. the first Combination of the four united Colonies, viz. *Plimouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut,* and *new-haven.*

1644.

Mr. *Edward Winslow* chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth* Colony.

*John Endicot* Esq; chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* Colony, *John Winthorp* Esq; Deputy Governour.

A Church gathered at *Haveril.* Mr. *Roger Harlacken-din* dyed about this time.

A Church gathered at *Reading* in *New-England.*

A Church gathered at *Wenham,* both in the *Massachusetts* Colony.

[p. 263.] The Town of *Eastham* erected now by some in *Plimouth.*

1645.

Mr. *William Bradford* chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth* Colony.

Mr. *Thomas Dudley* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* Colony, and Mr. *John Winthorp* Deputy Governour, Mr. *John Endicot* major General.

A Church gathered at *Springfield.*

1646

Mr. *William Bradford* chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth* Colony.

Mr. *John Winthorp* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts,* Mr. *Thomas Dudley* Deputy and Mr. *John Endicot* major General.

Two Suns appeared towards the latter end of the year.

This

This year they drew up a body of Laws for the well ordering of their Commonwealth (as they termed it) printed in 1648.

Three men of War arrived in *new-Plimouth* harbour under the Command of Capt. *Thomas Cromwell*, richly laden, a mutiny amongst the Sea-men, whereby one man was killed.

The second Synod at *Cambridge* touching the duty and power of magistrates in matters of Religion.

[p. 264.] Secondly, the nature and power of Synods.

Mr. *John Eliot* first preached to the *Indians* in their Native language, the principal Instruments of converting the *Indians*, Mr. *John Eliot* Senior, Mr. *John Eliot* Junior, Mr. *Thomas Mayhew*, Mr. *Pierfon*, Mr. *Brown*, Mr. *James*, and Mr. *Cotton*.

1647.

Mr. *William Bradford* chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth* Colony.

Mr. *John Winthorp* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* Colony, Mr. *Thomas Dudley* Deputy Governour, and Mr. *John Endicot* Major General.

Now Mr. *Thomas Hooker* pastor of the Church at *Hertford* dyed.

The *Tartars* over-run *China*.

1648.

Mr. *William Bradford* chosen Governour of *new Plimouth* Colony.

*John Winthorp* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* colony, Mr. *Thomas Dudley* Deputy Governour, Mr. *John Endicot* major General.

A Church gathered at *Andover*.

A Church gathered at *Malden* Mr. *Sarjant* pastor.

A second Church gathered at *Boston*.

A third Synod at *Cambridge* publishing the platform of Discipline.

[p. 265.] *Jan. 30.* King *Charles* the first murdered.

*Charles* the Second began his Raign.

Their Laws in the *Massachusetts* colony printed.

1649.

*John Winthorpe* Esq; Governour of the *Massachusetts* colony *March* the 26 deceased.

Mr. *William Bradford* chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth*.

Mr. *John Endicot* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* colony.

Mr. *Thomas Dudley* Deputy Governour, Mr. *Gibbons* major General.

An innumerable Company of *Caterpillars* in some parts of *New-England* destroyed the fruits of the Earth.

*August* the 25 Mr. *Thomas Shepherd* Pastor of *Cambridge* Church dyed.

Mr. *Phillips* also dyed this year.

1650.

Mr. *William Bradford* chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth* colony.

Mr. *Thomas Dudley* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* colony, Mr. *John Endicot* Deputy Governour, Mr. *Gibbons* major General.

A great mortality amongst children this year in *New-England*.

1651.

[p. 266.] Mr. *William Bradford* chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth* colony.

Mr.

Mr. *John Endicot* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* colony, Mr. *Thomas Dudley* Deputy Governour, Mr. *Gibbons* major General.

The City *Bilbo* totally cover'd with waters for 15 days, 16 foot above the tops of the highest houses, the loss was very much to the whole Kingdom, there being their stock of dried fish and dried Goat the general dyet of *Spain*.

*Barbados* surrendred to the Parliament, its longitude 322, latitude 13 degrees, 17 or 18 miles in compass.

*Hugh Peters* and Mr. *Wells*, and *John Baker* returned into *England*.

1652.

Mr. *William Bradford* chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth* colony.

Mr. *John Endicot* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* colony, Mr. *Thomas Dudley* Deputy Governour, Mr. *Gibbons* major General.

*John Cotton* Teacher of *Boston* Church dyed, a Comet was seen at the time of his sickness hanging over *New England*, which went out soon after his death.

[p. 267.] The Spirits that took Children in *England*, said to be set awork first by the Parliament, and *Hugh Peters* as chief Agent, Actor or Procurer.

1653.

*Oliver Cromwell* Ufurped the Title of Protector *December* the Sixteenth.

Mr. *William Bradford* chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth* colony.

Mr. *Thomas Dudley* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* colony, Mr. *John Endicot* Deputy Governour, Mr. *Gibbons* major General.

Mr. *Thomas Dudley* Governour of the *Massachusetts* colony dyed, aged about 77 years at his house at *Roxebury*, July 31.

A great fire at *Boston* in *New-England*.

1654.

Mr. *William Bradford* chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth* colony.

Mr. *Bellingham* Governour, *Endicot* Deputy.

Major General *Gibbons* dyed this year.

1655.

Mr. *William Bradford* chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth* colony. Mr. *John Endicot* Governour of the *Massachusetts*, *Bellingham* Deputy.

*Jamaica* taken by the *English*.

1656.

[p. 268.] General *Mountague* taketh *Spanish* prizes.

Mr. *William Bradford* chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth* colony, Mr. *John Endicot* Governour of the *Massachusetts*, Mr. *Francis Willowby* Deputy.

1657.

Mr. *Thomas Prince* chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth* colony.

Mr. *William Bradford* now dyed. Mr. *John Endicot* Governour, *Bellingham* Deputy.

Mr. *Theophilus Eaton* Governour of *New-haven* colony dyed.

Fifth monarchy-men rebell.

The Quakers arrive at *new-Plimouth*.

1658.

*Oliver Cromwell* dyed *September* the third.

*Richard Cromwell* fet up.

Mr. *Thomas Prince* chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth* colony.

Mr. *John Endicot* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts*, *Bellingham* Deputy.

A great Earth-quake in *New-England*.

Mr. *Ralph Partrick* minister at *Ruxbury* now deceased.

*John Philips* of *Marshfield* slain by thunder and lightning.

1659.

Mr. *Thomas Prince* chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth* colony.

[p. 269.] Mr. *John Endicot* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* colony.

The Quakers opinions vented up and down the Country.

Mr. *Henry Dunster* first President of *Harvard* Colledge deceased.

*Richard Cromwel* ended *May* the seventh.

The Rump Parliament *December* the six and twentieth put down.

*William Robinson*, *Marmaduke Stevenson*, and *Mary Dyer* Quakers of *Rhod Island* sentenced to suffer death by Mr. *John Endicot* Governour of the *Massachusetts* colony, which accordingly was executed within a day or two, the prisoners being guarded by Capt. *James Oliver* with 200 Souldiers to the place of Execution, where the two men were hanged and the woman reprieved at the Gallows and banished.

1660.

Mr. *Thomas Prince* chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth* colony.

*John*

*John Endicot* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* colony, Mr. *Bellingham* Deputy.

*James Pierce* slain by lightning at *new-Plimouth*.

May the 29 King *Charles* the Second returned into *England*.

June the 20 a damnable cheat like to have been put upon *England* by a Brief for [p. 270.] *New-England*, which as it appeared was produced before the King came in, but not printed (by Mr. *Leach* in *Shoe-lane*) till June, pretending that 18 *Turks-men* of War the 24 of *January* 16<sup>59</sup>/<sub>60</sub> landed at a Town, called *Kingsword* (alluding to *Charles-town*) three miles from *Boston*, kill'd 40, took Mr. *Sims* minister prisoner, wounded him, kill'd his wife and three of his little children, carried him away with 57 more, burnt the Town, carried them to *Argier*, their loss amounting to 12000 pound, the *Turk* demanding 8000 pound ransom to be paid within 7 moneths. Signed by *Thomas Margets, Edward Calamy, William Jenkin, William Vincent, George Wild, Joseph Caryl, John Menord, William Cooper, Thomas Manton* Ministers.

*Hugh Peters* put to death the 16 of *October*.

*Thomas Venner* a Wine-Cooper hang'd drawn and quartered *Jan.* 19.

1661.

The fifth Monarchy-men rise at *London*.

Mr. *Thomas Prince* chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth* colony.

Mr. *John Endicot* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* colony, Mr. *Bellingham* Deputy.

Major *Atherton* now dyed in *New-England*.

1662.

[p. 271.] Sir *Henry Vane* beheaded, *June* the 14.

Mr.

Mr. *Thomas Prince* chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth* colony.

Mr. *John Endicot* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* colony.

*January* 26 and the 28 Earthquakes in *New-England*, 6 or 7 times in the space of Three days.

1662.  
1663.

*John Baker* unduely called Capt. *Baker*, hang'd at *Ti-burn*, *December* the 11 of *February*.

1663.

Mr. *Thomas Prince* chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth* colony.

Mr. *John Endicot* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* colony.

Mr. *Willowby* Deputy Governour and Mr. *Thomas Leveret* major General.

*April* the fifth Mr. *John Norton* Teacher at the first Church in *Boston* dyed suddenly.

Mr. *Samuel Newman* Teacher at *Rehoboth* in *New-England* now dyed.

Mr. *Samuel Stone* Teacher of *Hartford* Church in *New-England*, now dyed also.

Several Earth-quakes this year in *New-England*.

[p. 272.] *Charles Chancie* batchelor of Divinity and Prefident of *Harvard-Colledge* in *New-England*.

1664.

Mr: *Thomas Prince* chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth* colony.

Mr. *John Endicot* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* colony, Mr. *Francis Willowby* Deputy Governour, Mr. *Thomas Leveret* Major General.

*May*

May the 20 the Kings Commiffioners arrived in *New-England*, viz. Sir *Robert Carr*, Colonel *Nicols*, Colonel *Cartwright* and Mr. *Samuel Maverich*, with whom came one Mr. *Archdale* as Agent for Mr. *Ferdinando Gorges*, who brought to the Colony in the province of *Main*, Mr. *F. Gorges* order from his Majesty *Charles* the Second, under his manual, and his Majesties Letters to the *Massachusetts* concerning the same, to be restored unto the quiet possession and enjoyment of the said province in *New-England*, and the Government thereof, the which during the civil Wars in *England* the *Massachusetts* colony had usurpt, and (by help of a *Jacobs* staff) most shamefully encroached upon Mr. *Gorges* rights and priviledges.

The 29 of *August*, the *Manadaes*, called *Novede Belgique*, or *New Netherlands*, their chief Town *New-Amsterdam*, now called [p. 273.] *New-Yorke*, Surrendered up unto Sir *Robert Carr* and Colonel *Nichols* his Majesties Commiffioners; thirteen days after in *September* the Fort and Town of *Arania* now called *Albany*; twelve days after that, the Fort and Town of *Awfapha*; then *de la Ware* Castle man'd with *Dutch* and *Sweeds*, the three first Forts and Towns being built upon the River *Mohegan*, otherwife called *Hudsons* River.

The whole Bible Translated into the *Indian-Tongue*, by Mr. *John Eliot* Senior, was now printed at *Cambridge* in *New-England*.

*December* a great and dreadful Comet, or blazing-star appeared in the South-east in *New-England* for the space of three moneths, which was accompanied with many sad effects, great mildews blasting in the Countrey the next Summer.

1665.

Mr. *Thomas Prince* chosen Governour of *new-Plimouth* colony.

Mr. *John Endicot* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* colony, Mr. *Francis Willowby* Deputy Governour, Mr. *Leveret* Major General.

Two Comets or blazing-stars appeared in 4 moneths time in *England*, *December* 1664. and in *March* following.

Mr. *John Endicot* Governour of the *Massachusetts* [p. 274.] colony deceased, *March* the three and twentieth.

Capt. *Davenport* kill'd with lightning as he lay on his bed at the Castle by *Boston* in *New-England*, and several wounded.

Wheat exceedingly blasted and mildewed in *New-England*.

A thousand foot sent this year by the *French* King to *Canada*.

Colonel *Cartwright* in his voyage for *England* was taken by the *Dutch*.

The Isle of *Providence* taken by the *English* Buccaneers, *Puerto Rico* taken and plundered by the *English* Buccaneers and abandoned.

1666.

Mr. *Thomas Prince* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* colony.

Mr. *Richard Bellingham* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* colony, Mr. *Francis Willowby* Deputy Governour, Mr. *Leveret* major General.

*St. Christophers* taken by the *French*.

*July* the Lord *Willowby* of *Parham* cast away in a *Hurricane* about the *Caribby-Islands*.

The small pox at *Boston* in the *Massachusetts* colony.

Three

Three kill'd in a moment by a blow of Thunder at *Marshfield* in *New-Plimouth* [p. 275.] colony, and four at *Pascataway* colony, and divers burnt with lightning, a great whirlwind at the same time.

This year also *New-England* had cast away and taken Thirty one Veffels, and some in 1667.

The mildews and blasting of Corn still continued.

1667.

Mr. *Thomas Prince* chosen Governour of *New-Plimouth* colony.

Mr. *Richard Bellingham* chosen Governour of the *Massachusetts* colony, Mr. *Fr. Willowby* Deputy Governour, and Mr. *Leveret* major General.

Sir *Robert Carr* dyed next day after his arrival at *Bristow* in *England* *June* the first.

Several vollies of shot heard discharged in the Air at *Nantascot* two miles from *Boston* in the *Massachusetts* colony.

Mr. *John Davenport* chosen pastor of the Independent Church at *Boston*.

In *March* there appeared a sign in the Heavens in the form of a Spear, pointing directly to the *West*.

Sir *John Harman* defeated the *French* Fleet at the *Caribbes*.

Mr. *John Wilson* Pastor of *Boston* Church in the *Massachusetts* colony 37 years now [p. 276.] dyed, aged 79, he was Pastor of that Church three years before Mr. *Cotton*, twenty years with him, ten years with Mr. *Norton*, and four years after him.

1668.

Mr. *Thomas Prince* chosen Governour of *New-Plimouth* colony.

Mr.

Mr. *Richard Bellingham* chosen Governour of the *Maf-fachusetts* colony, Mr. *Fr. Willowby* Deputy Governour, and Mr. *Leveret* major General.

Mr. *Samuel Shepherd* Pastor of *Rowley* Church dyed.

*April* the 27 Mr. *Henry Flint* Teacher at *Braintry* dyed.

*July* the Ninth Mr. *Jonathan Mitchel* Pastor of the Church at *Cambridge* dyed, he was born at *Halifax* in *Yorkefhire* in *England*, and was brought up in *Harvard-Colledge* at *Cambridge* in *New-England*.

*July* the Fifteenth, nine of the clock at night an Eclipse of the moon, till after Eleven darkned nine digits and thirty five minutes.

*July* the Seventeenth a great *Sperma Cæti* Whale Fifty five foot long, thrown up at *Winter-harbour* by *Casco* in the Province of *Main*.

*April* the Third, Fryday an Earthquake in *New-England*.

1669.

[p. 277.] Mr. *Thomas Prince* chosen Governour of *Plim-outh* colony.

Mr. *Richard Bellingham* chosen Governour of the *Maf-fachusetts* colony, Mr. *Fr. Willowby* Deputy Governour, Mr. *Leveret* major General.

Mr. *Oxenbridge* chosen Pastor of the Independent Church at *Boston*.

The wonderful burning of the mountain *Ætna*, or *Gibella* in *Cicilia* March.

1670.

Mr. *Thomas Prince* chosen Governour of *New-Plim-outh* colony.

Mr. *Richard Bellingham* chosen Governour of the *Mafschufets* colony, Mr. *Fr. Willowby* Deputy Governour, Mr. *Leveret* major General.

Mr. *Fr. Willowby* Deputy Governour now dyed.

At a place called *Kenebunch*, which is in the Province of *Main*, not far from the River-side, a piece of clay ground was thrown up by a mineral vapour (as was supposed) over the tops of high oaks that grew between it and the River, into the River, stopping the course thereof, and leaving a hole Forty yards square, wherein [p. 278.] were Thousands of clay bullets as big as musquet bullets, and pieces of clay in shape like the barrel of a musquet. The like accident fell out at *Casco*, One and twenty miles from it to the Eastward, much about the same time; And fish in some ponds in the Countrey thrown up dead upon the banks, supposed likewise to be kill'd with mineral vapours.

A wonderful number of Herrins cast up on shore at high water in *Black-point-Harbour* in the province of *Main*, so that they might have gone half way the leg in them for a mile together.

Mr. *Thatcher* chosen Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at *Boston*.

1671.

Mr. *Thomas Prince* Governour of new *Plimouth* colony.

Mr. *Richard Bellingham* chosen Governour of the *Mafschufets* colony, Mr. *Leveret* Deputy, and major General.

Elder *Pen* now dyed at *Boston*, the *English* troubled much with griping of the guts, and bloody Flux, of which several dyed.

*October* the Two and twentieth a Ship called the flying *Falcon*

*Falcon of Amsterdam*, arrived at *Dover*, having been out since the first of *January* 1669. and been in the South-  
[p. 279.] Seas in the latitude of 50 degrees, having sailed 12900 *Dutch* leagues, the master told us he made main land, and discovered two Islands never before discovered, where were men all hairy, Eleven foot in height.

1672.

Mr. *Richard Bellingham* chosen Governour of the *Maffachusetts* colony, Mr. *Leveret* Deputy, and major General.

1673.

Mr. *Richard Bellingham* Governour of the *Maffachusetts* colony now deceased.

1674.

*Thomas Leveret* chosen Governour.

Mr. *Simons* Deputy Governour.

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F I N I S.

















